بنك الريان
ALRAYAN BANK

PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURES

31 December 2025

BASEL 3

(All amounts are shown in thousands of Qatari Riyals)

Overview and introduction

This document presents the Basel 3- Pillar 3 Disclosures of AlRayan Bank (Q.P.S.C.) ("ARB" or the "Bank") and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the "Group"). The Bank is regulated by the Qatar Central Bank ("QCB") and follows the Pillar 3 disclosure requirement guidelines issued by the QCB.

The Basel Committee on Banking Supervision ('Basel') III framework is structured around three pillars:

Pillar 1 – Minimum Capital Requirements

Minimum capital requirements seek to ensure that banks maintain capital to cover credit, market and operational risks.

Pillar 2 – Supervisory Review Process

The supervisory review process is intended to ensure that banks have adequate capital to support all the risks in their business and encourage banks to develop and use better risk management techniques in monitoring and managing their risks. Pillar 2 focuses on Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment (ICAAP) and supervisory evaluation, covering risks not (or not fully) captured under Pillar 1.

Pillar 3 – Market Discipline

Market discipline complements the minimum capital requirements and the supervisory review process by developing a set of disclosure requirements which allow market participants to assess key pieces of information on the scope of application, capital, risk exposures, risk assessment processes and the capital adequacy of the institution.

The QCB Basel 3 framework addresses the importance of developing and implementing enhanced risk management techniques for monitoring and managing the risks and intends to strengthen the market discipline and risk management practices of Qatari Banks.

As 31 December 2025, the Bank's minimum requirements for capital adequacy ratio under Basel III as per QCB regulations are as follows:

	Without capital conservation buffer	Capital conservation buffer	Additional DSIB [1] charge	ICAAP Pillar II capital charge	Total
Minimum limit for CET 1 ratio	6.0%	2.5%	1.0%	0.0%	9.50%
Minimum limit for Tier 1 capital ratio	8.0%	2.5%	1.0%	0.0%	11.50%
Minimum limit for Total capital ratio	10.0%	2.5%	1.0%	3.9%	17.40%

[1] *Domestic Systemically Important Bank*

(All amounts are shown in thousands of Qatari Riyals)

Overview and introduction *(continued)*

Group structure – Information on subsidiaries

AlRayan Bank (Q.P.S.C.) (formerly known as Masraf Al Rayan (Q.P.S.C.)) ("the Bank") is an entity domiciled in the State of Qatar and was incorporated on 4 January 2006 as a Qatari Public Shareholding Company under Qatar Commercial Companies' Law No. 5 of 2002, as amended by Qatar Commercial Companies' Law Number 11 of 2015 and Law Number 8 of 2021 (the "Commercial Companies Law"), under decision Number 11 of 2006. The commercial registration number of the Bank is 32010. The address of the Bank's registered office is at P.O. Box 28888, Lusail Marina, Qatar. The Group is primarily involved in Islamic banking, financing and investing activities, and has 13 branches in Qatar.

The Group's principal subsidiaries and special purpose entities are as follows:

Entity's name	*Country of incorporation*	*Entity's activities*	*Effective percentage of ownership*	
			31 December 2025	*31 December 2024*
Al Rayan Investment L.L.C.	Qatar	Investment banking	100.00%	100.00%
Al Rayan Bank plc	UK	Islamic banking	73.76%	73.76%
Al Rayan Partners L.L.C.	Qatar	Real estate consulting	100.00%	100.00%
Lusail Waterfront Investment Co.	Cayman Islands	Investment activities	100.00%	100.00%
MAR Sukuk Limited	Cayman Islands	Sukuk issuance	100.00%	100.00%
Al Khaliji France S.A	France	Conventional banking	100.00%	100.00%
AKCB Finance Limited	Cayman Islands	Debt Issuance	-	100.00%
AKCB Markets Limited	Cayman Islands	Over-the-Counter Shari'a-compliant risk management instruments	100.00%	100.00%
Lusail Limited	Cayman Islands	Financing and investing activities	100.00%	100.00%
MAR Finance L.L.C.	Qatar	Sukuk issuance	100.00%	100.00%

(All amounts are shown in thousands of Qatari Riyals)

1. Overview of risk management, key prudential metrics and RWA categories: DIS20

Key metrics (at consolidated group level): **KM1**

		T	T−1	T−2	T−3	T−4
		31 December 2025	30 September 2025	30 June 2025	31 March 2025	31 December 2024
	Available capital (amounts)					
1	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)	**22,302,461**	23,344,333	22,829,449	22,296,750	21,827,526
1a	Fully loaded ECL accounting model CET1	**22,302,461**	23,344,333	22,829,449	22,296,750	21,827,526
2	Tier 1	**23,337,475**	24,378,175	23,862,105	23,328,894	22,858,112
2a	Fully loaded ECL accounting model Tier 1	**23,337,475**	24,378,175	23,862,105	23,328,894	22,858,112
3	Total capital	**24,468,411**	25,511,437	24,976,804	24,437,090	24,012,875
3a	Fully loaded ECL accounting model total capital	**24,468,411**	25,511,437	24,976,804	24,437,090	24,012,875
	Risk-weighted assets (amounts)					
4	Total risk-weighted assets (RWA)	**96,659,295**	97,204,959	96,392,455	95,988,696	100,405,527
	Risk-based capital ratios as a percentage of RWA					
5	CET1 ratio (%)	**23.07%**	24.02%	23.68%	23.23%	21.74%
5a	Fully loaded ECL accounting model CET1 (%)	**23.07%**	24.02%	23.68%	23.23%	21.74%
6	Tier 1 ratio (%)	**24.14%**	25.08%	24.76%	24.30%	22.77%
6a	Fully loaded ECL accounting model Tier 1 ratio (%)	**24.14%**	25.08%	24.76%	24.30%	22.77%
7	Total capital ratio (%)	**25.31%**	26.24%	25.91%	25.46%	23.92%
7a	Fully loaded ECL accounting model total capital ratio (%)	**25.31%**	26.24%	25.91%	25.46%	23.92%
	Additional CET1 buffer requirements as a percentage of RWA					
8	Capital conservation buffer requirement (2.5% from 2019) (%)	**2.50%**	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%
9	Countercyclical buffer requirement (%)	**-**	-	-	-	-
10	Bank G-SIB and/or D-SIB additional requirements (%)	**1.00%**	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%
11	Total of bank CET1 specific buffer requirements (%) (row 8 + row 9 + row 10)	**3.50%**	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%
12	CET1 available after meeting the bank's minimum capital requirements (%)	**13.57%**	15.02%	14.68%	14.23%	12.74%
	Basel III Leverage Ratio					
13	Total Basel III leverage ratio exposure measure	**189,743,956**	184,044,052	184,331,112	177,825,750	180,062,195
14	Basel III leverage ratio (%) (including the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves)	**12.3%**	13.2%	12.9%	13.1%	12.7%
14b	Basel III leverage ratio (%) (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves)	**12.3%**	13.2%	12.9%	13.1%	12.7%

(All amounts are shown in thousands of Qatari Riyals)

1. Overview of risk management, key prudential metrics and RWA categories: DIS20 *(continued)*

Key metrics (at consolidated group level): **KM1** *(continued)*

		T	T−1	T−2	T−3	T−4
		31 December 2025	30 September 2025	30 June 2025	31 March 2025	31 December 2024
	Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)					
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)	**39,257,081**	45,646,258	42,512,795	40,890,712	38,352,009
16	Total net cash outflow	**24,460,201**	27,612,690	25,998,543	28,414,398	25,173,943
17	LCR ratio (%)	**160.49%**	165.31%	163.52%	143.91%	152.35%
	Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)					
18	Total available stable funding	**105,137,918**	103,651,427	106,883,618	101,443,741	102,044,484
19	Total required stable funding	**106,811,311**	103,706,632	101,629,271	104,618,640	105,157,932
20	NSFR ratio	**98.43%**	99.95%	105.17%	96.97%	97.04%

Bank risk management approach: **OVA**

a) Risk Management Culture, Governance, and Strategy

The strategy of the Group is to compete in select banking markets:

- Corporate Banking
- Treasury and Fixed Income
- Premium and Private Banking
- Trade Finance

The risks taken to fulfill this strategy should be Qatar-focused, ensure sustainable value-creation, and not harm the AlRayan brand. The Group places a premium on on-going value creation, seeking to ensure a sustained growth in profits, strong performance relative to other Qatari banks, and a continued increase in shareholder value even in moderately stressed scenarios.

The Group Risk Management Framework is based on the principle of "three lines of defense". The first line of defense consists of the business functions, which are accountable for the day-to-day management and control of all risks at an operational level, and for implementing processes and controls in compliance with the Group's approved Delegation of Authority, policies, and procedures.

The second line of defense consists of the control functions, primarily Risk Management, Compliance and Legal. These functions are responsible for ensuring that the activities of the Group are conducted with proper risk consideration and within the Risk Management framework, tools and methodologies, as well as complying with applicable legal and regulatory requirements. Regular monitoring and reporting to the Board of Directors and senior management committees are an integral part of these functions' remit.

1. Overview of risk management, key prudential metrics and RWA categories: DIS20 *(continued)*

Bank risk management approach: **OVA** *(continued)*

a) Risk Management Culture, Governance, and Strategy *(continued)*

The third line of defense is Internal Audit, which is responsible for independently evaluating the adequacy and effectiveness of key controls and assessing compliance with Group policies and procedures.

The risk governance structure at ARB consists of five layers comprising of the following:

Level 1: Board of Directors

Level 2: Board Compliance and Risk Committee (Board CRC)

Level 3: Senior management committees: Group Risk Committee (GRC), Credit and Investment Committee (CIC), Group Asset, Liability and Capital Committee (GALCCO), Group Special Investigations Committee (GSIC), and Security Steering Committee (SSC)

Level 4: Group Risk Management: Enterprise Risk Management, Credit Risk Management, Credit Admin, Collections, Market Risk Management, Liquidity Risk Management, Operational Risk Management, Fraud Risk Monitoring, Business Continuity Management, and Security Risk Management

Level 5: Business Units

The overall responsibility for ensuring robust risk management rests with the Board of Directors (Level 1), while the execution of the oversight at Board level sits with the Board Compliance and Risk Committee (Level 2). The Board CRC has the overall responsibility of ensuring that adequate policies, procedures, and methodologies are in place for risk management, and that they are properly implemented.

Supporting the Board CRC are the senior management committees (Level 3) that cover the various aspects of risk management.

Group Risk Appetite

In line with international best practice, the Group has articulated a Risk Appetite Statement stating the level and types of risk the Group is willing to accept, or avoid, in order to achieve its objectives. It includes both qualitative and quantitative statements. The Risk Appetite framework is the overall approach, including policies, processes, controls, and systems through which the risk appetite is established, communicated, and monitored.

1. Overview of risk management, key prudential metrics and RWA categories: DIS20 *(continued)*

Bank risk management approach: **OVA** *(continued)*

a) Risk Management Culture, Governance, and Strategy ***(continued)***

Group Risk Management

Group Risk Management is fully independent from the commercial lines of business. The Group Chief Risk Officer reports directly to the Group Chief Executive Officer with an indirect reporting line to the Board Compliance and Risk Committee.

The Group's risk management framework includes a robust set of policies approved by the Board CRC, procedures and supporting documents. The main responsibilities of Group Risk Management are to manage credit & counterparty risk, market & liquidity risk, IT & physical security risk, operational risk, business continuity, and fraud risk; and to ensure compliance with risk-related central bank regulations.

b) Tools & Techniques

The basic concepts and tools that ARB may use to define its current and desired portfolio quality and expected returns include:

a. Internal ratings
b. Risk Adjusted Return on Capital (RAROC);
c. Carefully screened Target Markets (TM);
d. Appropriate sets of Risk Acceptance Criteria (RAC)

In addition, all credit decisions are made in line with the authorities outlined in the Group Credit Approval Authority document.

c) Link to Business Strategy

The Group has annual portfolio plans that set target markets by industry, business or product. These target markets are developed by the Business, reviewed by Risk and approved by the Credit & Investment Committee.

The Group exposures classified by industry and geographical location are presented to the GRC at each meeting, facilitating discussion on the risk exposures of the Group and how this aligns with business strategy. Similar details are presented in a summarized form to the Board CRC at each meeting.

1. Overview of risk management, key prudential metrics and RWA categories: DIS20 *(continued)*

Bank risk management approach: **OVA** *(continued)*

c) Link to Business Strategy *(continued)*

The Finance department incorporates the business strategy for each business line into account in the planning of future budgets for the Group. These budgets form part of the annual ICAAP submission to the QCB, which aligns the capital required for the risks the Group undertakes with the capital held.

Through the above, the risk management of the Group is aligned with the business strategy.

d) Systems

The core banking system of the Bank is the Equation system, an open real-time system. Departments access information from the system in one of three ways:

- Individual customer data through manual searches
- Large volume portfolio data through data extraction queries
- Pre-defined reports

Required information can be quickly and easily accessed through use of these processes.

e) Reporting Committees

<u>Group Risk Committee (GRC)</u>

The Group Risk Committee is chaired by the Group Chief Risk Officer and supports Executive Management in managing various types of risks the Group is exposed to, as well as recommending to the Board CRC the risk appetite, risk strategies, and relevant risk policies of the organization. The GRC meets regularly throughout the year to review the profile and coverage of risks including credit risk, counterparty risk, operational risk, fraud risk, business continuity management, and insurance management. Additional key risk information such as the risk appetite dashboard and the non-performing financing assets development is also reviewed by the committee.

<u>Credit & Investment Committee (CIC)</u>

The Credit and Investment Committee is chaired by the GCEO. Its objectives are to approve credit and counterparty limits, and credit product programs, within its mandate as delegated from the Board of Directors. The committee is also responsible for reviewing and approving the restructuring of non-performing facilities.

1. Overview of risk management, key prudential metrics and RWA categories: DIS20 *(continued)*

Bank risk management approach: **OVA** *(continued)*

e) Reporting Committees *(continued)*

Group Asset, Liability and Capital Committee (GALCCO)

The Group Asset, Liability and Capital Committee is chaired by the Group Chief Financial Officer, and supports Executive Management in managing the asset, liability, and capital structure of the Group. The objective of the GALCCO is to maintain an appropriate mix of assets, liabilities, and capital given the prevailing and potential future economic conditions. The committee is also responsible for monitoring and managing the NIM and regulatory & internal ratios; recommending policies related to market risk, liquidity risk, and capital management; and approving new funding products proposed by the Business and Treasury functions.

Group Special Investigations Committee (GSIC)

The Group Special Investigations Committee advises on, supervises, and monitors investigations into events of potential impropriety relating to internal and external fraud incidents. The committee has an advisory and recommending role in assisting the EXCO to respond to events of impropriety and fraud incidents and, where applicable, recommending to the EXCO the appropriate plan of action with respect to any ongoing investigation.

Security Steering Committee (SSC)

The Security Steering Committee, chaired by the Group Chief Executive Officer, oversees the Group's security risk management program, including both IT and Physical Security. The committee meets quarterly to monitor progress of the security strategic plan and security related developments, review security risks, and mandate risk mitigation steps.

f) Timing

The timing of reporting depends on the type of risk being reported and the audience. Ad hoc reporting of significant risks is conducted as required, however in general the following is the schedule:

- Credit risk, Treasury risk, Operational risk: Reporting 9 times a year to the GRC based on the latest month-end data preceding the meeting date.
- Market, liquidity and capital risk: Reported monthly to the GALCCO based on the latest month-end data preceding the meeting date.
- Fraud incidents: Reporting immediately to senior management; if deemed material discussed in GSIC convened by request of the committee Chairman.
- Security risk: Reported quarterly to SSC.

1. Overview of risk management, key prudential metrics and RWA categories: DIS20 *(continued)*

Bank risk management approach: **OVA** *(continued)*

g) Stress Testing

Stress testing is used in ARB to critically challenge the business plan and risk appetite by:

- Estimating the sensitivity of the bank's capital and liquidity position to unfavourable economic (i.e. systemic) and idiosyncratic scenarios;
- Enhancing planning and budgeting;
- Providing tools and inputs that are complimentary to other risk management tools to help in achieving a comprehensive risk assessment;
- Improving the understanding of the link between the economic environment and the performance of ARB;
- Enabling better understanding and management of risks by providing an understanding of the volatility of business and portfolio performance; and
- Providing an additional input into the validation of ARB's risk appetite setting, ensuring that its capital position (current and anticipated) matches its strategy and risk structure.

Stresses and scenarios analyses at ARB Bank can be classified as:

- Historical/statistical stresses and scenarios – These are based on historic data which implicitly assumes that the past is a good predictor for the future. An example of how this can be done is by stressing the projected non-performing assets percentage by a certain number of standard deviations of the last five years of historic data.
- Hypothetical stresses and scenarios – These are projected movements in risk parameters based on expert judgement. It is assumed that these movements represent severe but plausible future state/states. An example is a withdrawal of 30% of client deposits.
- Hybrid stresses and scenarios – These are a combination of both historical and hypothetical. This is done through hypothetical add-ons to historical data.

Stresses and scenarios analysed differ in their degree of severity as presented below:

- Business as Usual – These are covered in the normal planning and budgeting exercise
- Economic Environment Events – More severe events reflecting changes in the business cycle. These are defined as 1-in-10 type scenarios (meaning this event is likely, but not guaranteed, to occur once every ten years)

1. Overview of risk management, key prudential metrics and RWA categories: DIS20 *(continued)*

Bank risk management approach: **OVA** *(continued)*

g) Stress Testing *(continued)*

- Exceptional but Plausible – Low frequency/high impact events. These are defined as 1-in-25 type scenarios and are the main focus of stress testing at Masraf Al Rayan (meaning this event is likely, but not guaranteed, to occur once every twenty five years)
- Extreme Scenarios – Very rare, ultra high severity scenarios. These scenarios are generally hypothetical.

Further to the severity of stresses as discussed above, the Bank also considers the length of the impact of the individual stresses. These are:

- Short Term – These events are generally once off, or last for a period of less than one year; and
- Long Term – These events last for longer than one year, and can have a material impact on the overall business- and/or economic environment.

(All amounts are shown in thousands of Qatari Riyals)

1. Overview of risk management, key prudential metrics and RWA categories: DIS20 *(continued)*

Overview of risk-weighted assets (RWA): **OV1**

		T		T–1		T–2		T–3		T–4	
		RWA	Minimum capital requirements	RWA	Minimum capital requirements	RWA	Minimum capital requirements	RWA	Minimum capital requirements	RWA	Minimum capital requirements
		31 December 2025	31 December 2025	30 September 2025	30 September 2025	30 June 2025	30 June 2025	31 March 2025	31 March 2025	31 December 2024	31 December 2024
1	Credit risk (excluding counterparty credit risk)	83,665,943	14,557,874	84,306,077	13,261,346	83,599,309	13,150,171	83,450,855	13,126,819	88,549,828	13,928,888
2	Of which: standardised approach (SA)	83,665,943	14,557,874	84,306,077	13,261,346	83,599,309	13,150,171	83,450,855	13,126,819	88,549,828	13,928,888
3	Of which: foundation internal ratings-based (F-IRB) approach	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Of which: supervisory slotting approach	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Of which: advanced internal ratings-based (A-IRB) approach	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Counterparty credit risk (CCR)	1,463,772	254,696	1,289,016	202,762	1,338,326	210,519	984,919	154,928	900,361	141,627
7	Of which: standardised approach for counterparty credit risk	1,463,772	254,696	1,289,016	202,762	1,338,326	210,519	984,919	154,928	900,361	141,627
8	Of which: CEM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Of which: other CCR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Credit valuation adjustment (CVA)	1,463,772	254,696	1,289,016	202,762	1,338,326	210,519	984,919	154,928	900,361	141,627
11	Equity positions under the simple risk weight approach and the internal model method during the five-year linear phase-in period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Equity investments in funds – look-through approach	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(All amounts are shown in thousands of Qatari Riyals)

1. Overview of risk management, key prudential metrics and RWA categories: DIS20 *(continued)*

Overview of risk-weighted assets (RWA): **OV1** *(continued)*

		T		T−1		T−2		T−3		T−4	
		RWA	Minimum capital requirements	RWA	Minimum capital requirements	RWA	Minimum capital requirements	RWA	Minimum capital requirements	RWA	Minimum capital requirements
		31 December 2025	31 December 2025	30 September 2025	30 September 2025	30 June 2025	30 June 2025	31 March 2025	31 March 2025	31 December 2024	31 December 2024
13	Equity investments in funds – mandate-based approach	105,201	18,305	110,362	17,360	112,678	17,724	111,315	17,510	118,512	18,642
14	Equity investments in funds – fall-back approach	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Settlement risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Securitisation exposures in banking book	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Of which: securitisation IRB approach	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(SEC-IRBA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Of which: securitisation external ratings-based approach	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(SEC-ERBA), including internal assessment approach (IAA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Of which: securitisation standardised approach (SEC-SA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Market risk	4,229,101	735,864	4,002,274	629,558	3,808,223	599,034	4,473,723	703,717	3,959,994	622,907
21	Of which: standardised approach (SA)	4,229,101	735,864	4,002,274	629,558	3,808,223	599,034	4,473,723	703,717	3,959,994	622,907
22	Of which: internal model approach (IMA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Capital charge for switch between trading book and banking book	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(All amounts are shown in thousands of Qatari Riyals)

1. Overview of risk management, key prudential metrics and RWA categories: DIS20 *(continued)*

Overview of risk-weighted assets (RWA): **OV1** *(continued)*

		T		T–1		T–2		T–3		T–4	
		RWA	Minimum capital requirements	RWA	Minimum capital requirements	RWA	Minimum capital requirements	RWA	Minimum capital requirements	RWA	Minimum capital requirements
		31 December 2025	31 December 2025	30 September 2025	30 September 2025	30 June 2025	30 June 2025	31 March 2025	31 March 2025	31 December 2024	31 December 2024
24	Operational risk	5,045,755	877,961	5,527,937	869,545	5,527,937	869,545	5,527,937	869,545	5,527,937	869,545
25	Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% risk weight)	685,750	119,321	680,278	107,008	667,655	105,022	455,028	71,576	448,535	70,555
26	Output floor applied	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	Floor adjustment (before application of transitional cap)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	Floor adjustment (after application of transitional cap)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	**Total (1 + 6 + 10 + 11 + 12 + 13 + 14 + 15 + 16 + 20 + 23 + 24 + 25 + 28)**	**96,659,295**	**16,818,717**	**97,204,959**	**15,290,340**	**96,392,455**	**15,162,533**	**95,988,696**	**15,099,022**	**100,405,527**	**15,793,789**

2. Composition of capital and TLAC: DIS25

Main features of regulatory capital instruments: **CCA**

		Quantitative / Qualitative information	Quantitative / Qualitative information
31 December 2024		**Equity shares**	**QAR 1 billion additional tier 1**
1	Issuer	AlRayan Bank (Q.P.S.C.)	AlRayan Bank (Q.P.S.C.)
2	Unique identifier (eg Committee on Uniform Security Identification Procedures (CUSIP), International Securities Identification Number (ISIN) or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	MARK ISIN Number: QA000A0M8VM3	Private placement
3	Governing law(s) of the instrument	State of Qatar Law	State of Qatar Law
3a	Means by which enforceability requirement of Section 13 of the TLAC Term Sheet is achieved (for other TLAC-eligible instruments governed by foreign law)		
4	Transitional Basel III rules	CET 1	Additional tier 1
5	Post-transitional Basel III rules	CET 1	Additional tier 1
6	Eligible at solo/group/group and solo	Solo and Group	Solo and group
7	Instrument type (types to be specified by each jurisdiction)	Ordinary shares	Additional tier 1 capital instrument
8	Amount recognised in regulatory capital (currency in millions, as of most recent reporting date)	QAR 9.3 billion	QAR 1.0 billion
9	Nominal amount of the instrument	QAR 9.3 billion	QAR 1.0 billion
10	Accounting classification	Equity	Instrument eligible as additional capital
11	Original date of issuance	4 January 2006	30 March 2016
12	Perpetual or dated	Perpetual	Perpetual
13	Original maturity date	N/a	Perpetual
14	Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	N/a	Five years from the issue date, and every fifth anniversary thereafter, at the issuer absolute discretion (subject to redemption condition)
15	Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount	N/a	Five years from the issue date, and every fifth anniversary thereafter Redemption amount: full value
16	Subsequent call dates, if applicable	N/a	N/a
	Coupons / dividends		
17	Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	Variable	Fixed - Re-priced every 5 years

(All amounts are shown in thousands of Qatari Riyals)

2. Composition of capital and TLAC: DIS25 *(continued)*

Main features of regulatory capital instruments: **CCA** *(continued)*

		Quantitative / Qualitative information	Quantitative / Qualitative information
31 December 2024		**Equity shares**	**QAR 1 billion additional tier 1**
18	Coupon rate and any related index	Variable	Fixed - Re-priced every 5 years
19	Existence of a dividend stopper	N/a	No
20	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory	Full discretionary	Full discretionary
21	Existence of step-up or other incentive to redeem	N/a	N/a
22	Non-cumulative or cumulative	Non-cumulative	Non-cumulative
23	Convertible or non-convertible	N/a	Non-convertible
24	If convertible, conversion trigger(s)	N/a	N/a
25	If convertible, fully or partially	N/a	N/a
26	If convertible, conversion rate	N/a	N/a
27	If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	N/a	N/a
28	If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	N/a	N/a
29	If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	N/a	N/a
30	Writedown feature	N/a	Depends on regulator's decision
31	If writedown, writedown trigger(s)	N/a	N/a
32	If writedown, full or partial	N/a	N/a
33	If writedown, permanent or temporary	N/a	N/a
34	If temporary write-down, description of writeup mechanism	N/a	N/a
34a	Type of subordination	N/a	Subordinated (Additional tier 1)
35	Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument in the insolvency creditor hierarchy of the legal entity concerned).	N/a	Ranks junior to all Senior Obligations of the Issuer; (b) pari passu with all other Pari Passu Obligations of the Issuer; and (c) senior to all Junior Obligations of the Issuer
36	Non-compliant transitioned features	N/a	N/a
37	If yes, specify non-compliant features	N/a	N/a

(All amounts are shown in thousands of Qatari Riyals)

2. Composition of capital and TLAC: DIS25 *(continued)*

Composition of regulatory capital: **CC1**

		31 December 2025	30 June 2025	31 December 2024
Common Equity Tier 1 capital: instruments and reserves				
1	Directly issued qualifying common share (and equivalent for non-joint stock companies) capital plus related stock surplus	9,300,000	9,300,000	9,300,000
2	Retained earnings	1,712,216	2,279,153	1,457,770
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	12,471,982	12,494,373	12,390,725
4	*Directly issued capital subject to phase-out from CET1 capital (only applicable to non-joint stock companies)*	-	-	-
5	Common share capital issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group CET1 capital)	160,323	149,972	129,989
6	**Common Equity Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments**	**23,644,521**	**24,223,498**	**23,278,484**
Common Equity Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments				
7	Prudent valuation adjustments	-	-	-
8	Goodwill (net of related tax liability)	(877,486)	(877,486)	(877,486)
9	Other intangibles other than mortgage servicing rights (MSR) (net of related tax liability)	(459,655)	(516,563)	(573,472)
10	Deferred tax assets (DTA) that rely on future profitability, excluding those arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)	(4,680)	-	-
11	Cash flow hedge reserve	(239)	-	-
12	Shortfall of provisions to expected losses	-	-	-
13	Securitisation gain on sale (as set out in [CAP30.14])	-	-	-
14	Gains and losses due to changes in own credit risk on fair valued liabilities	-	-	-
15	Defined benefit pension fund net assets	-	-	-
16	Investments in own shares (if not already subtracted from paid-in capital on reported balance sheet)	-	-	-
17	Reciprocal cross-holdings in common equity	-	-	-
18	Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued share capital (amount above 10% threshold)	-	-	-
19	Significant investments in the common stock of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (amount above 10% threshold)	-	-	-
20	MSR (amount above 10% threshold)	-	-	-
21	DTA arising from temporary differences (amount above 10% threshold, net of related tax liability)	-	-	-
22	Amount exceeding the 15% threshold	-	-	-
23	Of which: significant investments in the common stock of financials	-	-	-
24	Of which: MSR	-	-	-
25	Of which: DTA arising from temporary differences	-	-	-
26	National specific regulatory adjustments	-	-	-

(All amounts are shown in thousands of Qatari Riyals)

ALRAYAN BANK

2. Composition of capital and TLAC: DIS25 *(continued)*

Composition of regulatory capital: **CC1** *(continued)*

		31 December 2025	30 June 2025	31 December 2024
27	Regulatory adjustments applied to Common Equity Tier 1 capital due to insufficient Additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital to cover deductions	-	-	-
28	**Total regulatory adjustments to Common Equity Tier 1 capital**	**(1,342,060)**	**(1,394,049)**	**(1,450,958)**
29	**Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)**	**22,302,461**	**22,829,449**	**21,827,526**
Additional Tier 1 capital: instruments				
30	Directly issued qualifying additional Tier 1 instruments plus related stock surplus	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
31	Of which: classified as equity under applicable accounting standards	-	-	-
32	Of which: classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards	-	-	-
33	*Directly issued capital instruments subject to phase-out from additional Tier 1 capital*	-	-	-
34	Additional Tier 1 instruments (and CET1 instruments not included in row 5) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group additional Tier 1 capital)	35,014	32,656	30,586
35	*Of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase-out*	-	-	-
36	**Additional Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments**	**1,035,014**	**1,032,656**	**1,030,586**
Additional Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments				
37	Investments in own additional Tier 1 instruments	-	-	-
38	Reciprocal cross-holdings in additional Tier 1 instruments	-	-	-
39	Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity (amount above 10% threshold)	-	-	-
40	Significant investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	-	-	-
41	National specific regulatory adjustments	-	-	-
42	Regulatory adjustments applied to additional Tier 1 capital due to insufficient Tier 2 capital to cover deductions	-	-	-
43	**Total regulatory adjustments to additional Tier 1 capital**	-	-	-
44	**Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1)**	**1,035,014**	**1,032,656**	**1,030,586**
45	**Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1)**	**23,337,475**	**23,862,105**	**22,858,112**
Tier 2 capital: instruments and provisions				
46	Directly issued qualifying Tier 2 instruments plus related stock surplus	-	-	-
47	*Directly issued capital instruments subject to phase-out from Tier 2 capital*	-	-	-
48	Tier 2 instruments (and CET1 and AT1 instruments not included in rows 5 or 34) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group Tier 2)	34,586	23,857	30,586
49	*Of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase-out*	-	-	-

(All amounts are shown in thousands of Qatari Riyals)

2. Composition of capital and TLAC: DIS25 *(continued)*

Composition of regulatory capital: **CC1** *(continued)*

		31 December 2025	30 June 2025	31 December 2024
50	Provisions	1,096,350	1,090,842	1,124,177
51	**Tier 2 capital before regulatory adjustments**	**1,130,936**	**1,114,699**	**1,154,763**
Tier 2 capital: regulatory adjustments				
52	Investments in own Tier 2 instruments	-	-	-
53	Reciprocal cross-holdings in Tier 2 instruments and other TLAC liabilities	-	-	-
54	Investments in the capital and other TLAC liabilities of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity (amount above 10% threshold)	-	-	-
54a	Investments in the other TLAC liabilities of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation and where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity: amount previously designated for the 5% threshold but that no longer meets the conditions (for G-SIBs only)	-	-	-
55	Significant investments in the capital and other TLAC liabilities of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (net of eligible short positions)	-	-	-
56	National specific regulatory adjustments	-	-	-
57	**Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 capital**	-	-	-
58	**Tier 2 capital**	**1,130,936**	**1,114,699**	**1,154,763**
59	**Total regulatory capital (= Tier 1 + Tier 2)**	**24,468,411**	**24,976,804**	**24,012,874**
60	**Total risk-weighted assets**	**96,659,295**	**96,392,455**	**100,405,527**
Capital adequacy ratios and buffers				
61	**Common Equity Tier 1 capital (as a percentage of risk-weighted assets)**	**23.07%**	**23.68%**	**21.74%**
62	**Tier 1 capital (as a percentage of risk-weighted assets)**	**24.14%**	**24.76%**	**22.77%**
63	**Total capital (as a percentage of risk-weighted assets)**	**25.31%**	**25.91%**	**23.92%**
64	**Institution-specific buffer requirement (capital conservation buffer plus countercyclical buffer requirements plus higher loss absorbency requirement, expressed as a percentage of risk-weighted assets)**	**7.40%**	**5.73%**	**5.73%**
65	Of which: capital conservation buffer requirement	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%
66	Of which: bank-specific countercyclical buffer requirement	-	-	-
67	Of which: bank- DSIB buffer requirement	1.00%	0.50%	0.50%
68	Of which: ICAAP Capital charge requirement	3.90%	2.73%	2.73%
69	**Common Equity Tier 1 capital (as a percentage of risk-weighted assets) available after meeting the bank's minimum capital requirements**	**13.57%**	**14.68%**	**12.74%**

(All amounts are shown in thousands of Qatari Riyals)

2. Composition of capital and TLAC: DIS25 *(continued)*

Reconciliation of regulatory capital to balance sheet: **CC2**

	Balance sheet as in published financial statements	Under regulatory scope of consolidation	Reference to the consolidated financial statements	Balance sheet as in published financial statements	Under regulatory scope of consolidation	Reference to the interim condensed consolidated financial statements
	31 December 2025	31 December 2025	31 December 2025	30 June 2025	30 June]2025	30 June 2025
Assets						
Cash and balances with central banks	5,878,930	5,878,929	8	5,808,015	5,807,987	
Due from banks	4,816,232	4,805,577	9	2,953,543	2,951,539	
Financing assets	118,188,326	134,508,613	10	112,096,480	128,873,304	6
Investment securities	45,919,939	45,543,736	11	48,463,299	48,089,537	7
Investment in associates	358,809	358,809	12	342,629	342,629	8
Property and equipment	1,059,368	1,059,369	13	1,048,051	1,048,051	
Intangible assets	1,337,141	1,337,141	14	1,394,049	1,394,049	
Other assets	3,699,302	6,058,994	15	4,235,346	6,391,701	
Total assets	**181,258,047**	**199,551,168**		**176,341,412**	**194,898,797**	
Total liabilities and quasi-equity						
Due to banks and other borrowings	36,148,649	36,078,119	16 and 19	30,336,132	30,208,296	9 and 11
Customer current accounts and participatory investment accounts	111,138,348	109,980,213	17 and 21	110,667,236	109,515,018	12
Sukuk and debt financing	3,322,629	3,059,862	18	5,437,427	5,298,289	10
Other liabilities	4,848,682	26,276,627	20	4,539,709	25,636,151	
Total liabilities and quasi-equity	**155,458,308**	**175,394,821**		**150,980,504**	**170,657,754**	
Equity						
Share capital	9,300,000	9,300,000	22 (a)	9,300,000	9,300,000	13
Legal reserve	9,644,166	9,644,166	22 (b)	9,644,166	9,644,166	13
Risk reserve	2,700,401	2,700,401	22 (c)	2,700,401	2,700,401	13
Fair value reserve	42,399	41,908	22 (d)	51,870	52,273	13
Cash flow hedge reserve	(239)	-				
Foreign currency translation reserve	(56,088)	-	22 (e)	(38,019)	-	13
Other reserves	141,104	85,268	22 (f)	135,955	97,533	13
Retained earnings	2,735,216	1,384,604		2,279,153	1,446,670	
Total equity attributable to the equity holders of the Bank	**24,506,959**	**23,156,347**		**24,073,526**	**23,241,043**	
Non-controlling interest	292,780	-	23	287,382	-	14
Instrument eligible as additional capital	1,000,000	1,000,000	24	1,000,000	1,000,000	
Total equity	**25,799,739**	**24,156,347**		**25,360,908**	**24,241,043**	
Total liabilities, quasi-equity and equity	**181,258,047**	**199,551,168**		**176,341,412**	**194,898,797**	

3. Capital distribution constraints: DIS26

Capital distribution constraints: **CDC**

		CET1 capital ratio that would trigger capital distribution constraints (%)	Current CET1 capital ratio (%)
1	CET1 minimum requirement plus capital buffers (not taking into account CET1 capital used to meet other minimum regulatory capital/ TLAC ratios)	8.5%	**23.07%**
2	CET1 capital plus capital buffers (taking into account CET1 capital used to meet other minimum regulatory capital/ TLAC ratios)	9.5%	**23.07%**
		Leverage ratio that would trigger capital distribution constraints (%)	Current leverage ratio (%)
3	Leverage ratio	3%	**12.3%**

4. Linkages Between Financial Statements and Regulatory Exposures

Explanations of differences between accounting and regulatory exposure amounts: **LIA**

a) Explanation of the significant differences between the amounts in columns (a) and (b) in Template LI1

The following are the significant differences between the balances in the published consolidated financial statements and the regulatory consolidated financial statements:

- Profit receivables accruing from financial assets, namely due from banks, financing assets and investment securities are classified under their respective balance sheet line items in the published consolidated financial statements while these amounts are classified as other assets in the regulatory consolidated financial statements.

- Impairment allowances recognized for financial assets, namely due from banks, financing assets and investment securities are netted against their respective asset class categories in the published consolidated financial statements while these amounts are classified as other liabilities in the regulatory consolidated financial statements. Likewise, deferred profit on financing assets is deducted from financing assets in the published consolidated financial statements, but reported under other liabilities in the regulatory filings.

- Net profit for the period is closed to retained earnings in the published consolidated financial statements while this amount is classified under other liabilities in the regulatory consolidated financial statements.

4. Linkages Between Financial Statements and Regulatory Exposures *(continued)*

Explanations of differences between accounting and regulatory exposure amounts: **LIA** *(continued)*

a) Explanation of the significant differences between the amounts in columns (a) and (b) in Template LI1 (continued)

- Acceptances are classified within financing assets in the published consolidated financial statements while these amounts are classified as off-balance sheet in the regulatory consolidated financial statements.

- Appropriation of year end reserves is carried out in the regulatory consolidated financial statements only after the approval of the Group's shareholders on the published consolidated financial statements.

b) Valuation methodologies, including an explanation of how far mark-to-market and mark-to-model methodologies are used

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or an obligation settled between well informed and willing parties (seller and buyer) in an arm's length transaction. The Group measures fair values using the following fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements.

Level 1: Quoted market price (unadjusted) in an active market for an identical instrument.

Level 2: Valuation techniques based on observable inputs, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices). This category includes instruments valued using: quoted market prices in active markets for similar instruments; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are considered less than active; or other valuation techniques where all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data.

Level 3: Valuation techniques using significant unobservable inputs. This category includes all instruments where the valuation technique includes inputs not based on observable data and the unobservable inputs have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation. This category includes instruments that are valued based on quoted prices for similar instruments where significant unobservable adjustments or assumptions are required to reflect differences between the instruments.

c) Banks with insurance subsidiaries

AlRayan Bank Q.P.S.C. does not have Takaful / insurance subsidiary as at 31 December 2025.

(All amounts are shown in thousands of Qatari Riyals)

4. Linkages Between Financial Statements and Regulatory Exposures *(continued)*

Differences between accounting and regulatory scopes of consolidation and mapping of financial statement categories with regulatory risk categories: **LI1**

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
			Carrying values of items:				
	Carrying values as reported in published financial statements	Carrying values under scope of regulatory consolidation	Subject to credit risk framework	Subject to counterparty credit risk framework	Subject to the securitisation framework	Subject to the market risk framework	Not subject to capital requirements or subject to deduction from capital
Assets							
Cash and balances with central banks	5,878,930	5,878,929	5,878,929	-	-	-	-
Due from banks	4,816,232	4,805,577	4,805,577	362,877	-	-	-
Financing assets	118,188,326	134,508,613	134,508,613	-	-	-	-
Investment securities	45,919,939	45,543,736	44,698,279	15,866,122	-	845,457	-
Investment in associates	358,809	358,809	358,809	-	-	-	-
Fixed assets	1,059,368	1,059,369	1,059,369	-	-	-	-
Intangible assets	1,337,141	1,337,141	-	-	-	-	1,337,141
Other assets	3,699,302	6,058,994	6,041,360	298,459	-	12,954	4,680
Total assets	**181,258,047**	**199,551,168**	**197,350,936**	**16,527,458**	**-**	**858,411**	**1,341,821**
Liabilities and quasi-equity							
Due to banks and other borrowings	36,148,649	36,078,119	-	16,187,795	-	-	19,890,324
Customer current accounts and participatory investment accounts	111,138,348	109,980,213	-	-	-	-	109,980,213
Sukuk and debt financing	3,322,629	3,059,862	-	-	-	-	3,059,862
Other liabilities	4,848,682	26,276,627	17,003,966	83,699	-	-	9,188,962
Total liabilities and quasi-equity	**155,458,308**	**175,394,821**	**17,003,966**	**16,271,494**	**-**	**-**	**142,119,361**

(All amounts are shown in thousands of Qatari Riyals)

4. Linkages Between Financial Statements and Regulatory Exposures *(continued)*

Main sources of differences between regulatory exposure amounts and carrying values in financial statements: **LI2**

		a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*
			Items subject to:			
		Amounts under scope of regulatory consolidation *	Credit risk framework	Securitisation framework	Counterparty credit risk framework	Market risk framework
1	Asset carrying value amount under scope of regulatory consolidation (as per Template LI1)	199,551,168	197,350,936	-	16,527,458	858,411
2	Liabilities carrying value amount under regulatory scope of consolidation (as per Template LI1)	-	17,003,966	-	16,271,494	-
3	Total net amount under regulatory scope of consolidation (Row 1 – Row 2)	199,551,168	180,346,970	-	255,964	858,411
4	Off-balance sheet amounts	15,098,056	15,098,056	-	-	-
5	*Differences due to credit conversion factors*	-	(6,062,677)	-	-	-
6	*Differences due to different netting rules, other than those already included in row 2*	-	-	-	7,772,442	-
7	*Differences due to consideration of provisions*	-	-	-		-
8	*Differences due to the use of credit risk mitigation techniques (CRMs) and other differences*	-	(16,715,688)	-		-
9	**Exposure amounts considered for regulatory purposes**	**214,649,224**	**172,666,661**	**-**	**8,028,407**	**858,411**

* Grossed up of impairment allowances (Expected Credit Loss and profit in suspense) and deferred profit.

(All amounts are shown in thousands of Qatari Riyals)

5. Asset encumbrance: DIS31

Asset encumbrance: **ENC**

An asset shall be treated as encumbered if it has been pledged or if it is subject to any form of arrangement to secure, collateralize or credit enhance any transaction from which it cannot be freely withdrawn. The encumbered assets represent balances held as liquidity and cash reserve requirements with the central banks and funds placed with other entities that were pledged for credit support.

	a	b	c (a+b)
31 December 2025	Encumbered assets	Unencumbered assets	Total
Cash and balances with central banks	5,347,208	531,722	5,878,930
Due from banks	-	4,816,232	4,816,232
Financing assets	-	118,188,326	118,188,326
Investment securities	15,996,315	29,923,624	45,919,939
Investment in associates	-	358,809	358,809
Fixed assets	-	1,059,368	1,059,368
Intangible assets	-	1,337,141	1,337,141
Other assets	-	3,699,302	3,699,302
Total	**21,343,523**	**159,914,524**	**181,258,047**

Amounts are carrying values as reported in published financial statements

	a	b	c (a+b)
30 June 2025	Encumbered assets	Unencumbered assets	Total
Cash and balances with central banks	5,072,217	735,798	5,808,015
Due from banks	-	2,953,543	2,953,543
Financing assets	-	112,096,480	112,096,480
Investment securities	4,269,334	44,193,965	48,463,299
Investment in associates	-	342,629	342,629
Fixed assets	-	1,048,051	1,048,051
Intangible assets	-	1,394,049	1,394,049
Other assets	-	4,235,346	4,235,346
Total	**9,341,551**	**166,999,861**	**176,341,412**

Amounts are carrying values as reported in published financial statements

6. Remuneration: DIS35

Remuneration policy: REMA

a) Bodies that oversee remuneration

For Bank employees & senior management: Board Corporate Governance, Nominations and Remuneration Committee and Qatar Central Bank (for senior management only)

b) Design and structure of remuneration processes (including variable remuneration)

Below is the policy that determines the basis and method of granting incentives and remunerations to the Senior Management and employees of ARB that we present herein for the General Meeting re-endorsement as part of this report noting that no material changes occurred to the policy since last year's report:

1. ARB employee remuneration package is comprised of four primary elements viz. basic salary, allowances, benefits and a performance bonus;
2. The basic salary, allowances and benefits are determined in accordance with market practices to ensure they are fit for purpose, competitive and compliant with regulatory/legal developments;
3. The performance bonus is discretionary and, if merited, is paid on an annual basis in arrears. It considers the long term objectives of the organization, is cognizant of risk and must be purely dependent on the collective and individual performance without any kind of discrimination whatsoever vis-à-vis the race, religion, gender or otherwise;
4. The Performance Bonus, which is calendar based, is calculated with reference to a prescribed methodology based on principles set by the Corporate Governance, Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Board as advised, when needed, by independent industry experts. The methodology sets 2%-7.5% of net income, depending on the final score achieved bank wise in the balanced scorecard, to be distributed as annual remunerations to the Bank's employees and senior management members. The main principle is a top-down meritocracy-based model where the individual payout is determined by the employees' performance assessment, their departmental contribution and the Bank's achievements during the year. A deferral element is applied to align with risk-based approach;
5. A Balanced Score Card (BSC) approach is utilized to gauge the achievement of the Bank and division. It sets goals and targets that must balance between projected revenues and the risks accompanying the revenues generated while maintaining compliance with internal controls and regulatory requirements;
6. At the start of each year, the Board sets a series of financial and non-financial objectives for the organization which are outlined in a BSC. This forms the driver for department level scorecards, the goals of the GCEO, and each Senior Management member and staff member in the Bank and distills such goals into measurable key performance indicators;

6. Remuneration: DIS35 *(continued)*

Remuneration policy: **REMA** *(continued)*

b) Design and structure of remuneration processes (including variable remuneration) *(continued)*

7. The Bank's BSC objectives are carefully tracked and progress reports are periodically submitted to the Board. At year-end the results are subject to verification by internal audit;
8. The audited results, and proposed bonus pool, are presented to the Corporate Governance, Nomination and Remuneration Committee (CGNRC) for consideration and recommendation for Board final approval;
9. Individual payouts are subject to review and approval of the Department Head, Group Chief HR Officer, GCEO and Chairman as appropriate;
10. The performance bonus for members of Senior Management must be disbursed upon obtaining QCB No Objection only;
11. The Bank's compensation philosophy, scheme design, and absolute outlay shall be evaluated by the Board/CGNRC at each year-end or whenever needed to ensure it remains fit for purpose, competitive and compliant with regulatory/legal developments. The Committee may seek the assistance of an external consultant in this exercise;
12. Senior Management compensations must be disclosed in the audited financial statements; and
13. The policy must be presented on a yearly basis to the Annual General Meeting to be re-confirmed in its current form or to be amended where applicable.

c) Key risks, their measurement and how these measures affect remuneration

As per Board-approved yearly Balanced Score Card

d) Main performance metrics for bank, top-level business lines, and individuals and their link to levels of remuneration

As per Balanced Score Card and Performance Management System

(All amounts are shown in thousands of Qatari Riyals)

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6. Remuneration: DIS35 *(continued)*

Remuneration awarded during the financial year: **REM1**

			a	*b*
	Remuneration amount 31 December 2025		Senior management	Other material risk-takers
1	Fixed remuneration	Number of employees	14	17
2		**Total fixed remuneration**	**25,081**	**17,804**
3		Of which: cash-based	25,081	17,804
4		Of which: deferred	-	-
5		Of which: shares or other share-linked instruments	-	-
6		Of which: deferred	-	-
7		Of which: other forms	-	-
8		Of which: deferred	-	-
9	Variable remuneration	Number of employees	14	17
10		**Total variable remuneration**	**18,766**	**6,445**
11		Of which: cash-based	17,874	6,445
12		Of which: deferred	892	-
13		Of which: shares or other share-linked instruments	-	-
14		Of which: deferred	-	-
15		Of which: other forms	-	-
16		Of which: deferred	-	-
17	**Total remuneration (rows 2 + 10)**		**43,848**	**24,249**

* List of employees who are on the approved Succession Plan Program

Deferred remuneration: **REM3**

	a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*
Deferred and retained remuneration	Total amount of outstanding deferred remuneration	Of which: total amount of outstanding deferred and retained remuneration exposed to ex post explicit and/or implicit adjustment	Total amount of amendment during the year due to ex post explicit adjustments	Total amount of amendment during the year due to ex post implicit adjustments	Total amount of deferred remuneration paid out in the financial year
Senior management	14	-	-	-	-
Cash	1,014	-	-	-	-
Shares	-	-	-	-	-
Cash-linked instruments	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-
Other material risk-takers	17	-	-	-	-
Cash	-	-	-	-	-
Shares	-	-	-	-	-
Cash-linked instruments	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-

6. Credit risk: DIS40

General qualitative information about credit risk: **CRA**

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of impairment and partial or total loss of a receivable due to deterioration of credit quality on the part of a client or counterparty. The relevant receivable may be based on traditional on-balance sheet lending or derivative business. In traditional lending business, risk arises from the creditworthiness of the borrower, whereas in derivative business counterparty risk results from the counterpart's failure to perform the transaction in accordance with contractual obligations leading to a potential loss when executing a substitute transaction.

The Board of Directors of ARB, and delegated Board sub-committee, has the responsibility to establish an appropriate credit risk philosophy, including risk appetite. A key part of this is the Group Credit Risk Management Policy, which outlines sound principles and practices for management of credit risk and applies to all lending and related activities that involve credit risk.

In order to manage the credit risk in the Group, the main objectives of the Policy are to:

- Create a standardized framework for the lending activities of ARB Group
- Ensure adequate appraisal prior to lending, and sufficient post-approval monitoring of all granted facilities
- Outline the acceptance of collateral, and other credit risk mitigation measures
- Provide information on the risk rating methodology
- Outline the process for treating deteriorating creditworthiness, including credit loss recognition and collections

The Credit Risk Policy is supported by Credit Instructions or procedures.

Credit Risk is identified, monitored, managed and reported on an operational level by the following departments:

- Business originating unit
- Credit Underwriting / Review department (Wholesale Credit, Private & Premium Credit and Retail Credit)
- Credit Administration department (Documentation, Disbursement authorization and Collateral Custody)
- Credit Operations
- Enterprise Risk
- Collections.

7. Credit risk: DIS40 *(continued)*

Additional disclosure related to the credit quality of assets: **CRB**

Qualitative disclosures:

a) Scope and definitions of past due and impaired exposures

A default would have occurred with regard to a particular obligor when the obligor is past due for more than 90 days on any material credit obligation to the banking group.

- For financing assets with periodic principal instalments and/or profit payments, an amount due and payable is not paid in full within 90 days of the instalment/payment due date.
- For revolving exposures (including overdrafts), amount past due by 90 days or more. Past due will be based on limit expiry. In addition, where a customer has breached the approved limit and the account is not been regularized (i.e. brought within limit) within 90 days, such an account will be considered to be in default.

Any facility having a DPD less than 90 days will be classified either stage 1 or stage 2 as per the IFRS 9 reporting guidelines.

b) The extent of past-due exposures (more than 90 days) that are not considered to be impaired

Based on the customer's credit profile and objective evidence, many accounts have not been credit impaired for the exposures more than 90 DPD. The main reasons for such treatment are:

a. Account expected to be regularized within the agreed timelines;
b. Restructuring of the account; and
c. Based on the type of collateral and collateral coverage.

Moreover, external auditors review and validate the past due list as part of their quarter-end audit program and provide assurance to all stakeholders regarding the classification of the accounts.

c) Description of methods used for determining impairments

The Bank has adopted FAS 30 – *Impairment, Credit Losses and Onerous Commitments* for the Credit Losses with a forward-looking 'expected credit loss' model. The credit losses approach for receivables and off-balance sheet exposures uses a dual measurement approach, under which either the loss allowance is measured by a 12-month expected credit loss or a lifetime expected credit loss. A 12-month ECL is categorized as Stage 1 ECL and lifetime ECL as Stage 2 ECL, which is the ECL accounting provision requirements in general categories.

(All amounts are shown in thousands of Qatari Riyals)

7. Credit risk: DIS40 *(continued)*

Additional disclosure related to the credit quality of assets: **CRB** *(continued)*

Qualitative disclosures: *(continued)*

c) Description of methods used for determining impairments *(continued)*

For specific categories, accounts are classified under Stage 3, which includes financial assets that have objective evidence of impairment at the reporting date in accordance with the indicators specified in the QCB's instructions. For these assets, applicable provison is recognized as per the QCB's specific provision guidelines.

d) The Bank's own definition of a restructured exposure.

Rescheduled activities include extended payment arrangements, approved external management plans, modification and deferral of payments. Restructuring policies and practices are based on indicators or criteria that, in the judgement of local management, indicate that payment will most likely continue. These policies are kept under continuous review. Following restructuring, a previously overdue customer account is reset to a normal status and managed together with other similar accounts as non-impaired.

Quantitative disclosures:

e) Breakdown of exposures by geographical areas, industry and residual maturity

Geographic analysis of credit quality assets: **CRB**

31 December 2025	Qatar	Other GCC	Other Middle East	Others	Total
Cash and balances with central banks (excluding cash on hand)	5,409,307	-	-	-	5,409,307
Due from banks	1,693,590	21,859	-	3,100,783	4,816,232
Financing assets	100,873,663	278,409	-	17,036,254	118,188,326
Investment securities – debt-type	40,638,326	3,489,991	93,334	725,728	44,947,379
Other assets	308,785	696,374	-	2,215,381	3,220,540
Total	**148,923,671**	**4,486,633**	**93,334**	**23,078,146**	**176,581,784**

Amounts are carrying values as reported in published financial statements.

31 December 2025	Qatar	Other GCC	Other Middle East	Others	*Total*
Unutilised credit facilities	3,167,657	26,380	-	271,132	3,465,169
Guarantees	7,985,188	430,196	78,963	1,900,564	10,394,911
Letters of credit	344,516	-	36,405	803,811	1,184,732
Contingent liabilities of a non-Shari'a-compliant subsidiary	347	308,229	-	134,394	442,970
	11,497,708	**764,805**	**115,368**	**3,109,901**	**15,487,782**

Amounts are carrying values as reported in published financial statements.

(All amounts are shown in thousands of Qatari Riyals)

7. Credit risk: DIS40 *(continued)*

Additional disclosure related to the credit quality of assets: **CRB** *(continued)*

Quantitative disclosures: *(continued)*

e) Breakdown of exposures by geographical areas, industry and residual maturity *(continued)*

Industry analysis of credit quality assets: **CRB**

	Net exposure 31 December 2025	Net exposure 31 December 2024
Funded and unfunded		
Government	61,232,261	42,974,421
Government agencies	37,962,834	49,307,535
Industry	1,527,022	1,931,249
Commercial	12,274,561	11,650,027
Services	30,323,501	28,262,769
Contracting	2,693,134	2,006,725
Real estate	20,251,629	18,666,926
Personal	10,316,842	11,990,005
Contingent liabilities	15,044,812	15,765,859
Contingent liabilities of a non-Shari'a-compliant subsidiary	442,970	446,160
Total	**192,069,566**	**183,001,676**

Amounts are carrying values as reported in published financial statements.

Residual Maturity analysis of credit quality assets: **CRB**

31 December 2025	Less than 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 months -1 year	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Cash and balances with central banks (excluding COH)	62,099	-	-	-	5,347,208	5,409,307
Due from banks	3,667,128	2,892	201,501	944,711	-	4,816,232
Financing assets	2,151,759	1,029,281	7,316,333	46,805,529	60,885,424	118,188,326
Investment securities - debt-type	7,501,404	10,725,795	26,139,200	557,053	23,927	44,947,379
Other assets	706,726	460,951	294,215	1,505,845	252,803	3,220,540
Total	**14,089,116**	**12,218,919**	**33,951,249**	**49,813,138**	**66,509,362**	**176,581,784**

Amounts are carrying values as reported in published financial statements.

(All amounts are shown in thousands of Qatari Riyals)

7. Credit risk: DIS40 *(continued)*

Additional disclosure related to the credit quality of assets: **CRB** *(continued)*

Quantitative disclosures: *(continued)*

e) Breakdown of exposures by geographical areas, industry and residual maturity *(continued)*

Financing assets exposures by industry and related ECL/Provision: **CRB**

	Financing exposures before CCF and CRM				
31 December 2025	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total gross amount	Impairment allowances
Government	21,670,319	-	-	21,670,319	1,903
Government agencies	35,946,777	894,309	-	36,841,086	15,172
Industry	789,587	34,750	1,143	825,480	4,507
Commercial	9,356,968	2,586,491	915,196	12,858,655	646,043
Services	11,079,899	3,397,355	116,753	14,594,007	329,215
Contracting	808,213	1,745,645	1,185,704	3,739,562	1,052,635
Real estate	6,850,394	11,974,460	3,791,930	22,616,784	3,239,570
Personal	8,890,764	1,281,752	309,542	10,482,058	150,580
Total	**95,392,921**	**21,914,762**	**6,320,268**	**123,627,951**	**5,439,625**

Amounts are carrying values as reported in published financial statements

	Financing exposures before CCF and CRM				
31 December 2025	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total gross amount	Impairment allowances
Qatar	80,061,124	20,285,867	5,798,183	106,145,174	5,271,511
Other GCC	126,484	222,209	6,503	355,196	76,787
Others	15,205,313	1,406,686	515,582	17,127,581	91,327
Total	**95,392,921**	**21,914,762**	**6,320,268**	**123,627,951**	**5,439,625**

Amounts are carrying values as reported in published financial statements

Additional disclosure related to prudential treatment of problem assets **CRB-A**

Qualitative disclosures:

a) Definition of non-performing exposures

A default occurs when:

- The Bank considers that an obligor is unlikely to repay in full its credit obligations to the banking group, without recourse by the Bank to actions such as realizing security; or
- The obligor is past due for more than 90 days on any material credit obligation to the banking group
- An obligor is rated as MRA 8, 9 and 10 corresponding to the QCB categories of substandard, doubtful and loss.

7. Credit risk: DIS40 *(continued)*

Additional disclosure related to prudential treatment of problem assets: **CRB-A** *(continued)*

***Qualitative disclosures: (**continued)*

a) Definition of non-performing exposures *(continued)*

The default definition is aligned with the Basel definition of default, which is as follows:

"A default is considered to have occurred with regard to a particular obligor when one or more of the following events has taken place:

a) It is determined that the obligor is unlikely to pay its debt obligations (principal, profit, or fees) in full;
b) A credit loss event associated with any obligation of the obligor, specific provision;
c) The obligor is past due more than 90 days on any credit obligation; or
d) The obligor has filed for bankruptcy or similar protection from creditors."

Qualitative disclosure related to credit risk mitigation techniques: **CRC**

a) Lending principles

Credit is granted only when it can be reasonably expected that it will be repaid by the borrower as originally agreed. Any lending must be based on:

- A thorough knowledge of the borrower's character, history, willingness, and capacity to repay;
- Full understanding of the credit request and the borrower's sources of repayment.
- A judgement that the borrower can and will repay without undue difficulty.
- Communication of credit culture, philosophy, guidelines, and approach should be continuous.
- The credit financing approval process works in a prudent decision-making environment.

In general, the following principles should be adhered to in any granting of credit. Should exceptions be made, these should be disclosed in the credit application documents.

- Every agreement to grant credit must be evidenced in writing.
- ARB will ensure that adequate legal documentation (vetted by Credit Admin. Department in conjunction with the Legal Department) is obtained.
- Credit should only be granted to corporate, commercial, and private borrowers when there are two clear sources of repayment.
- The main source of credit repayment should be cash generated by the borrower's productive, ongoing activities.
- Credit is granted for investment in assets (e.g. business, building etc) only when the borrower has a significant stake in that asset.
- Credit is only granted when the Bank's position as a creditor is as good as or better than that of any other significant creditor.

7. Credit risk: DIS40 *(continued)*

Qualitative disclosure related to credit risk mitigation techniques: **CRC** *(continued)*

a) Lending principles *(continued)*

- Credit that must be structured appropriately for the purpose of the credit and for the source of repayment. Credit mitigation techniques must be used to make the proposed credit bankable and best serve ARB's interests.
- ARB adheres to the basic anti-money laundering procedures such as 'Know Your Customer' before extending any credit facilities.
- ARB will not extend credit to entities whose management's integrity is questionable.
- Social policies are taken into account when making lending decisions:
  - Credit detrimental to the interests of the Group is not granted.
  - Financing for the movement of arms and armaments is severely restricted.
  - No engagement in predatory lending.
  - Credit is not granted for illegal purposes or to businesses or persons whose source of income is illegal.
  - Any transaction where a full and candid disclosure to any regulatory or government agency, or details appearing in the media, would cause reputational damage to the ARB brand is not engaged in.
- Discrimination on the basis of race, national origin, gender, religion, age, marital status, disability or any other factor not relevant to the credit is not permitted.
- Credit is not granted for refinancing of NPFs of other banks.
- The risk/reward relationship must be assessed in each application, whether through customer profitability compared to ECL; RAROC; or alternative performance measures.
- Collateral mitigates risk, but repayment capacity is the most important factor.
- Due diligence must be performed when participating in syndications.
- Groups of obligors that are considered connected counterparties should be identified and treated as a single obligor.

b) Collaterals

- Guarantees and collateral should be obtained from clients to mitigate credit risk.
- Personal guarantees of the Principal Partners are to be treated as a secondary source of repayment when financing closely held companies.
- All collaterals must have legally perfected security interest or unencumbered title right.
- Where collateral is a physical asset, the Bank must have unimpaired right to it enabling the Bank, in the event of a default, to take possession and / or dispose-off the asset and use the proceeds to settle outstanding dues. Collateral valuation must therefore consider legal and liquidation costs.
- Where collateral is a financial asset, for example, cash deposits, it must be pledged to ARB.

7. Credit risk: DIS40 *(continued)*

Qualitative disclosure related to credit risk mitigation techniques: **CRC** *(continued)*

b) Collaterals *(continued)*

- All collateral should be obtained, verified and pledged to ARB before facilities are extended to the customer or counterparty unless approved otherwise by delegated authority.
- All collateral must be documented in detail and valued at regular pre-determined intervals. Relationship Managers should review the collateral coverage periodically. If the Bank's collateral cover falls below the prescribed financing to value ratio, Relationship Managers should ensure that the obligor either provides additional collateral or reduces the outstanding amount so that the approved financing to value ratio is maintained at all times.
- Adequate insurance cover must be obtained in favor of the Bank over collateral where required.
- Property insurance must be obtained for all mortgage and real estate financing.
- All insurance cover must be monitored and updated as needed.

When accepting collateral, it is prudent to have the value of collateral in excess of the total facilities so that in a collateral liquidation scenario the Bank recovers outstanding facilities in full. The required excess in value of collateral (also called margin on security) for different types of collateral must comply with QCB and other regulatory regulations as applicable. In general, cross-currency collateral (i.e. where collateral is in a difference currency from the facility) is avoided, however it may occur in rare cases. Where possible, increased collateral should be taken in this case to provide a buffer against unexpected currency movements except in cases where the currencies are fixed to the same reference currency.

Tangible collateral values are to be updated regularly according to the risk of the facility and customer. Collateral such as listed securities are valued fortnightly. Requirements by collateral type must be specified within credit instructions. Waivers or extensions of collateral re-valuation needs to be approved as per the Group Credit Approval Authority policy.

A Real Estate Property Evaluation report to be submitted at the time of a client's annual review. The appropriate committee approval is sought for any exceptions along with the request.

A list of approved collateral valuators is maintained by the Bank. To be listed, a valuator must be approved by EXCOB. Feedback on individual valuators is given on a case-by-case basis by Risk, and a valuator may be de-listed from the approved list if weaknesses such as inaccurate data or incorrect documentation are identified. Credit Risk at its discretion, may ask for a second valuation if it is necessary to assess the accurate value of a collateral.

7. Credit risk: DIS40 *(continued)*

Qualitative disclosure related to credit risk mitigation techniques: **CRC** *(continued)*

b) Collaterals *(continued)*

Collateral information is input and maintained in the system by CROPS (Operations department) Custodians of collateral are CAD (Risk department).

Enterprise Risk are responsible for reporting collateral information to the Group Risk Committee to ensure concentrations are identified and, if necessary, mitigated.

c) Support

The following may be accepted as support, provided adequate care is taken to ensure the support is legally enforceable:

- Personal and Corporate Guarantee: Personal Guarantees for Partners of the Limited Liability Company: As per QCB regulations, Banks should obtain the J&S guarantees of all partners (solely and jointly) in all types of companies and the custodians' guarantee of minor partners till they reach adulthood. Exception is only for Joint-Stock companies and any other type of companies exempted by QCB. If the Bank does not want to get such guarantees, justified reasons must be given and notified when studying application of credit facilities.
- Assignment of L/C Receivables (Export L/Cs);
- Assignment of Foreign Remittances to the Obligor Bank;
- Assignment of an expected proceeds being from a contract or rental or from any other source by its issuer and beneficiary. This could also takes place through “transfer of right" registered with the Real Estate Registration Department - Ministry Of Justice.
- Hypothecation/Charge/Chattel mortgage/Commercial mortgage over inventory
- Assignment of Insurance Policies (life or property)
- Post-dated cheques and/or security cheques from corporate banking customers, or large corporate or multinationals
- Salary assignment of customers, business owners, partners or directors/shareholders for Retail facilities
- Non-notarized assignment of general revenues

Any risk not specifically covered by a written support statement will be considered on the basis of the obligor’s stand-alone creditworthiness. Documentation with the support provider must make clear that ARB will not assume Nationalization or Expropriation Risks if the obligor provokes governmental action or when governmental action is a discriminatory measure against the specific obligor.

(All amounts are shown in thousands of Qatari Riyals)

7. Credit risk: DIS40 *(continued)*

Qualitative disclosure related to credit risk mitigation techniques: **CRC** *(continued)*

c) Support

Legal opinion may be sought by Business in the event the credit submission does not meet standard collateral and/or credit documentation requirements.

Qualitative disclosure on banks' use of external credit ratings under the standardised approach for credit risk: **CRD**

a) External credit assessment institutions (ECAIs) and export credit agencies (ECAs) used

S & P, Moody's and Fitch

b) The asset classes for which each ECAI or ECA is used

Corporate Banking, Banks & Sovereign and Debt Securities

c) The alignment of the alphanumerical scale of each agency used with risk buckets

S&P	Moody's	Fitch	Internal Risk Rating	Internal RR	
AAA	Aaa	AAA	1	1	Investment Grades
AA+	Aa1	AA+	2+	2	
AA	Aa2	AA	2	3	
AA-	Aa3	AA-	2-	4	
A+	A1	A+	3+	5	
A	A2	A	3	6	
A-	A3	A-	3-	7	
BBB+	Baa1	BBB+	4+	8	
BBB	Baa2	BBB	4	9	
BBB-	Baa3	BBB-	4-	10	
BB+	Ba1	BB+	5+	11	Sub-Investment Grades
BB	Ba2	BB	5	12	
BB-	Ba3	BB-	5-	13	
B+	B1	B+	6+	14	
B	B2	B	6	15	
B-	B3	B-	6-	16	
CCC+	Caa1	CCC+	7+	17	
CCC	Caa2	CCC	7	18	
CCC-	Caa3	CCC-	7-	19	
			8	20	SS
	D		9	21	DF
			10	22	Loss

SS = Sub-standard, DF = Doubtful

(All amounts are shown in thousands of Qatari Riyals)

7. Credit risk: DIS40 *(continued)*

Credit quality of assets: **CR1**

31 December 2025		*a*	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*
		Gross carrying values of			Of which ECL accounting provisions for credit losses on SA exposures		Of which ECL accounting provisions for credit losses on IRB exposures	Net values
		Defaulted exposures	Non-defaulted exposures	Allowances / impairments	Allocated in regulatory category of Specific	Allocated in regulatory category of General		*(a+b-c)*
1	Financing assets	6,320,268	117,307,683	5,439,625	4,288,372	1,151,253	-	118,188,326
2	Investment securities – debt type	53,142	44,956,381	62,144	53,142	9,002	-	44,947,379
3	Off-balance sheet exposures	29,465	15,021,284	81,157	24,657	56,500	-	14,969,592
4	**Total**	**6,402,875**	**177,285,348**	**5,582,926**	**4,366,171**	**1,216,755**	**-**	**178,105,297**

Amounts are carrying values as reported in published financial statements

30 June 2025		*a*	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*
		Gross carrying values of			Of which ECL accounting provisions for credit losses on SA exposures		Of which ECL accounting provisions for credit losses on IRB exposures	Net values
		Defaulted exposures	Non-defaulted exposures	Allowances / impairments	Allocated in regulatory category of Specific	Allocated in regulatory category of General		*(a+b-c)*
1	Financing assets	6,309,487	110,879,170	5,092,177	4,065,662	1,026,515	-	112,096,480
2	Investment securities – debt type	53,142	47,602,149	65,878	53,142	12,736	-	47,589,413
3	Off-balance sheet exposures	25,082	16,318,497	84,052	23,952	60,100	-	16,259,527
4	**Total**	**6,387,711**	**174,799,816**	**5,242,107**	**4,142,756**	**1,099,351**	**-**	**175,945,420**

Amounts are carrying values as reported in published financial statements

Changes in the stock of defaulted financing assets and debt-type investment securities: **CR2**

		31 December 2025	30 June 2025
1	**Defaulted financing assets and debt-type investment securities at end of the previous reporting period**	6,305,661	6,305,661
2	Financing assets and debt securities that have defaulted since the last reporting period	1,241,491	923,170
3	Returned to non-defaulted status	(25,409)	(1,650)
4	Amounts written off	(176,026)	(85,982)
5	Other changes	(972,307)	(778,570)
6	**Defaulted financing assets and debt-type investment securities at end of the reporting period (1+2-3-4+5)**	**6,373,410**	**6,362,629**

Narrative commentary:

The movement reflects transitions between defaulted and non-defaulted exposures, as well as write-offs during the period, as shown in the table above.

(All amounts are shown in thousands of Qatari Riyals)

7. Credit risk: DIS40 *(continued)*

Credit risk mitigation techniques - overview: **CR3**

31 December 2025		a	b	c	d	e
		Exposures unsecured: carrying amount	Exposures to be secured	Exposures secured by collateral	Exposures secured by financial guarantees	Exposures secured by credit derivatives
1	Financing assets	95,500,874	22,687,452	11,392,907	11,294,545	-
2	Investment securities – debt-type	44,947,379	-	-	-	-
3	**Total**	**140,448,253**	**22,687,452**	**11,392,907**	**11,294,545**	**-**
4	Of which defaulted	2,002,376	29,520	24,377	5,143	-

Amounts are carrying values as reported in published financial statements

30 June 2025		a	b	c	d	e
		Exposures unsecured: carrying amount	Exposures to be secured	Exposures secured by collateral	Exposures secured by financial guarantees	Exposures secured by credit derivatives
1	Financing assets	92,433,146	19,663,334	8,820,156	10,843,178	-
2	Investment securities – debt-type	47,589,413	-	-	-	-
3	**Total**	**140,022,559**	**19,663,334**	**8,820,156**	**10,843,178**	**-**
4	Of which defaulted	2,216,873	26,952	23,067	3,885	-

Amounts are carrying values as reported in published financial statements

Narrative commentaries:

The Group's exposures secured by collateral increased between 30 June 2025 and 31 December 2025, primarily due to the additional collateral obtained from borrowers during the period. These collateral additions consisted mainly of equity securities, which contributed to the overall increase in collateralised credit exposures reported under CR3.

(All amounts are shown in thousands of Qatari Riyals)

7. Credit risk: DIS40 *(continued)*

Standardised approach - credit risk exposure and CRM effects: **CR4**

31 December 2025		a	b	c	d	e
		Exposures before CCF and CRM		*Exposures post - CCF and post-CRM*	*RWA and RWA density*	
	Asset classes	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	Net credit exposure	RWA	RWA density
1	Sovereigns	48,574,116	-	48,574,116	867,137	2%
2	Qatar Government Entities and Domestic Public Sector Entities (PSEs)	40,105,640	987,422	29,423,831	3,938,909	13%
3	Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs)	583,785	-	583,785	116,757	20%
4	Banks	8,435,423	3,314,897	10,649,870	4,421,249	42%
5	Corporates	20,060,544	9,604,445	24,822,760	24,521,661	99%
6	Retail	16,327,456	1,112,194	12,527,471	11,608,726	93%
7	Real estate	38,595,989	-	38,370,573	31,844,147	83%
	Of which: general RRE	*10,766,381*	-	*10,723,561*	*4,991,687*	*47%*
	Of which: IPRRE	*9,727,300*	-	*9,614,422*	*5,090,384*	*53%*
	Of which: general CRE	*2,145,502*	-	*2,143,810*	*1,286,286*	*60%*
	Of which: IPCRE	*5,363,865*	-	*5,348,471*	*4,665,326*	*87%*
	Of which: land acquisition, development and construction	*10,592,942*	-	*10,540,310*	*15,810,464*	*150%*
8	Defaulted Financings	2,043,762	5,720	2,017,686	1,461,319	72%
9	Equity Investments	750,583	-	750,583	1,524,213	203%
10	Other assets	4,945,988	-	4,945,988	4,476,365	91%
11	Unrated Sukuk	-	-	-	-	0%
12	Securitization and Re-securitization Exposures	-	-	-	-	0%
13	**Total**	**180,423,285**	**15,024,679**	**172,666,661**	**84,780,484**	**49%**

(All amounts are shown in thousands of Qatari Riyals)

7. Credit risk: DIS40 *(continued)*

Standardised approach - credit risk exposure and CRM effects: **CR4** *(continued)*

30 June 2025		*a*	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*
		Exposures before CCF and CRM		*Exposures post - CCF and post-CRM*	*RWA and RWA density*	
	Asset classes	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	Net credit exposure	RWA	RWA density
1	Sovereigns	51,698,664	49,356	51,703,600	1,391,366	3%
2	Qatar Government Entities and Domestic Public Sector Entities (PSEs)	35,976,409	600,584	25,379,127	3,529,740	14%
3	Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs)	497,627	-	497,627	99,525	20%
4	Banks	5,647,149	3,412,302	7,965,112	3,444,993	43%
5	Corporates	19,977,994	10,946,257	24,455,353	23,953,604	98%
6	Retail	14,264,849	1,307,231	13,317,145	12,444,731	93%
7	Real estate	38,882,214	-	38,571,703	31,941,308	83%
	Of which: general RRE	*11,286,286*	-	*11,234,698*	*5,228,076*	*47%*
	Of which: IPRRE	*9,005,503*	-	*8,948,488*	*4,737,602*	*53%*
	Of which: general CRE	*2,310,625*	-	*2,308,835*	*1,385,301*	*60%*
	Of which: IPCRE	*5,894,742*	-	*5,758,506*	*5,108,565*	*89%*
	Of which: land acquisition, development and construction	*10,385,057*	-	*10,321,176*	*15,481,764*	*150%*
8	Defaulted Financings	2,270,113	1,544	2,243,103	1,525,452	68%
9	Equity Investments	463,686	-	463,686	976,597	211%
10	Other assets	5,782,862	-	5,782,862	5,283,397	91%
11	Unrated Sukuk	-	-	-	-	
12	Securitization and Re-securitization Exposures	-	-	-	-	
13	**Total**	**175,461,567**	**16,317,275**	**170,379,317**	**84,590,714**	**50%**

(All amounts are shown in thousands of Qatari Riyals)

7. Credit risk: DIS40 *(continued)*

Standardised approach - Exposures by asset classes and risk weights: **CR5**

31 December 2025 — **Risk Weight**

	Risk weight → / Asset classes ↓	0%	10% to 30%	35% to 50%	60% to 80%	85% to 100%	105% to 130%	150% to 200%	250%-400%	Total credit exposures amount (post CCF and post-CRM)
1	Sovereigns	47,371,748	329,067	238,313	-	540,629	-	94,359	-	48,574,116
2	Qatar Government Entities and Domestic Public Sector Entities (PSEs)	17,859,880	6,334,823	5,114,366	-	114,762	-	-	-	29,423,831
3	Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs)	-	583,785	-	-	-	-	-	-	583,785
4	Banks	-	8,662,805	38,809	-	1,413,013	-	535,242	-	10,649,870
	Of which: securities firms and other financial institutions		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Corporates	-	36,841	588,047	315,991	23,635,107	-	246,774	-	24,822,760
	Of which: securities firms and other financial institutions		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Of which: specialised lending		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Retail	-	-	-	3,674,977	8,852,493	-	-	-	12,527,471
7	Real estate	-	6,892,996	6,284,908	10,165,982	853,124	3,633,254	10,540,310	-	38,370,573
	Of which: general RRE	-	*5,490,203*	*12,633*	*5,220,724*	-	-	-	-	*10,723,561*
	Of which: IPRRE	-	*1,402,792*	*6,272,275*	*183,030*	-	*1,756,325*	-	-	*9,614,422*
	Of which: general CRE	-	-	-	*2,143,810*	-	-	-	-	*2,143,810*
	Of which: IPCRE	-	-	-	*2,618,417*	*853,124*	*1,876,929*	-	-	*5,348,471*
	Of which: land acquisition, development and construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	*10,540,310*	-	*10,540,310*
8	Defaulted Financings	-	-	1,344,043	-	442,333	-	231,309	-	2,017,686
9	Equity Investments	-	-	-	-	114,149	-	332,112	304,322	750,583
10	Other assets	469,623	-	-	-	4,476,365	-	-	-	4,945,988
11	Unrated Sukuk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Securitization and Re-securitization Exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	**Total**	**65,701,251**	**22,840,317**	**13,608,487**	**14,156,950**	**40,441,975**	**3,633,254**	**11,980,106**	**304,322**	**172,666,661**

(All amounts are shown in thousands of Qatari Riyals)

7. Credit risk: DIS40 *(continued)*

Standardised approach - Exposures by asset classes and risk weights: **CR5** *(continued)*

30 June 2025 Risk Weight

	Asset classes ↓ / Risk weight →	0%	10% to 30%	35% to 50%	60% to 80%	85% to 100%	105% to 130%	150% to 170%	250%-400%	Total credit exposures amount (post CCF and post-CRM)
1	Sovereigns	50,169,398	237,518	-	-	1,202,328	-	94,357	-	51,703,600
2	Qatar Government Entities and Domestic Public Sector Entities (PSEs)	15,485,404	4,777,828	5,083,441	-	32,454	-	-	-	25,379,127
3	Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs)	-	497,627	-	-	-	-	-	-	497,627
4	Banks	-	6,432,416	12,937	-	1,132,573	-	387,187	-	7,965,112
	Of which: securities firms and other financial institutions		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Corporates	-	36,841	1,004,652	220,265	22,983,313	-	210,282	-	24,455,353
	Of which: securities firms and other financial institutions		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Of which: specialised lending		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Retail	-	-	-	3,489,655	9,827,490	-	-	-	13,317,145
7	Real estate	-	6,795,676	6,018,314	10,966,806	673,416	3,796,315	10,321,176	-	38,571,703
	Of which: general RRE	-	5,715,587	41,572	5,477,538	-	-	-	-	*11,234,698*
	Of which: IPRRE	-	1,080,089	5,976,742	452,660	-	1,438,997	-	-	*8,948,488*
	Of which: general CRE	-	-	-	2,308,835	-	-	-	-	*2,308,835*
	Of which: IPCRE	-	-	-	2,727,773	673,416	2,357,318	-	-	*5,758,506*
	Of which: land acquisition, development and construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,321,176	-	*10,321,176*
8	Defaulted Financings	-	-	1,542,375	-	593,653	-	107,074	-	2,243,103
9	Equity Investments	-	-	-	-	121,057	-	46,088	296,540	463,686
10	Other assets	499,465	-	-	-	5,283,397	-	-	-	5,782,862
11	Unrated Sukuk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Securitization and Re-securitization Exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	**Total**	**66,154,267**	**18,777,905**	**13,661,719**	**14,676,726**	**41,849,681**	**3,796,315**	**11,166,164**	**296,540**	**170,379,317**

8. Counterparty Credit Risk: DIS42

Qualitative disclosure related to counterparty credit risk: **CCRA**

a) Counterparty Credit Risk

Counterparty credit risk (CCR) is the risk that the Bank's counterparty to a derivative transaction could default before the settlement date, thereby prematurely ending the contract. A loss will incur if the transaction has a positive economic value at the time of counterparty default. The Bank manages CCR through a combination of risk mitigation techniques, including collateral management, credit risk management and exposure limits.

b) Collateral Management

Collateral is taken to secure transactions and reduce the CCR. The Bank's collateral management process includes the valuation of collateral, monitoring of collaterals, and taking appropriate action in the event of collateral deterioration.

c) Credit Risk Management and Exposure Limits

The approval of credit limits and exposures to counterparties are subject to the Bank's prevailing underwriting standards and credit policies. Similar to other credit applications, counterparties are assigned the appropriate risk ratings and the applications are subject to independent credit assessments.

The Bank actively monitors and manages the limits to ensure compliance to internal and regulatory requirements on single largest counterparty. The Bank also takes the necessary actions and reports on counterparties experiencing issues with excess management and settlement failure.

d) Counterparty Credit Risk Capital Calculation

For regulatory capital charge purposes of Over the Counter (OTC) Islamic derivatives, the Group calculates pre-settlement capital adequacy requirement using following counterparty credit risk measures:

- Standardized Approach to Counterparty Credit Risk Capital Calculation (SA-CCR)
- Standardized Credit Valuation Adjustment Capital Charge (CVA) - In accordance with QCB circular 33/2022, the Bank has applied the alternative treatment and has set its CVA capital requirement equal to 100% of the Bank's capital requirement for counterparty credit risk.

e) Wrong Way Risk (WWR)

Wrong Way Risk (WWR) occurs when credit exposure to a counterparty is negatively correlated with the credit quality of that counterparty. This may be either due to the nature of the transaction itself (specific WWR) or to the market / macroeconomic factors that may affect the transaction or the counterparty or the counterparty sector in an unfavorable way (general WWR). WWR is identified and estimated to monitor CCR exposures.

(All amounts are shown in thousands of Qatari Riyals)

8. Counterparty Credit Risk: DIS42 *(continued)*

Qualitative disclosure related to counterparty credit risk: **CCRA** *(continued)*

f) Impact of the Group's Rating downgrade on Collateral

The liquidity impact of a downgrade on collateral management from the Group's perspective is not material as the collateral agreements are generally not linked to Group's rating.

Analysis of CCR exposures by approach: **CCR1**

31 December 2025		*a*	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*
		Replacement cost	Potential future exposure	Effective EPE	Alpha used for computing regulatory EAD	EAD post-CRM	RWA
1	SA-CCR (for derivatives)	321,908	105,893		1.4	598,922	277,081
2	Standardised approach (for SFTs) [1]	377,477				7,429,485	1,186,691
3	Simple Approach for credit risk mitigation (for SFTs)	-				-	-
4	Comprehensive Approach for credit risk mitigation (for SFTs)	-				-	-
5	Value-at-risk (VaR) for SFTs	-				-	-
6	**Total**	**699,385**				**8,028,407**	**1,463,772**

30 June 2025		*a*	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*
		Replacement cost	Potential future exposure	Effective EPE	Alpha used for computing regulatory EAD	EAD post-CRM	RWA
1	SA-CCR (for derivatives)	605,326	110,206		1.4	1,001,746	524,883
2	Standardised approach (for SFTs) [1]	280,072				2,679,711	813,443
3	Simple Approach for credit risk mitigation (for SFTs)					-	-
4	Comprehensive Approach for credit risk mitigation (for SFTs)					-	-
5	Value-at-risk (VaR) for SFTs					-	-
6	**Total**	**885,398**				**3,681,457**	**1,338,326**

(All amounts are shown in thousands of Qatari Riyals)

8. Counterparty Credit Risk: DIS42 *(continued)*

Standardised approach - CCR exposures by regulatory portfolio and risk weights: **CCR3**

31 December 2025	*a*	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*
Risk weight → / Regulatory portfolio ↓	0%	10%	20%	30%	50%	100%	150%	Others	Total credit exposure
Sovereigns	3,769,366	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,769,366
Qatar Government Entities and Domestic Public Sector Entities (PSEs)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Banks	-	-	6,391	3,527,684	641,500	79,966	-	-	4,255,541
Corporates	-	-	-	-	54	3,446	-	-	3,500
Retail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**3,769,366**	**-**	**6,391**	**3,527,684**	**641,554**	**83,412**	**-**	**-**	**8,028,407**

30 June 2025	*a*	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*
Risk weight → / **Regulatory portfolio ↓**	0%	10%	20%	30%	50%	100%	150%	Others	**Total credit exposure**
Sovereigns	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Qatar Government Entities and Domestic Public Sector Entities (PSEs)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Banks	-	-	1,587	2,785,455	641,290	249,148	-	-	3,677,480
Corporates	-	-	2,311	-	508	1,158	-	-	3,977
Retail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**3,898**	**2,785,455**	**641,798**	**250,306**	**-**	**-**	**3,681,457**

(All amounts are shown in thousands of Qatari Riyals)

8. Counterparty Credit Risk: DIS42 *(continued)*

Composition of collateral for CCR exposure: **CCR5**

31 December 2025	*a*	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*
	Collateral used in derivative transactions				Collateral used in SFTs [1]	
	Fair value of collateral received		Fair value of posted collateral		Fair value of collateral received	Fair value of posted collateral
	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated		
Cash – domestic currency	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash – other currencies	-	272,819	-	-	-	132,661
Domestic sovereign debt	-	-	-	-	-	12,299,107
Other sovereign debt	-	-	-	-	-	37,223
Government agency debt	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate and other debt	-	-	-	-	475,865	3,853,042
Equity securities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other collateral	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**272,819**	**-**	**-**	**475,865**	**16,322,033**

30 June 2025	*a*	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*
	Collateral used in derivative transactions				Collateral used in SFTs [1]	
	Fair value of collateral received		Fair value of posted collateral		Fair value of collateral received	Fair value of posted collateral
	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated		
Cash – domestic currency	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash – other currencies	-	232,810	-	983	954	137,882
Domestic sovereign debt	-	-	-	-	-	882,013
Other sovereign debt	-	-	-	-	-	94,117
Government agency debt	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate and other debt	-	-	-	-	-	3,345,413
Equity securities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other collateral	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**232,810**	**-**	**983**	**954**	**4,459,426**

[1] Narrative commentaries on significant changes:

Between 30 June 2025 and 31 December 2025, the Group raised QAR 11.8 billion through securities financing transactions (repurchase agreements). The collateral provided primarily comprised local sovereign sukuk and sukuk issued by corporate entities.

As at 31 December 2025, the Group's foreign subsidiary recognised reverse securities financing transactions (reverse repurchase agreements) amounting to QAR 475 million. Under these arrangements, the subsidiary provided secured funding and received collateral in the form of sukuk issued by various counterparties.

8. Counterparty Credit Risk: DIS42 *(continued)*

Composition of collateral for CCR exposure: **CCR5** *(continued)*

[1] Narrative commentaries on significant changes: (continued)

These transactions contributed to a notable increase in both collateral posted and collateral received across the Group's SFT activities during the reporting period. The counterparties involved, as well as the collateral exchanged, are predominantly high-quality and highly-rated, generally falling within the 0% to 30% regulatory risk-weight categories. As a result, the overall impact of these SFTs on the Group's counterparty credit risk capital requirements remains minimal.

9. Market risk: DIS50

General qualitative disclosure requirements related to market risk: **MRA**

a) Strategies and processes

The fundamental principle of the Group Market Risk Management Policy is to ensure that the Bank manages its exposure to market movements so that changes in market conditions do not result in losses beyond the approved market risk appetite. To achieve it, the Market and Liquidity Risk Department works closely with risk takers ("the business units") and other control and support functions.

<u>Market Risk Measurement:</u>

The below measurements will serve as a basis for the market risk management and limit framework of the Bank:

- Product Valuation
- Sensitivity Analysis
- Earnings at Risk (EAR)
- PRRBB (Profit Rate Risk in the Banking Book)

The Bank designates certain derivatives held for risk management purpose as hedging instruments in qualifying Tahawwut (hedging) relationships. The Bank accounts for Tahawwut (hedging) relationship when certain conditions are met (documentation of hedging relationship, effectiveness of the hedge, hedge assessment, etc.)

b) Structure and organization of the market risk management function

The Bank's method for handling the market risk is in line with the Qatar Central Bank's directions and the Basel Principles, while using the expertise of experienced staff and experts with international competencies.

(All amounts are shown in thousands of Qatari Riyals)

9. Market risk: DIS50 *(continued)*

General qualitative disclosure requirements related to market risk: **MRA** *(continued)*

b) Structure and organization of the market risk management function *(continued)*

In order to solve and mitigate these risks in general, the Bank diversifies its activities in various countries, sectors, products, and customer segments, and takes proactive steps to manage these risks.

The relevant employees monitor a set of market–related risks, such as foreign exchange risks, profit rates risks, pricing risks, asset liquidity risks, and general investments risks. ARB issues internal reports on a daily, weekly, and monthly basis to the Management in order to assist in taking proper decisions and monitor market risks as required.

The Board assumes the ultimate responsibility of ensuring the Bank's exposure to market risk is acceptable in both normal operations and stress events, while GALCCO has the operational responsibilities for execution of the policy.

c) Scope and nature of risk reporting and/or measurement systems.

Market risk reports are prepared on a regular basis, and cover foreign exchange risk and profit rate risk analysis. Any breach in market risk limits will be reported monthly to GALCCO and quarterly to the Board CRC (Compliance and Risk Committee) within the key risk indicators (KRIs) report.

Market risk under the standardised approach: **MR1**

		Capital requirement in standardised approach	Capital requirement in standardised approach
		31 December 2025	30 June 2025
1	General profit rate risk	20,908	20,682
2	Equity risk	307,373	261,816
3	Commodity risk	-	-
4	Foreign exchange risk	10,047	22,159
5	Credit spread risk – non-securitisations	-	-
6	Credit spread risk – securitisations (non-correlation trading portfolio)	-	-
7	Credit spread risk – securitisation (correlation trading portfolio)	-	-
8	Default risk – non-securitisations	-	-
9	Default risk – securitisations (non-correlation trading portfolio)	-	-
10	Default risk – securitisations (correlation trading portfolio)	-	-
11	Residual risk add-on	-	-
12	**Total**	**338,328**	**304,658**

10. Operational risk: DIS60

General qualitative information on a bank's operational risk framework: **ORA**

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, human behaviour, systems or from external events and other risks having an operational risk impact which includes but is not limited to fraud risk, legal risk, and regulatory risk. The Group seeks to minimise actual or potential losses from operational risk failure through a framework of policies and procedures that identify, assess, control, manage and report those risks. Operational risks are managed at Group level through a Board approved operational risk management framework in accordance with QCB instructions and Basel III guidelines. This Operational Risk Management Framework layout the foundation for the following:

- Highlights the Group's commitment to improve its capability to manage risks.
- Defines the Group's overall strategy and approach to risk and risk management.
- Establish the Group's risk language and risk appetite.
- Articulates clearly defined roles and responsibilities of the Board, management committees, business unit heads and employees.

a) Risk Governance

The responsibility for the overall risk management framework lies with the Board of Directors. The Board is responsible for setting the Group's strategy and risk appetite, ensuring risk management is appropriate and functioning. To enable the Board to carry out its objectives, it has delegated authority for risk management activities, as well as governance and oversight of those activities, to a number of Board and executive management level risk committees.

In evaluating and responding to risk, the Operational Risk unit operates a three line of defense model. The first line of defense starts with business and support units who are responsible for managing operational risks within their respective functional areas. They operate within the Bank's operational risk management framework and ensure that risk is being pro-actively identified, monitored, reported and managed within their scope of work. Operational risk and compliance departments acts as second line of defense in providing risk management expertise, and challenges managers and staff in their performance of risk management activities through independent reviews, monitoring and testing. While internal and shari'a audit serves as third line of defense responsible for independently reviewing the effectiveness of the risk management structure and internal controls through periodic audits.

10. Operational risk: DIS60 *(continued)*

General qualitative information on a bank's operational risk framework: **ORA** *(continued)*

Risk Management

The Operational Risk unit follows a five-step phase in managing risk consisting of risk planning, risk identification, risk assessment, risk mitigation and risk monitoring. Risk planning involves understanding the objectives of management and each business unit and designs risk management approach in order to address risks properly. Following risk planning, risks are identified through various methods such as risk workshops, incident reporting, policy review, risk indicators, risk control and self-assessment, internal control testing, findings from auditors, customer complaints and documents the risks that could keep the Group from reaching its objectives.

When identifying risks, the risks are classified based on Basel III categories, are further analysed for root cause and reported in the key risk indicators. Risks are evaluated and assessed by determining the criticality of each risks according to its likelihood (the extent on how likely the risk will happen) and impact. These risks are reduced to an acceptably low level by designing responses for each. This consists of defining the controls for those risks that we have identified, seeking to reduce the likelihood of their occurrence or at least reduce the impacts they may cause. Through the risk monitoring phase of the operational risk management process, the current risk level and the effectiveness of the risk management functions are monitored. Operational Risk department maintains a risk register that lists all level three risks that may impact the objectives of the Bank.

Risk indicators, both qualitative and quantitative, as well as limits, are established to best monitor the operational risks through the business lines. For facilitating effective operational risk management, the Group utilizes a comprehensive operational risk management software consisting of several modules such as incident management, risk indicators, risk and control self-assessment, action plan tracker and business impact analysis. The risk management software enables the Bank to build best practice by creating structured and automated risk management process, provide better management of risks and loss incidents, automate task deadline control and escalation process, deliver better reporting facility, comply with Basel III requirements and maintain comprehensive documentation of risks.

10. Operational risk: DIS60 *(continued)*

General qualitative information on a bank's operational risk framework: **ORA** *(continued)*

a) Risk Governance *(continued)*

Risk Management *(continued)*

The Group has also recognized the need for having robust insurance policies to transfer the unacceptable risks associated to the Bank's services such as but not limited to infidelity, forgery & alterations, premises, cybercrime, third party liability and damage to property.

Other risk functions, methodologies and tools like fraud unit, business resilience and continuity management program, cybersecurity and vendor risk assessments are also implemented by the Group to support the Operational Risk unit in risk management.

b) Risk Reporting

In accordance with Qatar Central Bank's instructions, the Bank has adopted the standardized approach to compute capital charge for Operational Risk.

Based on the monitoring and metrics used for each risk category defined in the risk appetite policy, the Operational Risk unit reports key risk indicators to the Group Risk Committee (GRC) on a monthly basis and to the Board through Group Compliance and Risk Committee (CRC) on quarterly basis.

(All amounts are shown in thousands of Qatari Riyals)

10. Operational risk: DIS60 *(continued)*

Historical losses: **OR1**

		a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*
		2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	Ten-year average
Using €20,000 (QAR 80,000 equivalent) threshold												
1	Total amount of operational losses net of recoveries (no exclusions)	494	293	590	223	587	680	286	672	-	89	391
2	Total number of operational risk losses	4	3	4	1	4	4	2	3	-	1	3
3	Total amount of excluded operational risk losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Total number of exclusions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Total amount of operational losses net of recoveries and net of excluded losses	494	293	590	223	587	680	286	672	-	89	391
Using €100,000 (QAR 400,000 equivalent) threshold												
6	Total amount of operational losses net of recoveries (no exclusions)	1,036	-	-	1,170	-	-	-	-	-	-	221
7	Total number of operational risk losses	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
8	Total amount of excluded operational risk losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Total number of exclusions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Total amount of operational losses net of recoveries and net of excluded losses	1,036	-	-	1,170	-	-	-	-	-	-	221
Details of operational risk capital calculation												
11	Are losses used to calculate the ILM (yes/no)?	No										
12	If "no" in row 11, is the exclusion of internal loss data due to non-compliance with the minimum loss data standards (yes/no)?	No										
13	Loss event threshold: €20,000 or €100,000 for the operational risk capital calculation if applicable	Not applicable.										

(All amounts are shown in thousands of Qatari Riyals)

10. Operational risk: DIS60 *(continued)*

Business Indicator and subcomponents: **OR2**

		T	T–1	T–2	
	BI and its subcomponents	31 December 2025	31 December 2024	31 December 2023	Average
1	**Profit, Ijarah instalments and dividend component (PDIC)**				2,582,592
1a	Profit earned	8,221,141	9,118,784	8,728,420	8,689,448
1b	Profit paid	5,970,647	6,389,149	5,998,389	6,119,395
1c	Profit-earning assets	184,585,424	170,557,370	166,201,889	173,781,561
1d	Dividend income	10,649	16,158	10,809	12,539
2	**Services component (SC)**				665,662
2a	Fee and commission income	586,304	425,326	440,369	484,000
2b	Fee and commission expense	158,299	126,496	9,779	98,191
2c	Other operating income	366,553	91,283	87,152	181,663
2d	Other operating expense	92,494	81,087	66,540	80,040
3	**Financial component (FC)**				115,583
3a	Net P&L on the trading book	35,786	62,234	50,856	115,583
3b	Net P&L on the banking book	157,892	189,612	197,115	
4	BI				3,363,837
5	**Business indicator component (BIC)**				**403,660**

Minimum required operational risk capital: **OR3**

1	Business indicator component (BIC)	403,660
2	Internal loss multiplier (ILM)	1
3	Minimum required operational risk capital (ORC)	403,660
4	Operational risk RWA	**5,045,755**

11. Profit rate risk in the banking book (PRRBB): DIS70

PRRBB risk management objective and policies: **PRRBBA**

Qualitative disclosures:

a) Definition of PRRBB for purposes of risk control and measurement

- PRRBB refers to the current or prospective risk to the Group's capital and to its earnings, arising from the impact of adverse movements in Profit rates on its banking book.

- Excessive PRRBB can pose a significant threat to a Bank's current capital base and/or future earnings if not managed appropriately.

- Changes in profit rates can affect the underlying economic value of the Bank's assets, liabilities, because the present value of future cash flows (and, in many cases, the amounts of cash flows themselves) change when profit rates change. Changes in profit rates also affect a Bank's earnings by increasing or decreasing its Net Profit Income.

- The main driver of PRRBB is a change in market profit rates, both current and expected, as expressed by changes to the shape, slope and level of a range of different yield curves that incorporate some or all of the components of profit rates.

b) Bank's overall PRRBB management and mitigation strategies

The Group calculates PRRBB capital requirements under two different approaches: Economic Value of Equity (EVE) and Net Profit Margin (NPM). The Group established limits in the risk appetite statement; breaches will be escalated to GALCCO and the Group Risk Committee within the ICAAP report.

GALCCO monitors the PRRBB on monthly basis by reviewing over 5 years profit rate Gap and has set internal limits for the Bank's exposures.

c) Calculation of the Bank's PRRBB measures and the specific measures that used to gauge sensitivity to PRRBB

The Bank annually updates the Earning Based Approach (EBA) and Economic Value of Equity (EVE). Under these approaches the Bank applies six profit rate shock scenarios to capture parallel and non-parallel gap risks for EVE and two profit rate shock scenarios for EBA. These scenarios are applied to PRRBB exposures in each currency for which the Bank has material positions.

(All amounts are shown in thousands of Qatari Riyals)

11. Profit rate risk in the banking book (PRRBB): DIS70 *(continued)*

PRRBB risk management objective and policies: **PRRBBA** *(continued)*

d) Profit rate shock and stress scenarios used to estimate changes in the economic value and in earnings

The Bank applies six profit rate shock scenarios to capture parallel and non-parallel gap risks for EVE and two profit rate shock scenarios for EBA. These scenarios are applied to PRRBB exposures in each currency for which the Bank has material positions.

e) Hedging of PRRBB and associated accounting treatment

The Bank enters in profit rate derivatives for risk management purposes, and designates those derivatives under hedge accounting, upon fulfilment of specific conditions. These hedging relationships can be classified as Cash Flow Hedges or Fair Value Hedges, depending on whether hedged risk is the cash flow variability or change in the fair value of an asset or liability.

f) Key modeling and parametric assumptions used in calculating Δ EVE and Δ NII in PRRBB template

The Bank allocates the non-maturing customer deposits (NMD) in the different Re-Pricing buckets based on behavioral analysis, and as per the limits within the QCB circular.

Quantitative disclosures:

g) Average re-pricing maturity assigned to non-maturity deposits (NMDs)

2 years

h) Longest re-pricing maturity assigned to NMDs

5 Years for the transactional core deposits as per the QCB circular

Quantitative information on PRRBB: **PRRBB1**

	ΔEVE		**ΔNII**	
Period	31 December 2025	31 December 2024	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Parallel up	(1,804,151)	(1,743,888)	(440,405)	(352,571)
Parallel down	(278,509)	(726,231)	(461,281)	(538,127)
Steepened	(433,799)	(568,711)		
Flattener	(188,266)	-		
Short rate up	(866,308)	(711,061)		
Short rate down	(358,828)	(583,445)		
Maximum	**(1,804,151)**	**(1,743,888)**	**(461,281)**	**(538,127)**

Period	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Tier 1 capital	**23,337,475**	**22,858,112**

(All amounts are shown in thousands of Qatari Riyals)

11. Leverage ratio: DIS80

Summary comparison of accounting assets vs leverage ratio exposure measure: **LR1**

		T	T–1	T–2	T–3	T–4
		31 December 2025	30 September 2025	30 June 2025	31 March 2025	31 December 2024
1	Total consolidated assets as per published financial statements	181,258,047	176,439,031	176,341,412	169,303,841	171,093,777
2	Adjustment for investments in banking, financial, insurance or commercial entities that are consolidated for accounting purposes but outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	-	-	-	-	-
3	Adjustment for securitised exposures that meet the operational requirements for the recognition of risk transference	-	-	-	-	-
4	Adjustments for temporary exemption of central bank reserves (if applicable)	-	-	-	-	-
5	Adjustment for fiduciary assets recognised on the balance sheet pursuant to the operative accounting framework but excluded from the leverage ratio exposure measure	(1,337,141)	(1,365,595)	(1,394,049)	(1,422,503)	(1,450,958)
6	Adjustments for regular-way purchases and sales of financial assets subject to trade date accounting	-	-	-	-	-
7	Adjustments for eligible cash pooling transactions	-	-	-	-	-
8	Adjustments for derivative financial instruments	523,765	540,652	455,966	501,336	710,947
9	Adjustment for securities financing transactions (ie repurchase agreements and similar secured lending)	1,246,603	682,049	676,515	387,294	340,182
10	Adjustment for off-balance sheet items (ie conversion to credit equivalent amounts of off-balance sheet exposures)	8,052,683	7,747,915	8,251,268	9,055,782	9,368,247
11	Adjustments for prudent valuation adjustments and specific and general provisions which have reduced Tier 1 capital	-	-	-	-	-
12	Other adjustments	-	-	-	-	-
13	**Leverage ratio exposure measure**	**189,743,956**	**184,044,052**	**184,331,112**	**177,825,750**	**180,062,195**

(All amounts are shown in thousands of Qatari Riyals)

12. Leverage ratio: DIS80 *(continued*

Leverage ratio common disclosure template: **LR2**

		T 31 December 2025	T–1 30 September 2025	T–2 30 June 2025	T–3 31 March 2025	T–4 31 December 2024
On-balance sheet exposures						
1	On-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and securities financing transactions (SFTs), but including collateral)	164,600,396	167,646,391	171,456,774	164,080,080	165,459,972
2	Gross-up for derivatives collateral provided where deducted from balance sheet assets pursuant to the operative accounting framework	-	-	-	-	-
3	(Deductions of receivable assets for cash variation margin provided in derivatives transactions)	-	-	-	-	-
4	(Adjustment for securities received under securities financing transactions that are recognised as an asset)	-	-	-	-	-
5	(Specific and general provisions associated with on-balance sheet exposures that are deducted from Tier 1 capital)	-	-	-	-	-
6	(Asset amounts deducted in determining Tier 1 capital and regulatory adjustments)	(1,337,141)	(1,365,595)	(1,394,049)	(1,422,503)	(1,450,958)
7	**Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs) (sum of rows 1 to 6)**	163,263,255	166,280,796	170,062,725	162,657,577	164,009,014
Derivative exposures						
8	Replacement cost associated with *all* derivatives transactions (where applicable net of eligible cash variation margin, with bilateral netting and/or the specific treatment for client cleared derivatives)	699,385	847,758	885,399	836,522	679,626
9	Add-on amounts for potential future exposure associated with *all* derivatives transactions	122,839	164,795	134,644	145,250	463,067
9a	Deductions of receivables assets for cash variation margin provided in derivatives transactions	-	-	(983)	(80,710)	(60,651)
10	(Exempted central counterparty (CCP) leg of client-cleared trade exposures)	-	-	-	-	-

(All amounts are shown in thousands of Qatari Riyals)

12. Leverage ratio: DIS80 *(continued)*

Leverage ratio common disclosure template: **LR2** *(continued)*

		T 31 December 2025	T–1 30 September 2025	T–2 30 June 2025	T–3 31 March 2025	T–4 31 December 2024
11	Adjusted effective notional amount of written credit derivatives	-	-	-	-	-
12	(Adjusted effective notional offsets and add-on deductions for written credit derivatives)	-	-	-	-	-
13	**Total derivative exposures (sum of rows 8 to 12)**	822,224	1,012,553	1,019,060	901,062	1,082,042
Securities financing transaction exposures						
14	Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjustment for sale accounting transactions	16,550,672	8,394,677	4,321,544	4,824,035	5,262,710
15	(Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets)	(131,569)	(123,800)	(136,928)	(146,634)	(191,644)
16	Counterparty credit risk exposure for SFT assets	1,186,691	731,912	813,443	533,928	531,826
17	Agent transaction exposures	-	-	-	-	-
18	**Total securities financing transaction exposures (sum of rows 14 to 17)**	17,605,795	9,002,788	4,998,059	5,211,329	5,602,892
Other off-balance sheet exposures						
19	Off-balance sheet exposure at gross notional amount	15,098,056	15,868,354	16,385,383	15,600,548	15,837,284
20	(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	(7,045,374)	(8,120,439)	(8,134,115)	(6,544,766)	(6,469,037)
21	(Specific and general provisions associated with off-balance sheet exposures deducted in determining Tier 1 capital)	-	-	-	-	-
22	**Off-balance sheet items (sum of rows 19 to 21)**	8,052,683	7,747,915	8,251,268	9,055,782	9,368,247
Capital and total exposures						
23	**Tier 1 capital**	23,337,475	24,378,175	23,862,105	23,328,894	22,858,112
24	**Total exposures (sum of rows 7, 13, 18 and 22)**	189,743,956	184,044,052	184,331,112	177,825,750	180,062,195
25	**Basel III leverage ratio**	**12.3%**	**13.2%**	**12.9%**	**13.1%**	**12.7%**

12. Liquidity: DIS85

Liquidity risk management: **LIQA**

Qualitative disclosures:

a) Governance of liquidity risk management

- The fundamental principle of the Group Liquidity Risk Management Policy is to ensure that the Bank always maintains sufficient liquidity buffers and funding stability, so that it can meet its obligations as they fall due without incurring losses beyond the approved liquidity risk appetite. To achieve it, the Market and Liquidity Risk Department works closely with risk takers ("the business units") and other control and support functions.
- The Board assumes the ultimate responsibility of ensuring the Bank's liquidity is adequate in both normal operations and stress events, while Group Assets, Liabilities and Capital Committee (GALCCO) has operational responsibilities for execution of the policy.
- The Bank defines liquidity risk appetite as the overall tolerance for unmitigated funding liquidity risk and its impact on the Bank's profitability and stakeholders.
- The Bank's liquidity risk appetite statement considers QCB requirements, internal constraints set by management, other external factors (such as rating agencies), in addition to key shareholders' liquidity management objectives.
- Any breach in liquidity risk limits will be reported monthly to GALCCO, and quarterly to the Board CRC (Compliance and risk committee), within the key risk indicators (KRI's) report.

b) Funding strategy

- The Bank's medium-term strategy is focused on strong corporate banking franchise, a leading role in treasury and fixed income, superior premium banking, exclusive private banking, and trade flow access to emerging markets.
- The Bank diversifies its available funding sources in the short, medium and long term, as part of its funding strategy.
- The Bank maintains market access to the funding markets, in order to achieve effective diversification of funding sources.
- Funding concentration analysis addresses diversification by funding sources, tenor and type.
- Funding concentration ratios and limits calculated and analyzed in light of the nature of relationship between the Bank, its shareholders and strategic partners.
- The Bank monitors funding from significant counterparty, and funding from single geographical location on a daily basis.

13. Liquidity: DIS85 *(continued)*

Liquidity risk management: **LIQA** *(continued)*

c) Liquidity risk mitigation techniques

- Liquidity risk is mitigated by proper management of the cash flow, and by holding High quality liquid assets that the Bank can easily convert to cash when needed.
- The Bank updates the liquidity contingency funding plan and recovery plan annually.
- The Bank conducts liquidity stress testing as part of its internal and regulatory reporting.

d) Stress testing

- Stress testing framework and policy are driven by the importance of stress testing in the organization as well as the principles set out by the Qatar Central Bank and Islamic Financial Services Board.
- The Bank performs liquidity stress testing based on internally developed scenarios and those set out in QCB circulars.
- Internal stress testing aims to ensure that the Bank maintains adequate liquidity resources to withstand potential funding withdrawals under the most severe scenario across the defined stress scenarios.
- Market and Liquidity Risk Department engages with the business to generate stress testing scenarios, as well as the relevant variables and results. Scenarios and results will then be reviewed before being presented to the management.
- The Bank conducts semiannual forward looking stress tests based on the scenarios set out in the QCB circulars. The methodology for the stress testing involved the development of five-year forward looking pro-forma financial statements, and then applying the relevant stresses to these financials.

e) Contingency funding plans

- The Liquidity Contingency Funding Plan (LCFP) sets out the Bank's strategy for managing liquidity stress events by identifying contingent liquidity sources, defining key roles and responsibilities, and outlining the actions management would take in response to one or more stress scenarios. It provides a structured framework for meeting funding needs in a timely and cost-effective manner and establishes policies and procedures for managing or covering cash flow shortfalls under stressed conditions.

(All amounts are shown in thousands of Qatari Riyals)

13. Liquidity: DIS85 *(continued)*

Liquidity risk management: **LIQA** *(continued)*

Quantitative disclosures:

Balance sheet by maturity buckets

31 December 2025	*Carrying amount*	*Less than 1 month*	*1-3 months*	*3 months to 1 year*	*1-5 years*	*Over 5 years*
Cash and balances with central banks	5,878,930	531,722	-	-	-	5,347,208
Due from banks	4,816,232	3,667,128	2,892	201,501	944,711	-
Financing assets	118,188,326	2,151,759	1,029,281	7,316,333	46,805,529	60,885,424
Investment securities	45,919,939	7,771,259	10,916,573	26,275,387	654,355	302,365
Other assets	2,959,920	419,496	460,951	294,215	1,505,845	279,413
Total financial assets	**177,763,347**	**14,541,364**	**12,409,697**	**34,087,436**	**49,910,440**	**66,814,410**
Due to banks	28,382,617	21,834,999	3,406,141	2,769,572	368,531	3,374
Customer current accounts	7,839,029	7,839,029	-	-	-	-
Sukuk financing	3,322,629	-	1,021,587	8,714	2,292,328	-
Other borrowings	7,766,032	3,793	12,249	910,573	6,839,417	-
Financial liabilities of a non-Shari'a-compliant subsidiary	1,797,418	822,562	581,620	284,894	1,538	106,804
Total financial liabilities	**49,107,725**	**30,500,383**	**5,021,597**	**3,973,753**	**9,501,814**	**110,178**
Total quasi-equity	**103,299,319**	**27,378,014**	**21,212,110**	**35,316,278**	**19,392,874**	**43**
Total financial liabilities and quasi-equity	**152,407,044**	**57,878,397**	**26,233,707**	**39,290,031**	**28,894,688**	**110,221**
Liquidity gap	**25,356,303**	**(43,337,033)**	**(13,824,010)**	**(5,202,595)**	**21,015,752**	**66,704,189**

Amounts are carrying values as reported in published financial statements

(All amounts are shown in thousands of Qatari Riyals)

13. Liquidity: DIS85 *(continued)*

Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR): **LIQ1**

The table below sets out the split of cash outflows and cash inflows, as well as the available HQLA on both an unweighted and weighted basis, which are used to derive the LCR.

		T		T−1		T−2		T−3		T−4	
		Total unweighted value	**Total weighted value**	**Total unweighted value**	**Total weighted value**	**Total unweighted value**	**Total weighted value**	**Total unweighted value**	**Total weighted value**	**Total unweighted value**	**Total weighted value**
		(average)	(average)	(average)	(average)	(average)	(average)	(average)	(average)	(average)	(average)
		31 December 2025	31 December 2025	30 September 2025	30 September 2025	30 June 2025	30 June 2 025	31 March 2025	31 March 2025	31 December 2024	31 December 2024
High-quality liquid assets											
1	Total HQLA		39,257,081		45,646,258		42,512,795		40,890,712		38,352,009
Cash outflows											
2	**Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:**										
3	Stable deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Less stable deposits	36,573,747	3,056,074	36,707,053	2,967,149	36,315,424	2,941,866	35,708,445	2,855,069	35,874,126	2,827,226
5	**Unsecured wholesale funding, of which:**										
6	Operational deposits (all counterparties) and deposits in networks of cooperative banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)	35,368,043	23,373,895	41,356,148	25,395,780	37,373,524	24,054,526	40,161,146	26,153,833	35,635,282	23,390,970
8	Unsecured debt	-	-	860,662	860,662	-	-	165,221	165,221	-	-
9	**Secured wholesale funding**	5,476,854	47,751	629,129	513,881	1,010,075	921,897	1,475,999	1,317,919	845,620	758,069

(All amounts are shown in thousands of Qatari Riyals)

13. Liquidity: DIS85 *(continued)*

Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR): **LIQ1** *(continued)*

		T		T−1		T−2		T−3		T−4	
		Total unweighted value	**Total weighted value**	**Total unweighted value**	**Total weighted value**	**Total unweighted value**	**Total weighted value**	**Total unweighted value**	**Total weighted value**	**Total unweighted value**	**Total weighted value**
		(average) 31 December 2025	(average) 31 December 2025	(average) 30 September 2025	(average) 30 September 2025	(average) 30 June 2025	(average) 30 June 2 025	(average) 31 March 2025	(average) 31 March 2025	(average) 31 December 2024	(average) 31 December 2024
10	**Additional requirements, of which:**										
11	Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Credit and liquidity facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	**Other contractual funding obligations**	674,640	674,640	665,326	665,326	690,089	690,089	726,398	726,398	730,533	730,533
15	**Other contingent funding obligations**	10,258,546	692,426	10,099,263	664,229	9,903,803	647,302	8,894,697	626,523	9,346,033	687,089
16	**TOTAL CASH OUTFLOWS**	**88,351,830**	**27,844,786**	**90,317,580**	**31,067,027**	**85,292,914**	**29,255,680**	**87,131,904**	**31,844,963**	**82,431,594**	**28,393,888**
Cash inflows											
17	**Secured lending (eg reverse repos)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
18	**Inflows from fully performing exposures**	**849,803**	**424,901**	**877,256**	**438,628**	**915,730**	**457,865**	**947,697**	**473,849**	**859,485**	**429,742**
19	Other cash inflows	2,959,684	2,959,684	3,015,708	3,015,708	2,799,272	2,799,272	2,956,716	2,956,716	2,790,203	2,790,203
20	**TOTAL CASH INFLOWS**	**3,809,487**	**3,384,586**	**3,892,964**	**3,454,336**	**3,715,002**	**3,257,137**	**3,904,414**	**3,430,565**	**3,649,688**	**3,219,945**

(All amounts are shown in thousands of Qatari Riyals)

13. Liquidity: DIS85 *(continued)*

Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR): **LIQ1** *(continued)*

		T		T–1		T–2		T–3		T–4	
		Total unweighted value	**Total weighted value**	**Total unweighted value**	**Total weighted value**	**Total unweighted value**	**Total weighted value**	**Total unweighted value**	**Total weighted value**	**Total unweighted value**	**Total weighted value**
		(average) 31 December 2025	(average) 31 December 2025	(average) 30 September 2025	(average) 30 September 2025	(average) 30 June 2025	(average) 30 June 2 025	(average) 31 March 2025	(average) 31 March 2025	(average) 31 December 2024	(average) 31 December 2024
			Total adjusted value		**Total adjusted value**		**Total adjusted value**		**Total adjusted value**		
21	**Total HQLA**		**39,257,081**		**45,646,258**		**42,512,795**		**40,890,712**		**38,352,009**
22	**Total net cash outflows**		**24,460,201**		**27,612,690**		**25,998,543**		**28,414,398**		**25,173,943**
23	**Liquidity Coverage Ratio (%)**		**160.49%**		**165.31%**		**163.52%**		**143.91%**		**152.35%**

(All amounts are shown in thousands of Qatari Riyals)

13. Liquidity: DIS85 *(continued)*

Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR): **LIQ1** *(continued)*

The components of HQLA are as follows:

	T	T−1	T−2	T−3	T−4
	Total weighted value	Total weighted value	Total weighted value	Total weighted value	Total weighted value
	31 December 2025	30 September 2025	30 June 2025	31 March 2025	31 December 2024
Level 1 Assets					
Cash in Hand	514,146	511,579	507,433	459,925	473,831
Claim on QCB	5,372,260	5,202,793	5,398,093	5,317,995	5,353,254
Debt Securities (Sukuk):	31,956,650	38,811,746	35,460,337	34,227,813	31,472,541
Issued by Government of Qatar	31,956,650	38,811,746	35,078,934	33,911,810	31,472,541
Marketable Debt Securities (Sukuk) (0% RW)	525,042	459,666	421,126	310,990	386,385
Total Stock of Level 1 Assets	**38,368,098**	**44,985,783**	**41,786,990**	**40,316,723**	**37,686,011**
Level 2A Assets					
Marketable Debt Securities (Sukuk) (20% RW)	621,264	499,531	581,400	444,711	485,734
Marketable Debt Securities (Sukuk) issued by Non-financial institutions	-	-	-	-	-
Total Stock of Level 2A Assets	**621,264**	**499,531**	**581,400**	**444,711**	**485,734**
Level 2B Assets					
Qualifying Corporate Debt Securities (Sukuk) (including Commercial Paper)	223,284	113,639	98,542	83,067	134,085
Qualifying Common Equity Shares of non-financial corporates	44,433	47,304	45,864	46,211	46,179
Total Stock of Level 2B Assets	**267,718**	**160,944**	**144,406**	**129,278**	**180,264**
Total Stock of Liquid Assets HQLA	**39,257,081**	**45,646,258**	**42,512,795**	**40,890,712**	**38,352,009**

Narrative commentaries:

The Bank's average LCR ratio Bank decreased from 163.52% in June 2025 to 160.49% in December 2025, mainly due to the decrease in investments in State of Qatar, which resulted into lower average HQLA as at 31 December 2025. This decrease in HQLA is partially offset by the reduction in average net cash outflows during the same similar period.

(All amounts are shown in thousands of Qatari Riyals)

13. Liquidity: DIS85 *(continued)*

Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR): **LIQ2**

		Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value
		No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1 year	≥ 1 year	31 December 2025
Available stable funding (ASF) item						
1	Capital:	24,644,282	-	-	-	**24,644,282**
2	*Regulatory capital*	*23,644,282*	-	-	-	***23,644,282***
3	*Other capital instruments*	*1,000,000*	-	-	-	***1,000,000***
4	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers:	-	25,171,861	8,754,206	2,427,969	**29,464,993**
5	*Stable deposits*	-	-	-	-	**-**
6	*Less stable deposits*	-	*25,171,861*	*8,754,206*	*2,427,969*	***29,464,993***
7	Wholesale funding:	-	76,921,628	8,901,549	26,942,517.00	**51,028,643**
8	*Operational deposits*	-	-	-	-	**-**
9	*Other wholesale funding*	-	*76,921,628*	*8,901,549*	*26,942,517*	***51,028,643***
10	Liabilities with matching interdependent assets					
11	Other liabilities:	7,332,789	-	-	-	**-**
12	*NSFR derivative liabilities*	-	-	-	-	**-**
13	*All other liabilities and equity not included in the above categories*	*7,332,789*	-	-	-	**-**
14	**Total ASF**	**31,977,071**	**102,093,489**	**17,655,755**	**29,370,486**	**105,137,918**
Required stable funding (RSF) item						
15	Total NSFR high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)	83,816	9,097,608	2,026,240	29,010,132	**2,522,282**
16	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes					
17	Performing financing assets and securities:	5,142,724	16,175,607	6,361,168	107,566,987	**97,625,038**
18	*Performing financing assets to financial institutions secured by Level 1 HQLA*					
19	*Performing financing assets to financial institutions secured by non-Level 1 HQLA and unsecured performing financing assets to financial institutions*	-	*4,398,853*	*200,226*	*1,068,111*	***2,086,991***
20	*Performing financing assets to non-financial corporate clients, financing assets to retail and small business customers, and financing assets to sovereigns, central banks and PSEs, of which:*	*4,948,102*	*11,273,800*	*5,911,658*	*78,514,573*	***75,702,043***
	: of which Central bank balances	-	*62,098*	-	*5,347,208*	**-**

(All amounts are shown in thousands of Qatari Riyals)

13. Liquidity: DIS85 *(continued)*

Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR): **LIQ2** *(continued)*

		Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value
		No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1 year	≥ 1 year	31 December 2025
21	*With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II standardised approach for credit risk*	-	-	-	*23,667,365*	***15,383,785***
22	*Performing residential mortgages, of which:*					
23	*With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II standardised approach for credit risk*					
24	*Securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities*	*194,622*	*502,954*	*249,284*	*4,316,938*	***4,452,220***
25	Assets with matching interdependent liabilities					
26	Other assets:	7,881,695	(2,232,435)	-	-	**5,179,638**
27	*Physical traded commodities, including gold*	-	-	-	-	***-***
28	*Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of central counterparties*	-	-	-	-	***-***
29	*NSFR derivative assets*	*214,760*	-	-	-	***214,760***
30	*NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted*	*16,740*	-	-	-	***16,739.80***
31	*All other assets not included in the above categories*	*7,650,196*	*(2,232,435)*	-	-	***4,948,138***
32	Off-balance sheet items	11,579,645				**1,484,353**
33	**Total RSF**	**24,687,880**	**23,040,781**	**8,387,408**	**136,577,119**	**106,811,311**
34	**Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)**					**98.43%**

(All amounts are shown in thousands of Qatari Riyals)

13. Liquidity: DIS85 *(continued)*

Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR): **LIQ2** *(continued)*

		Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value
		No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1 year	≥ 1 year	30 June 2025
Available stable funding (ASF) item						
1	Capital:	25,223,498	-	-	-	**25,223,498**
2	*Regulatory capital*	*24,223,498*	-	-	-	***24,223,498***
3	*Other capital instruments*	*1,000,000*	-	-	-	***1,000,000***
4	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers:	-	26,701,246	9,229,849	2,777,742	**31,877,233**
5	*Stable deposits*	-	-	-	-	-
6	*Less stable deposits*	-	*26,701,246*	*9,229,849*	*2,777,742*	***31,877,233***
7	Wholesale funding:	-	68,395,813	16,353,638	21,564,850.00	**49,782,887**
8	*Operational deposits*	-	-	-	-	-
9	*Other wholesale funding*	-	*68,395,813*	*16,353,638*	*21,564,850*	***49,782,887***
10	Liabilities with matching interdependent assets					
11	Other liabilities:	5,900,572	-	-	-	-
12	*NSFR derivative liabilities*	-	-	-	-	-
13	*All other liabilities and equity not included in the above categories*	*5,900,572*	-	-	-	-
14	**Total ASF**	**31,124,070**	**95,097,059**	**25,583,487**	**24,342,592**	**106,883,618**
Required stable funding (RSF) item						
15	Total NSFR high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)	91,092	6,633,923	3,908,075	32,262,391	**2,978,051**
16	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes					
17	Performing financing assets and securities:	2,736,707	18,176,411	2,289,717	102,113,626	**89,698,828**
18	*Performing financing assets to financial institutions secured by Level 1 HQLA*					
19	*Performing financing assets to financial institutions secured by non-Level 1 HQLA and unsecured performing financing assets to financial institutions*	-	*3,886,935*	-	*515,344*	***1,578,593***
20	*Performing financing assets to non-financial corporate clients, financing assets to retail and small business customers, and financing assets to sovereigns, central banks and PSEs, of which:*	*2,537,229*	*13,615,033*	*1,896,461*	*76,969,226*	***71,287,282***
	: of which Central bank balances	-	*236,305*	-	*5,072,217*	-
21	*With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II standardised approach for credit risk*	-	-	-	*20,630,888*	***13,410,077***
22	*Performing residential mortgages, of which:*					

(All amounts are shown in thousands of Qatari Riyals)

13. Liquidity: DIS85 *(continued)*

Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR): **LIQ2** *(continued)*

		Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value
		No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1 year	≥ 1 year	30 June 2025
23	*With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II standardised approach for credit risk*					
24	*Securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities*	*199,478*	*674,442*	*393,256*	*3,998,167*	***3,422,876***
25	Assets with matching interdependent liabilities					
26	Other assets:	7,617,284	477,826	-	-	**7,595,645**
27	*Physical traded commodities, including gold*	-	-	-	-	**-**
28	*Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of central counterparties*	-	-	-	-	**-**
29	*NSFR derivative assets*	*449,702*	-	-	-	***449,702.00***
30	*NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted*	*22,678*	-	-	-	***22,678.20***
31	*All other assets not included in the above categories*	*7,144,904*	*477,826*	-	-	***7,123,265***
32	Off-balance sheet items	11,338,132				**1,356,748**
33	**Total RSF**	**21,783,215**	**25,288,160**	**6,197,792**	**134,376,017**	**101,629,272**
34	**Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)**					**105.17%**

Narrative commentaries:

Net Stable Funding Ratio decreased from 105.17% in June 2025 to 98.43% in December 2025, mainly driven by the following:

- **Lower Available Stable Funding (ASF):** driven primarily by the year-end proposed dividends, which reduced regulatory capital as of 31 December 2025. This impact was partially offset by interim profits during the period, alongside increased funding from sukuk issuance and interbank sources.
- **Higher Required Stable Funding (RSF):** reflecting the growth in the Bank's financing assets portfolio over the same period.

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