

JS Bank Limited

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Ref: JSBL/CSD/2026/03-04

Form 5

Dated: March 06, 2026

The General Manager  
Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited,  
Stock Exchange Building,  
Stock Exchange Road,  
Karachi.

Subject: Transmission of Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 2025

Dear Sir,

We have to inform you that the Annual Report of JS Bank Limited (the "Bank") for the year ended December 31, 2025 has been transmitted through PUCARS and is also available on the Bank's website.

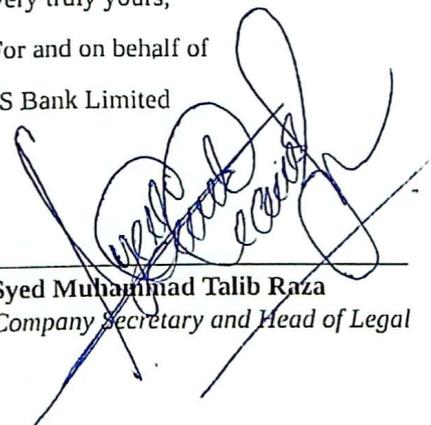
You may please inform the TRE Certificate Holders of the Exchange accordingly.

Thanking you,

Very truly yours,

For and on behalf of

JS Bank Limited

  
Syed Muhammad Talib Raza  
Company Secretary and Head of Legal





# ANNUAL REPORT 2025







# Staying fit in finance





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Form of Proxy



# VISION

To be the most innovative, customer centric  
and responsible bank in Pakistan

# MISSION

Our mission is to be a world class bank providing innovative financial services to our customers through a motivated team of professionals, supported by the latest technology, whilst maintaining high ethical standards, creating value for all our stakeholders, and contributing to the society through responsible and sustainable development.





# CODE OF CONDUCT

JS Bank is committed to upholding the highest standards of ethical behaviour and maintaining its reputation as a trusted financial institution. Our Code of Conduct provides clear guidelines for employees to ensure that their personal business ethics align with the Bank's values and interests.

Honesty and integrity are paramount in our approach to building lasting business relationships. We strive to provide our customers with products and services that are delivered in a fair, transparent, and ethical manner. Our Code of Conduct emphasizes the importance of upholding ethical standards in all our business dealings and relationships, both internally and with external stakeholders.

We remain committed to fostering a culture of ethical behaviour and conducting our business with the utmost integrity. Our Code of Conduct provides a clear framework for employees to operate within and helps to ensure that our business practices are in line with the highest ethical standards.

At JS Bank, we aim to be transparent in all our operations and transactions. The complete Code of Conduct is provided to all employees and is also available on our website for easy access.



# CORE VALUES

## **Integrity**

Integrity is at the core of everything we do. We believe in achieving success by building a culture of trust and accountability by adhering to high moral values. We empower our people to say NO.

## **Teamwork**

Teamwork enables individuals to achieve bigger goals which foster a culture of trust and support. We believe in supporting each other and putting team before individual performance. We respect diversity and promote inclusion.

## **Customer Centricity**

Customer satisfaction is our prime objective. We aim to fully understand the needs of our customers and stakeholders so as to adapt our products and services to exceed their expectations.

## **Professional Excellence**

As the industry we operate in is evolving rapidly and providing an abundance of choice to the customers, we believe only persistent commitment towards excellence will make us the very best among the industry.

## **Innovation**

We believe innovation is vital at the workplace as it gives the organization an edge in implementing new ideas, refining services, and creating dynamic products, leading to business growth by effectively adapting to the evolving marketplace.



## COMPANY INFORMATION

### Board of Directors

Mr. Adil Matcheswala	Chairman
Mr. Khalilullah Shaikh	Independent Director
Ms. Nargis Ali Akber Ghaloo	Non Executive Director
Mr. Qaiser Noor	Independent Director
Lt. Gen. (Retd). Sadiq Ali	Independent Director
Mr. Saad Ali Bhimjee	Non Executive Director
Mr. Usman Yousaf Mobin	Independent Director
Mr. Basir Shamsie	President & CEO

### Board Audit Committee

Mr. Khalilullah Shaikh	Chairman
Ms. Nargis Ali Akber Ghaloo	Member
Lt. Gen. (Retd). Sadiq Ali	Member

### Board Human Resource, Remuneration & Nomination Committee

Mr. Usman Yousaf Mobin	Chairman
Mr. Adil Matcheswala	Member
Ms. Nargis Ali Akber Ghaloo	Member
Mr. Qaiser Noor	Member

### Board Risk Management Committee

Mr. Khalilullah Shaikh	Chairman
Mr. Saad Ali Bhimjee	Member
Lt. Gen. (Retd). Sadiq Ali	Member
Mr. Basir Shamsie	Member

### Board IT Committee

Mr. Usman Yousaf Mobin	Chairman
Mr. Qaiser Noor	Member
Mr. Saad Ali Bhimjee	Member
Mr. Basir Shamsie	Member

### Chief Financial Officer

Syed Adeel Ehtesham

### Company Secretary & Head of Legal

Syed Muhammad Talib Raza

### Auditors

KPMG Taseer Hadi & Co.  
Chartered Accountants  
Sheikh Sultan Trust Building No. 2  
Beaumont Road  
Karachi..

### Legal Advisors

Bawaney & Partners  
Haidermota & Co.  
Liaquat Merchant Associates

### Share Registrar

CDC Share Registrar Services Limited  
CDC House, 99 – B, Block ‘B’,  
S.M.C.H.S., Main Shakra-e-Faisal,  
Karachi.

### Registered Office

JS Bank Limited, Shaheen Commercial Complex  
Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed Road  
P.O. Box 4847, Karachi-74200, Pakistan  
UAN: +92 21 111 JS Bank (572-265) 111-654-321

[www.jsbl.com](http://www.jsbl.com)

# CREDIT RATING

Long Term

**AA**

(Double A)

Short Term

**A1+**

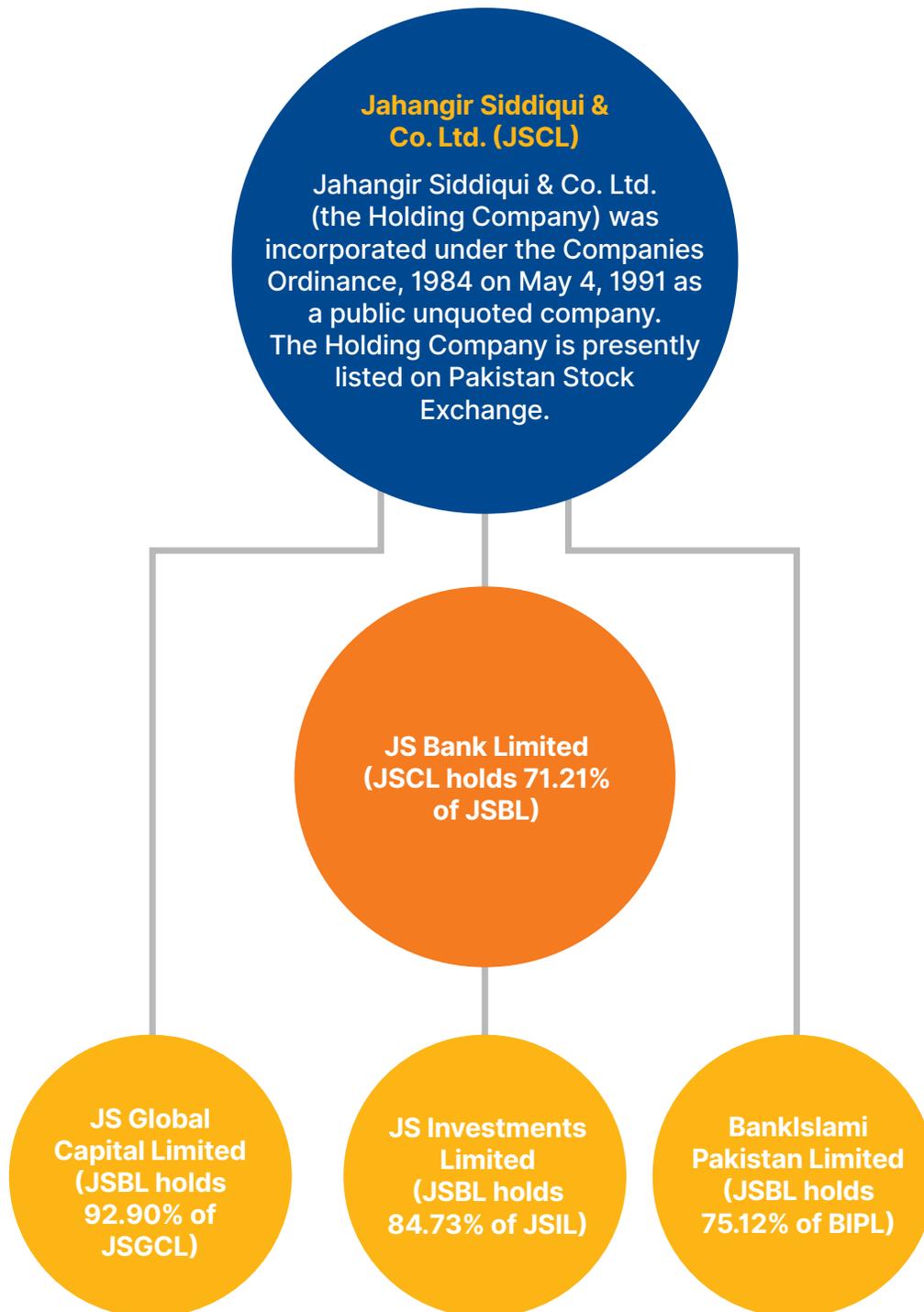
(A One Plus)

**Outlook: Stable**

(Assigned by: Pakistan Credit Rating Agency)



# OPERATING STRUCTURE



## CHAIRMAN'S REVIEW

I am pleased to present, on behalf of the Board of Directors, the Annual Report of JS Bank Limited for the year ended December 31, 2025.

The year 2025 marked a definitive turning point for Pakistan's economy, characterized by emerging stability and renewed investor optimism. The State Bank of Pakistan's (SBP) calibrated monetary easing – underpinned by deceleration in headline inflation – saw the policy rate reach 10.5 percent by the end of the year.

The external sector demonstrated notable strength, with the current account recording a surplus in early FY2026. This was driven by a robust trajectory in services and IT exports, alongside resilient workers' remittance, which effectively balanced the rise in import demand. On the fiscal front, we anticipate a significant improvement in net revenues, leading to a primary fiscal surplus. This improvement is largely due to higher SBP profits and reduced interest expenses.

While inflation has significantly receded from the peaks of previous years, we remain cognisant of lingering risks stemming from energy price adjustments, global commodity volatility, and evolving tax frameworks. Pakistan's sovereign credit rating profile remains stable, bolstered by the IMF's continued support through the Extended Fund Facility (EFF) and the Resilience and Sustainability Facility (RSF). These programs remain vital for maintaining macroeconomic anchors and advancing structural reforms.

As a digitally advanced medium-sized bank with a diverse product portfolio, we focus on upgrading to the best industry standards, supported by a skilled and resilient team committed to efficiently achieving our strategic objectives. Our well-structured organization features clear systems and processes that drive growth. Our digital banking platform, Zindigi, continues to drive innovation, customer focus, and strategic growth. Zindigi has further solidified its position as a market leader in the fintech and digital banking space. I am pleased to note that the platform crossed 14 million downloads, driven by the launch of Zindigi 2.0 last year.

During the year, JS Bank was recognized as a leader in innovation, sustainability, and corporate responsibility, receiving prestigious accolades on both national and international platforms. The Bank received notable recognition for its comprehensive approach to employee welfare and innovation. We were awarded the EGC Program of the Year and Health & Wellness Bank of the Year by Asian Banking & Finance, highlighting our commitment to employee well-being. Additionally, we earned the Technology Excellence Award for Online Services at the Asian Technology Excellence Awards. These accolades highlight our achievements and strengthen our commitment to setting new standards in banking.

Our financial results reflect consistent sustainability despite a complex operating environment. I am pleased to note that the Pakistan Credit Rating Agency (PACRA) has maintained JS Bank's long-term rating at 'AA' (Double A) and short-term rating at 'A1+' (A One Plus) for 2025. These ratings—the highest in their respective categories—affirm our robust capital adequacy, prudent risk management, and overall financial soundness. I remain confident that the bank positioned to sustain its momentum by leveraging new technology and providing transformative customer centric solutions, creating further value for our customers, partners and the community at large, whilst deepening market penetration, setting higher standards of transparency and governance for the years ahead, fostering social impact and delivering value to our stakeholders.



JS Bank recognizes its significant responsibility in the banking sector and is committed to making positive contributions through its Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives. The Bank focuses on supporting customers and communities while ensuring effective governance and sustainable shareholder value. High standards of corporate governance are maintained through a robust internal control system and ethical business conduct. The Board continuously evaluates the Bank's financial and operational soundness and has established sub-committees for oversight in key areas, including risk management and human resources. To enhance transparency and accountability, the Board engages Grant Thornton Anjum Rahman (GT) for annual evaluations of its members and committees.

We remain committed to the highest standards of Corporate Governance. The Board continues to evaluate the Bank's internal control systems and has engaged Grant Thornton Anjum Rahman (GT) for independent annual evaluations of its members and committees.

On behalf of the Board, I wish to express my sincere appreciation to the Ministry of Finance, the State Bank of Pakistan, the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan, and the Federal Board of Revenue for their ongoing support and guidance. I also wish to thank our shareholders for their steadfast commitment and confidence in our long-term strategic vision. Additionally, I appreciate our management and staff for their dedication and hard work towards the continued progress and prosperity of the Bank.

Sincerely,

**Adil Matcheswala**

Chairman

February 24, 2026

ہمارے مالی نتائج پیچیدہ کاروباری ماحول کے باوجود مسلسل پائیداری کی عکاسی کرتے ہیں۔ مجھے یہ بتاتے ہوئے خوشی ہے کہ پاکستان کریڈٹ ریٹنگ ایجنسی (PACRA) نے 2025 کے لیے جے ایس بینک کی طویل مدتی ریٹنگ کو 'AA' (ڈبل اے) اور قلیل مدتی ریٹنگ کو "A1+" (اے ون پلس) پر برقرار رکھا ہے۔ جو اس کیٹیگری میں سب سے بلند درجہ ہے۔ یہ ریٹنگز جے ایس بینک کی مستحکم مالی کارکردگی، مضبوط رسک مینجمنٹ پریکٹسز، اور بینکاری شعبہ میں اعلیٰ معیار کے عزم کی عکاسی کرتی ہیں، جو ہمیں مزید جدت، صارفین کو باختیار بنانے اور معیشت کے لیے زیادہ قدر پیدا کرنے کے قابل بناتی ہیں۔ مجھے یقین ہے کہ بینک نئی ٹیکنالوجی کے استعمال اور صارفین پر مرکوز جدید حل فراہم کر کے اپنی ترقی کی رفتار کو برقرار رکھے گا، جس سے صارفین، شراکت داروں اور معاشرے کے لیے مزید قدر پیدا ہوگی، جبکہ مارکیٹ میں رسائی بڑھانے، شفافیت اور گورننس کے اعلیٰ معیار قائم کرنے، سماجی اثرات کو فروغ دینے اور اسٹیک ہولڈرز کے لیے قدر پیدا کرنے کا سلسلہ جاری رہے گا۔

جے ایس بینک بینکاری شعبے میں اپنی اہم ذمہ داری کو تسلیم کرتا ہے اور کارپوریٹ سماجی ذمہ داری (CSR) اقدامات کے ذریعے مثبت کردار ادا کرنے کے لیے پرعزم ہے۔ بینک صارفین اور کمیونٹی کی معاونت کے ساتھ ساتھ موثر گورننس اور پائیدار شیئر ہولڈر کی قیمت کو یقینی بنانے پر توجہ دیتا ہے۔ مضبوط اندرونی کنٹرول سسٹم اور اخلاقی کاروباری اصولوں کے ذریعے کارپوریٹ گورننس کے اعلیٰ معیار برقرار رکھے جاتے ہیں۔ بورڈ مسلسل بینک کی مالی اور آپریشنل مضبوطی کا جائزہ لیتا ہے اور اہم شعبوں، جن میں رسک مینجمنٹ اور انسانی وسائل شامل ہیں، کی نگرانی کے لیے ذیلی کمیٹیاں قائم کی گئی ہیں۔ شفافیت اور احتساب کو مزید بہتر بنانے کے لیے بورڈ اپنے اراکین اور کمیٹیوں کی سالانہ آزادانہ جانچ کے لیے گرانٹ تھورنٹن انجمن رحمان (GT) کی خدمات بھی حاصل کی ہیں۔

ہم کارپوریٹ گورننس کے اعلیٰ ترین معیارات برقرار رکھنے کے لیے پرعزم ہیں۔ بورڈ بینک کے اندرونی کنٹرول سسٹم کا مسلسل جائزہ لیتا ہے اور اپنے اراکین اور کمیٹیوں کی آزادانہ سالانہ جانچ کے لیے گرانٹ تھورنٹن انجمن رحمان (GT) کی خدمات حاصل کر رکھی ہیں۔

میں بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کی طرف سے وزارت خزانہ، اسٹیٹ بینک آف پاکستان، سیکورٹیز اینڈ ایکسچینج کمیشن آف پاکستان اور فیڈرل بورڈ آف ریونیو کی طرف سے مسلسل تعاون اور رہنمائی پر شکرگزار ہوں۔ میں اپنے حصص یافتگان کا ہمارے طویل المدتی اسٹریٹجک وژن پر مسلسل عزم اور اعتماد کے ساتھ ساتھ بینک کی مزید ترقی اور خوشحالی کیلئے ہماری انتظامیہ اور عملہ کے عزم اور محنت کیلئے بھی ان کا شکریہ ادا کرنا چاہوں گا۔

خیر خواہ

عادل ماچس والا

24 فروری 2026ء

## چیمپئن کا جائزہ

میں بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کی جانب سے 31 دسمبر 2025 کو ختم ہونے والے سال کیلئے جے ایس بینک لمیٹڈ کی سالانہ رپورٹ پیش کرنے میں مسرت محسوس کر رہا ہوں۔

سال 2025 پاکستان کی معیشت کے لیے ایک اہم موڑ ثابت ہوا، جس میں معاشی استحکام کی جانب پیش رفت اور سرمایہ کاروں کے اعتماد میں اضافہ دیکھنے میں آیا۔ اسٹیٹ بینک آف پاکستان کی محتاط مالیاتی نرمی، جس کی بنیاد مہنگائی میں کمی تھی، جس کے نتیجے میں سال کے اختتام تک پالیسی ریٹ 10.5 فیصد تک آگیا۔

بیرونی شعبے نے نمایاں بہتری کا مظاہرہ کیا، جہاں مالی سال 2026 کے آغاز میں کرنٹ اکاؤنٹ سرپلس ریکارڈ کیا گیا۔ یہ بہتری سروسز اور آئی ٹی ایکسپورٹس میں مضبوط کارکردگی کے ساتھ ساتھ ترسیلات زر کی مستحکم آمد کی بدولت ممکن ہوئی، جس نے درآمدی طلب میں اضافے کو متوازن رکھا۔ مالیاتی محاذ پر ہم خالص آمدنی میں نمایاں بہتری کی توقع رکھتے ہیں، جس کے نتیجے میں بنیادی مالیاتی سرپلس حاصل ہو سکتا ہے۔ اس بہتری کی بڑی وجہ اسٹیٹ بینک کے منافع میں اضافہ اور شرح سود میں کمی کے باعث سودی اخراجات میں کمی ہے۔

اگرچہ مہنگائی گزشتہ برسوں کی بلند سطح سے نمایاں حد تک کم ہو چکی ہے، تاہم ہم توانائی کی قیمتوں میں مکتہ تبدیلیوں، عالمی اشیاء کی قیمتوں میں اتار چڑھاؤ اور بدلتے ہوئے ٹیکس نظام سے پیدا ہونے والے خطرات سے باخبر ہیں۔ پاکستان کی خود مختار کریڈٹ ریٹنگ کی صورتحال مستحکم ہے، جسے آئی ایم ایف کی جانب سے ایکٹیو ڈیفنڈ فیسلٹی (EFF) اور ری پبلینس اینڈ سسٹین ایبلٹی فیسلٹی (RSF) کے تحت جاری تعاون سے مزید تقویت ملی ہے۔ یہ پروگرامز میکرو اکنامک استحکام برقرار رکھنے اور ساختی اصلاحات کو آگے بڑھانے میں اہم کردار ادا کر رہے ہیں۔

ایک ڈیجیٹل طور پر ترقی یافتہ درمیانے درجے کے بینک کے طور پر، جس کے پاس متنوع مصنوعات کا پورٹ فولیو ہے، ہم صنعت کے بہترین معیارات اپنانے پر توجہ مرکوز رکھتے ہیں، جس میں ایک ہنرمند اور مضبوط ٹیم ہماری اسٹریٹجک مقاصد کے حصول کے لیے موثر کردار ادا کر رہی ہے۔ ہمارا منظم ادارہ جاتی ڈھانچہ واضح نظاموں اور عمل پر مشتمل ہے جو ترقی کو فروغ دیتا ہے۔ ہمارا ڈیجیٹل بینکنگ پلیٹ فارم، زندگی، جدت، کسٹمر فوکس اور اسٹریٹجک ترقی کو فروغ دینے کا سلسلہ جاری رکھے ہوئے ہے۔ زندگی نے فن ٹیک اور ڈیجیٹل بینکنگ کے شعبے میں مارکیٹ لیڈر کی حیثیت مزید مستحکم کر لی ہے۔ مجھے یہ بتاتے ہوئے خوشی ہے کہ گزشتہ سال متعارف کرائے گئے زندگی 2.0 کی بدولت پلیٹ فارم کو 14 ملین صارفین نے ڈاؤن لوڈ کیا۔

سال کے دوران جے ایس بینک کو جدت، پائیداری اور کارپوریٹ ذمہ داری کے شعبوں میں قائدانہ حیثیت کے اعتراف میں قومی اور بین الاقوامی سطح پر متعدد ممتاز ایوارڈز سے نوازا گیا۔ بینک کو ملازمین کی فلاح و بہبود اور جدت کے جامع نقطہ نظر کے اعتراف میں ایشین بینکنگ اینڈ فنانس کی جانب سے EGC Program of the Year اور Health & Wellness Bank of the Year کے ایوارڈز سے نوازا گیا۔ اس کے علاوہ، ایشین بینکنگ ایسوسی ایشن کے ایوارڈز میں آن لائن سروسز کے لیے ٹیکنالوجی ایکسیلنس ایوارڈ بھی حاصل ہوا۔ یہ اعزازات ہماری کامیابیوں کو ظاہر کرتے ہیں

# DIRECTORS' REPORT

We are pleased to present the 20<sup>th</sup> Annual Report of JS Bank Limited (“JSBL”) along with the audited accounts and auditors’ report for the year ended December 31, 2025.

## Economic review

Pakistan’s economy transitioned from a period of stabilization toward a sustained recovery path in 2025. The year was marked by broad-based macroeconomic stability, anchored by the successful reviews of the IMF’s Extended Fund Facility (EFF) and Resilience and Sustainability Facility (RSF) programs, leading to total disbursements of approximately US\$3.3 billion. Tighter monetary policy, stable external flows and currency, and improved Pakistan–US diplomatic relations were key highlights for the year.

Pakistan saw sovereign credit rating upgrades from Fitch, Moody’s, and S&P during 2025. The IMF also issued positive feedback on progress across key macroeconomic indicators and structural reforms, as Pakistan met most quantitative, indicative, and structural benchmarks during the year.

Real GDP growth for FY25 was recorded at 2.68%, underpinned by a recovery in the industrial sector which posted 4.77% growth. For FY26, the SBP projects growth to accelerate to the 3.75% – 4.75% range, driven by strong momentum in Large-Scale Manufacturing (LSM), which grew 9.0% YoY in early FY26.

Headline inflation (CPI) experienced a historic decline, dropping to an average of 4.5% in FY25 from 23.4% in FY24. By December 2025, inflation was recorded at 5.6%, well within the SBP’s medium-term target of 5–7%.

The State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) initially announced two cuts of cumulative 200bps in the first half of the year, and then maintained the policy rate at 11%, considering potential risks to inflation and economic growth arising from global and regional geopolitical unrest, as well as above-average monsoon rainfall affecting crops. A further 50bps cut was announced toward the end of the year, where the SBP brought the rate down to 10.5%, supported by benign global commodity prices and well-anchored inflation expectations under a prudent monetary policy stance.

Pakistan recorded a current account surplus for the first time in 14 years in FY25. During 5MFY26, the current account deficit stood at US\$812mn compared to a surplus of US\$503mn in the same period last year. Despite a recovery in domestic economic conditions that pushed import demand up by 11% YoY, exports failed to keep pace and declined by 3% YoY during 5MFY26. Meanwhile, ongoing fiscal consolidation translated into both fiscal and primary surpluses in 1QFY26.

Remittances continued to play a pivotal role in stabilizing Pakistan’s external account by consistently offsetting the trade deficit. In contrast, exports lagged despite domestic economic recovery, declining by 3% YoY in 5MFY26. Despite global trade headwinds, SBP’s liquid foreign exchange reserves strengthened significantly, reaching over US\$15.8 billion by year-end 2025.

Notably, the US announced reciprocal tariffs on its trading partners in April 2025, which became effective in August 2025. Tariffs on Pakistan were revised downward from 29% to 19% following successful bilateral negotiations.

The Pakistan equity market (KSE-100 Index) delivered 51% YoY returns, making it the second-best performing market in the region. Successful bidding for 75% stake of the national carrier, PIA, in Dec-2025, was also a key milestone achieved this year.

The outlook remains positive with sovereign rating upgrades from Fitch, Moody’s, and S&P reflecting improved investor confidence. While potential risks exist from global commodity price volatility and regional geopolitical tensions, the SBP expects the Current Account Deficit to remain manageable at 0–1% of GDP for FY26.



## Banking sector review

The banking sector maintained robust performance throughout 2025, with its total asset base expanding to 52.4% of GDP.

The sector recorded a 16% five-year CAGR in deposits, alongside even stronger growth in zero-cost deposits over the same period. This trend provides significant room for further improvement going forward. Pakistan's financial inclusion ratio has increased to 64%, reducing its share of the global unbanked adult population from 9% in 2021 to 4% in 2023. The National Financial Inclusion Strategy (NFIS) 2024–28 aims to raise financial inclusion to 75% and narrow the gender gap to 25% by 2028.

Following an 11.5 ppt reduction in the policy rate from a high of 22% in June 2023 to 10.5% in December 2025, banking sector margins are likely to remain modest, with some contraction expected in net interest margins (NIMs) and returns on equity (ROEs). However, potential upside from higher volumetric growth is expected to act as a buffer. Additionally, the possibility of a further policy rate cuts during the upcoming year cannot be ruled out.

The sector's solvency remains strong, with the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) improving to 21.4% as of mid-2025, substantially above the regulatory requirement of 11.5%. The adoption of IFRS-9 since January 2024 has further enhanced the banks' risk management and loss-absorption capacities.

## Performance of the Bank

The summarized financial position and operating results of the Bank for the year ended December 31, 2025, are as follows:

Rupees in Millions

FINANCIAL POSITION	2025	2024
Advances – net	249,776	225,531
Investments – net	278,028	302,437
Total Assets	655,636	636,107
Deposits and other accounts	543,502	525,134
Shareholders' Equity	46,661	43,707

Rupees in Millions

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE	2025	2024
Net Markup Income	27,149	27,351
Non Markup Income	13,164	11,293
Total Revenue	40,313	38,644
Non-Markup Expenses	30,537	27,574
Profit before credit loss allowance and taxation	9,776	11,069
Credit loss allowance and write offs	3,586	4,703
Profit before taxation	6,191	6,366
Profit after taxation	2,796	2,849
Earnings per share (Rupees)	1.36	1.39

For the year 2025, the Bank reported a Profit Before Tax of PKR 6,190.563 million (December 31, 2024: PKR 6,366.077 million). The Earnings Per Share (EPS) stands at PKR 1.36 (December 31, 2024: PKR 1.39).

The Bank recorded Net Interest Income (NII) of PKR 27,149 million in 2025 as compared to PKR 27,351 million in 2024, remaining almost flat, mainly on account of lower interest rates. Overall industry margins remained under pressure, with secondary market yields adjusting regularly on repricing. At the same time, cost of funds also went down in line with downward policy rate revisions, and sustainability in margins remained dependent on volumetric increases as well as continued mix improvement. The Bank's core deposits mix improvement and optimization helped to maintain margins despite gradual repricing on earning assets' yields. During the year, the Bank's Non-Remunerative Deposit base surpassed the PKR 200 billion level, increasing from PKR 198,409 million in December 2024 to PKR 222,121 million in December 2025, increasing by 12 percent, YoY. This increase also resulted in an improvement in the deposit mix, as the share of Non-Remunerative Deposits increased from 38 percent last year to 41 percent in 2025. Gross Advances increased by 11 percent to PKR 274,547 million, registering a YoY growth of 11 percent.

The Bank's Non-Markup Income (NMI) improved significantly by 17 percent YoY to PKR 13,164 million mainly through positive impact on account of net realised gains on securities increasing substantially by PKR 2,541 million YoY. These gains helped offset the shortfall under Foreign Exchange income, which ended lower by PKR 1,368 million YoY, due to relatively lower volatility in the FX markets as against last year. Importantly, non mark-up expenses growth was restricted at 10.7 percent YoY, as expenses increased to PKR 30,537 million, from PKR 27,574 million last year. The Bank's Cost-to-Income ratio increased to 74.8%, in 2025, and the NII-to-Operating Cost coverage adjusted to 90%. This was primarily influenced by a strategic shift toward optimizing Non-Markup Income through capital gains, rather than relying solely on fund-based margins, aligning with our broader objective of diversifying revenue streams during the monetary easing period.

Year end Deposits were reported at PKR 543.502 billion. This translates to a growth of 3 percent against the December 31, 2024 position. In terms of YTD averages, however, the Bank's non-remunerative deposits improved from PKR 157.390 billion in 2024 to PKR 182.693 billion in the year 2025, growing by 16 percent YoY.

With Gross Advances at a level of PKR 274.547 billion at December 31, 2025, the Bank's Gross ADR level as at the year end inched up to 50.51 percent. The Bank's Gross Infection Ratio also improved to 8.46 percent in December 2025 (December 2024: 8.61 percent). Non-performing loans increased to PKR 23.221 billion in December 2025 from PKR 21.328 billion in December 2024. The Bank's coverage ratio improved to 77.3 percent (December 2024: 70.7 percent).

During the year, the Bank continued to focus on areas of digital transformation, AI and Data Sciences. Our focus remains on enhancing customer experience through Digital channels and this year, we introduced the Bank's inhouse AI-powered Banking bot (JSense) for our customers. Within seven weeks of its 2025 launch, it handled over 45,000 customer conversations with an average response time of 5.8 seconds, significantly reducing the load on traditional call centers. The core JS Mobile App achieved an 85%+ penetration rate among the eligible customer base, reaching over 400,000 registered users. The 2025 rollout featured a refreshed UI/UX, prioritizing "Banking in a Tap." The implementation of the "GoGreen EJ Roll" initiative to digitize ATM audit logs has continued to contribute towards cost optimisation. Targeted in-app cross-selling initiatives have continued to contribute towards faster personal loan disbursements.

JS Bank has leveraged the SBP's Raast P2M (Person-to-Merchant) service to enable faster settlements and reduce reliance on physical cash. Through the "JS Her" and "JS Inclusive Accounts", we have digitized financial access for women and differently-abled individuals, earning the "Domestic ESG Program of the Year" award at the Asian Banking & Finance Awards 2025. During the year, in recognition of our operational excellence in digital settlements, the Bank was honored with the USD Clearing Quality Recognition Award 2025 by J.P. Morgan.



Our digital banking platform Zindigi continues to drive innovation, customer focus, and strategic growth. Zindigi remains a market leader in the fintech and digital banking space. In 2025, the platform crossed 14 million downloads, driven by the launch of Zindigi 2.0 last year. The Zindigi app was again recognised as the “Best Digital App” at the Pakistan Digital Awards 2025. We also expanded into Digital Supply Chain Financing and the successful conversion of CECOS University into KPK’s first cashless campus was a major win this year. “Zindigi Prize”, continues to be recognized as the “Best Incubator Program,” with an aim of fostering a new generation of digital entrepreneurs.

During the current year, the Bank continued its efforts for expanding its RMA and enhancing its Global outreach. We have continued to focus on strengthening relationships with International Financial Institutions, increasing our footprint in key markets.

The Pakistan Credit Rating Agency (PACRA) has maintained the long-term rating of the Bank at “AA” (Double AA) and the short-term rating at A1+, which is the highest in this category. These ratings reflect JS Bank’s strong financial performance, robust risk management practices, and commitment to excellence in the banking sector. PACRA’s “AA” rating signifies high credit quality, affirming JS Bank’s sound financial health and serving as a testament to the bank’s prudent financial policies, solid capitalization, and strategic foresight.

The summarized financial data for the last six years forms part of the annual report.

### **Capital Adequacy**

As of December 31, 2025, JS Bank’s Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) stood at 13.12 percent (December 2024: 13.24 percent) against SBP’s minimum required CAR of 11.50 percent.

### **Customer Experience and Fair Treatment**

At JS Bank, our Customer Experience (CE) Team is dedicated to cultivating enduring customer relationships across all interactions. This team leads a customer-centric strategy focusing on effective grievance resolution and integrating service feedback to refine our banking experience.

In 2025, the Bank resolved over 102,726 customer complaints including disputes and claims with an average resolution time of 11.79 business days, supported by digital enablement, increased customer awareness, and adherence to regulatory standards. Going forward, the Bank will remain committed to service excellence ensuring customer concerns are addressed promptly and fairly. Customers retain the option to escalate complaints to the Banking Mohtasib Office or the State Bank of Pakistan’s SUNWAI portal if they are dissatisfied with the Bank’s initial response. Awareness of the complaint handling process is maintained through integrated customer communication channels, supported by digital outreach and website-based grievance information.

The CE’s diverse units are integral to our strategy of delivering a fair, accessible, and efficient service, reducing operational risks, and gathering insights for continuous improvement.

- The Bank’s Voice & Virtual function operates as a centralized, multi-channel customer service and engagement touchpoint, managing interactions across 24/7 Voice services, JS Bot, Social Media Platforms (LinkedIn, Instagram, Facebook, YouTube, Twitter, and TikTok), Emails ([CCU.Helpdesk@jsbl.com](mailto:CCU.Helpdesk@jsbl.com), [rda@jsbl.com](mailto:rda@jsbl.com), and [jsblink@jsbl.com](mailto:jsblink@jsbl.com)), and outbound calling. During the year, the Bank successfully unified its contact center calling solution and CRM into a single enterprise platform and completed a comprehensive IVR revamp, strengthening service governance, operational efficiency, and customer experience. Voice & Virtual also played a pivotal role in ensuring service continuity during the Debit Card and Mobile Banking App migration to Euronet, enabling a controlled and seamless transition.

- The Customer Care Unit ensures fair, transparent, and efficient handling of customer grievances, reducing operational and reputational risk while providing insights to improve the Bank's products, processes, and delivery channels.
- The Branch Services & Customer Insights team oversees the effective implementation of operational commitments and service standards through onsite and offsite inspections of the branch network. Complementing this, the Customer Insights arm captures and interprets customer behavior through structured surveys. By synthesizing field-level operational data with strategic analytics, this unified team enhances product efficacy and serves as a driver for data-backed decision-making across marketing, product development, and service delivery.
- Business Conduct & Controls function promotes a culture of responsible banking by proactively identifying and mitigating conduct risks. All assessments are performed in strict accordance with the State Bank of Pakistan's (SBP) Conduct Assessment Framework, ensuring regulatory alignment and the protection of consumer interests. The Control team is responsible for the systematic monitoring and evaluation of agent interactions to ensure strict adherence to banking regulations and institutional protocols. By conducting comprehensive call audits, the team safeguards compliance standards and maintains the integrity of Customer Experience (CE) benchmarks. This oversight function is critical in identifying procedural gaps, mitigating regulatory risks, and ensuring that every customer engagement reflects the bank's commitment to service excellence.

Our strategic focus extends beyond grievance redressal to proactively understanding customer behavior through analysis of customer interactions and complaint trends. These insights inform responsible banking practices and are embedded in our Consumer Protection Framework, which requires customer welfare to be a primary consideration in the design and delivery of all products and services. We are committed to fair, transparent and non-discriminatory treatment of all customers across the bank.

### **Risk Management**

The Board of Directors remains firmly committed to adopting and embedding robust risk management practices across the Bank, both in letter and spirit. To ensure effective oversight and governance of risks, the Bank operates within a comprehensive risk management framework aligned with the regulatory directives issued by the State Bank of Pakistan (SBP), relevant supervisory guidelines, and the applicable Basel framework.

Overall responsibility for risk governance rests with the Board of Directors and the Board Risk Management Committee (BRMC), while day-to-day risk management activities are carried out by Senior Management. To support a holistic and integrated approach to risk management, the Bank maintains an independent Risk Management Function, with clear segregation of credit risk from other risk disciplines.

To formalize and strengthen its risk management framework, the Bank has in place a number of Board-approved policies and frameworks, which are reviewed periodically. These include the:

- Risk Management Policy,
- Credit Policy,
- SME Financing Policy,
- Collateral Management Policy,
- Internal Credit Risk Rating Policy,
- Consumer Credit Policy,



- Market Risk Management Policy,
- Interest Rate Risk Management Policy,
- Operational Risk Management Policy,
- Liquidity Risk Management Policy,
- Country Risk Management Policy,
- Agricultural Credit Policy,
- Remedial Management Policy,
- Business Continuity Planning Policy,
- Information Security Policy,
- Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP),
- Risk Appetite Framework,
- Environmental and Social Risk Management Framework

Risk governance is exercised through various management committees, including the Risk Management Committee (RMC), Operational Risk Management Committee (ORMC), Central Credit Committee (CCC), IT Steering Committee (ITSC), and the Assets and Liabilities Committee (ALCO). These committees meet regularly to review market developments, assess risk exposures, and ensure timely and informed decision-making.

Risk Management continues to play a critical role in maintaining an appropriate balance between risk and return. During the year, the Bank strengthened its risk management / risk appetite framework to enhance overall oversight and effectiveness. All major risk disciplines—including market and liquidity risk, operational risk, business continuity planning, portfolio and policy risk, agricultural and consumer credit risk, credit administration and monitoring, digital risk, information security risk remain under the oversight of the Chief Risk Officer.

Market risk is measured, monitored, and reported on a regular basis. The Market Risk and Basel Unit, in coordination with the Treasury Middle Office, conducts daily monitoring of financial risk exposures, including interest rate risk, foreign exchange risk, equity risk, country and cross-border risk, financial institution exposure risk, liquidity risk, and capital adequacy.

In terms of capital management, the Bank follows prudent practices to ensure that it maintains adequate capital buffers commensurate with its risk profile. The primary objective of capital management is to ensure full compliance with regulatory capital requirements while maintaining strong capital ratios to support sustainable business growth and maximize shareholder value.

The Bank's Operational Risk Management Framework is designed to ensure the existence of an effective control environment for identifying, assessing, and mitigating operational risks, while maintaining acceptable residual risk levels. The Bank continues to strengthen the embedding of Risk and Control Self-Assessments (RCSA) to promote effective risk ownership and foster a strong risk-aware culture. In addition to RCSA, the operational risk function actively manages Operational Loss Data (OLD) and Key Risk Indicators (KRIs). The function also oversees the Business Continuity Planning framework and conducts regular business continuity drills to test the resilience and availability of systems and services from alternate sites.

Credit risk management remains a continuous and evolving process. The overall Credit Policy and credit risk management guidelines are approved by the Board of Directors, while the Central Credit Committee is responsible for monitoring and controlling credit risk across the lending portfolio. A dedicated portfolio

monitoring unit is responsible for industry, sectoral, and geographic limit setting, as well as the development of credit risk measurement and quantification tools in line with SBP and Basel requirements.

To address environmental and social risks inherent in the credit portfolio, Environmental and Social Risk Management (ESRM) procedures have been developed and integrated into the credit appraisal and approval process, in line with the Bank's Green Banking Policy and ESRM Framework.

Risk management also oversees the measurement and monitoring of Expected Credit Loss (ECL) in accordance with IFRS 9. The IFRS 9 framework is implemented in close coordination between the Risk Management and Finance function to ensure consistency between risk measurement, financial reporting, and regulatory disclosures. ECL estimation is supported by Probability of Default (PD), Loss Given Default (LGD), and Exposure at Default (EAD) models. A structured model governance framework is in place encompassing change management and approval by relevant management and Board-level committees. Model performance, key assumptions, and management overlays are reviewed regularly to ensure prudent provisioning and continued alignment with regulatory guidance, portfolio behavior, and prevailing economic conditions.

Information security & Digital risks are managed by the Information Security Department, which conducts security and vulnerability assessments, monitors critical IT infrastructure, and manages cyber and information security risks across the Bank. A layered security architecture with real-time threat monitoring has been deployed to enhance the Bank's security posture. Continuous efforts are underway to strengthen cybersecurity through improved processes, enhanced tool utilization, capacity building of information security staff, improved regulatory reporting, and increased staff awareness.

### **Statement on Internal Controls**

The Bank places significant emphasis on establishing stringent controls throughout all its operations. This is a key component of the Bank's policies, which are designed to adhere to the best industry practices, ethical standards, and regulatory requirements. In this context, the Board of Directors has promulgated policies that provide for assessing the overall effectiveness of the internal control environment.

Internal controls at JS Bank are intended to provide a reasonable measure of assurance regarding the effectiveness and efficiency of the Bank's operations, reliability of financial information, and compliance with applicable laws and regulations. However, it is acknowledged that the systems put in place can only provide reasonable but not absolute assurance against material misstatement or loss since they are designed to manage, rather than eliminate, the risk of unforeseen situations.

To ensure effective management of risk, the governance structure of internal control functions at the Bank consists of three levels of defense. The first line of defense is the business itself which owns its risks, including its operational risk, and is responsible for its management. The second line of defense is the oversight provided by the Risk Management, Compliance and control functions, which identify and assess risks impacting existing and new business initiatives, coordinate risk mitigation with risk specialists and businesses, and then report and escalate it to the Risk Management Function for appropriate corrective measures. The third line of defense is an independent and effective Internal Audit Function, which reviews the effectiveness and adequacy of internal controls and continues to monitor compliance with policies and procedures.

The Board of Directors is regularly kept up to date about the compliance status through the Board Audit Committee. As a priority, all significant and material findings of the internal and external auditors and regulators are addressed by the management ensuring that appropriate corrective actions have been implemented. Adequate systems are in place to minimize breaches repetition of mistakes and strengthen the control environment. In addition, the Compliance Function is performing its due role to ensure regulatory compliance across the Bank.



The Bank diligently follows the State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) Guidelines on Internal Control to evaluate the effectiveness of the overall set of internal controls including financial reporting controls. Comprehensive documentation of bank-wide processes and controls has been completed. Furthermore, the Bank has developed a robust management testing and reporting framework for ensuring the operating effectiveness of key controls and has addressed the identified design improvement opportunities.

Upon satisfactory completion of the Internal Control over Financial Reporting (ICFR) Roadmap, the State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) granted exemption to the Bank in August 2016 from the submission of a Long Form Report (LFR) by external auditors. Further, as per SBP directive vide BSD-1 Circular Letter No. 1 of 2021 of July 06, 2021, the banks that have completed all the stages of the ICFR roadmap are allowed to discontinue submission of the Annual Assessment Report on the efficacy of ICFR to the SBP. However, the SBP may evaluate the Annual Assessment Report as part of supervisory assessments. Accordingly, the Annual Assessment Report for December 31, 2025, on the efficacy of ICFR shall be presented to the Board Audit Committee.

The Management believes that the existing internal control system is adequate, effectively implemented, and continuously monitored. This statement is also endorsed by the Board of Directors. The management is committed to enhancing its coverage and compliance with the SBP guidelines on Internal Controls and thereby strengthening its control environment on an ongoing basis.

### **Corporate Governance**

The Bank takes pride in its strong corporate governance, which is achieved through high standards of professional and business conduct, effective internal controls, comprehensive audit functions, and a robust risk management framework. It strictly adheres to both local and international codes of practice.

The Board regularly reviews policy-related matters that have long-term implications under regulatory obligations, while also ensuring they align with the Bank's operational requirements. The Management and the Board Committees are properly established with clearly defined scopes of work to guarantee that they perform their designated functions effectively and efficiently, in line with their mandates and specific terms of reference.

#### **Corporate and Financial Reporting Framework**

The Directors confirm their compliance with the Corporate and Financial Reporting Framework set by the Securities & Exchange Commission of Pakistan:

- The financial statements prepared by the management present fairly the state of affairs of the Bank, the results of its operations, the cash flow statement, and the statement of changes in equity.
- Proper books of accounts of the Bank have been maintained.
- Accounting policies as stated in the notes to the accounts have been consistently applied in the preparation of financial statements, and accounting estimates are based on reasonable and prudent judgment.
- International Accounting Standards as applicable to banks in Pakistan have been followed in the preparation of the financial statements.
- The system of internal controls is sound in design and has been effectively implemented and monitored.
- There are no doubts about the Bank's ability as a going concern.
- There has been no material departure from the best practices of corporate governance, as detailed in the listing regulations.

- The details of outstanding statutory payments, if any, have been adequately disclosed in the financial statements.

### **Compliance with the Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2019**

The Bank has adopted the requirements outlined in the Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2019, issued by the Securities & Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP), and is in full compliance with them. A statement confirming this compliance is attached to the Report.

### **Trends, factors, and uncertainties that could affect the Bank's resources, future development, performance, and business position**

The Board remains cognizant of its responsibilities in setting the overall direction of the Bank. It continues to oversee the progress of the Bank against the defined KPIs. The Bank's financial and operational soundness, governance structure, and the effectiveness of internal controls, audit functions, and risk management framework are monitored regularly. The Board also regularly reviews all significant policies as per the regulatory requirements.

All projections are, by nature, subject to risks and uncertainties, some beyond control. The factors that may potentially affect the Bank's resources, revenues and operations are regularly focused on and prioritized by the Board in setting the overall strategic direction. The following factors are considered for sensitivity analysis at the time of setting of business targets and revisions to short-term forecasts. These include:

- Global macroeconomic conditions impacting overall economic activity;
- Economic decisions on Discount Rate / Monetary Policy;
- Revisions to rate of returns on deposits and Repricing on loans and advances;
- Investment Strategy and time horizon;
- Geo-Political risks and uncertainties, including law and order situation;
- Impacts of natural calamities on businesses and the overall economy, and businesses in general, and regulatory relief measures (if any);
- Government rules and regulations;
- Inflation, fuel, and commodity prices;
- Corporate taxation measures;
- Technological advancements leading to competitive advantage;
- Dividend decisions and Capital Adequacy;
- Risk of cyberattacks; and
- The potential impacts of changes in the accounting and regulatory framework.

The Bank continues to regularly review potential impact assessments of changes to financial reporting standards and the adoption of new standards on its financial position. The above factors are regularly reviewed and monitored for any potential impacts, risks, and uncertainties. The Bank's Risk Management Division also performs stress testing against various pre-determined scenarios to analyse the Bank's ability to withstand potential shocks from adverse developments.

Based on the Board's current assessment, there are no significant doubts about the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern.



## Holding Company

Jahangir Siddiqui & Co. Limited, listed on the Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited, is the holding company of JS Bank Limited, owning 71.2 percent of the ordinary shares.

## Subsidiary Companies

BankIslami Pakistan Limited, JS Global Capital Limited, and JS Investments Limited are subsidiaries of JS Bank, with shareholdings of 75.1 percent, 92.9 percent, and 84.7 percent, respectively. The performance of these companies has been reviewed in the consolidated Directors' Report.

## Attendance of Directors in the Board meetings

Six meetings of the Board of Directors were held during the year 2025. The attendance of directors at Board Meetings was as follows:

Name of Director	Eligible to attend	Meetings attended
Mr. Adil Matcheswala – Chairman	6	6
Mr. Khalilullah Shaikh	6	6
Ms. Nargis Ali Akber Ghaloo	6	6
Mr. Qaiser Noor*	2	2
Mr. Saad Ali Bhimjee	6	6
Lt. Gen. (R) Sadiq Ali	6	6
Mr. Usman Yousaf Mobin	6	6
Mr. Basir Shamsie – President & CEO	6	6

The attendance of directors at Board Committees meetings was as follows:

Name of Director	Audit Committee		Risk Committee		HR Committee		IT Committee	
	Eligible to attend	Meetings attended						
Mr. Adil Matcheswala	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-
Mr. Khalilullah Shaikh	5	5	4	4	-	-	-	-
Ms. Nargis Ali Akber Ghaloo	5	5	-	-	4	4	-	-
Mr. Qaiser Noor*	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Mr. Saad Ali Bhimjee	-	-	4	4	-	-	6	6
Lt. Gen. (R) Sadiq Ali	5	5	4	4	-	-	-	-
Mr. Usman Yousaf Mobin	-	-	-	-	4	4	6	6
Mr. Basir Shamsie	-	-	4	4	-	-	6	6

\*Mr. Qaiser Noor was appointed director w.e.f. September 19, 2025.

## Directors' Remuneration

The compensation for directors is determined by the Board of Directors in accordance with relevant laws. The fees for attending meetings of the Board or its Committees are established within a range that the

Board considers reasonable. However, Executive Directors do not receive any payment for attending meetings of the Board or its Sub-Committees. Details of the amounts paid to the Directors, Chief Executive Officer, and other executives can be found in Note 40 of the Unconsolidated Financial Statements.

### **Pattern of Shareholding**

The pattern of shareholding at the close of December 31, 2025, is included as part of the Annual Report.

### **Related Party Transactions**

Related party transactions are disclosed at note 44 and note 45 of the Unconsolidated Financial Statements and the Consolidated Financial Statements, respectively, of the Bank for the year ended December 31, 2025.

### **Corporate and Social Responsibility**

The Statement of Corporate & Social Responsibility is included in the Annual Report.

### **Dividend to Shareholders**

No dividend is being paid to the shareholders on the ordinary shares for the year 2025.

### **Employee Benefit Schemes**

The Bank operates a contributory provident fund for all permanent employees. The employer and employee both contribute 7.1% of the basic salaries to the funded scheme every month. Number of employees covered under this plan are 3707 (2024: 3448). During the year, the Bank has made a contribution of Rs. 432.381 million (2024: Rs. 366.562 million) to the fund. The employees have also made a contribution of equal amount to the fund.

The Bank also operates a recognized gratuity fund for all employees who opted for this scheme introduced by the management with effect from January 01, 2007. Permanent employees are eligible for the gratuity fund after 10 years of continuous service. Gratuity is payable at 65% of the last drawn basic salary per completed year of service. During the year, the Bank made a contribution of PKR 193.713 million (2024: 133.191 million) towards the scheme.

Value of investments of Provident Fund and Gratuity Fund Schemes based on the latest audited financial statements as of December 31, 2024, was as follows:

Provident Fund – PKR 3,588.103 million (2023: PKR 2,764.038 million)

Gratuity Fund - PKR 835.689 million (2023: PKR 760.708 million)

### **External Auditors**

The present auditors, KPMG Taseer Hadi & Co. Chartered Accountants, retire and cannot, in compliance of the Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2019, be re-appointed as having completed a term of five years. The Board wishes to place on record its sincere appreciation for their high standards of professionalism, integrity, and the valuable support provided during their entire tenure.

The Board of Directors, on the recommendation of the Audit Committee of the Bank, has recommended the appointment of BDO Ebrahim and Co, Chartered Accountants as auditors for the year ending December 31, 2026 at the upcoming Annual General Meeting of the Bank.

Auditors have confirmed that the firm is fully compliant with the International Federation of Accountants' Guidelines of Code of Ethics, as adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (ICAP), and have satisfactory rating under the Quality Control Review Program of the ICAP.



### **Evaluation of the Board's Performance**

At JS Bank, the Board of Directors plays a critical role in setting the strategic direction of the institution. They ensure alignment with the Bank's long-term objectives while adhering to regulatory standards. To fulfill their fiduciary responsibility of protecting stakeholders' interests, a formal and effective mechanism is in place for the annual evaluation of the Board, its members, and its sub-committees, as mandated by the State Bank of Pakistan and the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan.

The Board of Directors comprises individuals with diverse skills, core competencies, and experiences, all dedicated to maintaining strong corporate governance to safeguard the interests of the Bank and its stakeholders. The Board continually reviews the Bank's financial stability, governance practices, internal controls, and significant policies in accordance with regulatory requirements. Additionally, specific Board Committees have been established with distinct mandates and terms of reference.

In line with best practices in corporate governance, the Board conducts an annual self-evaluation. This year, we engaged Grant Thornton Anjum Rahman Chartered Accountants (GT), an external facilitator with a team of qualified consultants specializing in board evaluations for companies and banks. The self-evaluation was conducted in compliance with the State Bank of Pakistan's Guidelines on Performance Evaluation of the Board of Directors and the Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulation, 2019.

The evaluation examined various aspects of the Board's performance, including the effectiveness of sub-committees, the CEO, and the Chairman. This process, grounded in best governance practices, includes a detailed quantitative analysis, ensuring that our leadership remains effective and accountable to our goals and values.

### **Events after the Date of the Statement of Financial Position**

There have not been any material events that occurred after the date of the Statement of Financial Position that require adjustments to the enclosed financial statements.

### **Acknowledgments**

On behalf of JS Bank, we would like to express our heartfelt gratitude to our valued stakeholders for their ongoing support and patronage. We also extend our thanks to the Ministry of Finance, the State Bank of Pakistan, the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan, and other regulatory authorities for their guidance and assistance to our bank. Finally, we appreciate all our colleagues at JS Bank for their dedication to achieving greater success and growth.

For and on behalf of the Board,

**Basir Shamsie**  
President & CEO

**Adil Matcheswala**  
Chairman

February 24, 2026

مالیاتی پوزیشن کے بیان کی تاریخ کے بعد کے واقعات:  
مالیاتی پوزیشن کے بیان کی تاریخ کے بعد کوئی ایسا مادی واقعہ پیش نہیں آیا جس کے لیے منسلک مالی بیانات میں ایڈجسٹمنٹ کی ضرورت ہو۔

اظہار تشکر:

جے ایس بینک کی جانب سے، ہم اپنے قابل قدر اسٹیک ہولڈرز کی مسلسل سرپرستی اور حمایت کے لیے ان کا شکریہ ادا کرنا چاہتے ہیں۔ ہم وزارت خزانہ، اسٹیٹ بینک آف پاکستان، سکیورٹیز اینڈ ایکسچینج کمیشن آف پاکستان، اور دیگر ریگولیٹری اتھارٹیز کا بھی شکریہ ادا کرنا چاہیں گے جنہوں نے ہمارے بینک کی رہنمائی اور مدد کی۔ آخر میں ہم جے ایس بینک میں اپنے تمام ساتھیوں کو مزید کامیابی اور ترقی کے لیے ان کے عزم پر خراج تحسین پیش کرتے ہیں۔

منجانب بورڈ

عادل ماچس والا  
چیئر مین

باصر سٹشی  
صدر اینڈ سی ای او  
24 فروری 2026ء

بورڈ آف ڈاٹ کمیٹی کی سفارش پر، بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز 31 دسمبر، 2026 کو ختم ہونے والے سال کیلئے بینک کے آمدہ سالانہ اجلاس عام میں کے میسرز بی ڈی اوبراہیم اینڈ کمپنی، چارٹرڈ اکاؤنٹنٹس کی تقرری کی سفارش کرتے ہیں۔

آڈیٹرز نے تصدیق کی ہے کہ فرم انٹرنیشنل فیڈریشن آف اکاؤنٹنٹس کے ضابطہ اخلاق کے رہنما اصولوں کی پوری طرح تعمیل کرتی ہے، جیسا کہ انسٹی ٹیوٹ آف چارٹرڈ اکاؤنٹس آف پاکستان (آئی سی اے پی) نے اختیار کیا اور آئی سی اے پی کے کوالٹی کنٹرول ریویو پروگرام کے تحت اس کی تسلی بخش درجہ بندی ہے۔

### بورڈ کی کارکردگی کا جائزہ:

جے ایس بینک کا بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز بینک کی اسٹریٹجی سمیت متعین کرتا ہے اور اس بات کو یقینی بناتا ہے کہ تنظیم اس سمت پر قائم رہے۔ ریگولیٹری تعمیل کو یقینی بناتے ہوئے اسے اپنے طویل مدتی مقاصد حاصل کرنے کے قابل بناتا ہے۔ اسٹیٹ بینک آف پاکستان اور سیکیورٹیز اینڈ ایکسچینج کمیشن آف پاکستان کے تحت اسٹیک ہولڈرز کے مفادات کے تحفظ کی اپنی حقیقی ذمہ داری کو نبھانے کے لیے بورڈ کی اپنی کارکردگی، بورڈ کے اراکین اور اس کی کمیٹیوں کے سالانہ جائزے کے لیے ایک رکی اور موثر طریقہ کار وضع کیا جاتا ہے۔

جے ایس بینک کا بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز مہارت، بنیادی قابلیت، تنوع، تجربہ اور علم کا ایک اچھا امتزاج کا حامل ہے اور بینک اور اس کے اسٹیک ہولڈرز کے مجموعی مفادات کے تحفظ کے لیے مضبوط کارپوریٹ گورنس کے لیے عزم ہے۔ بورڈ ریگولیٹری تقاضوں کے مطابق بینک کے مالی اور آپریشنل استحکام، گورنس، انٹرنل کنٹرولز اور اہم پالیسیوں کا مسلسل جائزہ لیتا ہے۔ مزید برآں، بورڈ کمیٹیاں تشکیل دی گئی ہیں، جن میں سے ہر ایک کے پاس ایک مقررہ مینڈیٹ اور ٹرمز آف ریفرنس ہیں۔

کارپوریٹ گورنس کے بہترین طریقوں کے مطابق، بورڈ نے سالانہ بنیادوں پر گرانٹ تھورنٹن انجمن رحمان چارٹرڈ اکاؤنٹنٹس (جی ٹی) کو ایک بیرونی سہولت کار کے طور پر شامل کر کے خود تشخیصی مشق کا انعقاد کیا ہے جن کے پاس کمپنیوں اور بینکوں کے لیے بورڈ کی تشخیص کرنے کے لیے اہل کنسلٹنٹس کی ٹیم موجود ہے۔ یہ خود تشخیصی عمل اسٹیٹ بینک آف پاکستان کی ”بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کی کارکردگی کے جائزے“ سے متعلق ہدایات اور سٹیٹمنٹس (کوڈ آف کارپوریٹ گورنس) ریگولیشن 2019 کے مطابق انجام دیا گیا۔

تشخیص میں بورڈ کی کارکردگی کے مختلف پہلوؤں کا احاطہ کیا گیا جس میں بورڈ کی ذیلی کمیٹیاں، سی ای او اور چیئرمین وغیرہ شامل ہیں۔ یہ عمل کارپوریٹ گورنس کے بہترین طریقوں پر مبنی ہے اور ایک تفصیلی مقصداری تجربے پر مشتمل ہے، تاکہ ہماری قیادت کو موثر اور ہمارے مقاصد و اقدار کے لیے جوابدہ بنایا جاسکے۔

کارپوریٹ اور سماجی ذمہ داری:

کارپوریٹ اور سماجی ذمہ داری کا بیان سالانہ رپورٹ میں شامل ہے۔

حصص یافتگان کیلئے منقسمہ منافع:

سال 2025 کیلئے عمومی حصص پر حصص یافتگان کو منافع منقسمہ ادا نہیں کیا جا رہا ہے۔

ملازمین کے فائدے کیلئے سکیمیں:

بینک تمام مستقل ملازمین کے لیے کنٹریبیوٹری پروویڈنٹ فنڈ آپریٹ کرتا ہے۔ آج اور ملازم دونوں ہر ماہ فنڈ ڈاسکیم میں بنیادی تنخواہ کا 7.1 فیصد حصہ ڈالتے ہیں۔ اس منصوبے کے تحت آنے والے ملازمین کی تعداد (2024: 3448) ہے۔ سال کے دوران، بینک نے فنڈ میں 432.381 ملین روپے (2024: 366.562 ملین روپے) کا حصہ ڈالا۔ ملازمین نے بھی فنڈ میں برابر رقم کا حصہ ڈالا ہے۔

بینک ایک تسلیم شدہ گریجویٹ فنڈ بھی چلاتا ہے جو ان تمام ملازمین کے لیے ہے جنہوں نے یکم جنوری 2007 سے نافذ کردہ اس اسکیم کا انتخاب کیا۔ مستقل ملازمین 10 سال کی مسلسل ملازمت کے بعد گریجویٹ فنڈ کے اہل ہوتے ہیں۔ گریجویٹ ہر مکمل شدہ سال ملازمت پر آخری بنیادی تنخواہ کے 65 فیصد کے مطابق ادا کی جاتی ہے۔ رواں سال کے دوران، بینک نے اس اسکیم میں 193.713 ملین روپے کا تعاون کیا، جبکہ (2024 میں 133.191 ملین) رقم ادا کی گئی۔

31 دسمبر 2024 تک کے تازہ ترین آڈٹ شدہ مالیاتی بیانات کے مطابق پراویڈنٹ فنڈ اور گریجویٹ فنڈ اسکیموں میں کی گئی سرمایہ کاری کی مالیت درج ذیل تھی:

پراویڈنٹ فنڈ۔ 3,588.103 ملین روپے (2023: 2,764.038 ملین روپے)

گریجویٹ فنڈ۔ 835.689 ملین روپے (2023: 760.708 ملین روپے)

ایکسٹرنل آڈیٹرز:

موجودہ آڈیٹرز، میسرز کے پی ایم جی تاثیر ہادی اینڈ کمپنی، چارٹرڈ اکاؤنٹنٹس، اپنی مدت مکمل ہونے پر ریٹائر ہو جائیں گے اور لسٹڈ کمپنیز (ضابطہ برائے کارپوریٹ گورننس) ریگولیشنز 2019 کی تعمیل کے تحت، پانچ سال کی مدت مکمل ہو جانے کی وجہ سے ان کا دوبارہ تقرر نہیں کیا جاسکتا۔ بورڈ ان کی پیشہ ورانہ مہارت، دیانت داری کے اعلیٰ معیار اور اپنی پوری مدت کے دوران فراہم کردہ قیمتی معاونت پر تہ دل سے شکریہ ادا کرتا ہے اور تعریف کا اظہار کرتا ہے۔

بورڈ کے اجلاسوں میں ڈائریکٹرز کی شرکت درج ذیل ہے:

آئی ٹی کمیٹی		ایچ آر کمیٹی		رسک کمیٹی		آڈٹ کمیٹی		ڈائریکٹرز کا نام
اجلاس میں شرکت	شرکت کا اہل							
-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	جناب عادل ماچس والا
-	-	-	-	4	4	5	5	جناب خلیل اللہ شیخ
-	-	4	4	-	-	5	5	محترمہ زگس علی اکبر گھٹو
1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	جناب قیصر نور*
6	6	-	-	4	4	-	-	جناب سعد علی بھیم جی
-	-	-	-	4	4	5	5	لیفٹننٹ جنرل (ریٹائرڈ) صادق علی
6	6	4	4	-	-	-	-	جناب عثمان یوسف مبین
6	6	-	-	4	4	-	-	جناب باصر شش

\* جناب قیصر نور کو 19 ستمبر 2025 سے بطور ڈائریکٹر تقرر کیا گیا۔

#### ڈائریکٹرز کا معاوضہ:

ڈائریکٹرز کا معاوضہ قابل اطلاق قوانین کے مطابق بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کی طرف سے فلسفہ ہے۔ بورڈ یا بورڈ کمیٹیوں کے اجلاسوں میں شرکت کا معاوضہ بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کی طرف سے طے شدہ کے مطابق ہے، بشرطیکہ ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹر کو بورڈ / بورڈ سب کمیٹی کے اجلاسوں میں شرکت کے لیے کوئی معاوضہ ادا نہیں کیا جائے گا۔ ڈائریکٹرز، چیف ایگزیکٹو آفیسر اور دیگر ایگزیکٹوز کو ادا کئے جانے والے معاوضے کا انکشاف نوٹ نمبر 40 میں غیر متفقہ مالیات بیانات میں کیا گیا ہے۔

#### شیئر ہولڈنگ کا پیٹرن:

31 دسمبر 2025 کے اختتام تک کمپنی کے شیئر ہولڈنگ کا پیٹرن سالانہ رپورٹ کا حصہ ہے۔

#### متعلقہ پارٹی سے کاروباری لین دین:

31 دسمبر، 2025 کو ختم ہونے والے سال کیلئے متعلقہ فریقین کے ساتھ کاروباری لین دین کو بینک کے غیر مربوط اور مربوط مالیاتی گوشواروں کے نوٹ نمبر 44 اور 45 میں ذکر کیا گیا ہے۔

بورڈ کی موجودہ تشکیص کی بنیاد پر، بینک کی بطور جاری ادارہ کام کرنے کی صلاحیت پر کوئی نمایاں شہادت نہیں ہیں۔

ہولڈنگ کمپنی:

جہانگیر صدیقی اینڈ کمپنی لمیٹڈ جو پاکستان سٹاک ایکس چینج لمیٹڈ میں درج ہے، بے ایس بینک لمیٹڈ کی ہولڈنگ کمپنی ہے جو 71.2 فیصد عام حصص رکھتی ہے۔

ذیلی کمپنیاں:

بینک اسلامی پاکستان لمیٹڈ، بے ایس گلوبل کیپیٹل لمیٹڈ اور بے ایس انویسٹمنٹس لمیٹڈ، بے ایس بینک کی ذیلی کمپنیاں ہیں جو بالترتیب 75.1 فیصد، 92.9 فیصد اور 84.7 فیصد حصص رکھتی ہیں۔ ڈائریکٹرز رپورٹ کے جائزہ کے تحت ان کمپنیوں کی کارکردگی کا جائزہ لیا گیا ہے۔

بورڈ اجلاسوں میں ڈائریکٹرز کی شرکت:

سال 2025 کے دوران بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کے چھ اجلاس منعقد ہوئے۔ بورڈ اجلاسوں میں ڈائریکٹرز کی شرکت درج ذیل ہے:

ڈائریکٹر کا نام	شرکت کا اہل	اجلاسوں میں شرکت
جناب عادل ماجس والا۔ چیئرمین	6	6
جناب خلیل اللہ شیخ	6	6
محترمہ زرگس علی اکبر گھٹو	6	6
جناب قیصر نور*	2	2
جناب سعد علی بھیم جی	6	6
لیفٹیننٹ جنرل (ریٹائرڈ) صادق علی	6	6
جناب عثمان یوسف مبین	6	6
جناب باصر شمسی۔ صدر دوسری ای او	6	6

بینک کے وسائل، مستقبل کی ترقی، کارکردگی اور کاروباری پوزیشن پر اثر انداز ہونے والے رجحانات، عوامل اور غیر یقینی صورتحال: بورڈ اپنی ذمہ داریوں سے بخوبی آگاہ ہے اور بینک کی مجموعی سمت کے تعین میں فعال کردار ادا کرتا ہے۔ یہ مقرر کردہ کلیدی کارکردگی کے اشاریوں (KPIs) کے مقابلے میں بینک کی پیشرفت کی نگرانی جاری رکھے ہوئے ہے۔ بینک کی مالی اور عملی مضبوطی، گورننس اسٹرکچر، داخلی کنٹرولز، آڈٹ انفعال، اور رسک مینجمنٹ فریم ورک کی موثریت کا باقاعدگی سے جائزہ لیا جاتا ہے۔ مزید برآں، بورڈ ریگولیٹری تقاضوں کے مطابق تمام اہم پالیسیوں پر بھی مستقل نظر رکھتا ہے۔

تمام تخمینے فطری طور پر خطرات اور غیر یقینی صورتحال سے مشروط ہوتے ہیں، جن میں سے کچھ بینک کے قابو سے باہر ہو سکتے ہیں۔ بینک کے وسائل، آمدنی اور آپریشنز پر ممکنہ اثر ڈالنے والے عوامل کو بورڈ مسلسل زیر غور رکھتا ہے اور انہیں مجموعی حکمت عملی کے تعین میں ترجیح دی جاتی ہے۔ کاروباری اہداف کے تعین اور قلیل مدتی پیش گوئیوں میں نظر ثانی کے دوران حساسیت کے تجزیے کے لیے درج ذیل عوامل کو مد نظر رکھا جاتا ہے:

- ☆ عالمی معاشی حالات جو مجموعی اقتصادی سرگرمیوں پر اثر ڈالتے ہیں۔
- ☆ ڈسکاؤنٹ ریٹ / مانیٹری پالیسی سے متعلق معاشی فیصلے۔
- ☆ ڈیپازٹس پر منافع کی شرح میں تبدیلی اور قرضوں و ایڈوانسز پر پرائسنگ۔
- ☆ سرمایہ کاری کی حکمت عملی اور اس کا دورانیہ۔
- ☆ جیولڈیٹیکل خطرات اور غیر یقینی صورتحال، بشمول امن و امان کی صورتحال۔
- ☆ قدرتی آفات کے کاروبار اور معیشت پر اثرات اور کسی بھی ممکنہ ریگولیٹری ریلیف کے اقدامات۔
- ☆ حکومتی قوانین اور ضوابط میں تبدیلیاں۔
- ☆ افراط زر، ایندھن اور ایشیاے صرف کی قیمتوں میں اتار چڑھاؤ۔
- ☆ کارپوریٹ ٹیکسیشن سے متعلق حکومتی اقدامات۔
- ☆ تکنیکی ترقی جو مسابقتی برتری فراہم کر سکتی ہے۔
- ☆ ڈیویڈنڈ سے متعلق فیصلے اور کیپیٹل ایڈویسی۔
- ☆ سائبر حملوں کے خطرات۔
- ☆ اکاؤنٹنگ اور ریگولیٹری فریم ورک میں تبدیلیوں کے ممکنہ اثرات۔

بینک مالیاتی رپورٹنگ کے معیارات میں تبدیلیوں اور نئے معیارات کے اطلاق کے ممکنہ اثرات کا باقاعدگی سے جائزہ لیتا رہتا ہے۔ مذکورہ عوامل کے ممکنہ اثرات، خطرات اور غیر یقینی صورتحال کا مستقل طور پر جائزہ لیا جاتا ہے۔ مزید برآں، بینک کی رسک مینجمنٹ ڈویژن مختلف پیشگی طے شدہ حالات کے خلاف اسٹریٹجی ٹیسٹنگ انجام دیتی ہے تاکہ منفی حالات کے ممکنہ اثرات کو برداشت کرنے کی بینک کی صلاحیت کا تجزیہ کیا جاسکے۔



کیلئے نہیں بلکہ ان کا انتظام کرنے کیلئے ڈیزائن کیا گیا۔

رسک مینجمنٹ کو موثر انداز میں یقینی بنانے کیلئے بینک میں انٹرنل کنٹرول فنکشن کا گورننس اسٹرکچر تین دفاعی سطح پر مشتمل ہے۔ پہلی دفاعی لائن خود کاروبار ہے جو شمول آپریشنل خطرات کی ملکیت قبول کرتا ہے اور اس کے نظم و نسق کا ذمہ دار ہے۔ دوسری دفاعی لائن رسک مینجمنٹ کمپلائنس اور کنٹرول فنکشنز کی طرف سے فراہم کردہ نگرانی ہے جس کے ذریعے نئے اور موجودہ کاروباری اقدامات کو متاثر کرنے والے خطرات کی نشاندہی اور ان کی شدت کا اندازہ، رسک ماہرین اور بزنسز کے ساتھ خطرے کو کم کرنے کیلئے اقدامات ترتیب دیئے جاتے ہیں، اس کے بعد رسک مینجمنٹ فنکشن کو مناسب اصلاحی اقدامات کیلئے رپورٹ کیا جاتا ہے۔ آخری دفاعی لائن آزاد اور موثر انٹرنل آڈٹ فنکشن ہے جو انٹرنل کنٹرول کی موثریت کا جائزہ لیتا ہے اور پالیسیوں اور طریقہ کاروں کی تعمیل کی نگرانی کرتا ہے۔

بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کو بورڈ آڈٹ کمیٹی کی طرف سے کمپلائنس رپورٹ سے باقاعدگی سے آگاہ کیا جاتا ہے۔ ترجیح کے طور پر، اندرونی اور بیرونی آڈیٹرز اور ریگولیٹرز کے تمام اہم اور مادی نتائج پر انتظامیہ کی طرف سے توجہ دی جاتی ہے اور اس بات کو یقینی بناتے ہوئے کہ مناسب اصلاحی اقدامات نافذ کیے گئے ہیں۔ خلاف ورزیوں کو کم کرنے، غلطیوں کی تکرار، اور کنٹرول انوائمنٹ کو مضبوط کرنے کے لیے مناسب نظام موجود ہیں۔ اس کے علاوہ کمپلائنس فنکشن پورے بینک میں ریگولیٹری تعمیل کو یقینی بنانے کے لیے اپنا مناسب کردار ادا کر رہا ہے۔

مالیاتی رپورٹنگ کنٹرول سمیت اندرونی کنٹرول کی مجموعی موثریت کا جائزہ لینے کے لیے بینک اندرونی کنٹرول سے متعلق ایس بی پی کی گائیڈ لائنز پر پوری توجہ سے عمل کرتا ہے۔ بینک کے وسیع عمل اور کنٹرول کی تفصیلی دستاویزات مکمل ہو چکی ہیں۔ مزید برآں، بینک نے کلیدی کنٹرولز کی آپریٹنگ موثریت کو یقینی بنانے کے لیے ایک جامع انتظامی جانچ اور رپورٹنگ کافریم ورک تیار کیا ہے اور نمایاں طور پر نشاندہی کئے گئے ڈیزائن میں بہتری کے مواقع کو حل کیا ہے۔

فنانشل رپورٹنگ پرائیمرل کنٹرول (آئی سی ایف آر) روڈ مپ کی اطمینان بخش تکمیل پر ایس بی پی نے اگست 2016 میں ایکسٹرنل آڈیٹرز کی طرف سے لانگ فارم رپورٹ (ایل ایف آر) جمع کرانے سے استثنیٰ دیا۔ مزید برآں ایس بی پی کی طرف سے 6 جولائی، 2021 کو جاری کردہ احکام نامہ بی ایس ڈی سرکلر لیٹ نمبر 1 آف 2021 کے مطابق ایسے تمام بینک جنہوں نے آئی سی ایف آر روڈ مپ کے تمام مراحل کو مکمل کر لیا ہے، انہیں آئی سی ایف آر کی افادیت پر سالانہ اسمنٹ رپورٹ کو جمع نہ کرانے کی اجازت دی ہے۔ تاہم ایس بی پی سپروائزری اسمنٹس کے حصے کے طور پر سالانہ اسمنٹ رپورٹ کا جائزہ لے سکتا ہے۔ اسی طرح آئی سی ایف آر کی افادیت پر 31 دسمبر، 2025 کیلئے سالانہ اسمنٹ رپورٹ بورڈ آڈٹ کمیٹی کو پیش کی جائے گی۔

انتظامیہ یہ سمجھتی ہے کہ موجودہ انٹرنل کنٹرول سسٹم موزوں ہے، موثر انداز میں نافذ شدہ ہے اور اس کی مسلسل نگرانی کی جارہی ہے۔ اس بیان کی بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کی طرف سے توثیق کی جاتی ہے۔ انتظامیہ اپنی کورٹج کو بڑھانے اور اندرونی کنٹرولز پر ایس بی پی کی گائیڈ لائنز کی تعمیل جاری

کریڈٹ رسک مینجمنٹ ایک مسلسل اور ارتقا پذیر عمل ہے۔ مجموعی کریڈٹ پالیسی اور کریڈٹ رسک مینجمنٹ گائیڈ لائنز بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کی منظوری سے نافذ ہیں، جبکہ سنٹرل کریڈٹ کمیٹی پورے قرضہ جات پورٹ فولیو میں کریڈٹ رسک کی نگرانی اور کنٹرول کی ذمہ دار ہے۔ ایک مخصوص پورٹ فولیو مانیٹرنگ یونٹ صنعت، شعبہ جاتی اور جغرافیائی حدود کے تعین کے ساتھ ساتھ اسٹیٹ بینک اور باسل تقاضوں کے مطابق کریڈٹ رسک کی پیمائش کے ماڈلز تیار کرنے کا ذمہ دار ہے۔

کریڈٹ پورٹ فولیو میں موجود ماحولیاتی اور سماجی خطرات سے نمٹنے کے لیے ماحولیاتی اور سماجی رسک مینجمنٹ (ESRM) کے طریقہ کار کو کریڈٹ اپریزل اور منظوری کے عمل میں شامل کیا گیا ہے، جو بینک کی گرین بینکنگ پالیسی اور ESRM فریم ورک سے ہم آہنگ ہے۔

رسک مینجمنٹ ٹیم IFRS-9 کے مطابق متوقع کریڈٹ لاس (ECL) کی پیمائش اور نگرانی بھی کرتی ہے۔ IFRS 9 فریم ورک رسک مینجمنٹ اور فنانس ٹیموں کے قریبی تعاون سے نافذ کیا گیا ہے تاکہ رسک پیمائش، مالی رپورٹنگ اور ریگولیٹری انکشافات میں ہم آہنگی برقرار رہے۔ پروبیلٹی آف ڈیفالٹ (PD)، لاس گیوین ڈیفالٹ (LGD) اور ایکسپوزیٹ رائٹ ڈیفالٹ (EAD) ماڈلز کی مدد سے ECL کا تخمینہ کیا جاتا ہے۔ ماڈل گورننس کا ایک منظم فریم ورک موجود ہے جس میں تبدیلیوں کی منظوری متعلقہ انتظامی اور بورڈ کمیٹیوں سے لی جاتی ہے۔ ماڈل کی کارکردگی، اہم مفروضات اور مینجمنٹ اور لے کا باقاعدہ جائزہ لیا جاتا ہے تاکہ محتاط پروویژنز اور ریگولیٹری ہدایات، پورٹ فولیو رویے اور معاشی حالات کے ساتھ مطابقت برقرار رہے۔

انفارمیشن سیکورٹی اور ڈیجیٹل رسک کا انتظام انفارمیشن سیکورٹی ڈیپارٹمنٹ کے ذریعے کیا جاتا ہے، جو سیکورٹی اور کمزور پوں کے جائزے کرتا ہے، اہم آئی ٹی انفرا سٹرکچر کی نگرانی کرتا ہے اور سائبر و انفارمیشن سیکورٹی رسکس کو کنٹرول کرتا ہے۔ مضبوط سیکورٹی آرکیٹیکچر کے ساتھ ریٹیل ٹائم تھریٹ مانیٹرنگ سسٹم نافذ کیا گیا ہے۔ سائبر سیکورٹی کو مزید بہتر بنانے کے لیے مسلسل عمل جاری ہے، جس میں بہتر عمل، جدید ٹولز کا استعمال، سیکورٹی اسٹاف کی تربیت، ریگولیٹری رپورٹنگ اور ملازمین میں آگاہی بڑھانا شامل ہے۔

### انٹرنل کنٹرول پر بیان:

بینک اپنے تمام تر آپریشنز میں سخت اور موثر کنٹرول قائم کرنے بہت زیادہ زور دیتا ہے۔ صنعت کے بہترین طریقہ کار اخلاقی معیارات اور ریگولیٹری تقاضوں کی تعمیل کو بینک کی پالیسیوں بنیادی اہمیت حاصل ہے۔ اسی تناظر میں بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز ایسی پالیسیاں مرتب کرتے ہیں جو انٹرنل کنٹرول کی مجموعی موثریت کی جانچ پڑتال فراہم کرتے ہیں۔

جے ایس بینک کے اندر انٹرنل کنٹرولز کا مقصد بینک کے آپریشنز کی موثریت اور کارکردگی بھروسہ مند مالی معلومات اور قابل اطلاق قوانین اور ریگولیشنز کی تعمیل سے متعلق مناسب اقدامات اٹھانے کی یقینی دہانی فراہم کرتے ہیں۔ تاہم یہ بات تسلیم کی جاتی ہے کہ یہ نظام مادی تبدیلیوں کے حوالے سے غلط بیان یا نقصان سے مکمل نہیں بلکہ مناسب یقین دہانی دے سکتے ہیں کیونکہ اسے غیر متوقع صورتحال میں خطرے کو ختم کرنے

- ☆ رسک ایپیٹائٹ فریم ورک
- ☆ انوائبرمنٹل ایڈسوشنل رسک مینجمنٹ فریم ورک

رسک گورننس کو مختلف انتظامی کمیٹیوں کے ذریعے نافذ کیا جاتا ہے، جن میں رسک مینجمنٹ کمیٹی (RMC)، آپریشنل رسک مینجمنٹ کمیٹی (ORMC)، سنٹرل کریڈٹ کمیٹی (CCC)، آئی ٹی اسٹیٹنگ کمیٹی (ITSC) اور اثاثہ جات و ذمہ داریوں کمیٹی (ALCO) شامل ہیں۔ یہ کمیٹیاں باقاعدگی سے اجلاس منعقد کرتی ہیں تاکہ مارکیٹ کی صورتحال کا جائزہ لیا جاسکے، رسک ایکسپوزرز کا تجزیہ کیا جاسکے اور بروقت اور باخبر فیصلہ سازی کو یقینی بنایا جاسکے۔

رسک مینجمنٹ بینک میں رسک اور ریٹرن کے درمیان مناسب توازن برقرار رکھنے میں اہم کردار ادا کرتی ہے۔ سال کے دوران بینک نے اپنے رسک مینجمنٹ اور رسک ایپیٹائٹ فریم ورک کو مزید مضبوط بنایا تاکہ مجموعی نگرانی اور مؤثریت میں اضافہ کیا جاسکے۔ تمام اہم رسک شعبے، جن میں مارکیٹ اور لیکویڈیٹی رسک، آپریشنل رسک، بزنس کنٹینوٹی پلاننگ، پورٹ فولیو اور پالیسی رسک، زرعی اور کنزیومر کریڈٹ رسک، کریڈٹ ایڈمنسٹریشن اور مانیٹرنگ، ڈیجیٹل رسک اور انفارمیشن سیکورٹی رسک شامل ہیں، چیف رسک آفیسر کی نگرانی میں کام کرتے ہیں۔

مارکیٹ رسک کی باقاعدگی سے پیمائش، نگرانی اور رپورٹنگ کی جاتی ہے۔ مارکیٹ رسک اور باسل یونٹ، ٹریڈری ڈل آفس کے ساتھ مل کر روزانہ کی بنیاد پر مالیاتی رسک ایکسپوزرز کی نگرانی کرتا ہے، جن میں شرح سود رسک، فارن ایکسچینج رسک، ایکویٹی رسک، کٹری اور کراس بارڈر رسک، مالیاتی اداروں کے ایکسپوزرز رسک، لیکویڈیٹی رسک اور کیپٹل ایڈی کو بیسی شامل ہیں۔

کیپٹل مینجمنٹ کے حوالے سے، بینک محتاط طریقے اپناتے ہوئے اس بات کو یقینی بناتا ہے کہ اس کے پاس اس کے رسک پروفائل کے مطابق مناسب کیپٹل بفر موجود ہوں۔ کیپٹل مینجمنٹ کا بنیادی مقصد ریگولیٹری کیپٹل تقاضوں کی مکمل تعمیل کو یقینی بنانا اور مضبوط کیپٹل ریٹوز برقرار رکھتے ہوئے پائیدار کاروباری ترقی اور شیئر ہولڈرز کی قدر میں اضافہ کرنا ہے۔

بینک کا آپریشنل رسک مینجمنٹ فریم ورک اس بات کو یقینی بنانے کے لیے بنایا گیا ہے کہ آپریشنل رسکس کی نشاندہی، تجزیہ اور کمی کے لیے مؤثر کنٹرول ماحول موجود ہو اور قابل قبول ریزروئل رسک لیول برقرار رکھا جائے۔ بینک نے رسک اینڈ کنٹرول سیلف ایسیمنٹ (RCSA) کے نفاذ کو مزید مضبوط بنایا ہے تاکہ رسک کی ملکیت کا احساس بڑھے اور رسک سے آگاہی پر مبنی مضبوط کلچر فروغ پائے۔ RCSA کے علاوہ، آپریشنل رسک فنکشن آپریشنل لاس ڈیٹا (OLD) اور کلیدی رسک انڈیکسز (KRIs) کو بھی فعال طور پر مانیٹر کرتا ہے۔ یہ فنکشن بزنس کنٹینوٹی پلاننگ فریم ورک کی نگرانی کرتا ہے اور متبادل سائٹس سے سسٹمز اور سروسز کی دستیابی کو جانچنے کے لیے باقاعدہ مشقیں بھی کراتا ہے۔

## رسک مینجمنٹ:

بورڈ رسک مینجمنٹ کے بہترین طریقوں پر ان کی اصل روح کے مطابق عمل درآمد کیلئے پر عزم ہے۔ موثر رسک مینجمنٹ کو برقرار رکھنے کیلئے بینک پیسل فریم ورک کے تحت ایس بی پی کی طرف سے جاری ریگولیٹری ہدایات اور دیگر متعلقہ گائیڈ لائنز کے مطابق رسک مینجمنٹ کے مناسب فریم ورک پر عمل درآمد کرتا ہے۔

بینک کا مجموعی رسک مینجمنٹ فریم ورک بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز (بی او ڈی) بورڈ رسک مینجمنٹ کمیٹی (بی آرایم سی) کی نگرانی میں کام کرتا ہے جبکہ بینک کی سینئر انتظامیہ کی طرف سے آپریشنل سطح کے روزمرہ کے فنکشن انجام دیئے جاتے ہیں۔ ایک جامع مربوط رسک مینجمنٹ اپروچ تیار کرنے کی خاطر بینک میں رسک مینجمنٹ کے متعدد پہلوؤں کا انتظام کرنے کیلئے ایک الگ اور آزاد رسک مینجمنٹ فنکشن موجود ہے جبکہ کریڈٹ رسک فنکشنز کو رسک مینجمنٹ کے دیگر متعدد اقسام میں الگ کیا گیا ہے۔

بینک کے اندر رسک مینجمنٹ اپروچ کو مضبوط بنانے کیلئے بورڈ کی طرف سے مندرجہ ذیل اہم پالیسیاں مرتب کی گئیں جائزہ لیا گیا اور منظوری دی گئی ہے۔

- ☆ رسک مینجمنٹ پالیسی
- ☆ کریڈٹ پالیسی
- ☆ ایس ایم ای فنڈنگ پالیسی
- ☆ کولیکٹرز مینجمنٹ پالیسی
- ☆ انٹرنل کریڈٹ رسک ریٹنگ پالیسی
- ☆ کنزیومر کریڈٹ پالیسی
- ☆ مارکیٹ رسک مینجمنٹ پالیسی
- ☆ انٹریسٹ ریٹ رسک مینجمنٹ پالیسی
- ☆ آپریشنل رسک مینجمنٹ پالیسی
- ☆ لیکویڈٹی رسک مینجمنٹ پالیسی
- ☆ کنٹری رسک مینجمنٹ پالیسی
- ☆ ایگریکلچرل کریڈٹ پالیسی
- ☆ ریمیڈیل مینجمنٹ پالیسی
- ☆ بزنس کنٹینوٹی پلاننگ پالیسی
- ☆ انفارمیشن سیکورٹی پالیسی
- ☆ انٹرنل کنٹریول ایڈیکوئیٹی اسسٹنٹ پراسس (ICAAP)

CE کے مختلف یونٹس ہماری حکمت عملی کا اہم حصہ ہیں، یہ یونٹس منصفانہ، قابل رسائی اور موثر سروس فراہم کرنے کی ہماری حکمت عملی کا لازمی حصہ ہیں، جو عملی خطرات کو کم کرنے اور مسلسل بہتری کے لیے قیمتی معلومات اکٹھا کرنے میں مدد دیتے ہیں۔

☆ بینک کا وائس اینڈ ورچوئل فنکشن ایک مرکزی، ہلٹی چینل کسٹمر سروس اور انجمنٹ پوائنٹ کے طور پر کام کرتا ہے، جو 24/7 وائس سروسز، JS بوٹ، سوشل میڈیا پلیٹ فارمز (LinkedIn, Instagram, Facebook, YouTube, Twitter)، ای میلز (jsblink@jsbl.com اور CCU.Helpdesk@jsbl.com, rda@jsbl.com) اور TikTok) کے ذریعے صارفین کے ساتھ رابطہ برقرار رکھتا ہے۔ سال کے دوران بینک نے اپنے رابطہ سینٹر کا لنک سلسلہ اور CRM کو ایک انٹرپرائز پلیٹ فارم میں کامیابی سے ضم کیا اور IVR سسٹم کو مکمل طور پر جدید بنایا، جس سے سروس گورنس، آپریشنل کارکردگی اور کسٹمر تجربے میں بہتری آئی۔ وائس اینڈ ورچوئل ٹیم نے ڈیٹا کارڈ اور موبائل بینکنگ ایپ کی یورونیٹ منتقلی کے دوران سروس تسلسل کو یقینی بنانے میں بھی اہم کردار ادا کیا۔

☆ کسٹمر کیئر یونٹ صارفین کی شکایات کو منصفانہ، شفاف اور موثر انداز میں حل کرنے کو یقینی بناتا ہے، جس سے آپریشنل اور ساکھ کے خطرات میں کمی آتی ہے اور بینک کی مصنوعات، عمل اور سروس چینز کو بہتر بنانے کے لیے قیمتی معلومات حاصل ہوتی ہیں۔

☆ براؤنچ سروسز اور کسٹمر انسائٹس ٹیم براؤنچ نیٹ ورک کے اندر اور باہر معائنوں کے ذریعے آپریشنل وعدوں اور سروس معیارات کے موثر نفاذ کی نگرانی کرتی ہے۔ اس کے ساتھ کسٹمر انسائٹس ٹیم سروے کے ذریعے صارفین کے رویوں کا تجزیہ کرتی ہے۔ فیلڈ لیول آپریشنل ڈیٹا اور اسٹریٹجک تجزیات کو یکجا کر کے یہ مشترکہ ٹیم مارکیٹنگ، مصنوعات کی ترقی اور سروس ڈیلیوری میں ڈیٹا پر مبنی فیصلہ سازی کو بہتر بناتی ہے۔

☆ بزنس کنڈکٹ اینڈ کنٹرول فنکشن ذمہ دار بینکنگ کلچر کو فروغ دینے کے لیے کنڈکٹ رسکس کی نشاندہی اور کمی کے لیے فعال کردار ادا کرتا ہے۔ تمام جائزے اسٹیٹ بینک آف پاکستان کے کنڈکٹ ایسیمنٹ فریم ورک کے مطابق کیے جاتے ہیں تاکہ ریگولیٹری تقاضوں کی پابندی اور صارفین کے مفادات کا تحفظ یقینی بنایا جاسکے۔ کنٹرول ٹیم ایجنٹ تعاملات کی باقاعدہ نگرانی اور جانچ کرتی ہے تاکہ بینکنگ قوانین اور ادارہ جاتی ضوابط پر سختی سے عمل ہو۔ کال آڈٹس کے ذریعے یہ ٹیم ریگولیٹری خطرات کم کرنے اور کسٹمر تجربے کے معیار کو برقرار رکھنے میں مدد دیتی ہے۔

بینک کی اہم توجہ کسٹمر کے ساتھ تمام معاملات میں انصاف پسندی، مواصلات میں وضاحت، سروس کلچر کو تیار کرنا اور شکایات سے نمٹنے کا ایک موثر طریقہ کار وضع کرنا ہے۔ یہ معلومات ذمہ دار بینکنگ کے اصولوں کو فروغ دینے میں مدد دیتی ہیں اور ہمارے کنزیومر پروٹیکشن فریم ورک کا حصہ ہیں، جس کے تحت تمام مصنوعات اور خدمات کے ڈیزائن اور فراہمی میں صارفین کی فلاح و بہبود کو بنیادی اہمیت دی جاتی ہے۔ ہم بینک کے تمام صارفین کے ساتھ منصفانہ، شفاف اور بلا امتیاز سلوک کو یقینی بنانے کے لیے پرعزم ہیں۔

اور خیبر پختونخواہ کی CECOS یونیورسٹی کو صوبے کے پہلے کیش لیس کمپس میں تبدیل کرنا اس سال کی ایک اہم کامیابی رہی۔ ”زندگی پرائز“ کو بھی مسلسل "Best Incubator Program" کے طور پر تسلیم کیا جا رہا ہے، جس کا مقصد نئی نسل کے ڈیجیٹل کاروباری افراد کو فروغ دینا ہے۔

حالیہ سال کے دوران، بینک نے اپنی RMA کو وسعت دینے اور عالمی سطح پر اپنے اثر و رسوخ کو بڑھانے میں نمایاں پیش رفت کی۔ ہماری کاروباروں کا مرکز بین الاقوامی مالیاتی اداروں کے ساتھ تعلقات کو مضبوط بنانا اور اہم مارکیٹوں میں اپنے قدم جمانا رہا۔

پاکستان کریڈٹ ریٹنگ ایجنسی (پی اے سی آر اے) نے بینک کی طویل مدتی ریٹنگ کو "AA" (ڈبل اے) جبکہ قلیل مدتی ریٹنگ کو A1+ پر برقرار رکھا ہے، جو اس کیٹیگری میں سب سے بلند ریٹنگ ہے۔ یہ ریٹنگ جے ایس بینک کی مضبوط مالی کارکردگی، مستحکم رسک مینجمنٹ طریقوں اور بینکاری شعبے میں عمدگی کے عزم کی عکاسی کرتی ہیں۔ پی اے سی آر اے کی "AA" ریٹنگ اعلیٰ کریڈٹ کوالٹی کی علامت ہے، جو بینک کی مالی مضبوطی کو ظاہر کرتی ہے اور اس کی محتاط مالیاتی پالیسیوں، مستحکم سرمایہ کاری اور دورانہدیش حکمت عملی کی تصدیق کرتی ہے۔

گذشتہ چھ سالوں کیلئے مالی اعداد و شمار کا خلاصہ سالانہ رپورٹ کا حصہ ہے۔

### کیپیٹل ایڈویسی:

31 دسمبر 2025 تک، جے ایس بینک کا کیپیٹل ایڈویسی ریشو (سی اے آر) دسمبر 2024 میں 13.24 فیصد کے مقابلے میں 13.12 فیصد رہا جبکہ ایس بی پی کی طرف سے مقرر کردہ کم سے کم مطلوبہ سی اے آر 11.50 فیصد ہے۔

### کسٹمر ایکسپیرینس اور فیڈ بک ٹریٹمنٹ:

جے ایس بینک میں ہمارا کسٹمر ایکسپیرینس (CE) ٹیم صارفین کے ساتھ دیرپا تعلقات قائم کرنے کے لیے تمام رابطوں میں کسٹمر سینٹرک حکمت عملی پر عمل پیرا ہے۔ یہ ٹیم شکایات کے مؤثر حل اور سروس فیڈ بک کو بینکنگ تجربے میں بہتری کے لیے شامل کرنے میں اہم کردار ادا کرتی ہے۔

2025 کے دوران بینک نے 102,726 سے زائد کسٹمر شکایات، جن میں تنازعات اور دعوے شامل تھے، حل کیے، جبکہ شکایات کے حل کا اوسط وقت 11.79 کاروباری دن رہا۔ یہ کامیابی ڈیجیٹل سہولیات میں اضافہ، صارفین کی آگاہی میں بہتری اور ریگولیشنز کی پابندی کے باعث ممکن ہوئی۔ مستقبل میں بھی بینک سروس کے اعلیٰ معیار کو برقرار رکھنے کے لیے پرعزم رہے گا تاکہ صارفین کے مسائل فوری اور منصفانہ انداز میں حل کیے جاسکیں۔ اگر صارفین بینک کے ابتدائی جواب سے مطمئن نہ ہوں تو وہ اپنی شکایات بینکنگ محتسب آفس یا اسٹیٹ بینک آف پاکستان کے SUNWAI پورٹل کے ذریعے بھی درج کرا سکتے ہیں۔ شکایات کے طریقہ کار سے متعلق آگاہی کو مربوط کمیونیکیشن چینلز، ڈیجیٹل پلیٹ فارمز اور ویب سائٹ پر موجود معلومات کے ذریعے برقرار رکھا جاتا ہے۔

سال کے اختتام پر ڈپازٹس کی مجموعی مالیت 543.502 بلین روپے رہی، جو 31 دسمبر 2024 کے مقابلے میں 3 فیصد اضافہ ظاہر کرتی ہے۔ تاہم سال بہ تارخ (YTD) اوسط کے لحاظ سے بینک کے غیر منافع بخش ڈپازٹس 2024 میں 157.390 بلین روپے سے بڑھ کر 2025 میں 182.693 بلین روپے ہو گئے، جو سال بہ سال 16 فیصد نمو کو ظاہر کرتا ہے۔

31 دسمبر 2025 تک مجموعی ایڈوانسز 274.547 بلین روپے کی سطح پر پہنچ گئے، جس کے نتیجے میں سال کے اختتام پر بینک کا مجموعی ایڈوانس ٹو ڈپازٹ ریشو (ADR) بڑھ کر 50.51 فیصد ہو گیا۔ بینک کا مجموعی انفیکشن ریشو بھی بہتر ہو کر دسمبر 2025 میں 8.46 فیصد رہا (دسمبر 2024: 8.61 فیصد)۔ نان پرفارمنگ قرضہ جات دسمبر 2024 کے 21.328 بلین روپے سے بڑھ کر دسمبر 2025 میں 23.221 بلین روپے ہو گئے۔ بینک کا کوریج ریشو بھی بہتر ہو کر 77.3 فیصد تک پہنچ گیا (دسمبر 2024: 70.7 فیصد)۔

سال 2025 کے دوران بینک نے ڈیجیٹل تبدیلی، مصنوعی ذہانت اور ڈیٹا سائنسز کے شعبوں پر بھرپور توجہ جاری رکھی۔ ہماری ترجیح ڈیجیٹل چینلز کے ذریعے صارفین کے تجربے کو بہتر بنانا رہی، اور اسی سلسلے میں 2025 میں بینک نے اپنا ان ہاؤس AI سے چلنے والا بینکنگ بوٹ "JSense" متعارف کرایا۔ اجراء کے ابتدائی سات ہفتوں میں اس نے 45,000 سے زائد صارفین سے بات چیت کو سنبھالا، جبکہ اوسط جوابی وقت 5.8 سیکنڈ رہا، جس سے روایتی کال سینٹرز پر دباؤ میں نمایاں کمی آئی۔ مرکزی JS موبائل ایپ نے 85 فیصد سے زائد اہل صارفین تک رسائی حاصل کر لی اور رجسٹرڈ صارفین کی تعداد 400,000 سے تجاوز کر گئی۔ 2025 کی اپ ڈیٹ میں جدید اور بہتر UI/UX متعارف کرایا گیا، جس کا مقصد "ایک ٹچ میں بینکنگ" کے تصور کو فروغ دینا تھا۔ اسی طرح "GoGreen EJ Roll" اقدام کے تحت اے ٹی ایم آڈٹ لاگز کی ڈیجیٹل نریشن سے لاگت میں کمی کے اہداف حاصل کرنے میں مدد ملی۔ ایپ کے اندر ہدفی کراس سیلنگ اقدامات کے نتیجے میں ذاتی قرض کی تیز تر تقسیم بھی ممکن ہوئی۔

JS بینک نے اسٹیٹ بینک کی Raast P2M (Person-to-Merchant) سروس سے فائدہ اٹھاتے ہوئے تیز تر ادائیگیوں کو ممکن بنایا اور نقد لین دین پر انحصار کم کیا۔ "JS Her" اور "JS Inclusive Accounts" کے ذریعے خواتین اور خصوصی افراد کے لیے مالی رسائی کو ڈیجیٹل شکل دی گئی، جس پر بینک کو ایشین بینکنگ اینڈ فنانس ایوارڈز 2025 میں "Domestic ESG Program of the Year" کا اعزاز حاصل ہوا۔ مزید برآں، ڈیجیٹل سیٹلمنٹس میں عملی عمدگی کے اعتراف میں بینک کو 2025 کے دوران جے پی مورگن کی جانب سے USD Clearing Quality Recognition Award 2025 سے بھی نوازا گیا۔

ہمارے ڈیجیٹل بینکنگ پلیٹ فارم "زندگی" جدت، صارفین پر توجہ اور اسٹریٹجک ترقی کو فروغ دینے کا سلسلہ جاری رکھے ہوئے ہے۔ "زندگی" فرن ٹیک اور ڈیجیٹل بینکنگ کے شعبے میں مارکیٹ لیڈر کے طور پر اپنی حیثیت مضبوط کر رہا ہے۔ 2025 میں اس پلیٹ فارم کے ڈاؤن لوڈ تعداد 14 ملین سے تجاوز کر گئی، جس کی بنیادی وجہ گزشتہ سال متعارف کرایا گیا "زندگی 2.0" تھا۔ زندگی ایپ کو ایک بار پھر پاکستان ڈیجیٹل ایوارڈز 2025 میں "Best Digital App" کے ایوارڈ سے نوازا گیا۔ ہم نے ڈیجیٹل سپلائی چین فنانسنگ کے شعبے میں بھی توسیع کی

4,703	3,586	کریڈٹ خسارہ الاؤنس اور رائٹ آف
6,366	6,191	قبل از ٹیکس منافع
2,849	2,796	بعد از ٹیکس منافع
1.39	1.36	فی شیئر آمدنی (روپے)

سال 2025 میں بینک کا قبل از ٹیکس منافع 6,190.563 ملین روپے رہا (31 دسمبر 2024: 6,366.077 ملین روپے)، جبکہ فی شیئر آمدنی 1.36 روپے (31 دسمبر 2024: 1.39 روپے) رہی۔

بینک نے سال 2025 میں نیٹ انٹریسٹ انکم (NII) 27,149 ملین روپے ریکارڈ کی، جبکہ 2024 میں یہ 27,351 ملین روپے تھی۔ شرح سود میں کمی کے باعث یہ آمدنی مجموعی طور پر تقریباً مستحکم رہی۔ بینکنگ کے مجموعی مارجنز دباؤ کا شکار رہے کیونکہ ثانوی مارکیٹ کی پیداواریں ری پرائٹنگ کے ساتھ باقاعدگی سے ایڈجسٹ ہوتی رہیں۔ دوسری جانب، پالیسی ریٹ میں کمی کے مطابق فنڈز کی لاگت بھی کم ہوئی، تاہم مارجنز کو برقرار رکھنا بڑی حد تک حجم میں اضافے اور ڈپازٹس میں بہتری پر منحصر رہا۔ بینک کی بنیادی ڈپازٹس کے کس میں بہتری اور موثر انتظام نے کمائی والے اثاثوں کی پیداوار میں بتدریج ری پرائٹنگ کے باوجود مارجنز کو سہارا دیا۔ سال کے دوران بینک کے غیر منافع بخش ڈپازٹس کی بنیاد 200 بلین روپے سے تجاوز کر گئی، جو دسمبر 2024 میں 198,409 ملین روپے سے بڑھ کر دسمبر 2025 میں 222,121 ملین روپے ہو گئی، یوں سال بہ سال 12 فیصد اضافہ ریکارڈ ہوا۔ اس اضافے سے ڈپازٹس میں بھی بہتری آئی اور غیر منافع بخش ڈپازٹس کا تناسب گزشتہ سال 38 فیصد سے بڑھ کر 2025 میں 41 فیصد ہو گیا۔ مجموعی ایڈوانسز 11 فیصد اضافے کے ساتھ 274,547 ملین روپے تک پہنچ گئے، جو سال بہ سال 11 فیصد نمو کو ظاہر کرتا ہے۔

بینک کی نان مارک اپ آمدنی (NMI) میں نمایاں بہتری آئی اور یہ سال بہ سال 17 فیصد اضافے کے ساتھ 13,164 ملین روپے تک پہنچ گئی۔ اس کی بنیادی وجہ سیکورٹیز پر خالص حقیقی منافع میں خاطر خواہ اضافہ تھا، جو گزشتہ سال کے مقابلے میں 2,541 ملین روپے زیادہ رہا۔ ان منافعوں نے فارن ایکسچینج آمدنی میں ہونے والی کمی کا ازالہ کرنے میں مدد دی، جو زرمبادلہ مارکیٹ میں گزشتہ سال کے مقابلے میں نسبتاً کم اتار چڑھاؤ کے باعث 1,368 ملین روپے کم رہی۔ اہم بات یہ ہے کہ نان مارک اپ اخراجات کی شرح نمو کو 10.7 فیصد تک محدود رکھا گیا، جہاں اخراجات گزشتہ سال کے 27,574 ملین روپے سے بڑھ کر 30,537 ملین روپے ہو گئے۔ 2025 میں بینک کا اخراجات اور آمدنی کا تناسب 74.8 فیصد تک پہنچ گیا، جبکہ نیٹ انٹریسٹ انکم کی آپریٹنگ اخراجات کے مقابلے میں کوریج 90 فیصد پر ایڈجسٹ ہوئی۔ یہ صورت حال بنیادی طور پر اس حکمت عملی کا نتیجہ تھی جس کے تحت آمدنی کے ذرائع میں تنوع لاتے ہوئے فنڈ بیسڈ مارجنز پر انحصار کم کر کے کیپیٹل گینز کے ذریعے نان مارک اپ آمدنی کو بہتر بنانے پر توجہ دی گئی، جو مانیٹری نرمی کے دور میں ہماری وسیع تر حکمت عملی سے ہم آہنگ ہے۔

اور صنفی فرق کو کم کر کے 25 فیصد تک لانا ہے۔

جون 2023 میں 22 فیصد کی بلند ترین سطح سے دسمبر 2025 میں 10.5 فیصد تک پالیسی ریٹ میں 11.5 فیصد پوائنٹس کی کمی کے بعد بینکنگ سیکٹر کے مارجنز محدود رہنے کا امکان ہے، اور خالص سودی مارجن (NIMs) اور ایکویٹی پر منافع (ROEs) میں کچھ کمی متوقع ہے۔ تاہم، حجم میں ممکنہ اضافے سے اس دباؤ کو کسی حد تک متوازن کرنے کی توقع ہے۔ آئندہ سال کے دوران مزید پالیسی ریٹ میں کمی کے امکان کو بھی رد نہیں کیا جاسکتا۔

بینکنگ سیکٹر کی مالی مضبوطی برقرار ہے اور کیپیٹل ایڈیکویسی ریٹو (CAR) وسط 2025 تک بڑھ کر 21.4 فیصد ہو گیا، جو ریگولیٹری تقاضے 11.5 فیصد سے نمایاں طور پر زیادہ ہے۔ جنوری 2024 سے IFRS-9 کے نفاذ نے بینکوں کی رسک مینجمنٹ اور نقصانات کو جذب کرنے کی صلاحیت کو مزید بہتر بنایا ہے۔

### بینک کی کارکردگی:

31 دسمبر 2025 کو اختتام پذیر ہونے والے سال کیلئے بینک کی مالی حیثیت اور آپریٹنگ نتائج کا خلاصہ درج ذیل ہے:

روپے بلین میں

مالی تفصیل	2025	2024
ایڈوانسز۔ خالص	249,776	225,531
سرمایہ کاری۔ خالص	278,028	302,437
کل اثاثہ جات	655,636	636,107
ڈپازٹس اور دیگر اکاؤنٹس	543,502	525,134
حصص یا فینگان کی ایکویٹی	46,661	43,707

روپے بلین میں

مالی کارکردگی	2025	2024
خالص مارک اپ آمدنی	27,149	27,351
نان مارک اپ آمدنی	13,164	11,293
مجموعی آمدنی	40,313	38,644
نان مارک اپ اخراجات	30,537	27,574
منافع قبل از پروویژن و ٹیکسیشن	9,776	11,069

(5MFY26) کے دوران کرنٹ اکاؤنٹ خسارہ 812 ملین امریکی ڈالر رہا، جبکہ گزشتہ سال اسی عرصے میں 503 ملین امریکی ڈالر سرپلس تھا۔ ملکی معاشی سرگرمیوں میں بہتری کے باعث درآمدات میں سال بہ سال 11 فیصد اضافہ ہوا، تاہم برآمدات رفتار برقرار نہ رکھ سکیں اور 5MFY26 میں 3 فیصد کمی ریکارڈ کی گئی۔ دوسری جانب مالیاتی نظم و ضبط کے تسلسل سے مالی سال 2026 کی پہلی سہ ماہی میں مالیاتی اور بنیادی سرپلس حاصل ہوا۔

ترسیلات زرنے تجارتی خسارے کو متوازن کرنے میں اہم کردار ادا کرتے ہوئے بیرونی کھاتے کے استحکام میں مسلسل معاونت فراہم کی۔ اس کے برعکس، ملکی معاشی بحالی کے باوجود برآمدات 5MFY26 میں سال بہ سال 3 فیصد کم رہیں۔ عالمی تجارتی دباؤ کے باوجود اسٹیٹ بینک کے مائع زرمبادلہ ذخائر میں نمایاں بہتری آئی اور 2025 کے اختتام تک یہ بڑھ کر 15.8 ملین امریکی ڈالر سے تجاوز کر گئے۔

قابل ذکر ہے کہ امریکانے اپریل 2025 میں اپنے تجارتی شراکت داروں پر جوابی محصولات عائد کرنے کا اعلان کیا، جو اگست 2025 سے نافذ العمل ہوئے۔ کامیاب دوطرفہ مذاکرات کے بعد پاکستان پر محصولات کی شرح 29 فیصد سے کم کر کے 19 فیصد کر دی گئی۔

پاکستان کی ایکویٹی مارکیٹ (KSE-100 انڈیکس) نے سال بہ سال 51 فیصد منافع فراہم کیا اور یوں خطے کی دوسری بہترین کارکردگی دکھانے والی مارکیٹ بن گئی۔ دسمبر 2025 میں قومی ایئر لائن پی آئی اے کے 75 فیصد حصص کی کامیاب بولی بھی اس سال کی ایک اہم پیش رفت رہی۔

مجموعی منظر نامہ مثبت دکھائی دیتا ہے، جہاں فچ، موڈیز اور ایس اینڈ پی کی جانب سے خود مختار ریٹنگ میں بہتری نے سرمایہ کاروں کے اعتماد میں اضافہ کیا ہے۔ اگرچہ عالمی اشیاء کی قیمتوں میں اتار چڑھاؤ اور علاقائی جغرافیائی کشیدگی جیسے خدشات موجود ہیں، اسٹیٹ بینک کو توقع ہے کہ مالی سال 2026 میں کرنٹ اکاؤنٹ خسارہ جی ڈی پی کے 0-1 فیصد تک محدود اور قابل انتظام رہے گا۔

### بینکنگ سیکٹر کا جائزہ:

2025 کے دوران بینکنگ سیکٹر کی کارکردگی مضبوط رہی اور اس کے مجموعی اثاثے بڑھ کر جی ڈی پی کے 52.4 فیصد تک پہنچ گئے۔

گزشتہ پانچ برسوں میں ڈپازٹس میں 16 فیصد کمی و گھٹاؤ نڈ سالانہ شرح نمو (CAGR) ریکارڈ کی گئی، جبکہ اسی عرصے میں بغیر لاگت ڈپازٹس میں اس سے بھی زیادہ تیز رفتار اضافہ دیکھنے میں آیا۔ یہ رجحان آئندہ مزید بہتری کے لیے خاصی گنجائش فراہم کرتا ہے۔ پاکستان میں مالی شمولیت کی

## ڈائریکٹرز رپورٹ

ہم 31 دسمبر، 2025 کو ختم ہونے والے سال کیلئے جے ایس بینک لمیٹڈ (جے ایس بی ایل) کی ۲۰ ویں سالانہ رپورٹ معاً ڈٹ شدہ کھاتوں اور آڈیٹرز کی رپورٹس پیش کرنے میں مسرت محسوس کرتے ہیں۔

### اقتصادی جائزہ:

2025 میں پاکستان کی معیشت استحکام کے مرحلے سے نکل کر بحالی کی جانب گامزن ہوئی۔ یہ سال وسیع پیمانے پر معاشی استحکام کا عکاس رہا، جس کی بنیاد آئی ایم ایف کے ایکٹیوٹڈ فنڈ فیسلٹی (EFF) اور ریزرو پلینس اینڈ سٹین ایبلٹی فیسلٹی (RSF) پروگرامز کے کامیاب جائزوں پر رہی، جن کے نتیجے میں مجموعی طور پر تقریباً 3.3 بلین امریکی ڈالر رقوم کی ادائیگی کی گئیں۔ سخت مالیاتی پالیسی، بیرونی رقوم کے مستحکم بہاؤ اور کرنسی کی استحکام کے ساتھ ساتھ پاکستان اور امریکا کے درمیان بہتر سفارتی تعلقات بھی اس سال کی نمایاں خصوصیات میں شامل رہے۔

سال 2025 کے دوران پاکستان کی خود مختار کریڈٹ ریٹنگ میں بہتری دیکھنے میں آئی اور فچ، موڈیز اور ایس اینڈ پی نے ریٹنگ اپ گریڈ کی۔ آئی ایم ایف نے بھی اہم معاشی اشاریوں اور ساختی اصلاحات میں پیش رفت پر مثبت رائے دی، کیونکہ دوران سال پاکستان نے بیشتر مقصدی، اشاریاتی اور ساختی اہداف کامیابی سے حاصل کیے۔

مالی سال 2025 میں حقیقی جی ڈی پی کی شرح نمو 2.68 فیصد ریکارڈ کی گئی، جس کی بنیاد صنعتی شعبے میں بحالی پر رہی جہاں 4.77 فیصد اضافہ دیکھنے میں آیا۔ مالی سال 2026 کے لیے اسٹیٹ بینک آف پاکستان نے شرح نمو کو 3.75 فیصد تا 4.75 فیصد تک بڑھنے کی پیش گوئی کی ہے، جس میں لارج اسکیل مینوفیکچرنگ (LSM) میں مضبوط رفتار اہم کردار ادا کر رہی ہے، جو ابتدائی مالی سال 2026 میں سال بہ سال 9.0 فیصد بڑھی۔

مجموعی افراط زر (CPI) میں نمایاں کمی دیکھنے میں آئی اور مالی سال 2025 میں اس کی اوسط شرح 4.5 فیصد رہی، جو مالی سال 2024 میں 23.4 فیصد تھی۔ دسمبر 2025 تک افراط زر کی شرح 5.6 فیصد ریکارڈ کی گئی، جو اسٹیٹ بینک کے وسط مدتی ہدف 7-5 فیصد کے اندر رہی۔

اسٹیٹ بینک آف پاکستان نے سال کے پہلے نصف میں مجموعی طور پر 200 bps کی دو کٹوتیوں کا اعلان کیا، جس کے بعد عالمی اور علاقائی جغرافیائی کشیدگی، مہنگائی اور معاشی نمو سے متعلق مملکت خدشات، نیز معمول سے زیادہ مون سون بارشوں کے باعث زرعی پیداوار پر اثرات کو مد نظر رکھتے ہوئے پالیسی ریٹ کو 11 فیصد پر برقرار رکھا گیا۔ سال کے اختتام پر مزید 50 bps پوائنٹس کمی کی گئی اور شرح سود کو کم کر کے 10.5 فیصد کر دیا گیا، جس کی پشت پناہی عالمی اشیاء کی نسبتاً معتدل قیمتوں اور محتاط مالیاتی پالیسی کے تحت مستحکم افراط زر کی توقعات نے کی۔

# GENDER PAY GAP STATEMENT 2025

Following is the Gender Pay Gap statement under  
SECP Circular 10 of 2024:

**31.0%**

Mean Gender Pay Gap

**29.8%**

Median Gender Pay Gap

Basir Shamsie  
President & CEO  
February 24, 2026



KPMG Taseer Hadi & Co.  
Chartered Accountants  
Sheikh Sultan Trust Building No. 2, Beaumont Road  
Karachi 75530 Pakistan  
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## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REVIEW REPORT

To the members of JS Bank Limited

**Review Report on the Statement of Compliance contained in Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2019**

We have reviewed the enclosed Statement of Compliance with the Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2019 (the Regulations) prepared by the Board of Directors of JS Bank Limited ("the Bank") for the year ended 31 December 2025 in accordance with the requirements of Regulation No. 36 of the Regulations.

The responsibility for compliance with the Regulations is that of the Board of Directors of the Bank. Our responsibility is to review whether the Statement of Compliance reflects the status of the Bank's compliance with the provisions of the Regulations and report if it does not and to highlight any non-compliance with the requirements of the Regulations. A review is limited primarily to inquiries about the Bank's personnel and review of various documents prepared by the Bank to comply with the Regulations.

As a part of our audit of the financial statements, we are required to obtain an understanding of the accounting and internal control systems sufficient to plan the audit and develop an effective audit approach. We are not required to consider whether the Board of Directors' statement on internal control covers all risks and controls or to form an opinion on the effectiveness of such internal controls, the Bank's corporate governance procedures and risks.

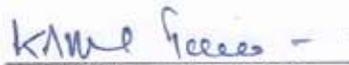
The Regulations require the Bank to place before the Audit Committee, and upon recommendation of the Audit Committee, place before the Board of Directors for their review and approval, of its related party transactions. We are only required and have ensured compliance of this requirement to the extent of the approval of the related party transactions by the Board of Directors upon recommendation of the Audit Committee.

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention which causes us to believe that the Statement of Compliance does not appropriately reflect the Bank's compliance, in all material respects, with the requirements contained in the Regulations as applicable to the Bank for the year ended 31 December 2025.

Date: 04 March 2026

Karachi

UDIN: CR202510106KmLuaJkr0

  
KPMG Taseer Hadi & Co.  
Chartered Accountants

# STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

## Statement of Compliance with Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2019 (the 'Regulations')

Name of company: **JS Bank Limited (the 'Bank')**

Year ended: **December 31, 2025**

The Bank has complied with the requirements of the Regulations in the following manner:

1. The total number of directors of the Bank is seven as per the following:
  - a. Male: Six (Excluding the Chief Executive Officer)
  - b. Female: One
2. The composition of the Board is as follows:

Category	Names
i) Independent Directors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lt. Gen. (R) Sadiq Ali</li> <li>• Mr. Khalilullah Shaikh</li> <li>• Mr. Qaiser Noor</li> <li>• Mr. Usman Yousaf Mobin</li> </ul>
ii) Non-Executive Directors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mr. Adil Matcheswala – Chairman</li> <li>• Ms. Nargis Ali Akber Ghaloo</li> <li>• Mr. Saad Ali Bhimjee</li> </ul>
iii) Executive Director	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mr. Basir Shamsie – President &amp; CEO</li> </ul>
iv) Female Director	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ms. Nargis Ali Akber Ghaloo</li> </ul>

3. The directors have confirmed that none of them is serving as a director on more than seven listed companies, including the Bank.
4. The Bank has prepared a code of conduct and has ensured that appropriate steps have been taken to disseminate it throughout the Bank along with its supporting policies and procedures.
5. The Board has developed a vision/mission statement, overall corporate strategy, and significant policies of the Bank. The Board has ensured that a complete record of particulars of the significant policies, along with their date of approval or updating, is maintained by the Bank.
6. All the powers of the Board have been duly exercised, and decisions on relevant matters have been taken by the Board/ shareholders as empowered by the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2017 (Act) and the Regulations.
7. The meetings of the Board were presided over by the Chairman and, in his absence, by a director elected by the Board for this purpose. The Board has complied with the requirements of the Act and the Regulations with respect to frequency, recording, and circulating minutes of meetings of the Board.
8. The Board has a formal policy and transparent procedures for the remuneration of directors in accordance with the Act and the Regulations.

9. Out of seven directors, five directors have completed the Director's Training Program, and one director is exempted from the requirement in accordance with the Regulations. Whereas one newly appointed director will obtain certification in due course.
10. The Board has approved the appointment of the Chief Financial Officer (CFO), Company Secretary, and Head of Internal Audit, including their remuneration and terms and conditions of employment, and complied with relevant requirements of the Regulations. No new appointment has been made during the financial year.
11. Chief Financial Officer and Chief Executive Officer duly endorsed the financial statements before approval of the Board.
12. The Board has formed committees comprising of members given below;-

**Audit Committee:**

Mr. Khalilullah Shaikh (Independent Director)	Chairman
Ms. Nargis Ali Akber Ghaloo (Non-Executive Director)	Member
Lt. Gen. (R) Sadiq Ali (Independent Director)	Member

**HR Remuneration & Nomination Committee:**

Usman Yousaf Mobin (Independent Director)	Chairman
Mr. Adil Matcheswala (Non-Executive Director)	Member
Ms. Nargis Ali Akber Ghaloo (Non-Executive Director)	Member
Mr. Qaiser Noor (Independent Director)	Member

**Risk Management Committee:**

Mr. Khalilullah Shaikh (Independent Director)	Chairman
Lt. Gen. (R) Sadiq Ali (Independent Director)	Member
Mr. Saad Ali Bhimjee (Non-Executive Director)	Member
Mr. Basir Shamsie (President & CEO)	Member

**IT Committee:**

Mr. Usman Yousaf Mobin (Independent Director)	Chairman
Mr. Qaiser Noor (Independent Director)	Member
Mr. Saad Ali Bhimjee (Non-Executive Director)	Member
Mr. Basir Shamsie (President & CEO)	Member

13. The terms of reference of the aforesaid committees have been formed, documented, and advised to the committees for compliance.

14. The frequency of meetings of the committees was as follows:

Committees	Meetings held during the year
Audit Committee	Five
HR Remuneration & Nomination Committee	Four
Risk Management Committee	Four
IT Committee	Six

15. The Board has set up an effective internal audit function comprising suitably qualified and experienced persons for the purpose and is conversant with the policies and procedures of the Bank.

16. The statutory auditors of the Bank have confirmed that they have been given a satisfactory rating under the Quality Control Review program of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan and registered with the Audit Oversight Board of Pakistan, that they and all their partners are in compliance with International Federation of Accountants (IFAC) guidelines on code of ethics as adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan and that they and the partners of the firm involved in the audit are not a close relative (spouse, parent, dependent and non-dependent children) of the CEO, CFO, Head of Internal Audit, Company Secretary or Director of the Bank.

17. The statutory auditors or the persons associated with them have not been appointed to provide other services except in accordance with the Act, these Regulations, or any other regulatory requirement, and the auditors have confirmed that they have observed IFAC guidelines in this regard.

18. We confirm that all requirements of regulations 3, 6, 7, 8, 27, 32, 33, and 36 of the Regulations have been complied with.

For and on behalf of the Board

**Basir Shamsie**  
President & CEO

**Adil Matcheswala**  
Chairman

Karachi: February 24, 2026



KPMG Taseer Hadi & Co.  
Chartered Accountants  
Sheikh Sultan Trust Building No. 2, Beaumont Road  
Karachi 75530 Pakistan  
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## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of JS Bank Limited

Report on the Audit of the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

### Opinion

We have audited the annexed unconsolidated financial statements of JS Bank Limited (the Bank), which comprise the unconsolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025, and the unconsolidated statement of profit and loss account, the unconsolidated statement of comprehensive income, the unconsolidated statement of changes in equity and unconsolidated cash flow statement for the year then ended, along with unaudited certified returns received from the branches except for 38 branches which have been audited by us and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information and we state that we have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purposes of the audit.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the unconsolidated statement of financial position, the unconsolidated statement of profit and loss account, the unconsolidated statement of comprehensive income, the unconsolidated statement of changes in equity and unconsolidated cash flow statement together with the notes forming part thereof conform with the accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan, and, give the information required by the Banking Companies Ordinance, 1962 and the Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017), in the manner so required and respectively give a true and fair view of the state of the Bank's affairs as at 31 December 2025 and of the profit and other comprehensive income, the changes in equity and its cash flow for the year then ended.

### Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) as applicable in Pakistan. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Unconsolidated Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Bank in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* as adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (the Code) and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### Key Audit Matter

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the unconsolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the unconsolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.



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Following is the Key Audit Matter:

S. No.	Key Audit Matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
1	<p><b>Valuation of Advances:</b></p> <p>(Refer note 9, 13.3 &amp; 20 to the unconsolidated financial statements)</p> <p>As at 31 December 2025, the Bank's Credit loss allowance against advances including mark-up / return / interest accrued and off-balance sheet items are amounting to Rs. 18,903.75 million and Rs. 270.59 million respectively.</p> <p>The Bank recognizes estimation of expected credit losses ("ECL") in accordance with the application instruction issued by SBP on advances and off balance sheet exposure. The estimation of ECL on advances including off balance sheet exposure, involves judgement and complexity.</p> <p>The key areas which are subject to management judgement in the estimation of ECL are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Model estimations – judgmental modelling and assumption are used to estimate ECL which involves determining Probability of Default ("PD"), Loss Given Default ("LGD"), and Exposure at Default ("EAD"). Respective model assumption is a key driver of complexity and uncertainty and are required in the application of these model for calculation of the ECL estimate.</li> <li>• Economic scenarios – IFRS 9 requires the Bank to measure ECL on an unbiased forward-looking basis reflecting a range of future economic</li> </ul>	<p>Our audit procedures, amongst others, included the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Performing risk assessment procedures over the credit loss allowance against advances and off-balance sheet exposure within the Bank's unconsolidated financial statement. As part of these risk assessment procedures, identifying the portfolios associated with a risk of material misstatement including those arising from judgements over the estimation of ECL either due to inputs, methods or assumptions.</li> <li>• Assessing the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of key controls established by the Bank over measurement of ECL and provision calculated as per PR;</li> <li>• We involved in-house specialist who assisted in the following:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Evaluating the Bank's impairment methodologies for compliance with application instructions issued by SBP for IFRS 9;</li> <li>- Assessing the reasonableness of the Bank's methodology and models for determining the economic scenarios used and the probability weightings applied to them by independently validating and challenging the</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



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S. No.	Key Audit Matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
	<p>conditions. Management's judgement is applied in determining the forward-looking economic scenarios used as an input to calculate ECL, the associated scenario probability weightings, and the key economic variables that drive the scenarios.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Qualitative criteria – the criteria selected to identify SICR involves judgment and can lead to unreliable ECL recognized for certain portfolios.</li> </ul> <p>In line with the applications instructions on IFRS 9, the Bank must compare the ECL for Stage 3 advances with the provision determined under the Prudential Regulations (PR) issued by the SBP. The PR requires specific provisioning against the advances on the basis of time-based criteria which should be supplemented by a subjective evaluation of the Bank's credit portfolio. The determination of provision against advances, therefore, involves use of management's judgement, on a case-to-case basis, taking into account factors such as the economic and business conditions, borrowers' repayment behaviors and realizability of collateral held by the Bank.</p> <p>Because of the high degree of estimation uncertainty and judgement involved in the calculation of ECL, we considered valuation of advances as a key audit matter.</p>	<p>assumptions, methodologies, and outputs of the models;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assessing the reasonableness of macro-economic variable and economic forecasts by comparing these to external sourced data extracted; and</li> <li>- Performing independent testing of the Expected Credit Loss (ECL) allowance on a sample basis.</li> <li>• Performing testing on sample basis over key inputs into the ECL calculations with their respective source documents;</li> <li>• Performing sensitivity analysis on the key assumption, that is probability weighted economic scenarios, to assess reasonableness and the risk of biasness by changing weights assigned to each economic scenario;</li> <li>• In accordance with the PR, we sampled at least sixty percent of the total advances portfolio and performed credit review through the following substantive procedures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- verifying repayments of advances/ mark-up installments and checked that non-performing advances have been correctly classified and categorized based on the number of days overdue;</li> <li>- examining watch list accounts and, based on review of the individual facts and circumstances, discussions with management and our assessment of financial conditions of the borrowers, formed a judgement as to whether</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



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S. No.	Key Audit Matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
		<p>classification of these accounts as performing was appropriate;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assessing the accuracy of specific provision made against non-performing advances in accordance with the criteria prescribed under the PR by performing recalculation;</li> <li>• Assessing the appropriateness of SICR criteria applied by the Bank by ensuring that the SICR criteria and staging methodology are consistent with the application instructions;</li> <li>• Assessing the higher of Expected Credit Loss (ECL) and provision as per PR to ensure appropriate recognition for stage 3 loans; and</li> <li>• Evaluating the adequacy of the disclosures, including disclosures of key assumptions, judgements and sensitivities in the unconsolidated financial statements.</li> </ul>

**Information other than the Unconsolidated Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon**

Management is responsible for the other information. The Other Information comprises the Review Report by the Chairman and Directors' Report but does not include the unconsolidated financial statements, consolidated financial statements and our auditor's reports thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements, or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of the other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.



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### **Responsibilities of Management and the Board of Directors for the Unconsolidated Financial Statements**

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the unconsolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan, the requirements of Banking Companies Ordinance, 1962 and the Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017) and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of unconsolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

### **Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the unconsolidated Financial Statements**

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

#### **Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**

1. Based on our audit, we further report that in our opinion:
  - a) proper books of account have been kept by the Bank/branches as required by the Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017) and the returns referred above from the branches have been found adequate for the purpose of our audit;
  - b) the unconsolidated statement of financial position, the unconsolidated statement of profit and loss account, unconsolidated statement of comprehensive income, unconsolidated statement of changes in equity and unconsolidated statement of cash flows together with the notes thereon have been drawn up in conformity with the Banking Companies Ordinance, 1962 and the Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017) and are in agreement with the books of account and returns;



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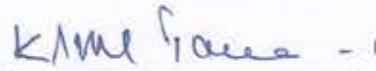
- c) investments made, expenditure incurred and guarantees extended during the year were in accordance with the objects and powers of the Bank / branches and the transactions of the Bank / branches which have come to our notice have been within the powers of the Bank / branches; and
  - d) zakat deductible at source under the Zakat and Ushr Ordinance, 1980 (XVIII of 1980), was deducted by the Bank and deposited in the Central Zakat Fund established under section 7 of that Ordinance.
2. We confirm that for the purpose of our audit we have covered more than sixty per cent of the total loans and advances of the Bank.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Muhammad Taufiq.

Date: 4 March 2026

Karachi

UDIN: AR202510106sk0AVUXT8

  
KPMG Taseer Hadi & Co.  
Chartered Accountants

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# Unconsolidated Statement of Financial Position

As at December 31, 2025

2025	2024		2025	2024
----- USD in '000 -----			----- Rupees in '000 -----	
<b>ASSETS</b>				
145,284	153,711	Cash and balances with treasury banks	40,697,301	43,058,132
18,553	12,913	Balances with other banks	5,197,190	3,617,293
70,822	7,139	Lendings to financial institutions	19,838,794	1,999,730
992,522	1,079,656	Investments	278,028,312	302,436,602
891,666	805,115	Advances	249,776,370	225,531,300
45,673	43,149	Property and equipment	12,793,947	12,086,893
10,973	9,318	Right-of-use assets	3,073,822	2,610,093
23,310	24,297	Intangible assets	6,529,662	6,806,276
-	-	Deferred tax assets	-	-
141,726	135,515	Other assets	39,700,933	37,960,949
<b>2,340,529</b>	<b>2,270,813</b>	<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>655,636,331</b>	<b>636,107,268</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>				
27,985	29,008	Bills payable	7,839,367	8,125,841
93,274	102,450	Borrowings	26,128,080	28,698,505
1,940,226	1,874,656	Deposits and other accounts	543,502,051	525,134,376
11,400	9,954	Lease liabilities	3,193,531	2,788,429
30,322	30,329	Subordinated debt	8,493,900	8,495,833
2,479	2,396	Deferred tax liabilities	694,409	671,138
68,271	65,994	Other liabilities	19,124,285	18,486,512
<b>2,173,957</b>	<b>2,114,787</b>	<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>608,975,623</b>	<b>592,400,634</b>
<b>166,572</b>	<b>156,026</b>	<b>NET ASSETS</b>	<b>46,660,708</b>	<b>43,706,634</b>
<b>REPRESENTED BY</b>				
73,206	73,206	Share capital	20,506,625	20,506,625
27,419	25,395	Reserves	7,680,779	7,113,683
10,981	12,058	Surplus on revaluation of assets	3,076,042	3,377,860
54,966	45,367	Unappropriated profit	15,397,262	12,708,466
<b>166,572</b>	<b>156,026</b>		<b>46,660,708</b>	<b>43,706,634</b>
<b>CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS</b>				
			23	

The annexed notes 1 to 49 and annexures I and II form an integral part of these unconsolidated financial statements.

\_\_\_\_\_  
President and  
Chief Executive Officer

\_\_\_\_\_  
Chief Financial Officer

\_\_\_\_\_  
Director

\_\_\_\_\_  
Director

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Director

# Unconsolidated Statement of Profit and Loss Account

For the year ended December 31, 2025

2025	2024		2025	2024
----- USD in '000 -----			----- Rupees in '000 -----	
<b>255,074</b>	387,474	Mark-up / return / interest earned	<b>71,451,982</b>	108,540,396
<b>158,155</b>	289,836	Mark-up / return / interest expensed	<b>44,302,868</b>	81,189,811
<b>96,919</b>	97,638	<b>Net mark-up / interest income</b>	<b>27,149,114</b>	27,350,585
<b>NON MARK-UP / INTEREST INCOME</b>				
<b>17,681</b>	17,306	Fee and commission income	<b>4,952,990</b>	4,847,821
<b>8,717</b>	8,246	Dividend income	<b>2,441,761</b>	2,309,821
<b>6,864</b>	11,746	Foreign exchange income	<b>1,922,770</b>	3,290,421
<b>-</b>	94	Income from derivatives	<b>-</b>	26,426
<b>11,763</b>	2,694	Gain on securities - net	<b>3,295,220</b>	754,660
<b>-</b>	-	Net gains / (losses) on derecognition of financial assets measured at amortised cost	<b>-</b>	-
<b>1,967</b>	228	Other income	<b>551,083</b>	63,799
<b>46,992</b>	40,314	<b>Total non mark-up / interest income</b>	<b>13,163,824</b>	11,292,948
<b>143,911</b>	137,952	<b>Total Income</b>	<b>40,312,938</b>	38,643,533
<b>NON MARK-UP / INTEREST EXPENSES</b>				
<b>107,700</b>	97,622	Operating expenses	<b>30,169,266</b>	27,346,237
<b>442</b>	455	Workers welfare fund	<b>123,811</b>	127,322
<b>870</b>	360	Other charges	<b>243,588</b>	100,787
<b>109,012</b>	98,437	<b>Total non-mark-up / interest expenses</b>	<b>30,536,665</b>	27,574,346
<b>34,899</b>	39,515	<b>Profit before credit loss allowance</b>	<b>9,776,273</b>	11,069,187
<b>12,800</b>	16,789	Credit loss allowance and write offs - net	<b>3,585,710</b>	4,703,110
<b>22,099</b>	22,726	<b>Profit before taxation</b>	<b>6,190,563</b>	6,366,077
<b>12,120</b>	12,557	Taxation	<b>3,394,993</b>	3,517,611
<b>9,979</b>	10,169	<b>Profit after taxation</b>	<b>2,795,570</b>	2,848,466
----- US Dollar -----			----- Rupees -----	
<b>0.005</b>	0.005	<b>Basic and diluted - earnings per share</b>	<b>1.36</b>	1.39

The annexed notes 1 to 49 and annexures I and II form an integral part of these unconsolidated financial statements.

\_\_\_\_\_  
 President and  
 Chief Executive Officer

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 Chief Financial Officer

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Director

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Director

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Director



# Unconsolidated Statement of Comprehensive income

For the year ended December 31, 2025

2025		2024			
----- USD in '000 -----				----- Rupees in '000 -----	
<b>9,979</b>	10,169	<b>Profit after taxation for the year</b>		<b>2,795,570</b>	2,848,466
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>					
<b>Items that may be reclassified to profit and loss account in subsequent periods:</b>					
<b>28</b>	(69)	Effect of translation of net investment in foreign branch		<b>7,982</b>	(19,253)
<b>914</b>	3,281	Movement in surplus on revaluation of debt investments through FVOCI - net of tax		<b>256,126</b>	919,175
<b>942</b>	3,212			<b>264,108</b>	899,922
<b>Items that will not be reclassified to profit and loss account in subsequent periods:</b>					
<b>106</b>	(186)	Remeasurement gain / (loss) on defined benefit obligations - net of tax		<b>29,671</b>	(51,997)
<b>6</b>	582	Movement in surplus on revaluation of investments in equity - net of tax		<b>1,613</b>	162,991
<b>-</b>	1,468	Movement in surplus on revaluation of property and equipment - net of tax		<b>-</b>	411,137
<b>(535)</b>	49	Movement in surplus on revaluation of non-banking assets - net of tax		<b>(150,004)</b>	13,624
<b>(423)</b>	1,913			<b>(118,720)</b>	535,755
<b>10,498</b>	15,294	<b>Total comprehensive income</b>		<b>2,940,958</b>	4,284,143

The annexed notes 1 to 49 and annexures I and II form an integral part of these unconsolidated financial statements.

\_\_\_\_\_  
President and  
Chief Executive Officer

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Chief Financial Officer

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Director

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Director

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Director

# Unconsolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended December 31, 2025

	Share capital	Capital Reserves		Statutory reserve	Surplus / (deficit) on revaluation of			Unappropriated profit	Total
		Share premium	Exchange translation reserve		Investments	Property and Equipment	Non-Banking Assets		
Rupees in '000									
<b>Balance as at December 31, 2023</b>	20,506,625	2,689,217	677,028	3,196,998	401,665	1,060,323	497,880	11,292,332	40,322,068
Impact of adoption of IFRS 9 - net of tax	-	-	-	-	(65,563)	-	-	(834,014)	(899,577)
<b>Balance as at January 01, 2024 after adoption of IFRS 9</b>	20,506,625	2,689,217	677,028	3,196,998	336,102	1,060,323	497,880	10,458,318	39,422,491
<b>Profit after taxation</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,848,466	2,848,466
<b>Other comprehensive income / (loss) - net of tax</b>									
Effect of translation of net investment in foreign branch	-	-	(19,253)	-	-	-	-	-	(19,253)
Movement in surplus / (deficit) on revaluation of investments in debt instruments - net of tax	-	-	-	-	919,175	-	-	-	919,175
Movement in surplus / (deficit) on revaluation of investment in equity instruments - net of tax	-	-	-	-	162,991	-	-	-	162,991
Remeasurement loss on defined benefit obligations - net of tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(51,997)	(51,997)
Movement in surplus on revaluation of property and equipment - net of tax	-	-	-	-	-	411,137	-	-	411,137
Movement in surplus on revaluation of non-banking assets - net of tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,624	-	13,624
	-	-	(19,253)	-	1,082,166	411,137	13,624	(51,997)	1,435,677
Transfer to statutory reserve	-	-	-	569,693	-	-	-	(569,693)	-
Transfer from surplus on revaluation of assets to unappropriated profit - net of tax	-	-	-	-	-	(17,754)	(889)	18,643	-
Gain on disposal of equity investments at FVOCI transferred to unappropriated profit	-	-	-	-	(4,729)	-	-	4,729	-
<b>Balance as at December 31, 2024</b>	20,506,625	2,689,217	657,775	3,766,691	1,413,539	1,453,706	510,615	12,708,466	43,706,634
Impact of adoption of IFRS 9 - net of tax (note 4.1.1)	-	-	-	-	13,116	-	-	-	13,116
<b>Balance as at January 01, 2025 after adoption of IFRS 9</b>	20,506,625	2,689,217	657,775	3,766,691	1,426,655	1,453,706	510,615	12,708,466	43,719,750
<b>Profit after taxation</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,795,570	2,795,570
<b>Other comprehensive income / (loss) - net of tax</b>									
Effect of translation of net investment in foreign branch	-	-	7,982	-	-	-	-	-	7,982
Movement in surplus / (deficit) on revaluation of investments in debt instruments - net of tax	-	-	-	-	256,126	-	-	-	256,126
Movement in surplus/(deficit) on revaluation of investment in equity instruments - net of tax	-	-	-	-	1,613	-	-	-	1,613
Remeasurement gain on defined benefit obligations - net of tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,671	29,671
Movement in surplus on revaluation of property and equipment - net of tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Movement in surplus on revaluation of non-banking assets - net of tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	(150,004)	-	(150,004)
	-	-	7,982	-	257,739	-	(150,004)	29,671	145,388
Transfer to statutory reserve	-	-	-	559,114	-	-	-	(559,114)	-
Transfer from surplus on revaluation of assets to unappropriated profit - net of tax	-	-	-	-	-	(36,588)	(16,010)	52,598	-
Gain on disposal of equity investments at FVOCI transferred to unappropriated profit	-	-	-	-	(370,071)	-	-	370,071	-
<b>Balance as at December 31, 2025</b>	<u>20,506,625</u>	<u>2,689,217</u>	<u>665,757</u>	<u>4,325,805</u>	<u>1,314,323</u>	<u>1,417,118</u>	<u>344,601</u>	<u>15,397,262</u>	<u>46,660,708</u>

The annexed notes 1 to 49 and annexures I and II form an integral part of these unconsolidated financial statements.

\_\_\_\_\_  
President and  
Chief Executive Officer

\_\_\_\_\_  
Chief Financial Officer

\_\_\_\_\_  
Director

\_\_\_\_\_  
Director

\_\_\_\_\_  
Director



# Unconsolidated Cash Flow Statement

For the year ended December 31, 2025

2025	2024		Note	2025	2024
----- USD in '000 -----				----- Rupees in '000 -----	
<b>22,099</b>	22,726	<b>CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		<b>6,190,563</b>	6,366,077
<b>(8,717)</b>	(8,246)	Profit before taxation		<b>(2,441,761)</b>	(2,309,821)
<b>13,382</b>	14,480	Less: Dividend income		<b>3,748,802</b>	4,056,256
<b>(98,474)</b>	(97,638)	<b>Adjustments:</b>		<b>(27,584,953)</b>	(27,350,585)
<b>5,227</b>	4,615	Net mark-up / interest income		<b>1,464,324</b>	1,292,671
<b>143</b>	127	Depreciation on property and equipment	30	<b>40,148</b>	35,612
<b>5,679</b>	4,797	Depreciation on non-banking assets	30	<b>1,590,929</b>	1,343,769
<b>1,812</b>	1,298	Depreciation on right-of-use assets	30	<b>507,610</b>	363,634
<b>13,058</b>	16,789	Amortisation	30	<b>3,657,974</b>	4,703,110
<b>(68)</b>	(64)	Credit loss allowance and write offs - net		<b>(18,973)</b>	(17,815)
<b>(91)</b>	-	Gain on sale of property and equipment - net	29	<b>(25,515)</b>	-
<b>(88)</b>	(15)	Gain on sale of non-banking asset - net	29	<b>(24,714)</b>	(4,322)
<b>1,556</b>	1,414	Gain on termination of leases - net	29	<b>435,839</b>	396,228
<b>666</b>	964	Finance charges on leased assets	26	<b>186,546</b>	270,154
<b>(1)</b>	1,565	Charge for defined benefit plan		<b>(165)</b>	438,437
<b>442</b>	455	Unrealised (gain) / loss on revaluation of investments measured at FVPL - net	28	<b>123,811</b>	127,322
<b>(70,139)</b>	(65,693)	Provision for workers' welfare fund	31	<b>(19,647,139)</b>	(18,401,785)
<b>(56,757)</b>	(51,213)			<b>(15,898,337)</b>	(14,345,529)
<b>(63,698)</b>	(7,140)	<b>(Increase) / decrease in operating assets</b>		<b>(17,843,182)</b>	(2,000,000)
<b>16,344</b>	(38,574)	Lendings to financial institutions		<b>4,578,424</b>	(10,805,449)
<b>(97,511)</b>	(75,632)	Securities measured at FVPL		<b>(27,315,000)</b>	(21,186,344)
<b>(3,653)</b>	(53,648)	Advances		<b>(1,023,188)</b>	(15,028,178)
<b>(148,518)</b>	(174,994)	Other assets (excluding advance taxation and mark-up receivable)		<b>(41,602,946)</b>	(49,019,971)
<b>(1,023)</b>	8,772	<b>Increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities</b>		<b>(286,474)</b>	2,457,120
<b>(10,431)</b>	10,359	Bills payable		<b>(2,921,919)</b>	2,901,710
<b>65,570</b>	138,695	Borrowings from financial institutions		<b>18,367,675</b>	38,851,598
<b>16,396</b>	2,615	Deposits		<b>4,592,824</b>	732,465
<b>70,512</b>	160,441	Other liabilities (excluding current taxation and mark-up payable)		<b>19,752,106</b>	44,942,893
<b>(134,763)</b>	(65,766)			<b>(37,749,177)</b>	(18,422,607)
<b>262,961</b>	418,491	Mark-up / return / interest received		<b>73,661,538</b>	117,228,977
<b>(170,754)</b>	(290,871)	Mark-up / return / interest paid		<b>(47,832,250)</b>	(81,479,714)
<b>(22,308)</b>	(22,836)	Income tax paid		<b>(6,248,959)</b>	(6,397,019)
<b>(64,864)</b>	39,018	<b>Net cash flow (used in) / generated from operating activities</b>		<b>(18,168,848)</b>	10,929,637
<b>313,273</b>	(68,704)	<b>CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		<b>87,754,896</b>	(19,245,629)
<b>(239,900)</b>	60,165	Net investments in amortised cost securities		<b>(67,201,619)</b>	16,853,470
<b>8,717</b>	8,246	Net investments in securities classified as FVOCI		<b>2,441,761</b>	2,309,821
<b>(7,706)</b>	(17,263)	Dividend received		<b>(2,158,579)</b>	(4,835,843)
<b>28</b>	(69)	Acquisition property and equipment		<b>7,982</b>	(19,253)
<b>144</b>	355	Effect of translation of net investment in foreign branch		<b>40,443</b>	99,467
<b>562</b>	-	Proceeds from sale of property and equipment		<b>157,500</b>	-
<b>(5,957)</b>	(7,870)	Proceeds from sale of non-banking assets		<b>(1,668,600)</b>	(2,204,617)
<b>69,161</b>	(25,140)	Acquisition of intangible assets		<b>19,373,784</b>	(7,042,584)
		<b>Net cash flow generated from / (used in) investing activities</b>			
<b>(7)</b>	(7)	<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>		<b>(1,933)</b>	(1,934)
<b>(7,304)</b>	(5,915)	Payments of subordinated debt		<b>(2,046,153)</b>	(1,656,950)
<b>(7,311)</b>	(5,922)	Payments of lease obligations against right-of-use assets		<b>(2,048,086)</b>	(1,658,884)
<b>(3,014)</b>	7,956	<b>(Decreased) / Increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>(843,150)</b>	2,228,169
<b>165,546</b>	156,967	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		<b>46,373,151</b>	43,970,195
<b>(256)</b>	367	Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		<b>(71,870)</b>	102,917
<b>165,290</b>	157,334	<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year</b>	36	<b>46,301,281</b>	44,073,112
<b>162,276</b>	165,290			<b>45,458,131</b>	46,301,281

The annexed notes 1 to 49 and annexures I and II form an integral part of these unconsolidated financial statements.

President and  
Chief Executive Officer

Chief Financial Officer

Director

Director

Director

# Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

## 1. STATUS AND NATURE OF BUSINESS

**1.1** JS Bank Limited (the Bank / JSBL) is a banking company incorporated in Pakistan as a public limited company on March 15, 2006. The Bank is a subsidiary company of Jahangir Siddiqui and Co. Ltd. (JSCL) and its shares are listed on Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited (PSX). The Bank commenced its banking operations on December 30, 2006 and its registered office is situated at Shaheen Commercial Complex, Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed Road, Karachi.

The Bank is a scheduled bank, engaged in commercial banking and related services as described in the Banking Companies Ordinance, 1962 and is operating through 317 (2024: 314) branches / sub-branches in Pakistan and one wholesale banking branch in Bahrain (2024: 1). The Pakistan Credit Rating Agency Limited (PACRA) has maintained its long-term entity rating of the Bank to AA (Double A) and short-term rating at A1+ (A One Plus), which is the highest possible short-term rating. The ratings denote a very low expectation of credit risk and indicate very strong capacity for timely repayment of financial commitments.

**1.2** Jahangir Siddiqui Investment Bank Limited, JSIBL, (formerly Citicorp Investment Bank Limited which was acquired by JSCL on February 01, 1999), and its holding company, JSCL, entered into a Framework Agreement with American Express Bank Limited, New York (AMEX) on November 10, 2005 for acquisition of its American Express Bank Limited - Pakistan Branches, (AEBL). Consequently, a new banking company, JSBL was incorporated on March 15, 2006 and a Banking License was issued by the State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) on May 23, 2006.

A Transfer Agreement was executed on June 24, 2006 between JSIBL and JSBL for the transfer of entire business and undertaking of JSIBL to JSBL and a separate Transfer Agreement was also executed on June 24, 2006, between AMEX and JSBL for the transfer of AEBL's commercial banking business in Pakistan with all assets and liabilities (other than certain excluded assets and liabilities) (AEBL business). The shareholders of JSIBL and JSBL, in their respective extra-ordinary general meetings held on July 31, 2006, approved a Scheme of Amalgamation (the Scheme) under Section 48 of the Banking Companies Ordinance, 1962. The Scheme was initially approved by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP) vide its letter No. SC/NBFC(J)-R/JSIBL/2006/517 dated September 28, 2006. Subsequently, the Scheme was sanctioned by the SBP vide its order dated December 02, 2006 and, in accordance therewith, the effective date of amalgamation was fixed at December 30, 2006.

**1.3** The Bank is the holding company of BankIslami Pakistan Limited (BIPL), JS Global Capital Limited (JSGCL) and JS Investments Limited (JSIL).

**1.4** The shareholders of the Bank in their meeting held on March 30, 2022 approved to acquire, as per the requirements of section 199 of the Companies Act, 2017, 86,316,954 ordinary shares of BIPL, constituting 7.79% of the paid-up capital of BIPL, from Emirates NBD Bank PJSC at a price of up to Rs. 13.24 per share making the aggregate consideration up to Rs. 1,142 million.

During the year 2023, pursuant to the approvals of the shareholders of the Bank at their General Meetings held on March 29, 2023 and May 19, 2023 and after obtaining all the requisite corporate and regulatory approvals and compliance with all the applicable laws and regulations, the Bank had acquired:

- 42.45%, i.e., on August 18, 2023, 470,603,772 ordinary voting shares and control of BIPL, from sponsors and other shareholders of BIPL (including but not limited to, Jahangir Siddiqui and Co. Ltd., the holding company of the Bank) through agreements against the issuance of 532,629,349 new shares of the Bank by way of other than rights and other than cash consideration, i.e., 1,1318 ordinary shares of the Bank issued as consideration for every 1 ordinary share of BIPL. Accordingly on August 18, 2023, BIPL became a subsidiary of the Bank with 50.24% shareholding.
- 24.88%, i.e., on August 25, 2023, 275,891,276 ordinary shares of BIPL by way of public offer (published in newspapers on June 28, 2023) made to all public shareholders as required under the Takeover Regulations in cash at the rate of Rs. 23.99 per share. To partly finance the public offer, the Bank, with the approval of the Board of Directors, had issued 220,568,925 ordinary shares by way of 17% Right Shares, i.e., 17 right shares for every 100 shares held, at par value of Rs. 10/- each.

Post-acquisition, the shareholding of the Bank in BIPL increased to 75.12%.



# Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

## 2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

These unconsolidated financial statements have been prepared in conformity with the format of financial statements prescribed by the State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) vide BPRD Circular No. 02, dated February 09, 2023 with further addition made vide BPRD Circular Letter No. 13 of 2024, dated July 01, 2024 and accounting and financial reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan.

These unconsolidated financial statements are separate financial statements of the Bank in which the investments in subsidiaries and associates are stated at cost and are accounted for on the basis of direct equity interest rather than on the basis of reported results. The consolidated financial statements of the Bank are being issued separately.

These unconsolidated financial statements have been presented in Pakistan Rupees (PKR), which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Bank operates and functional currency of the Bank. The amounts are rounded to the nearest thousand except as stated otherwise.

The US Dollar amounts shown on the statement of financial position, profit and loss account, statement of comprehensive income and cash flow statement are stated as additional information solely for the convenience of readers and have not been subject to audit by the external auditors. For the purpose of conversion to US Dollars, the rate of Rs. 280.12 to 1 US Dollar has been used for 2025 and 2024 as it was the prevalent rate as on December 31, 2025.

The Bank believes that there is no significant doubt on the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. Therefore, the unconsolidated financial statements continue to be prepared on the going concern basis.

### 2.1 Statement of compliance

These unconsolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan. These comprise of:

- IFRS Accounting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) as are notified under the Companies Act, 2017;
- Provisions of, directives and notifications issued under the Banking Companies Ordinance, 1962 and the Companies Act, 2017; and
- Directives issued by the State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) and the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP).

Whenever the requirements of the Banking Companies Ordinance, 1962, the Companies Act, 2017, or the directives issued by the SBP and the SECP differ with the requirements of IFRS, the requirements of the Banking Companies Ordinance, 1962, the Companies Act, 2017 and the said directives shall prevail.

The SBP has deferred the applicability of International Accounting Standard (IAS) 40, 'Investment Property' for banking companies vide BSD Circular Letter No. 10 dated August 26, 2002 till further instructions. Further, the SECP has deferred the applicability of International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) 7, 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures' on banks vide its notification S.R.O 411(I)/2008 dated April 28, 2008. Accordingly, the requirements of these standards have not been considered in the preparation of these unconsolidated financial statements.

International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) 10, 'Consolidated Financial Statements' was made applicable from the period beginning on or after January 01, 2015 vide S.R.O 633(I)/2014 dated July 10, 2014 by SECP. However, SECP has directed through S.R.O56(I)/2016 dated January 28, 2016, that the requirement of consolidation under section 228 of the Companies Act, 2017 and IFRS 10 is not applicable in case of investment by companies in mutual funds established under trust structure.

# Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

The Bank has received deferment of recording income and expense at EIR via letter from SBP till December 31, 2025. Consequently, these deferred requirements of IFRS 9 have not been considered in the preparation of these annual unconsolidated financial statements. Nevertheless, the Bank has performed a preliminary assessment of the potential impact of adoption of these deferred requirement based on its unconsolidated statement of financial position as at December 31, 2025. The impact of changes in accounting policy on adoption of EIR is disclosed in note 4.1.1 to these unconsolidated financial statements.

## 2.2 Standards, interpretations of and amendments to approved accounting standards that are effective in the current year

There are certain interpretations and amendments that are mandatory for the Bank's accounting periods beginning on or after January 01, 2025 but are considered not to be relevant or do not have any significant effect on the Bank's operations and therefore not detailed in these unconsolidated financial statements.

## 2.3 Standards, interpretations of and amendments to approved accounting standards that are not yet effective

<b>Standards, interpretations and Amendments</b>	<b>Effective date (annual periods beginning on or after)</b>
Amendments to Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments - Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	January 01, 2026
Annual improvement to IFRS Accounting Standards - Volume 11	January 01, 2026
IFRS S1 - General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability - related Financial Information	January 01, 2026
IFRS S2 - Climate - related disclosure	January 01, 2026
IFRS 18 - Presentation and disclosure in financial statements	January 01, 2027
<b>Standard</b>	<b>IASB effective date (accounting periods beginning on or after)</b>
IFRS 1 – First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards	January 01, 2004

The above standards are either not applicable to the Bank or are not expected to have any material impact on the Bank's financial statements. However, SECP vide S.R.O 742 (I)/2025 (dated 16 April 2025) notified that International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS 7 - 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures' shall be followed by Banks, for the purpose of financial statements, from the annual reporting periods beginning on or after 01 January 2026 (earlier application is permitted).

## 2.4 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of these unconsolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and income and expenses. It also requires management to exercise judgment in the application of its accounting policies. The estimates and assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. These estimates and assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis.

- i) valuation and impairment of financial instruments (notes 4.2.1.11, 8, 9, 41 and 46.1.9).
- ii) Classification of investment in associates (note 4.5).
- iii) valuation and depreciation of property and equipment (notes 4.8 and 10).

# Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

- iv) determination of lease term and the discount rate for recognition of lease liabilities and depreciation on related right-of-use assets (notes 4.9, 11 and 17).
- v) valuation and amortisation of intangible assets including impairment of goodwill (note 4.1, 4.22 and 12).
- vi) valuation of non-banking assets acquired in satisfaction of claims (notes 4.11 and 13.2).
- vii) defined benefit plans (notes 4.16.2 and 38).
- viii) taxation (notes 4.14, 19 and 34).
- ix) fair value of derivatives (notes 4.6 and 24).

Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

### 3. BASIS OF MEASUREMENT

These unconsolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except for:

- Certain classes of property and equipment and non-banking assets acquired in satisfaction of claims which are stated at revalued amounts less accumulated depreciation.
- Investments classified under Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVPL) and Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI) and derivative financial instruments, which are measured at fair value.
- Certain concessional rate advances and related borrowing (Staff Loans and Financing / Borrowing under SBP TERF Schemes).
- Net obligations in respect of defined benefit schemes which are carried at their present values.

### 4. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

The material accounting policies applied in the preparation of these unconsolidated financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, except as disclosed in note 4.1 below.

#### 4.1 Changes in Accounting Policies

##### 4.1.1 Impact of IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments

The Bank has adopted IFRS 9 Financial Instruments with effect from January 1, 2024, applying the modified retrospective approach as permitted under the accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan. However, as per SBP vide BPRD Circular Letter No. 16 of 2024 has allowed banks to continue measuring unquoted equity securities at the lower of cost or break-up value up to December 31, 2024. Therefore, Banks were required to measure unquoted equity securities at fair value, as required under the IFRS 9 application instructions, with effect from January 1, 2025.

The Bank has recognised the cumulative effect of initial application directly in opening retained earnings at the transition date which are as follows:

Description	Balance as at December 31, 2024 (Audited)	Impact of Adoption of IFRS 09	Balances as of January 01, 2025	Remeasurement during the year	Balance as at December 31, 2025
Equity securities - FVOCI	16,965	27,325	44,290	11,496	55,786
Related deferred tax	-	14,209	14,209	5,978	20,187
Related surplus on revaluation on investment	-	13,116	13,116	5,518	18,634

# Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

## 4.1.2 Mark-up / return earned and Mark-up / return expensed

Mark-up / return earned and Mark-up / return expensed are recognised in unconsolidated statement of profit or loss account under the effective yield method (EIR). The 'effective yield rate' is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to:

- the gross carrying amount of the financial asset; or
- the amortised cost of the financial liability.

When calculating the EIR for financial instruments other than purchased or originated credit-impaired assets, the Bank estimates future cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument, but not ECL. For purchased or originated credit impaired financial assets, a credit-adjusted EIR is calculated using estimated future cash flows including ECL.

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

The Bank is in the process of determining the impact of EIR method on its financial instruments and consequently, no quantitative disclosures were presented in these unconsolidated financial statements.

## 4.2 Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

### 4.2.1 Classification and measurement

Classification and measurement of financial assets depends on how these are managed based on business model and their contractual cash flow characteristics. Financial assets that do not meet the Solely Payment of Principal and Interest (SPPI) criteria are required to be measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL) regardless of the business model in which they are held.

#### 4.2.1.1 Recognition and initial measurement

Debt securities issued are initially recorded when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Bank becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at FVPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. The fair value of a financial asset on initial recognition is generally its transaction price. If the Bank determines that the fair value on initial recognition differs from the transaction price, the financial instrument is initially measured at fair value. Where fair value is evidenced by a quoted price in an active market or based solely on observable market data, the difference is recognized immediately in the unconsolidated statement of profit and loss account. Where fair value is not based solely on observable market data, the difference is deferred and recognized in unconsolidated statement of profit and loss account over the life of the instrument, or when the valuation becomes supported by observable market data, or upon derecognition. Advances other than staff loans and Temporary Economic Refinance Facility (TERF) and advances pertaining to overseas operations are initially measured at transaction price i.e., the amount of loan disbursed at disbursement date.

Staff loans, Temporary Economic Refinance Facility (TERF) loans and advances pertaining to overseas operations are recognized at fair value at the time of disbursement. The fair value is determined by discounting the expected future cash flows using the prevailing market rates for instruments. For staff loans, the difference between the disbursed amount and the fair value at initial recognition is recorded as a prepayment.



# Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

## 4.2.1.2 Classification

### (a) Financial Assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset other than advances except for staff loans and Temporary Economic Refinance Facility (TERF) and advances pertaining to overseas operations is classified as measured at amortised cost, FVOCI or FVPL.

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

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are SPPI.

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

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cashflows and selling financial assets; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are SPPI.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held-for-trading, the Bank may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value in OCI. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Bank changes its business models for managing financial assets, in which cases all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following changes in the business model.

Advances are carried at cost, net of expected credit loss allowances, excluding staff loans, Temporary Economic Refinance Facility (TERF) and advances pertaining to overseas operations, which are measured at amortized cost.

### (b) Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are either classified as fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), when they are held-for-trading purposes, or at amortised cost. Financial liabilities classified at FVPL are measured at fair value and all the fair value changes are recognised in the unconsolidated statement of profit and loss account. Financial liabilities classified at amortised cost are initially recorded at their fair value and subsequently measured using the effective interest rate method. Mark-up expense and foreign exchange gain and losses are recognised in the unconsolidated statement of profit and loss account. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in the unconsolidated statement of profit and loss account.

Derivatives embedded in contracts where the host is a financial asset in scope of the standard are never bifurcated. Instead, the whole hybrid instrument is assessed for classification.

## 4.2.1.3 Business model assessment

A financial asset is classified as either held-to-collect, held-to-collect and sale and others based on Business Model Assessment. The Bank makes an assessment of the objective of a business model in which an asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed, and information is provided to management. The assessment requires judgement based on facts and circumstances on the date of assessment. The information considered mainly includes:

# Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. In particular, whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual mark-up revenue, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of the liabilities that are funding those assets or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Bank's management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and its strategy for how those risks are managed;
- how managers of the business are compensated (e.g., whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected); and
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and its expectations about future sales activity. However, information about sales activity is not considered in isolation, but as part of an overall assessment of how the Bank's stated objective for managing the financial assets is achieved and how cash flows are realised.

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

Transfer of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales for this purpose, consistent with the Bank's continuing recognition of the financial assets.

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

#### 4.2.1.4 Assessment of whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)

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

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

- contingent events that would change the amount and timing of cash flows;
- leverage features;
- prepayment and extension terms;
- terms that limit the Bank's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse loans); and
- features that modify consideration of the time value of money (e.g. periodical reset of interest rates).

A prepayment feature is consistent with the SPPI criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid amounts of principal and mark-up on the principal amount outstanding, which may include reasonable additional compensation for early termination of the contract. Additionally, for a financial asset acquired at a discount or premium to its contractual par-amount, a feature that permits or requires prepayment at an amount that substantially represents the contractual par amount plus accrued (but unpaid) contractual interest (which may also include reasonable additional compensation for early termination) is treated as consistent with this criterion if the fair value of the prepayment feature is insignificant at initial recognition.

# Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

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The Bank holds a portfolio of long-term fixed-rate loan for which the Bank has the option to propose to revise the interest rate at periodic reset dates. These reset rights are limited to the market rate at the time of revision. The borrowers have an option to either accept the revised rate or redeem the financing at par without penalty. The Bank has determined that the contractual cash flows of these loan are SPPI because the option varies the interest rate in a way that is in consideration for the time value of money, credit risk, other basic financing risks and costs associated with the principal amount outstanding.

## 4.2.1.5 Subsequent measurement

The following accounting policies apply to the subsequent measurement of financial assets:

<b>Financial assets at FVPL</b>	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any mark-up or dividend income, are recognised in unconsolidated statement of profit and loss account.
<b>Financial assets at amortised cost</b>	These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method in case of investments, lendings to financial institutions, cash and balances with treasury banks, balances with other banks, Temporary Economic Refinance Facility (TERF), staff loans, and advances pertaining to overseas operations and other financial assets. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Mark-up, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in unconsolidated statement of profit and loss account.
<b>Debt investments at FVOCI</b>	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value and are assessed for impairment under the ECL model. Mark-up income is calculated using the effective interest method and includes amortisation of premiums and accretion of discount, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in the unconsolidated statement of profit and loss account. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to the unconsolidated statement of profit and loss account.
<b>Equity investments at FVOCI</b>	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in unconsolidated statement of profit and loss account unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment, in which case they are adjusted from the carrying value of investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are never reclassified to unconsolidated statement of profit and loss account.
<b>Advances at cost</b>	Advances are carried at cost, net of expected credit loss allowances, excluding staff loans, Temporary Economic Refinance Facility (TERF) and advances pertaining to overseas operations, which are measured at amortised cost, net of expected credit loss allowances.

## 4.2.1.6 Amortised cost and gross carrying amount

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

# Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

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

## 4.2.1.7 Calculation of mark-up income and expense

Income from performing advances of the domestic operations is recognised on accrual basis as per the terms of the contract. However, where debt securities, classified as investments in the financial statements, are purchased at premium or discount, such premium / discount including the transaction cost is amortized through the unconsolidated statement of profit and loss account over the remaining maturity of the debt security using the effective interest rate method. The interest income on staff loans and Temporary Economic Refinance Facility (TERF) and advances pertaining to overseas operations is recognized in line with the EIR, while any expected credit losses are assessed and accounted for in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 9. Income from advances except for staff loans and TERF are recognized in unconsolidated statement of profit and loss account using contractual rate. Similarly, under the local regulatory requirement, income recoverable on classified domestic advances and investments (debt securities), is recognized on a receipt basis.

Income on rescheduled / restructured advances and investments is recognized as permitted by SBP regulations.

In case of overseas operations, income on the financial assets is recognised under the effective interest method or as prescribed by the regulatory authorities of the countries in which the Bank operates.

Income / mark-up accrued on financial assets are classified under 'Other Assets' and mark-up / interest payable on financial liabilities are classified under 'Other Liabilities', where applicable, in accordance with the format prescribed by SBP.

## 4.2.1.8 Derecognition

The Bank derecognises a financial asset when:

- the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire; or
- it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which either:
  - (a) substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred; or
  - (b) the Bank neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between:

- the carrying amount of the asset (or the carrying amount allocated to the portion of the asset derecognized); and
- the consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) and any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in OCI shall be recognised in unconsolidated statement of profit and loss account.

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

The Bank enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its unconsolidated statement of financial position but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets or a portion of them. In such cases, the transferred assets are not derecognised. Examples of such transactions are securities lending and sale-and-repurchase transactions.



# Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

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

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

The Bank derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expired. The Bank also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value.

## 4.2.1.9 Modification

### Financial Assets

The Bank sometimes renegotiates or otherwise modifies the contractual cash flows of loans to its customers. If the cash flows are substantially different, then the contractual rights to cash flows from the original financial asset are deemed to have expired. In this case, the original financial asset is derecognised and a new financial asset is recognised at fair value plus any eligible transaction costs. Any fees received as part of the modification are accounted for as follows:

- fees that are considered in determining the fair value of the new asset and fees that represent reimbursement of eligible transaction costs are included in the initial measurement of the asset; and
- other fees are included in unconsolidated statement of profit and loss account as part of the gain or loss on derecognition.

If cash flows are modified when the borrower is in financial difficulties, then the objective of the modification is usually to maximise recovery of the original contractual terms rather than to originate a new asset with substantially different terms. If the bank plans to modify a financial asset in a way that would result in forgiveness of cash flows, then it first considers whether a portion of the asset should be written off before the modification takes place. This approach impacts the result of the quantitative evaluation and means that the derecognition criteria are not usually met in such cases.

Where derecognition of financial assets is appropriate, the newly recognised residual loans are assessed to determine whether the assets should be classified as purchased or originated credit-impaired assets (POCI).

If the modification of a financial asset measured at amortised cost or FVOCI does not result in derecognition of the financial asset, then the bank first recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset using the original effective interest rate of the asset and recognise the resulting adjustment as a modification gain or loss in unconsolidated statement of profit and loss account. Any costs or fees incurred, and fees received as part of the modification adjust the gross carrying amount of the modified financial asset and are amortised over the remaining term of the modified financial asset.

If such a modification is carried out because of financial difficulties of the borrower then the gain or loss is presented together with impairment losses. In other cases, it is presented as mark-up income calculated using the effective interest rate method.

# Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

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## 4.2.1.10 Reclassification

Financial liabilities are not reclassified subsequent to initial recognition. Reclassifications of financial assets are made when, and only when, the business model for those assets changes. Such changes are expected to be infrequent and arise as a result of significant external or internal changes such as the termination of a line of business or the purchase of a subsidiary whose business model is to realise the value of pre-existing held for trading financial assets through a hold to collect model.

Financial assets are reclassified at their fair value on the date of reclassification and previously recognised gains and losses are not restated. Moreover, reclassifications of financial assets between financial assets held at amortised cost and financial assets held at FVOCI do not affect effective interest rate or expected credit loss computations.

### Reclassified from fair value through other comprehensive income

Where debt securities held at FVOCI are reclassified to financial assets held at FVPL, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in comprehensive income is transferred to the unconsolidated statement of profit and loss account.

For debt securities held at FVOCI that are reclassified to financial assets held at amortised cost, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in comprehensive income is adjusted against the fair value of the financial asset such that the financial asset is recorded at a value as if it had always been held at amortised cost. In addition, the related cumulative expected credit losses held within comprehensive income are reversed against the gross carrying value of the reclassified assets at the date of reclassification.

## 4.2.1.11 Impairment

The impairment requirements apply to financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVOCI (other than equity instruments), lease receivables, and certain loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts. At initial recognition, an impairment allowance (or provision in the case of commitments and guarantees) is required for expected credit losses (ECL) resulting from default events that are possible within the next 12 months (12-month ECL). In the event of a significant increase in credit risk, a provision is required for ECL resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of the financial instrument (lifetime ECL).

### (a) Measurement of ECL

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

- financial assets that are not credit-impaired at the reporting date: as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Bank expects to receive);
- financial assets that are credit-impaired at the reporting date: as the difference between the gross carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows;
- undrawn loan commitments: as the present value of the difference between the contractual cash flows that are due to the Bank if the commitment is drawn down and the cash flows that the Bank expects to receive; and
- financial guarantee contracts: the expected payments to reimburse the holder less any amounts that the Bank expects to recover.

### (b) Restructured financial assets

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

# Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

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

Financial assets where 12-month ECL is recognised are in 'Stage 1'; financial assets that are considered to have experienced a significant increase in credit risk are in 'Stage 2'; and financial assets for which there is objective evidence of impairment, so are considered to be in default or otherwise credit impaired, are in 'Stage 3'.

## (c) Non-Performing financial assets

At each reporting date, the Bank assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost and debt financial assets carried at FVOCI, and finance lease receivables are credit-impaired (referred to as 'Stage 3 financial assets'). A financial asset is 'non-performing' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

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

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or past due event;
- the restructuring of a loan by the Bank on terms that the Bank would not consider otherwise;
- it is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or

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

Under the IFRS 9 Application instructions, the Bank is not required to compute ECL on Government Securities and on Government guaranteed credit exposure in local currency. The Bank is required to calculate ECL on its non-performing financial assets as higher of provision under Prudential Regulations (PR) and ECL under IFRS 9. Further, the Banks are advised to recognize income on impaired assets (loans classified under PRs i.e., OAEM and Stage 3 loans) on a receipt basis in accordance with the requirements of Prudential Regulations issued by SBP.

The Bank calculates the ECL against corporate, commercial and SME loan portfolios as higher of PR and ECL under IFRS 9 at borrower level, whereas against the retail borrowers the Bank will calculate ECL at higher of PR and ECL under IFRS 9 at segment basis as instructed under Annexure-A of BPRD Circular No. 16 dated July 29, 2024.

The Bank performs ECL assessment considering the following key elements:

### (a) Probability of default (PD)

The probability that a counterparty will default over the next 12 months from the reporting date (12 month ECL, Stage1) or over the lifetime of the product (lifetime ECL, Stage 2). PD is estimated using internal rating classes and are based on the Bank's internal risk rating. The bank has used Transition Matrix approach for estimation of PD for each internal rating. PD are then adjusted with forward looking information for calculation of ECL.

# Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

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## (b) Exposure at default (EAD)

The expected balance sheet exposure at the time of default, incorporating expectations on drawdowns, amortisation, pre-payments and forward-looking information where relevant. The Bank estimates EAD for financial assets carried at an amortised cost equal to principal plus accrued interest. Each repayment date is assumed to be default point in the model and the ECL is calculated on EAD at each reporting date and discounted at the effective interest rate. Further, cash and cash equivalent collaterals the Bank holds against the facilities are adjusted from the LGD.

## (c) Loss given default (LGD)

An estimate of the loss incurred on a facility upon default by a customer. LGD is calculated as the difference between contractual cash flows due and those that the Bank expects to receive, including from the liquidation of any form of collateral. It is expressed as a percentage of the exposure outstanding on the date of classification of an obligor.

## Presentation of allowance for Expected Credit Loss in the Unconsolidated Statement of Financial Position

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

- Financial assets measured at amortized cost: as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the assets.
- For advances measured at cost: as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the advances.
- Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts: as a provision in other liabilities.
- where a financial instrument includes both a drawn and an undrawn component, and the Bank does not identify the ECL on the loan commitment component separately from those on the drawn component and instead presents a combined loss allowance for both components. The combined amount is presented as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the drawn component. Any excess of the loss allowance over the gross amount of the drawn component is presented as a provision; and
- debt instruments measured at FVOCI: no loss allowance is recognized in the unconsolidated statement of financial position because the carrying amount of these assets is their fair value. However, the loss allowance is recognized in unconsolidated statement of profit and loss account and presented in OCI without reducing the carrying amount of the asset.

### 4.2.1.12 Significant increase in credit risk (SICR)

A SICR is assessed in the context of an increase in the risk of a default occurring over the life of the financial instrument when compared to that expected at the time of initial recognition. It is not assessed in the context of an increase in the ECL. The Bank used several qualitative and quantitative measures in assessing SICR. Quantitative measures relate to deterioration of Obligor Risk Ratings (ORR) or where principal and / or interest payments are 60 days or more past due. Qualitative factors include unavailability of financial information and pending litigations.

As required by the Application Instructions, financial assets may be reclassified out of Stage 3 if they meet the requirements of PR issued by SBP. Financial assets in Stage 2 may be reclassified to Stage 1 if the conditions that led to a SICR no longer apply. However, a minimum period of 6 months from initial downgrade is required before any facility is moved back to Stage 1 from Stage 2. For a facility to move back from Stage 3 to Stage 2, it should meet the criteria defined under the respective Prudential Regulations for de-classification of account / facility. An exposure cannot be upgraded from Stage 3 to Stage 1 directly and should be upgraded to Stage 2 initially.



# Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

IFRS 9 includes a rebuttable presumption that a default does not occur later than 90 days past due and it also presumes that there is SICR if credit exposure is more than 30 days past due. In order to bring consistency, SBP has allowed the backstop to the rebuttable presumption of days past due of credit portfolio against a specific credit facility and its stage allocation under IFRS 9 as mentioned in Annexure-C of BPRD Circular No. 03 dated July 05, 2022. However, banks are free to choose more stringent days past due criteria. The Bank aligns its policy with Annexure-C of BPRD Circular No. 3 of 2022; hence, SICR is considered if credit exposure exceeds 60 days past due.

#### 4.2.1.13 Write-offs

Financial assets are written off (either partially or in full) when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. This is generally the case when the Bank determines that the borrower does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. This assessment is carried out at the individual asset level.

Recoveries of amounts previously written off are included in 'impairment losses on financial instruments' in the unconsolidated statement of profit and loss account and OCI.

Financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Bank's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

#### 4.2.1.14 Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the unconsolidated statement of financial position when, and only when, the Bank currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

#### 4.2.1.15 Undrawn loan commitments and guarantees

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

Financial guarantees issued or commitments to provide a loan at a below-market profit rate are initially measured at fair value. Subsequently, they are measured at the higher of the loss allowance determined in accordance with IFRS 9 and the amount initially recognised less, when appropriate, the cumulative amount of income recognised in accordance with the principles of IFRS 15.

When estimating lifetime ECL for undrawn loan commitments, the Bank estimates the expected portion of the loan commitment that will be drawn down over its expected life. The ECL is then based on the present value of the expected cash flows if the loans are drawn down, based on a probability-weighting of the three scenarios.

#### 4.2.1.16 Governance, ownership and responsibilities

The Bank has adopted a governance framework requiring the Risk, Finance, Operations, Internal Audit and IT functions to effectively work together to ensure input from all business lines. IFRS 9 requires robust credit risk models that can predict Probability of Default (PD), Loss Given Default (LGD) and Exposure at Default (EAD).

The Bank's Credit Division performs credit risk assessment, monitors Significant Increase in Credit Risk of the borrowers, reviews Credit Ratings and obligor attributes.

# Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

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The IT Division extracts the data required for ECL calculations. IT Division also provide support for system development and upgrades.

The Bank's Finance and Risk Management Divisions take ownership of ECL models and methodologies used in calculation of ECL. They assess the financial impact, meet the financial reporting requirements and present quarterly results to Board of Directors (BOD) / its Board Sub Committees.

The Risk Management Division also calculates impact of ECL on bank's capital adequacy, leverage ratio and Liquidity requirements.

The Bank's Internal Audit function carries out periodic review of IFRS 9 methodology and impacts calculated by the Management.

## 4.3 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents represent cash and balances with treasury banks and balances with other banks net of any overdrawn nostro accounts.

## 4.4 Lendings to / borrowings from financial institutions

The Bank enters into transactions of lendings to / borrowings from financial institutions at contracted rates for a specified period of time. These are recorded as under:

### (a) Sale under repurchase obligation

Securities sold with a simultaneous commitment to repurchase at a specified future date (repos) continue to be recognised in the unconsolidated statement of financial position and are measured in accordance with accounting policies for investments. Amounts received under these agreements are recorded as repurchase agreement borrowings. The difference between sale and repurchase price is amortised as expense over the term of the repo agreement. These are initially recognised at amount of funds received and subsequently reported as payable under the contractual terms.

### (b) Purchase under resale obligation

Securities purchased with a corresponding commitment to resale at a specified future date (reverse repos) are not recognised as investments in the unconsolidated statement of financial position. Amounts paid under these arrangements are included in repurchase agreement lendings. The difference between purchase and resale price is accrued as income over the term of the reverse repo agreement. These are initially recognised at amount of funds disbursed and subsequently reported as receivable under the contractual terms.

### (c) Other lendings

Other lendings include term lendings and unsecured lendings to financial institutions. These are stated net of credit loss allowance. Mark-up on such lendings is charged to unconsolidated statement of profit and loss account over the period of lending except mark-up on impaired / delinquent lendings, which are recognized on receipt basis in accordance with the requirements of the Prudential Regulations of the SBP.

### (d) Other borrowings

Other borrowings include borrowings from the SBP and unsecured call borrowings which are recorded at the proceeds received. Mark-up paid on such borrowings is charged to the unconsolidated statement of profit and loss account over the period of borrowings.



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## 4.5 Investments

### Associates

Associates are entities over which the bank has significant influence but not control. This influence is assessed based on the bank's potential voting rights that are currently exercisable in the entity that allow the bank to participate in but not control decision-making. Investment in associates are carried at cost, less any accumulated impairment losses.

### Subsidiaries

Subsidiary is an entity over which the Bank has control. Investments in subsidiary is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any. The carrying amount of investments in subsidiaries is reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists the investment's recoverable amount is estimated at higher of its value in use and its fair value less cost to sell. An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in unconsolidated statement of profit and loss account.

## 4.6 Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which the derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value using valuation techniques. All derivative financial instruments are carried as assets when fair value is positive and liabilities when fair value is negative. Any change in the fair value of derivative financial instruments is taken to the unconsolidated statement of profit and loss account.

## 4.7 Advances

### 4.7.1 Loan and advances

These are stated at cost less expected credit loss allowances except for staff loans, Temporary Economic Refinance Facility (TERF), and advances pertaining to overseas operations which are stated at amortized cost less credit loss allowances.

### 4.7.2 Finance lease

Leases, where the Bank transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset to the lessee are classified as finance leases. A receivable is recognised at an amount equal to the present value of the lease payments including any guaranteed residual value, if any. Net investment in finance lease is included in loans and advances to customers.

## 4.8 Property and equipment, and depreciation

### 4.8.1 Property and equipment

Property and equipment except land and buildings are shown at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Historical cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Leasehold land and buildings on leasehold land are stated at revalued amount less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, if any.

# Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

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Depreciation on property and equipment (excluding land which is not depreciated) is charged using the straight line method in accordance with the rates specified in note 10.2 to these unconsolidated financial statements after taking into account residual value. The asset's residual values and useful lives are reviewed and adjusted, if required, at each reporting date.

Land and buildings are revalued by professionally qualified valuers with sufficient regularity to ensure that the net carrying amount does not differ materially from their fair value. Valuation techniques and input used are disclosed in note 41 of these unconsolidated financial statements.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Bank and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the unconsolidated statement of profit and loss account during the period in which they are incurred.

An item of property and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset is recognised in the unconsolidated statement of profit and loss account in the year the asset is derecognised.

## 4.8.2 Surplus / deficit on revaluation of Property and Equipment

The surplus arising on revaluation is credited to other comprehensive income. However, the increase shall be recognised in unconsolidated statement of profit and loss account to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in unconsolidated statement of profit and loss account.

The deficit arising on a particular property as a result of a revaluation is recognised in unconsolidated statement of profit and loss account as an impairment. However, the decrease to be recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any credit balance existing in the revaluation surplus in respect of that asset.

Depreciation on buildings which are revalued is determined with reference to the value assigned to such assets on revaluation and depreciation charge for the year is taken to the unconsolidated statement of profit and loss account; and an amount equal to incremental depreciation for the year net of deferred taxation is transferred from "Surplus on Revaluation of Property and equipment Account" to unappropriated profit through Statement of Changes in Equity to record realization of surplus to the extent of the incremental depreciation charge for the year.

Gains or losses on disposal of assets are included in the unconsolidated statement of profit and loss account currently, except for the related surplus on revaluation of Property and equipment (net of deferred tax) which is transferred directly to equity.

## 4.8.3 Capital work-in-progress

Capital work-in-progress is stated at cost less impairment losses, if any. These are transferred to specified assets as and when assets are available for use.

## 4.9 Lease liability and right-of-use assets

The Bank enters into leasing arrangements for its office premises, branches, ATMs and warehouses. Rental contracts are typically for a fixed period and may have extension options as described below. At inception of a contract, the Bank assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease based on whether the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the lease term, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, or if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Bank's incremental borrowing rate.



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Lease payments include fixed payments less any lease incentive receivable, variable lease payments that are based on an index or a rate which are initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date, amounts expected to be payable by the Bank under residual value guarantees, the exercise price of a purchase option if the Bank is reasonably certain to exercise that option and payments of penalties for terminating the lease if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising that option. The extension and termination options are incorporated in determination of lease term only when the Bank is reasonably certain to exercise these options.

The lease liability is subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. The lease liability is also remeasured to reflect any reassessment or lease modification.

The lease liability is remeasured when the Bank reassesses the reasonable certainty of exercise of extension or termination option upon occurrence of either a significant event or a significant change in circumstance, or when there is a change in assessment of an option to purchase underlying asset, or when there is a change in amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or when there is a change in future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine those payment. The corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-to-use asset, or is recorded in unconsolidated statement of profit and loss account if the carrying amount of right-to-use asset has been reduced to zero.

On initial recognition, right-of-use assets are measured at an amount equal to initial lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to be incurred to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently measured at cost model. The right of use asset is depreciated on a straight line method over the lease term as this method most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits. The right-of-use asset is reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

## 4.10 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment, if any. Intangible assets are amortised using the straight line method in accordance with the rates specified in note 12.1 to these unconsolidated financial statements, whereby the cost of the intangible asset is amortised over its estimated useful life over which economic benefits are expected to flow to the Bank. The useful life and amortisation method are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, annually.

Intangible assets having an indefinite useful life are carried at cost less any impairment in value and are not amortised. However, these are reviewed for impairment annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

## 4.11 Non-banking assets acquired in satisfaction of claims

Non-banking assets acquired in satisfaction of claims are initially measured at settlement amount and upon revaluation, are carried at revalued amounts less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. The useful lives and depreciation method are reviewed annually and adjusted, if appropriate. As per SBP's requirement desktop valuation is carried out on annual basis and full-scope valuation after every three years by independent professionally qualified valuers to ensure that their net carrying value does not differ materially from their fair value. A surplus arising on revaluation of assets is credited to the 'surplus on revaluation of Non-banking assets acquired in satisfaction of claims' account and any deficit arising on revaluation is taken to unconsolidated statement of profit and loss account directly. Legal fees, transfer costs and direct costs of acquiring title of assets is charged to unconsolidated statement of profit and loss account and not capitalised. The policy for depreciation is stated in note 4.8.1 of these unconsolidated financial statements.

# Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

## 4.11.1 Surplus / deficit on revaluation of non banking assets

Revaluation of non-banking assets acquired in satisfaction of claims under DPS transactions is carried out under criteria given in regulations for DPS issued by the State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) vide BPRD Circular 01 dated January 01, 2016 i.e. valuation of property shall be done on individual property basis and not on portfolio basis, whereas accounting treatment of revaluation is accounted for in accordance with applicable financial reporting standards i.e. International Accounting Standard (IAS) 16 as referred in note 4.8.2.

Furthermore, revaluation surplus on such assets shall not be admissible for calculating Bank's Capital Adequacy Ratio and exposure limits under the Prudential Regulations. However, the surplus can be adjusted upon realization of sale proceeds.

## 4.12 Borrowings / deposits and their cost

Borrowings / deposits are initially recorded at the amount of proceeds received. Costs of borrowings / deposits are recognised separately as part of other liabilities and is charged to the unconsolidated statement of profit and loss account over the period on an accrual basis.

## 4.13 Subordinated debts

Subordinated debts are initially recorded at the amount of proceeds received. Mark-up accrued on subordinated debts is recognised separately as part of other liabilities and is charged to the unconsolidated statement of profit and loss account over the period on an accrual basis.

## 4.14 Taxation

### Current

The charge for current taxation is based on taxable income at the current rate of taxation after taking into account applicable tax credit, rebates and exemptions available, if any, or minimum tax on turnover, whichever is higher. The charge for current tax also includes adjustments, where considered necessary, relating to prior years arising from assessments made during the year.

### Deferred

Deferred tax is recognised using the balance sheet approach on all temporary differences arising between tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts appearing in these unconsolidated financial statements. Deferred tax liability is recognised on taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax asset is recognised for all deductible temporary differences and carry forward of unused tax losses, if any, only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefits will be realised.

Deferred tax is calculated at the rates that are expected to apply to the period wherein the differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is charged or credited to the profit and loss account.

Deferred tax, if any, on revaluation of investments is recognised as an adjustment to surplus / (deficit) arising on revaluation in accordance with the requirements of IAS-12, 'Income Taxes'.

## 4.15 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Bank has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made. Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and are adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.



# Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

Provision against identified non-funded losses is recognised when intimated and reasonable certainty exists for the Bank to settle the obligation. The loss is charged to unconsolidated statement of profit and loss account net of expected recovery.

## 4.16 Staff retirement benefits

### 4.16.1 Defined contribution plan

The Bank has established a provident fund scheme for all permanent employees effective from January 01, 2007. Equal monthly contributions are made, both by the Bank and the employees, to the fund at the rate of 7.1 percent with effect from July 01, 2015 due to change in salary structure. Contribution by the Bank is charged to unconsolidated statement of profit and loss account.

### 4.16.2 Defined benefit plan

The Bank operates an approved funded gratuity scheme covering all its eligible employees who have completed minimum qualifying period. An actuarial valuation of defined benefit scheme is conducted at the end of every year or on occurrence of any significant change. The most recent valuation in this regard was carried out as at December 31, 2025, using the projected unit credit actuarial valuation method. Under this method cost of providing for gratuity is charged to unconsolidated statement of profit and loss account so as to spread the cost over the service lives of the employees in accordance with the actuarial valuation. Past-service costs are recognised immediately in unconsolidated statement of profit and loss account and actuarial gains and losses are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income.

## 4.17 Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that economic benefits will flow to the Bank and the revenue can be reliably measured. These are recognised as follows:

- Mark-up income / interest on performing advances and returns on debt securities are recognised on accrual basis except in case of classified advances where mark-up income is recognised on receipt basis. Mark-up / return / interest on rescheduled / restructured loans and advances and investments is recognised as permitted by the regulations of SBP.
- Where debt securities are purchased at premium or discount, such premium / discount is amortised through the unconsolidated statement of profit and loss account over the remaining period of maturity.
- Financing method is used in accounting for income from lease financing. Under this method, the unearned lease income (excess of the sum of total lease rentals and estimated residual value over the cost of leased assets) is deferred and taken to income over the term of the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of return on the outstanding net investment in lease. Gains / losses on termination of lease contracts, documentation charges, front-end fees and other lease income are recognised as income when these are realised.
- The Bank earns fee and commission income from a banking service to retail and corporate customer. Fee and commission income is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Bank expects to be entitled in exchange for providing the services.
- Dividend income is recognised when the Bank's right to receive dividend is established.
- Gain / loss on sale of investments is credited / charged to unconsolidated statement of profit and loss account.

# Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

## 4.18 Dividend and appropriation to reserves

Dividend and appropriation to reserves, except for statutory reserves, are recognised in the unconsolidated financial statements in the periods in which these are approved. The revaluation surplus related to Property and equipment and non-banking assets is not available for distribution of dividend.

## 4.19 Foreign currencies

### 4.19.1 Functional and presentation currency

Items included in these unconsolidated financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Bank operates. These unconsolidated financial statements are presented in Pakistani Rupees, which is the Bank's functional and presentation currency.

### 4.19.2 Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into Pakistani rupees at the exchange rates prevailing on the transaction date. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the unconsolidated statement of profit and loss account.

Forward contracts relating to foreign currency deposits are valued at forward rates applicable to the respective maturities of the relevant foreign exchange contract. The forward cover received / paid on forward purchase / sale contracts relating to foreign currency deposits are realised / charged directly to unconsolidated statement of profit and loss account.

### 4.19.3 Foreign operations

Assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into rupees at the exchange rate prevailing at the reporting date. The results of foreign operations are translated at average rate of exchange for the year.

### 4.19.4 Translation gains and losses

Translation gains and losses arising on revaluations of net investment in foreign operations are taken to Exchange Translation Reserve in the statement of comprehensive income. These are recognised in the unconsolidated statement of profit and loss account on disposal.

### 4.19.5 Commitments

Commitments for outstanding forward foreign exchange contracts disclosed in these unconsolidated financial statements are translated at contracted rates. Contingent liabilities / commitments for letters of credit and letters of guarantee denominated in foreign currencies are expressed in rupee terms at the rates of exchange ruling on the balance sheet date.

## 4.20 Clients' assets

The Bank provides services that result in the holding of assets on behalf of its clients. Such assets are not reported in the unconsolidated financial statements, as they are not the assets of the Bank.



# Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

## 4.21 Acceptances

Acceptances comprise of undertakings by the Bank to pay bill of exchange drawn on customers. Acceptances are recognised as financial liability in the unconsolidated statement of financial position with a contractual right of reimbursement from the customer as a financial asset. Therefore, commitments in respect of acceptances have been accounted for as financial assets and financial liabilities.

## 4.22 Goodwill

Goodwill acquired in a business combination before July 01, 2009 is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the cost of the business combination over the Bank's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired. Following initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is reviewed for impairment, annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Bank's cash-generating units, or groups of cash-generating units, that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquirer are assigned to those units or groups of units.

## 4.23 Earnings per share

The Bank presents basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS). Basis EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to equity holders of the Bank by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

## 4.24 Segment reporting

A segment is a distinguishable component of the Bank that is subject to risks and rewards that are different from those of other segments. A business segment is one that is engaged either in providing certain products or services, whereas a geographical segment is one engaged in providing certain products or services within a particular economic environment.

Segment information is presented as per the Bank's functional structure and the guidance given under International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) 8. For management purposes, the Bank has been organised into six operating segments based on products and services, as follows:

### 4.24.1 Business segments

#### Retail Banking

Retail banking includes branch banking, small and medium enterprises, direct sales, private banking, product management, branch distribution network and tele sales.

#### Corporate / Commercial Banking

This includes corporate banking, commercial banking and institutional sales related loans, deposits and other transactions.

# Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

## Treasury

This segment is responsible for asset / liability management and includes all treasury related products such as fixed income money market, FX and derivatives.

## Investment, International and Institutional Banking

This segment includes international branch, financial institutions business, home remittances, cash management, employee banking, venture capital and green banking.

## Zindigi

It is a digital platform catering branchless banking customers.

## Others

This includes the head office related activities and other functions which cannot be classified in any of the above segments.

### 4.24.2 Geographical segment

The Bank operates in two geographic regions being:

- Pakistan
- Bahrain

5.	CASH AND BALANCES WITH TREASURY BANKS	Note	2025	2024
			----- Rupees in '000 -----	-----
	<b>In hand:</b>			
	Local currency		10,038,043	10,992,806
	Foreign currencies		1,350,949	1,384,081
			11,388,992	12,376,887
	<b>With State Bank of Pakistan in</b>			
	Local currency current account	5.1	21,864,209	22,942,481
	Foreign currency current account	5.2	1,274,560	2,395,530
	Foreign currency deposit accounts	5.3	3,257,492	4,965,343
			26,396,261	30,303,354
	<b>With National Bank of Pakistan in local currency current accounts</b>		2,906,667	367,397
	<b>Prize Bonds</b>		6,385	11,537
	Less: Credit loss allowance held against cash and balances with treasury banks (stage 1)		(1,004)	(1,043)
	<b>Cash and balances with treasury banks - net of credit loss allowance</b>		40,697,301	43,058,132

5.1 This represents local currency current account maintained under the Cash Reserve Requirement (CRR) of the SBP.

5.2 This represents foreign currency current account maintained with SBP under the CRR of the SBP.



# Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

5.3 This includes :

- a foreign currency deposit account maintained under the Special Cash Reserve Requirement (SCRR) of the SBP which carried mark-up at rates ranging from 2.86% to 3.35% per annum (2024: 3.53% to 4.35% per annum); and
- a foreign currency settlement account which carried mark-up at a rate of 0.00% per annum (2024: 0.00% per annum).

6. BALANCES WITH OTHER BANKS	Note	2025	2024
		----- Rupees in '000 -----	
<b>In Pakistan</b>			
In current accounts		5,188	5,690
In deposit accounts		-	73
		<b>5,188</b>	5,763
<b>Outside Pakistan</b>			
In current accounts	6.1	5,194,224	3,614,967
		<b>5,199,412</b>	3,620,730
Less: Credit loss allowance held (stage 1)		<b>(2,222)</b>	(3,437)
		<b>5,197,190</b>	3,617,293

6.1 This includes amount held in Automated Investment Plans. The Bank is entitled to earn interest from the foreign correspondent banks at agreed upon rates when the balance exceeds a specified amount which ranges between 3.09% to 4.00% per annum (2024: 3.58% to 4.08% per annum).

7. LENDINGS TO FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	Note	2025	2024
		----- Rupees in '000 -----	
Reverse repo agreements	7.2	15,944,886	2,000,000
Lending under margin trading system	7.3	3,898,296	-
Less: Credit loss allowance held against lending to financial institutions		<b>(4,388)</b>	(270)
		<b>19,838,794</b>	1,999,730

7.1 **Particulars of lendings - gross**

In local currency	19,843,182	2,000,000
In foreign currencies	-	-
	<b>19,843,182</b>	2,000,000

7.2 This represents short term lending to financial institutions against investment securities. These carry mark-up rates ranging from 11.30% to 11.41% per annum (2024: 13.90% per annum) having maturities up to January 02, 2026 (2024: January 02, 2025).

7.3 These represent financing provided under the Margin Trading System (MTS) against eligible listed securities through NCCPL at mark-up rates ranging from 12.85% to 18.85% per annum (2024: NIL), having maturities up to March 05, 2026 (2024: NIL).

# Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

## 7.4 Securities held as collateral against Lending to financial institutions

	2025			2024		
	Held by bank	Further given as collateral	Total	Held by bank	Further given as collateral	Total
	----- Rupees in '000 -----					
Market Treasury Bills	6,444,886	-	6,444,886	-	-	-
Pakistan Investment Bonds	9,500,000	-	9,500,000	-	-	-
Shares	3,898,296	-	3,898,296	-	-	-
Ijarah Sukuk	-	-	-	2,000,000	-	2,000,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,843,182</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>19,843,182</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>

## 7.5

### Lendings to Financial Institutions - Particulars of credit loss allowance

	2025		2024	
	Lending	Credit loss allowance held	Lending	Credit loss allowance held
	----- Rupees in '000 -----			
<b>Domestic</b>				
Performing	19,843,182	(4,388)	2,000,000	(270)
Under-performing	-	-	-	-
Non-performing				
Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Substandard	-	-	-	-
Doubtful	-	-	-	-
Loss	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,843,182</b>	<b>(4,388)</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>	<b>(270)</b>
	----- Rupees in '000 -----			
<b>Balance at the start of the year</b>				
Stage 1	(270)	-	-	(270)
Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Stage 3	-	-	-	-
<b>Net remeasurement of credit loss allowance</b>	<b>(270)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(270)</b>
New financial assets originated or purchased	(4,388)	-	-	(4,388)
Financial assets that have been derecognised	270	-	-	270
Write offs	-	-	-	-
Unwinding of discount	-	-	-	-
Changes in risk parameters (PDs/LGDs/EADs)	-	-	-	-
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>(4,388)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(4,388)</b>
	----- Rupees in '000 -----			
<b>Balance at the start of the year</b>				
Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Stage 3	-	-	-	-
<b>Net remeasurement of credit loss allowance</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
New financial assets originated or purchased	(270)	-	-	(270)
Financial assets that have been derecognised	-	-	-	-
Write offs	-	-	-	-
Unwinding of discount	-	-	-	-
Changes in risk parameters (PDs/LGDs/EADs)	-	-	-	-
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>(270)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(270)</b>

# Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

		2025				2024			
		Cost / Amortised cost	Credit loss allowance / Provision for Diminution	Surplus / (Deficit)	Carrying Value	Cost / Amortised cost	Credit loss allowance / Provision for Diminution	Surplus / (Deficit)	Carrying Value
8.	<b>INVESTMENTS</b>	Note ..... Rupees in '000 .....							
8.1	<b>Investments by type</b>								
	<b>Debt Instruments</b>								
	<b>Classified / Measured at amortised cost</b>								
	Federal Government securities	33,636,907	-	-	33,636,907	121,391,803	-	-	121,391,803
	<b>Classified / Measured at FVOCI</b>								
	Federal Government securities	193,490,337	-	1,903,003	195,393,340	131,780,766	(25,316)	1,362,316	133,117,766
	Non Government debt securities	1,533,877	(559,486)	(23,659)	950,732	1,708,944	(559,488)	(28,810)	1,120,646
	Foreign securities	22,609,049	(197)	73,859	22,682,711	15,420,105	(178,244)	86,101	15,327,962
		217,633,263	(559,683)	1,953,203	219,026,783	148,909,815	(763,048)	1,419,607	149,566,374
	<b>Classified / Measured at FVPL</b>								
	Federal Government securities	1,236,244	-	1,654	1,237,898	5,005,240	-	7,442	5,012,682
	Foreign securities	363,201	-	(1,489)	361,712	915,419	-	(28,491)	886,928
		1,599,445	-	165	1,599,610	5,920,659	-	(21,049)	5,899,610
	<b>Instruments mandatorily classified / measured at FVPL</b>								
	Unlisted Preference Shares	-	-	-	-	695,647	-	(417,388)	278,259
	<b>Equity instruments</b>								
	<b>Classified / Measured at FVOCI (Non-Reclassifiable)</b>								
	<b>Shares</b>								
	<b>Listed Companies</b>								
	Ordinary shares	1,464,739	-	1,176,262	2,641,001	2,168,154	-	1,887,422	4,055,576
	Preference shares	88,353	-	(43,003)	45,350	136,589	-	24,151	160,740
	<b>Unlisted Companies</b>								
	Ordinary shares	11,000	-	26,308	37,308	11,000	-	-	11,000
	Foreign securities	6,768	-	11,710	18,478	5,965	-	-	5,965
	Preference shares	386,306	-	(386,306)	-	386,306	-	(386,306)	-
		1,957,166	-	784,971	2,742,137	2,708,014	-	1,525,267	4,233,281
	<b>Subsidiaries</b>								
	JS Global Capital Limited	8.8	1,357,929	-	-	1,357,929	-	-	1,357,929
	JS Investments Limited	8.9	561,192	-	-	561,192	-	-	561,192
	BankIslami Pakistan Limited	8.10	18,968,154	-	-	18,968,154	-	-	18,968,154
			20,887,275	-	-	20,887,275	-	-	20,887,275
	<b>Associates</b>								
	Omar Jilbran Engineering Industries Limited	8.11	180,000	(44,400)	-	135,600	-	-	180,000
	Veda Transit Solutions (Pvt) Ltd.	8.12	41,800	(41,800)	-	-	(41,800)	-	-
	Intercity Touring Company (Pvt) Ltd.	8.12	20,267	(20,267)	-	-	(20,267)	-	-
			242,067	(106,467)	-	135,600	(62,067)	-	180,000
	<b>Total Investments</b>	<b>275,956,123</b>	<b>(666,150)</b>	<b>2,738,339</b>	<b>278,028,312</b>	<b>300,755,280</b>	<b>(825,115)</b>	<b>2,506,437</b>	<b>302,436,602</b>

8.1.1 Investments include certain approved / government securities which are held by the Bank to comply with the Statutory Liquidity Requirement determined on the basis of the Bank's demand and time liabilities as set out under section 29 of the Banking Companies Ordinance, 1962.

# Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

	2025				2024				
	Cost / Amortised cost	Credit loss allowance / Provision for Diminution	Surplus / (Deficit)	Carrying Value	Cost / Amortised cost	Credit loss allowance / Provision for Diminution	Surplus / (deficit)	Carrying value	
<b>8.2 Investments by segments</b>	Note ----- Rupees in '000 -----								
<b>Federal Government Securities</b>									
Market Treasury Bills	28,623,356	-	68,144	28,691,500	84,886,152	-	916,467	85,802,619	
Pakistan Investment Bonds	199,119,749	-	1,836,513	200,956,262	172,107,830	-	465,437	172,573,267	
Islamic Naya Pakistan Certificates	620,383	-	-	620,383	883,141	-	-	883,141	
Government of Pakistan Eurobonds	-	-	-	-	300,686	(25,316)	(12,146)	263,224	
	<b>228,363,488</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,904,657</b>	<b>230,268,145</b>	<b>258,177,809</b>	<b>(25,316)</b>	<b>1,369,758</b>	<b>259,522,251</b>	
<b>Shares</b>									
Listed Companies	1,553,092	-	1,133,259	2,686,351	2,304,743	-	1,911,573	4,216,316	
Unlisted Company	397,306	-	(359,998)	37,308	397,306	-	(386,306)	11,000	
	<b>1,950,398</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>773,261</b>	<b>2,723,659</b>	<b>2,702,049</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,525,267</b>	<b>4,227,316</b>	
<b>Non Government Debt Securities</b>									
Listed Companies	543,469	(143,526)	(19,943)	380,000	718,536	(143,524)	(25,012)	550,000	
Unlisted Companies	990,408	(415,960)	(3,716)	570,732	1,686,055	(415,964)	(421,186)	848,905	
	<b>1,533,877</b>	<b>(559,486)</b>	<b>(23,659)</b>	<b>950,732</b>	<b>2,404,591</b>	<b>(559,488)</b>	<b>(446,198)</b>	<b>1,398,905</b>	
<b>Foreign Securities</b>									
Government Debt Securities	20,404,814	(43)	21,046	20,425,817	14,113,358	(178,122)	72,691	14,007,927	
Non Government Debt Securities	2,567,436	(154)	51,324	2,618,606	2,222,166	(122)	(15,081)	2,206,963	
Equity securities	6,768	-	11,710	18,478	5,965	-	-	5,965	
	<b>22,979,018</b>	<b>(197)</b>	<b>84,080</b>	<b>23,062,901</b>	<b>16,341,489</b>	<b>(178,244)</b>	<b>57,610</b>	<b>16,220,855</b>	
<b>Subsidiaries</b>									
JS Global Capital Limited	8.8	1,357,929	-	-	1,357,929	-	-	1,357,929	
JS Investments Limited	8.9	561,192	-	-	561,192	-	-	561,192	
BankIslami Pakistan Limited	8.10	18,968,154	-	-	18,968,154	-	-	18,968,154	
		<b>20,887,275</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>20,887,275</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>20,887,275</b>	
<b>Associates</b>									
Omar Jilbran Engineering Industries Limited	8.11	180,000	(44,400)	-	135,600	-	-	180,000	
Veda Transit Solutions (Private) Limited	8.12	41,800	(41,800)	-	-	(41,800)	-	-	
Intercity Touring Company (Private) Limited	8.12	20,267	(20,267)	-	-	(20,267)	-	-	
		<b>242,067</b>	<b>(106,467)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>135,600</b>	<b>(62,067)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>180,000</b>	
<b>Total Investments</b>		<b>275,956,123</b>	<b>(666,150)</b>	<b>2,738,339</b>	<b>278,028,312</b>	<b>300,755,280</b>	<b>(825,115)</b>	<b>2,506,437</b>	<b>302,436,602</b>

# Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

8.3 Investments given as collateral	2025		2024	
	Cost	Market value	Cost	Market value
----- Rupees in '000 -----				
<b>Federal Government Securities</b>				
Market Treasury Bills	484,782	485,489	375,757	384,678
Pakistan Investment Bonds	3,452,225	3,484,055	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,937,007</b>	<b>3,969,544</b>	<b>375,757</b>	<b>384,678</b>

## 8.4 Particulars of credit loss allowance

8.4.1 Investments - exposure	2025			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
----- Rupees in '000 -----				
<b>Opening balance</b>	<b>15,622,567</b>	<b>773,314</b>	<b>1,033,854</b>	<b>17,429,735</b>
New investments	20,257,736	-	-	20,257,736
Investments derecognised or repaid	(12,791,003)	(780,496)	-	(13,571,499)
Transfer to stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 3	-	-	-	-
	<b>7,466,733</b>	<b>(780,496)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,686,237</b>
Amounts written off / charged Off	-	-	-	-
Exchange adjustments	56,988	7,182	-	64,170
Changes in risk parameters (PDs/LGDs/EADs)	(37,216)	-	-	(37,216)
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>23,109,072</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,033,854</b>	<b>24,142,926</b>

	2024				
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Outstanding amount	Total
----- Rupees in '000 -----					
<b>Opening balance</b>	-	-	-	22,886,773	22,886,773
Impact of adoption of IFRS 9	20,029,611	1,853,745	866,828	(22,886,773)	(136,589)
Balance as at January 01 after adopting IFRS 9	20,029,611	1,853,745	866,828	-	22,750,184
New investments	14,780,672	472,628	-	-	15,253,300
Investments derecognised or repaid	(17,999,163)	(977,186)	(695,649)	-	(19,671,998)
Transfer to stage 1	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 2	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 3	(862,675)	-	862,675	-	-
	<b>(4,081,166)</b>	<b>(504,558)</b>	<b>167,026</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(4,418,698)</b>
Amounts written off / charged Off	-	-	-	-	-
Changes in risk parameters (PDs/LGDs/EADs)	(325,878)	(575,873)	-	-	(901,751)
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>15,622,567</b>	<b>773,314</b>	<b>1,033,854</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>17,429,735</b>

# Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

8.4.2 Investments - Credit loss allowance	2025			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	----- Rupees in '000 -----			
<b>Opening balance</b>	260	203,405	559,383	763,048
New investments	58	-	-	58
Investments derecognised or repaid	(4)	(205,293)	-	(205,297)
Transfer to stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 3	-	-	-	-
	54	(205,293)	-	(205,239)
Amounts written off / charged off	-	-	-	-
Changes in risk parameters (PDs/LGDs/EADs)	(15)	-	-	(15)
Exchange rate adjustments	1	1,888	-	1,889
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>559,383</b>	<b>559,683</b>

	2024				
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Provision held	Total
	----- Rupees in '000 -----				
<b>Opening balance</b>	-	-	-	753,496	753,496
Impact of adoption of IFRS 9	3,263	124,557	492,292	(753,496)	(133,384)
Balance as at January 01 after adopting IFRS 9	3,263	124,557	492,292	-	620,112
New investments	148	178,063	-	-	178,211
Investments derecognised or repaid	(8)	(42,412)	(318,865)	-	(361,285)
Transfer to stage 1	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 2	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 3	(3,119)	-	3,119	-	-
	(2,979)	135,651	(315,746)	-	(183,074)
Charge for the year against provision for diminution	-	-	-	-	-
Reversal for the year against provision for diminution	-	-	-	-	-
Amounts written off / charged off	-	-	-	-	-
Changes in risk parameters (PDs/LGDs/EADs)	(23)	(55,352)	385,085	-	329,710
Exchange rate adjustments	(1)	(1,451)	(2,248)	-	(3,700)
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>203,405</b>	<b>559,383</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>763,048</b>

8.4.3 Credit loss allowance / provision for diminution in value of investments	2025	2024
	----- Rupees in '000 -----	
Opening balance - provision for diminution other than associates	781,970	753,496
Opening balance - provision for diminution on associates	43,145	43,145
	825,115	796,641
Impact of adoption of IFRS 9	-	(133,384)
Balance as at January 01 after adopting IFRS 9	825,115	663,257
Exchange rate adjustments	1,889	(3,700)
Charge for the year other than associates	58	388,204
Provision for diminution on associates	44,400	18,922
Reversals for the year	(205,312)	(241,568)
	(160,854)	165,558
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>666,150</b>	<b>825,115</b>

# Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

## 8.4.4 Particulars of credit loss allowance against debt securities

		2025		2024	
		Outstanding amount	Credit loss allowance held	Outstanding amount	Credit loss allowance held
----- Rupees in '000 -----					
<b>Domestic</b>					
Performing	Stage 1	500,023	103	675,090	105
Under-performing	Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Non-performing	Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Substandard		-	-	-	-
Doubtful		-	-	862,675	388,204
Loss		1,033,854	559,383	171,179	171,179
		<u>1,033,854</u>	<u>559,383</u>	<u>1,033,854</u>	<u>559,383</u>
<b>Total</b>		<u>1,533,877</u>	<u>559,486</u>	<u>1,708,944</u>	<u>559,488</u>
<b>Overseas</b>					
----- Rupees in '000 -----					
Performing	Stage 1	22,609,049	197	14,947,477	155
Under-performing	Stage 2	-	-	773,314	203,405
Non-performing	Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Substandard		-	-	-	-
Doubtful		-	-	-	-
Loss		-	-	-	-
		<u>22,609,049</u>	<u>197</u>	<u>15,720,791</u>	<u>203,560</u>

8.4.5 Debt securities amounting to Rs. 227,127.244 million (2024: Rs. 252,871.833 million) relate to government securities that are exempt from the calculation of ECL by the SBP.

## 8.5 Quality of Securities

Details regarding quality of securities held under "Held to Collect and Sell" model

		2025	2024
		<b>Cost</b>	
----- Rupees in '000 -----			
<b>8.5.1 Federal Government Securities - Government guaranteed</b>			
Market Treasury Bills		28,024,846	33,742,130
Pakistan Investment Bonds		165,465,491	97,737,950
Government of Pakistan Eurobonds		-	300,686
		<u>193,490,337</u>	<u>131,780,766</u>
<b>8.5.2 Shares</b>			
<b>Listed Companies</b>			
<b>Ordinary Shares</b>			
Paper, Board and Packaging		-	25,053
Oil and gas exploration companies		-	399,824
Technology and Communication		566,875	566,875
Insurance		897,864	897,864
Fertilizer		-	249,007
Pharmaceutical		-	29,531
		<u>1,464,739</u>	<u>2,168,154</u>
<b>Preference Shares</b>			
Chemical		-	48,236
Textile composite		88,353	88,353
		<u>88,353</u>	<u>136,589</u>

# Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

	2025		2024	
	Cost	Fair value	Cost	Breakup value
----- Rupees in '000 -----				
<b>Unlisted companies - Ordinary shares</b>				
ISE Towers REIT Management Limited	11,000	51,982	11,000	25,956
<b>Unlisted companies - Preference shares</b>				
Apothecare Pvt. Limited	74,724	-	74,724	-
Augmentcare Pvt. Limited	74,724	-	74,724	-
Innovarge Technologies Pvt. Limited	236,858	-	236,858	-
	<b>397,306</b>	<b>51,982</b>	397,306	25,956

## 8.5.3 Non Government Debt Securities

### Listed

AAA  
AA-  
A+  
Unrated

### Unlisted

A  
BB  
Unrated

	2025	2024
	Cost	
----- Rupees in '000 -----		
AAA	100,023	200,090
AA-	-	375,000
A+	300,000	-
Unrated	143,446	143,446
	<b>543,469</b>	718,536
A	100,000	100,000
BB	-	862,675
Unrated	890,408	27,733
	<b>990,408</b>	990,408
	<b>1,533,877</b>	1,708,944

## 8.5.4 Foreign Securities

### Government securities

Republic of Sri Lanka  
State of Qatar  
United Arab Emirates  
United States of America

	2025		2024	
	Cost	Rating	Cost	Rating
----- Rupees in '000 -----				
Republic of Sri Lanka	-		472,628	CCC+
State of Qatar	414,088	AA	410,474	AA
United Arab Emirates	745,463	AA	278,550	AA-
United States of America	19,245,263	AA+	12,951,706	AA+
	<b>20,404,814</b>		14,113,358	



# Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

	2025	2024
	<b>Cost</b>	
	----- Rupees in '000 -----	
<b>Non Government debt securities</b>		
<b>Listed</b>		
AA	619,766	833,455
A	981,496	417,881
A-	602,973	55,411
	<b>2,204,235</b>	<b>1,306,747</b>
<b>Equity securities</b>		
<b>Unlisted</b>		
Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT)	6,768	5,965
	<b>6,768</b>	<b>5,965</b>
<b>8.6 Particulars relating to securities classified Under "Held to Collect" model</b>		
<b>8.6.1 Federal Government Securities - Government guaranteed</b>		
Market Treasury Bills	-	48,740,508
Pakistan Investment Bonds	33,636,907	72,651,295
	<b>33,636,907</b>	<b>121,391,803</b>

**8.7** The market value of securities classified as hold-to-collect as at December 31, 2025 amounted to Rs. 33,709.882 million (2024: Rs. 121,590.686 million).

**8.8** The Bank acquired effective controlling interest in JS Global Capital Limited (JSGCL) on December 21, 2011, April 15, 2016, October 01, 2019 and June 02, 2021 of 51.05%, 16.11%, 16.37% and 9.37% respectively. The ownership interest has increased by 41.85%, without any change in the cost of investment, due to the fact that JSGCL has bought back its 11,993,000 shares on April 15, 2016, 7,450,000 shares on October 02, 2019 and 27,477,297 shares on June 02, 2021.

**8.9** The Bank acquired effective controlling interest of 52.24% in JS Investments Limited (JSIL) on November 01, 2012. The ownership interest has further increased by 32.32% without any change in the cost of investment, due to the fact that JSIL has bought back its 19,828,182 shares on December 22, 2015 and 18,397,562 shares on August 31, 2019.

**8.10** The Bank acquired effective controlling interest of 50.24% in BankIslami Pakistan Limited (BIPL) on August 18, 2023 and accordingly, BIPL became a subsidiary of the Bank. The ownership interest further increased by 24.88% on August 25, 2023 by way of public offer. Post-acquisition, the shareholding of the Bank in BIPL increased to 75.12%.

**8.11** Subsequent to the year end, the Bank entered into an agreement for the disposal of its investment in Omar Jibrani Engineering Industries Limited for a consideration of Rs. 135.600 million. In view of the finalised sale consideration, the Bank has recognised a provision for diminution in the value of investment amounting to Rs. 44.400 million. The investment has been measured at the lower of its carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell. However, the investment has not been presented separately as 'held for sale' in these financial statements as the amount is neither quantitatively nor qualitatively material to these financial statements.

**8.12** The investment in Intercity Touring and Veda Transit Solutions company classified as associates are fully provided as of the reporting date.

# Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

## 8.13 Particulars of Assets and Liabilities of Subsidiaries and Associates

		2025						
As at	Country of Incorporation	Holding (%)	Assets	Liabilities	Revenue	Profit / (loss)	Total comprehensive Income	
Rupees in '000								
<b>Subsidiaries</b>								
JS Global Capital Limited	December 31, 2025	Pakistan	92.90%	12,005,571	8,414,493	2,662,121	608,568	645,834
JS Investments Limited	December 31, 2025	Pakistan	84.73%	3,360,892	766,022	1,195,955	483,284	483,284
BankIslami Pakistan Limited	December 31, 2025	Pakistan	75.12%	771,342,878	722,728,970	45,165,817	6,002,782	3,353,566
<b>Associates</b>								
Omar Jibran Engineering Industries Limited	June 30, 2023	Pakistan	9.60%	5,372,772	2,430,640	2,345,882	(145,624)	231,702
Veda Transit Solutions Private Limited	June 30, 2024	Pakistan	3.92%	3,223,156	3,823,614	3,235,181	(1,235,269)	(1,245,683)
		2024						
As at	Country of Incorporation	Holding (%)	Assets	Liabilities	Revenue	Profit / (loss)	Total comprehensive Income	
Rupees in '000								
<b>Subsidiaries</b>								
JS Global Capital Limited	December 31, 2024	Pakistan	92.90%	9,283,402	6,338,158	1,642,250	454,556	493,533
JS Investments Limited	December 31, 2024	Pakistan	84.73%	3,581,217	1,469,631	567,860	448,923	448,923
BankIslami Pakistan Limited	December 31, 2024	Pakistan	75.12%	737,834,025	689,524,749	50,977,162	11,833,541	14,895,494
<b>Associates</b>								
Omar Jibran Engineering Industries Limited	June 30, 2023	Pakistan	9.60%	5,372,772	2,430,640	2,345,882	(145,624)	231,702
Veda Transit Solutions (Private) Limited	June 30, 2023	Pakistan	3.92%	3,771,523	3,318,137	3,185,247	(549,172)	(552,470)

	Note	Performing		Non-Performing		Total	
		2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Rupees in '000							
<b>9. ADVANCES</b>							
Loans, cash credits, running finances, etc.	9.1	233,345,653	216,440,019	22,850,299	20,991,920	256,195,952	237,431,939
Bills discounted and purchased		17,979,708	9,946,392	371,067	336,069	18,350,775	10,282,461
Advances - gross		251,325,361	226,386,411	23,221,366	21,327,989	274,546,727	247,714,400
Credit loss allowance / provision against advances							
- Stage 1	9.5	(579,313)	(245,926)	-	-	(579,313)	(245,926)
- Stage 2		(361,027)	(436,156)	-	-	(361,027)	(436,156)
- Stage 3		-	-	(17,948,051)	(15,083,720)	(17,948,051)	(15,083,720)
		(940,340)	(682,082)	(17,948,051)	(15,083,720)	(18,888,391)	(15,765,802)
Fair value adjustment	9.5.4 and 9.5.5	(5,881,966)	(6,417,298)	-	-	(5,881,966)	(6,417,298)
<b>Advances - net of credit loss allowance</b>		<b>244,503,055</b>	<b>219,287,031</b>	<b>5,273,315</b>	<b>6,244,269</b>	<b>249,776,370</b>	<b>225,531,300</b>

### 9.1 This includes net investment in finance lease as disclosed below:

	2025				2024			
	Not later than one year	Later than one and less than five years	Over five years	Total	Not later than one year	Later than one and less than five years	Over five years	Total
Rupees in '000								
Lease rentals receivable	4,789,451	8,102,908	-	12,892,359	1,965,927	1,716,467	-	3,682,394
Residual value	623,463	4,188,870	-	4,812,333	505,707	960,140	-	1,465,847
Minimum lease payments	5,412,914	12,291,778	-	17,704,692	2,471,634	2,676,607	-	5,148,241
Finance charges for future periods	(1,000,413)	(1,968,961)	-	(2,969,374)	(379,417)	(238,982)	-	(618,399)
Present value of minimum lease payments	4,412,501	10,322,817	-	14,735,318	2,092,217	2,437,625	-	4,529,842



# Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

	2025	2024
	----- Rupees in '000 -----	
<b>9.2 Particulars of advances (gross)</b>		
In local currency	265,866,682	235,917,966
In foreign currencies	<u>8,680,045</u>	<u>11,796,434</u>
	<u><b>274,546,727</b></u>	<u><b>247,714,400</b></u>
<b>9.2.1 Advances to Women, Women-owned and Managed Enterprises - Gross</b>		
Women	7,891,003	6,391,888
Women Owned and Managed Enterprises	<u>1,295,905</u>	<u>1,013,031</u>
	<u><b>9,186,908</b></u>	<u><b>7,404,919</b></u>
<b>9.2.2 Gross loans disbursed to women, women-owned and managed enterprises during the current and previous financial years</b>		
Women, Women Owned and Managed Enterprises	<u>5,106,986</u>	<u>4,141,958</u>
	<u><b>5,106,986</b></u>	<u><b>4,141,958</b></u>

## 9.3 Particulars of credit loss allowance

9.3.1 Advances - Exposure	2025				2024			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	----- Rupees in '000 -----							
Gross carrying amount - opening	196,056,339	30,330,072	21,327,989	247,714,400	169,204,649	28,397,687	16,184,450	213,786,786
New advances	140,009,283	13,190,652	402,693	153,602,628	127,345,520	10,356,202	2,120,270	139,821,992
Advances derecognised or repaid	(97,952,943)	(12,414,771)	(1,536,853)	(111,904,567)	(85,551,318)	(9,750,661)	(3,460,979)	(98,762,958)
Transfer to stage 1	3,236,146	(3,213,585)	(22,561)	-	1,625,966	(1,613,010)	(12,956)	-
Transfer to stage 2	(7,604,877)	8,680,544	(1,075,667)	-	(8,252,974)	10,042,399	(1,789,425)	-
Transfer to stage 3	(644,725)	(4,589,506)	5,234,231	-	(2,447,976)	(5,273,228)	7,721,204	-
	<u>37,042,884</u>	<u>1,653,334</u>	<u>3,001,843</u>	<u>41,698,061</u>	<u>32,719,218</u>	<u>3,761,702</u>	<u>4,578,114</u>	<u>41,059,034</u>
Amounts written off / charged off	-	-	(453,126)	(453,126)	-	-	(183,699)	(183,699)
Changes in risk parameters (PDs/LGDs/EADs)	(11,532,035)	(2,251,625)	(655,340)	(14,439,000)	(5,829,646)	(1,828,452)	749,124	(6,908,974)
Exchange adjustments	19,484	6,908	-	26,392	(37,882)	(865)	-	(38,747)
Gross carrying amount - closing	<u><b>221,586,672</b></u>	<u><b>29,738,689</b></u>	<u><b>23,221,366</b></u>	<u><b>274,546,727</b></u>	<u><b>196,056,339</b></u>	<u><b>30,330,072</b></u>	<u><b>21,327,989</b></u>	<u><b>247,714,400</b></u>

# Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

## 9.3.2 Advances - credit loss allowance

	2025			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	----- Rupees in '000 -----			
Opening balance	245,926	436,156	15,083,720	15,765,802
New Advances	247,634	75,235	247,799	570,668
Advances derecognised or repaid	(51,839)	(252,165)	(942,999)	(1,247,003)
Transfer to stage 1	39,182	(39,182)	-	-
Transfer to stage 2	(14,988)	1,044,990	(1,030,002)	-
Transfer to stage 3	(2,536)	(40,410)	42,946	-
	217,453	788,468	(1,682,256)	(676,335)
Amounts written off / charged off	-	-	(453,126)	(453,126)
Transfer in / (out)	-	-	-	-
Changes in risk parameters (PDs/LGDs/EADs)	115,913	(865,338)	4,999,713	4,250,288
Exchange adjustments	21	1,741	-	1,762
Closing balance	579,313	361,027	17,948,051	18,888,391

	2024					
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	General Provision	Specific Provision	Total
	----- Rupees in '000 -----					
Opening balance	-	-	-	399,344	9,660,542	10,059,886
Impact of adoption of IFRS 9	584,548	209,424	10,732,593	(399,344)	(9,660,542)	1,466,679
Balance as at January 01 after adopting IFRS 9	584,548	209,424	10,732,593	-	-	11,526,565
New Advances	120,322	40,135	1,019,298	-	-	1,179,755
Advances derecognised or repaid	(445,048)	(59,215)	(762,381)	-	-	(1,266,644)
Transfer to stage 1	19,219	(19,219)	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 2	(29,448)	1,360,837	(1,331,389)	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 3	(5,205)	(36,408)	41,613	-	-	-
	(340,160)	1,286,130	(1,032,859)	-	-	(86,889)
Amounts written off / charged off	-	-	(183,699)	-	-	(183,699)
Transfer in / (out)	(2,371)	-	147,781	-	-	145,410
Changes in risk parameters (PDs/LGDs/EADs)	4,131	(1,059,421)	5,419,904	-	-	4,364,614
Exchange adjustments	(222)	23	-	-	-	(199)
Closing balance	245,926	436,156	15,083,720	-	-	15,765,802

9.4 Advances include Rs. 23,221.366 million (2024: Rs. 21,327.989 million) which have been placed under non-performing / stage 3 status as detailed below:

Category of classification in stage 3	2025		2024	
	Non-Performing Loans	Credit loss allowance	Non-Performing Loans	Credit loss allowance
	----- Rupees in '000 -----			
<b>Domestic</b>				
Other Assets Especially Mentioned (OAE)	317,035	29,459	368,424	24,072
Substandard	887,288	177,256	2,294,802	856,265
Doubtful	730,318	249,121	4,250,239	1,922,798
Loss	21,286,725	17,492,215	14,414,524	12,280,585
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,221,366</b>	<b>17,948,051</b>	21,327,989	15,083,720
<b>Overseas</b>	-	-	-	-

\* The Other Assets Especially Mentioned category pertains to agriculture, housing and small enterprises financing.

# Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

## 9.5 Particulars of credit loss allowance against advances

	2025			2024					Total
	Stage 1 and 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1 and 2	Stage 3	Specific	General	Provision under IFRS 9 (Overseas)	
Note	Rupees in '000								
<b>Opening balance</b>	<b>682,082</b>	<b>15,083,720</b>	<b>15,765,802</b>	-	-	9,660,542	377,450	21,894	10,059,886
Impact of adoption of IFRS 9	-	-	-	793,972	10,732,593	(9,660,542)	(377,450)	(21,894)	1,466,679
Balance as at January 01	<b>682,082</b>	<b>15,083,720</b>	<b>15,765,802</b>	793,972	10,732,593	-	-	-	11,526,565
Exchange adjustments	1,762	-	1,762	(199)	-	-	-	-	(199)
Charge for the year	1,782,507	5,610,219	7,392,726	1,896,936	6,755,034	-	-	-	8,651,970
Reversal for the year	(1,526,011)	(2,292,762)	(3,818,773)	(2,006,256)	(2,367,989)	-	-	-	(4,374,245)
	256,496	3,317,457	3,573,953	(109,320)	4,387,045	-	-	-	4,277,725
Transfer in / (out)	-	-	-	(2,371)	147,781	-	-	-	145,410
Amounts written off	-	(171,009)	(171,009)	-	(90,400)	-	-	-	(90,400)
Amounts charged off - credit card	-	(125,855)	(125,855)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amounts charged off - agricultural financing	-	(156,262)	(156,262)	-	(93,299)	-	-	-	(93,299)
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>940,340</b>	<b>17,948,051</b>	<b>18,888,391</b>	<b>682,082</b>	<b>15,083,720</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15,765,802</b>

### 9.5.1 Particulars of credit loss allowance against advances

	2025			2024		
	Stage 1 and 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1 and 2	Stage 3	Total
	Rupees in '000					
In local currency	929,850	17,812,184	18,742,034	478,228	14,948,561	15,426,789
In foreign currencies	10,490	135,867	146,357	203,854	135,159	339,013
	<b>940,340</b>	<b>17,948,051</b>	<b>18,888,391</b>	<b>682,082</b>	<b>15,083,720</b>	<b>15,765,802</b>

**9.5.2** This includes reversal of Stage 3 credit loss allowance of Rs. NIL (2024: Rs. 406.907 million) against reduction in non-performing loans of NIL (2024: Rs. 2,189.151 million) of certain borrowers under 'Debt Property Swap' transactions.

**9.5.3** The State Bank of Pakistan through various circulars has allowed benefit of the forced sale value (FSV) of Plant and Machinery under charge, pledged stock and mortgaged residential, commercial and industrial properties (land and building only) held as collateral against non-performing loans (NPLs) for a maximum of five years from the date of classification. As at December 31, 2025, the Bank has availed a cumulative FSV benefit under the directives of the State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) amounting to Rs. 4,098.908 million (2024: Rs. 2,489.350 million).

The additional profit arising from availing the FSV benefit - net of tax amounts to Rs. 1,967.476 million (2024: Rs. 1,145.101 million). The additional impact on profitability arising from availing the benefit of FSV shall not be available for payment of cash or stock dividend to shareholders or bonus to employees under the requirement of Regulation R-8 of Corporate / Commercial Banking of SBP.

**9.5.4** This includes deferred fair value loss arising from the restructuring of Pakistan International Airlines Corporation Limited (PIACL). SBP through its letter dated August 01, 2024 has allowed staggering of such fair value impact over the period of 6 years at rates of 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, and 25% from year 1 to year 6. Further, SBP vide BPRD Circular Letter No.16 of 2024 dated July 29, 2024 has allowed to take such fair value adjustment with effect from October 01, 2024.

# Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

**9.5.5** This also includes fair valuation adjustment on modified loans and concessional rate loans (staff loans and TERF loans) considered in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 9.

<b>9.6 Particulars of write offs / charged off:</b>	<b>2025</b>	2024
	----- Rupees in '000 -----	
<b>9.6.1</b> Against credit loss allowance		
- Written off	171,009	90,400
- Charged off	282,117	93,299
Directly charged to profit and loss account	-	-
	<b>453,126</b>	183,699
<b>9.6.2</b> Write offs of Rs.500,000 and above		
- Domestic	170,973	1,460
- Overseas	-	-
Write offs of below Rs.500,000	36	88,940
	<b>171,009</b>	90,400

### 9.6.3 Details of loan write off of Rs. 500,000/- and above

In terms of sub-section (3) of section 33A of the Banking Companies Ordinance, 1962 the Statement in respect of written-off loans or any other financial relief of rupees five hundred thousand or above allowed to a person(s) during the year ended is given in Annexure - I.

<b>10. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT</b>	Note	<b>2025</b>	2024
		----- Rupees in '000 -----	
Capital work-in-progress	10.1	882,594	596,439
Property and equipment	10.2	11,911,353	11,490,454
		<b>12,793,947</b>	12,086,893
<b>10.1 Capital work-in-progress</b>			
Civil works		401,591	367,513
Equipment		376,126	227,774
Advance to suppliers		104,877	1,152
		<b>882,594</b>	596,439

# Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

## 10.2 Property and equipment

		2025						
		Leasehold land	Building on leasehold land	Leasehold improvements	Furniture and fixture	Electrical, office and computer equipment	Vehicles	Total
Note		Rupees in '000						
At January 1, 2025								
Cost / Revalued amount		1,777,579	5,242,596	3,014,307	1,006,348	6,150,138	341,360	17,532,328
Accumulated depreciation		-	(927)	(1,224,033)	(535,293)	(4,189,256)	(92,365)	(6,041,874)
Net book value		<u>1,777,579</u>	<u>5,241,669</u>	<u>1,790,274</u>	<u>471,055</u>	<u>1,960,882</u>	<u>248,995</u>	<u>11,490,454</u>
Year ended December 2025								
Opening net book value		1,777,579	5,241,669	1,790,274	471,055	1,960,882	248,995	11,490,454
Additions		-	-	863,315	114,352	920,941	7,942	1,906,550
Movement in surplus on assets revalued during the year - net		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals - cost		-	-	(31,049)	(31,770)	(145,644)	(6,560)	(215,023)
Disposals - accumulated depreciation		-	-	27,678	29,549	134,723	1,603	193,553
Depreciation charge		-	(179,622)	(317,067)	(97,065)	(839,320)	(31,250)	(1,464,324)
Exchange rate adjustments		-	-	58	1	10	19	88
Other adjustments / transfers		-	67	(37)	(60)	86	(1)	55
Closing net book value		<u>1,777,579</u>	<u>5,062,114</u>	<u>2,333,172</u>	<u>486,062</u>	<u>2,031,678</u>	<u>220,748</u>	<u>11,911,353</u>
At December 31, 2025								
Cost / Revalued amount		1,777,579	5,242,596	3,846,852	1,089,017	6,925,519	342,790	19,224,353
Accumulated depreciation		-	(180,482)	(1,513,680)	(602,955)	(4,893,841)	(122,042)	(7,313,000)
Net book value		<u>1,777,579</u>	<u>5,062,114</u>	<u>2,333,172</u>	<u>486,062</u>	<u>2,031,678</u>	<u>220,748</u>	<u>11,911,353</u>
Rate of depreciation (%)		-	1 - 5	10	12.5	12.5 - 33.3	20	
		2024						
		Leasehold land	Building on leasehold land	Leasehold improvements	Furniture and fixture	Electrical, office and computer equipment	Vehicles	Total
		Rupees in '000						
At January 1, 2024								
Cost / Revalued amount		1,728,122	2,993,162	2,366,850	866,662	5,534,922	288,087	13,777,805
Accumulated depreciation		-	(520,939)	(1,038,364)	(482,620)	(3,478,694)	(80,745)	(5,601,362)
Net book value		<u>1,728,122</u>	<u>2,472,223</u>	<u>1,328,486</u>	<u>384,042</u>	<u>2,056,228</u>	<u>207,342</u>	<u>8,176,443</u>
Year ended December 2024								
Opening net book value		1,728,122	2,472,223	1,328,486	384,042	2,056,228	207,342	8,176,443
Additions		-	2,090,750	708,827	181,420	763,485	98,096	3,842,578
Movement in surplus on assets revalued during the year		49,457	158,617	-	-	-	-	208,074
Reversal of depreciation on revaluation		-	637,420	-	-	-	-	637,420
Disposals - cost		-	-	(61,073)	(42,310)	(146,033)	(45,048)	(294,464)
Disposals - accumulated depreciation		-	-	44,759	37,771	113,669	16,613	212,812
Depreciation charge		-	(117,408)	(230,939)	(89,809)	(826,221)	(28,294)	(1,292,671)
Exchange rate adjustments		-	-	(144)	(15)	9	(39)	(189)
Other adjustments / transfers		-	67	358	(44)	(255)	325	451
Closing net book value		<u>1,777,579</u>	<u>5,241,669</u>	<u>1,790,274</u>	<u>471,055</u>	<u>1,960,882</u>	<u>248,995</u>	<u>11,490,454</u>
At December 31, 2024								
Cost / Revalued amount		1,777,579	5,242,596	3,014,307	1,006,348	6,150,138	341,360	17,532,328
Accumulated depreciation		-	(927)	(1,224,033)	(535,293)	(4,189,256)	(92,365)	(6,041,874)
Net book value		<u>1,777,579</u>	<u>5,241,669</u>	<u>1,790,274</u>	<u>471,055</u>	<u>1,960,882</u>	<u>248,995</u>	<u>11,490,454</u>
Rate of depreciation (%)		-	1 - 5	10	12.5	12.5 - 33.3	20	

# Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

**10.2.1** This includes transfer from capital work-in-progress during the year amounting to Rs. 1,103.545 million (2024: Rs. 885.895 million) and transfers from non-banking assets acquired in satisfaction of claim amounting to NIL (2024: Rs. 2,000.000 million).

**10.2.1.1 The cost of fully depreciated property and equipment still in use**

	2025	2024
	----- Rupees in '000 -----	
Leasehold improvements	439,191	356,442
Furniture and fixture	292,490	256,393
Electrical, office and computer equipment	2,924,305	2,383,761
Vehicles	84,489	86,142
	<u>3,740,475</u>	<u>3,082,738</u>

**10.2.2 The carrying amount of idle properties still in use**

Leasehold land	1,173,700	1,173,700
Building on leasehold land	2,771,168	2,922,099
	<u>3,944,868</u>	<u>4,095,799</u>

**10.2.3** The details of disposals of assets to related parties are given in Annexure II to these unconsolidated financial statements.

**10.2.4** The properties of the Bank were revalued by independent professional valuers as at December 31, 2024. The revaluation was carried out by M/s. Pakistan Inspection Co. (Pvt) Ltd. on the basis of professional assessment of present market values which resulted in increase in surplus by Rs. 845.494 million. The total surplus against revaluation of Property and equipment as at December 31, 2025 amounts to Rs. 2,126.106 million (2024: Rs. 2,202.331 million).

Had there been no revaluation, the carrying amount of the revalued assets at December 31, would have been as follows:

	2025	2024
	----- Rupees in '000 -----	
Leasehold land	1,014,912	1,014,912
Building on leasehold land	3,698,675	3,802,005
	<u>4,713,587</u>	<u>4,816,917</u>

**11 RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS**

	2025	2024
	----- Rupees in '000 -----	
	<u>Buildings</u>	<u>Buildings</u>
At January 01,		
Cost	5,946,075	6,819,329
Accumulated Depreciation	(3,335,982)	(4,679,751)
Net carrying amount at January 01,	2,610,093	2,139,578
Additions during the year	2,122,775	1,820,891
Deletions during the year	(68,005)	(32,520)
Depreciation charge for the year	(1,590,929)	(1,343,769)
Exchange rate adjustments	(112)	(216)
Other adjustments	-	26,129
Net Carrying amount at December 31,	<u>3,073,822</u>	<u>2,610,093</u>

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# Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

## 12. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Note	2025	2024
----- Rupees in '000 -----			
Capital work-in-progress - computer software		<b>816,532</b>	2,153,190
Computer software	12.1	<b>4,249,506</b>	3,189,462
Goodwill	12.1 and 12.3	<b>1,463,624</b>	1,463,624
		<b><u>6,529,662</u></b>	<u>6,806,276</u>

				2025		
				Computer software	Goodwill	Total
				----- Rupees in '000 -----		
<b>12.1 Intangible Assets</b>	Note					
<b>At January 01, 2025</b>						
Cost		4,699,556	1,463,624	6,163,180		
Accumulated amortisation		<u>(1,510,094)</u>	-	<u>(1,510,094)</u>		
<b>Net book value</b>		<b><u>3,189,462</u></b>	<b><u>1,463,624</u></b>	<b><u>4,653,086</u></b>		
<b>Year ended December 31, 2025</b>						
Opening net book value		3,189,462	1,463,624	4,653,086		
Additions - directly purchased	12.1.1	1,567,914	-	1,567,914		
Disposals		-	-	-		
Amortisation charge	30	(507,610)	-	(507,610)		
Exchange rate adjustments		(263)	-	(263)		
Other adjustments / transfers		3	-	3		
<b>Closing net book value</b>		<b><u>4,249,506</u></b>	<b><u>1,463,624</u></b>	<b><u>5,713,130</u></b>		
<b>At December 31, 2025</b>						
Cost		6,267,259	1,463,624	7,730,883		
Accumulated amortisation and impairment		<u>(2,017,753)</u>	-	<u>(2,017,753)</u>		
<b>Net book value</b>		<b><u>4,249,506</u></b>	<b><u>1,463,624</u></b>	<b><u>5,713,130</u></b>		
Rate of amortisation (%)		<u>10</u>				
Useful life (years)		<u>10</u>				
				2024		
				Computer software	Goodwill	Total
				----- Rupees in '000 -----		
<b>At January 1, 2024</b>						
Cost		3,738,014	1,463,624	5,201,638		
Accumulated amortisation		<u>(1,144,579)</u>	-	<u>(1,144,579)</u>		
<b>Net book value</b>		<b><u>2,593,435</u></b>	<b><u>1,463,624</u></b>	<b><u>4,057,059</u></b>		
<b>Year ended December 31, 2024</b>						
Opening net book value		2,593,435	1,463,624	4,057,059		
Additions - directly purchased	12.1.1	961,412	-	961,412		
Disposals		-	-	-		
Amortisation charge		(363,634)	-	(363,634)		
Exchange rate adjustments		(35)	-	(35)		
Other adjustments / transfers		(1,716)	-	(1,716)		
<b>Closing net book value</b>		<b><u>3,189,462</u></b>	<b><u>1,463,624</u></b>	<b><u>4,653,086</u></b>		
<b>At December 31, 2024</b>						
Cost		4,699,556	1,463,624	6,163,180		
Accumulated amortisation and impairment		<u>(1,510,094)</u>	-	<u>(1,510,094)</u>		
<b>Net book value</b>		<b><u>3,189,462</u></b>	<b><u>1,463,624</u></b>	<b><u>4,653,086</u></b>		
Rate of amortisation (%)		<u>10</u>				
Useful life (years)		<u>10</u>				

# Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

- 12.1.1** This includes transfer from capital work-in-progress during the year of Rs. 1,567.914 million (2024: Rs. 961.412 million).
- 12.2** The cost of fully amortised intangible assets that are still in the Bank's use amounted to Rs. 468.887 million (2024: Rs. 359.825 million).
- 12.3** Goodwill is recorded by the Bank upon the event fully disclosed in note 1.2. For impairment testing, goodwill has been allocated to 'Trading and Sales' Segment as Cash Generating Unit (CGU), which is also a reportable segment.

## Key assumptions used in value in use calculation

The recoverable amount of the CGU has been determined based on value in use calculation, using cash flow projections based on business plan approved by the Board of Directors of the Bank covering a five year period, duly adjusted for changes based on latest forecasts. The discount rates applied to cash flows beyond five years are extrapolated using a terminal growth rate. The following rates are used by the Bank:

	2025	2024
	----- Percentages -----	
- Discount rate	<b>16.57</b>	14.97
- Terminal growth rate	<b>6.00</b>	12.00

The calculation of value in use is most sensitive to following assumptions:

### a) Interest margins

Interest margins are based on prevailing industry trends and anticipated market conditions.

### b) Discount rates

Discount rates reflect management estimates of the rate of return required for each business and are calculated after taking into account the prevailing risk free rate, industry risk and business risk. Discount rates are calculated by using cost of equity of the Bank.

### c) Key business assumptions

The assumptions are important as they represent management assessment of how the unit's position might change over the projected period. Based on the expansion plans, management expects aggressive growth in advances, investments and deposits during the projected periods and thereafter stabilisation in line with industry trends.

Management believes that any significant change in key assumptions, on which CGU's recoverable amount is based, may impact the carrying amount to further exceed its recoverable amount. Value in use calculation of the CGU are sensitive to changes in assumptions for interest rate spreads, Non Funded Income (NFI), long term growth rates and discount rates.

### d) Sensitivity to changes in assumption

The estimated recoverable amount of the 'Trading and Sales' CGU exceeds its carrying amount by approximately Rs. 10,642.773 million (2024: Rs. 6,563.429 million). Management has identified two key assumptions for which there could be a reasonably possible change that could cause the carrying amount to exceed the recoverable amount. The following table shows the amount that these two assumptions are required to change individually in order for the estimated recoverable amount to be equal to the carrying amount.

# Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

		Changes required for carrying amount to equal recoverable amount	
		2025	2024
		----- Percentages -----	
		3.69	0.41
		-6.78	-0.47
<b>13. OTHER ASSETS</b>	Note	2025	2024
		----- Rupees in '000 -----	
Mark-up / return / interest accrued in local currency	13.1	11,382,384	14,390,871
Mark-up / return / interest accrued in foreign currencies	13.1	88,324	94,087
Advances, deposits, advance rent and other prepayments		4,298,504	4,964,160
Acceptances		4,881,615	3,581,183
Advance taxation (payments less provision)		3,874,577	1,506,206
Stationery and stamps in hand		12,186	18,370
Receivable in respect of home remittance		11,376	20,357
Receivable against bancassurance / bancatakaful		13,208	-
Due from State Bank of Pakistan		2,179,874	1,200,456
Fair value adjustment on advances	9.5.4	2,728,769	3,049,801
Non-banking assets acquired in satisfaction of claims	13.2	4,882,960	5,047,988
Mark to market gain on forward foreign exchange contracts		156,440	141,651
Mark to market gain on forward government securities transaction		-	26,426
Advance against investments in securities		792,000	792,000
Branchless banking fund settlement		-	370,945
Inter bank fund transfer settlement		2,131,870	1,025,298
Credit card settlement		77,438	296,903
Clearing and settlement accounts		1,038,710	526,245
Insurance claims receivable		61,597	31,111
Receivable from Subsidiary		459,000	-
Others		181,724	350,872
		<u>39,252,556</u>	<u>37,434,930</u>
Less: Credit loss allowance held against other assets	13.3	<u>(153,957)</u>	<u>(23,914)</u>
Other assets - net of credit loss allowance		<u>39,098,599</u>	<u>37,411,016</u>
Surplus on revaluation of non-banking assets acquired in satisfaction of claims	22.2	602,334	549,933
<b>Other assets - total</b>		<u><b>39,700,933</b></u>	<u>37,960,949</u>
<b>13.1</b>	This includes mark up accrued on facilities availed by stage 1 and stage 2 customers amounting to Rs. 5,930.210 million (2024: Rs. 6,785.577 million) and Rs. 877.595 million (2024: Rs. 1,376.243 million) respectively.		
<b>13.2</b>	<b>Non-banking assets acquired in satisfaction of claims</b>	2025	2024
		----- Rupees in '000 -----	
Market value of non-banking assets acquired in satisfaction of claims		<u>5,485,294</u>	<u>5,597,921</u>

Non-banking assets acquired in satisfaction of claims have been revalued by independent professional valuers as at December 31, 2025. The revaluation was carried out by M/s Pakistan Inspection Co. (Private) Limited on the basis of professional assessment of present market values. The revaluation resulted in an increase in revaluation surplus by Rs. 65.442 million (2024: Rs. 31.272 million).

# Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

		2025	2024
		----- Rupees in '000 -----	
<b>13.2.1 Non-banking assets acquired in satisfaction of claims</b>	Note		
Opening balance		5,597,921	5,296,256
Additions		-	2,300,000
Revaluation		65,442	31,272
Disposal		(131,916)	-
Depreciation	30	(40,148)	(35,612)
Transfer to property and equipment		-	(2,000,000)
Others		(6,005)	6,005
		<u>5,485,294</u>	<u>5,597,921</u>
<b>13.2.2</b>	During the year, the Bank has acquired properties of NIL (2024: Rs. 2,300.000 million) against debt swap transactions with borrowers resulting in reversal of provision of NIL (2024: Rs. 406.907 million) against reduction in non-performing loans of NIL (2023: Rs. 2,189.151 million).		
<b>13.2.3 Gain on disposal of non-banking assets acquired in satisfaction of claims</b>		2025	2024
		----- Rupees in '000 -----	
Disposal proceeds		157,500	-
less			
- Cost		(145,412)	-
- Impairment / Depreciation		13,427	-
		(131,985)	-
<b>Gain</b>		<u>25,515</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>13.3 Credit loss allowance against other assets</b>			
Mark-up / return / interest accrued		15,360	12,673
Advances, deposits, advance rent and other prepayments		126,371	10,184
Advance against investments in securities		8,803	-
Insurance claim receivable		8	-
Others		3,415	1,057
		<u>153,957</u>	<u>23,914</u>
<b>13.3.1 Movement in credit loss allowance against other assets</b>			
Opening balance		23,914	11,241
Impact of adoption of IFRS 9		-	17,099
Balance as at January 01 after adopting IFRS 9		<u>23,914</u>	<u>28,340</u>
Exchange rate adjustments		1	(1)
Charge for the year		140,541	11,134
Reversal for the year		(10,499)	(15,559)
		130,042	(4,425)
Amount written off		-	-
<b>Closing balance</b>		<u>153,957</u>	<u>23,914</u>



# Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

14. <b>BILLS PAYABLE</b>	Note	2025	2024
		----- Rupees in '000 -----	
In Pakistan		7,516,630	7,765,203
Outside Pakistan		322,737	360,638
		<b>7,839,367</b>	<b>8,125,841</b>
15. <b>BORROWINGS</b>			
<b>Secured</b>			
Borrowings from State Bank of Pakistan under:			
Export refinancing scheme	15.1	5,762,946	13,713,392
Long-term finance facility	15.2	1,018,633	1,489,495
Financing facility for storage of agricultural produce	15.3	275,929	133,137
Financing facility for renewable energy projects	15.4	707,729	1,118,670
Refinance for women entrepreneurs	15.5	125,052	136,486
Refinance facility for modernization of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs)	15.6	223,147	286,107
Refinance facility for combating COVID-19	15.7	15,521	74,660
Temporary economic refinance facility (TERF)	15.8	3,037,394	4,007,327
Small enterprise financing and credit guarantee scheme for special persons	15.9	67	770
Refinance facility for working capital of SMEs	15.10	5,383,440	75,000
Refinance facility for SME Asaan Finance (SAAF) scheme	15.11	4,540,447	5,266,032
Repurchase agreement borrowings	15.12	2,962,005	-
		<b>24,052,310</b>	26,301,076
Fair value adjustment on TERF borrowings	15.13	<b>(705,181)</b>	(995,713)
Borrowing from financial institutions:			
Refinancing facility for mortgage loans	15.14	2,341,365	1,929,971
Repurchase agreement borrowings	15.15	-	384,547
Total secured		<b>25,688,494</b>	27,619,881
<b>Unsecured</b>			
Call borrowings	15.16	-	700,000
Overdrawn nostro accounts		439,586	378,624
Total unsecured		<b>439,586</b>	1,078,624
		<b>26,128,080</b>	28,698,505

## Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

- 15.1** The Bank has entered into agreement with the SBP for extending export finance to customers. These borrowings are repayable on a quarterly basis and have maturities up to June 2026. These carry mark-up rates ranging from 1.00% to 7.00% per annum (2024: 1.00% to 16.50% per annum) .
- 15.2** These borrowings have been obtained from the SBP for providing financing facilities to exporters for adoption of new technologies and modernization of their plant and machinery. These borrowings have maturities up to February 2033. These carry mark-up rates ranging from 2.00% to 11.00% per annum (2024: 2.00% to 11.00% per annum).
- 15.3** These borrowings have been obtained from the SBP under a scheme to provide financing facilities to encourage private sector to establish silos, warehouses and cold storages to enhance storage capacity and develop agricultural produce marketing. These carry mark-up at a rate of 2.00% per annum (2024: 2.00% to 2.50% per annum) and have maturities up to December 2029.
- 15.4** These borrowings have been obtained from the SBP for providing financing facilities to address challenges of energy shortage and climate change through promotion of renewable energy. These carry mark-up at a rate of 2.00% per annum (2024: 2.00% per annum) and have maturities up to December 2031.
- 15.5** These borrowings have been obtained from the SBP under a scheme to provide refinance for women entrepreneurs in the underserved areas of the country. These carry mark-up rates ranging from 0.00% to 2.00 per annum (2024: 0.00% per annum) and have maturities up to July 2030.
- 15.6** These borrowings have been obtained from the SBP under a scheme to finance modernization of Small and Medium Enterprises by providing financing facilities for setting up new units, purchase of new plant and machinery for Balancing, Modernization and Replacement (BMR) of existing units and financing for import / local purchase of new generators up to a maximum capacity of 500 KVA. These carry mark-up at rates of 2.00% per annum (2024: 2.00% per annum) and have maturities up to June 2030.
- 15.7** These borrowings have been obtained from the SBP under a scheme to provide the emergency refinance facility to hospitals and medical center to develop capacity for the treatment of COVID-19 patients. These carry mark-up at 0.00% per annum (2024: 0.00% per annum) and have maturities up to July 2026.
- 15.8** These borrowings have been obtained from the SBP under a scheme to provide concessionary refinance for setting up of new industrial units in the backdrop of challenges being faced by industries post pandemic scenario. These carry mark-up at 1.00% per annum (2024: 1.00% per annum) and have maturities up to August 2032.
- 15.9** These borrowings have been obtained from the SBP under a scheme to provide financing facilities to special persons to meet credit needs for setting up of new business enterprises or for expansion of existing ones. These carry mark-up at 0.00% per annum (2024: 0.00% per annum) and have maturities up to March 2026.
- 15.10** These borrowings have been obtained from the SBP under a scheme to fulfil the working capital requirements of selective SME sectors. These carry mark-up at 2.00% per annum (2024: 2.00% per annum) and have maturities up to July 2030.
- 15.11** These borrowings have been obtained from the SBP under a scheme to fulfil the financing requirements of SMEs. These carry mark-up at rates ranging from 1.00% to 3.00% per annum (2024: 1.00% to 3.00% per annum) on a rollover basis.
- 15.12** This repurchase agreement borrowing is secured by a Pakistan Investment Bond and carries a mark-up rate of 11.50% per annum (2024: NIL) and is due to mature on January 2, 2026.
- 15.13** This represents fair value adjustment on temporary economic relief finance from SBP under note 15.8 as required under IFRS 9.
- 15.14** The Bank has entered into an agreement with the Pakistan Mortgage Refinance Company Limited (PMRC) for extending housing finance facilities to the Bank's customers on the agreed terms and conditions. The borrowing carries mark-up rates ranging from 6.50% to 11.83% per annum (2024: 6.50% to 14.07% per annum) and have maturities up to June 2031.

# Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

**15.15** This repurchase agreement borrowing was secured by market treasury bills and carried a mark-up rate of NIL per annum (2024: 13.30% per annum), and matured on January 2, 2025.

**15.16** This carries a mark up rate of NIL per annum (2024: 12.60% per annum) per annum and is due to matured on January 2, 2025.

<b>15.17 Particulars of borrowings with respect to currencies</b>	2025	2024
	----- Rupees in '000 -----	
In local currency	<b>25,688,494</b>	28,319,881
In foreign currencies	<b>439,586</b>	378,624
	<b>26,128,080</b>	28,698,505

## 16. DEPOSITS AND OTHER ACCOUNTS

	2025			2024		
	In Local Currency	In Foreign Currencies	Total	In Local Currency	In Foreign Currencies	Total
	----- Rupees in '000 -----					
<b>Customers</b>						
Current deposits	<b>183,720,414</b>	<b>10,621,727</b>	<b>194,342,141</b>	158,211,393	11,029,355	169,240,748
Savings deposits	<b>182,050,071</b>	<b>8,130,654</b>	<b>190,180,725</b>	153,269,696	7,715,268	160,984,964
Term deposits	<b>81,905,046</b>	<b>19,240,992</b>	<b>101,146,038</b>	104,815,500	47,482,231	152,297,731
Margin deposits	<b>21,565,499</b>	<b>17,288</b>	<b>21,582,787</b>	24,136,000	6,269	24,142,269
	<b>469,241,030</b>	<b>38,010,661</b>	<b>507,251,691</b>	440,432,589	66,233,123	506,665,712
<b>Financial Institutions</b>						
Current deposits	<b>5,513,362</b>	<b>682,985</b>	<b>6,196,347</b>	4,796,717	228,865	5,025,582
Savings deposits	<b>14,048,557</b>	<b>41,977</b>	<b>14,090,534</b>	11,845,498	6,375	11,851,873
Term deposits	<b>2,081,979</b>	<b>13,881,500</b>	<b>15,963,479</b>	1,591,209	-	1,591,209
	<b>21,643,898</b>	<b>14,606,462</b>	<b>36,250,360</b>	18,233,424	235,240	18,468,664
	<b>490,884,928</b>	<b>52,617,123</b>	<b>543,502,051</b>	458,666,013	66,468,363	525,134,376

<b>16.1 Composition of deposits</b>	2025	2024
	----- Rupees in '000 -----	
- Individuals	<b>243,365,934</b>	232,791,600
- Government (Federal and Provincial)	<b>102,958,327</b>	67,914,291
- Public Sector Entities	<b>2,078,859</b>	10,487,118
- Banking Companies	<b>318,531</b>	1,113,325
- Non-Banking Financial Institutions	<b>35,931,829</b>	17,355,339
- Private Sector	<b>158,848,571</b>	195,472,703
	<b>543,502,051</b>	525,134,376

**16.2** Deposits include eligible deposits of Rs. 181,849.578 million (2024: Rs. 159,546.658 million) protected under Depositors Protection Mechanism introduced by State Bank of Pakistan.

# Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

17. LEASE LIABILITIES	Note	2025	2024
		----- Rupees in '000 -----	-----
Outstanding amount as at January 01		2,788,429	2,234,115
Additions during the year		1,442,945	1,820,891
Lease payments including interest		(1,366,323)	(1,656,950)
Interest expense	26	435,839	396,228
Terminations		(92,719)	(36,842)
Exchange difference		(118)	(208)
Others		(14,522)	31,195
Outstanding amount as at December 31		<u>3,193,531</u>	<u>2,788,429</u>

## 17.1 Contractual maturity of lease liabilities

Short-term lease liabilities - within one year	650,855	134,561
Long-term lease liabilities		
- 1 to 5 years	1,959,047	1,640,169
- 5 to 10 years	583,629	1,013,699
	<u>2,542,676</u>	<u>2,653,868</u>
<b>Total lease liabilities</b>	<u>3,193,531</u>	<u>2,788,429</u>

17.2 This carries average effective rate of 15.26% per annum (2024: 15.73%)

18. SUBORDINATED DEBT	Note	2025	2024
		----- Rupees in '000 -----	-----
Term Finance Certificates - Fifth Issue	18.1	3,497,900	3,498,833
Term Finance Certificates - Fourth Issue	18.2	2,496,000	2,497,000
Term Finance Certificates - Third Issue	18.3	2,500,000	2,500,000
		<u>8,493,900</u>	<u>8,495,833</u>

18.1 In 2023, the Bank issued Rs. 3.5 billion of rated, privately placed and listed, unsecured and subordinated term finance certificates (TFCs or the Issue) as an instrument of redeemable capital under Section 66 of the Companies Act, 2017 and as outlined by State Bank of Pakistan, SBP, under the BPRD Circular No. 06 dated August 15, 2013 and Basel III guidelines. Summary of terms and conditions of the Issue are:

Purpose	To contribute towards the Bank's Tier II Capital for complying with the capital adequacy requirement and to utilize the funds in the Bank's business operations as permitted by its Memorandum and Articles of Association.
Issue date	August 30, 2023
Tenure	Up to ten years from the issue date.
Maturity date	August 30, 2033
Rating	AA- (Double A Minus)
Security	The Issue is unsecured

## Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

Profit rate	Floating rate of return at Base Rate + 2 percent per annum;  Base rate is defined as the average three months KIBOR prevailing on the Base Rate setting date. The Base Rate will be set for the first time on the last working day prior to the issue date and subsequently on the immediately preceding business day before the start of each three monthly period.
Mark-up payment frequency	Quarterly
Redemption	The instrument is structured to redeem 0.24% of the issue amount during the first nine years after the issue date and the remaining issue amount of 99.76% in four equal quarterly instalments of 24.94% each in the last year.
Subordination	The issue is subordinated all other indebtedness of the Bank including depositors, however, senior to the claims of investors in instruments eligible for inclusion in Tier I Capital.
Call option	Exercisable in part or in full on or after five years from the issue date, subject to SBP's approval.
Lock-in-clause	Principal and mark-up will be payable subject to compliance with MCR or CAR or Leverage Ratio set by SBP.
Loss absorbency clause	Upon the occurrence of a Point of Non-Viability (PONV) event as defined under SBP BPRD Circular No. 06 dated August 15, 2013, SBP may at its option, fully and permanently convert the TFCs into common shares of the Bank and / or have them immediately written off (either partially or in full). Number of shares to be issued to TFC holders at the time of conversion will be equal to the 'Outstanding Face Value of the TFCs' divided by market value per share of the Bank's common share on the date of trigger of PONV as declared by SBP, subject to a cap of 924,772,179 shares.

- 18.2** In 2021, the Bank issued Rs. 2.5 billion of rated, privately placed and listed, unsecured and subordinated term finance certificates (TFCs or the Issue) as an instrument of redeemable capital under Section 66 of the Companies Act, 2017 and as outlined by State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) under the BPRD Circular No. 06 dated August 15, 2013 and Basel III guidelines. Summary of terms and conditions of the Issue are:

Purpose	To contribute towards the Bank's Tier II Capital for complying with the capital adequacy requirement and to utilize the funds in the Bank's business operations as permitted by its Memorandum & Articles of Association.
Issue date	December 28, 2021.
Tenure	Up to Seven years from the issue date.
Maturity date	December 28, 2028.
Rating	AA - (Double A Minus).
Mark-up rate	Floating rate of return at Base Rate + 2 percent per annum.  Base rate is defined as the average six months KIBOR prevailing on the Base Rate setting date. The Base Rate will be set for the first time on the last working day prior to the issue date and subsequently on the immediately preceding business day before the start of each six monthly period.
Mark-up payment frequency	Semi-annually.
Redemption	The instrument is structured to redeem 0.24% of the Issue amount during the first six years after the issue date and the remaining Issue amount of 99.76% in two equal semi-annual instalments of 49.88% each in the last year.
Security	The issue is unsecured.
Subordination	The Issue is subordinated all other indebtedness of the Bank including depositors, however, senior to the claims of investors in instruments eligible for inclusion in Tier I Capital

## Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

Call option	Exercisable in part or in full on or after the 10th redemption, subject to SBP's approval.
Lock-in-clause	Payment of mark-up will be made from current year's earning and subject to compliance with MCR and / or CAR or LR set by SBP.
Loss absorbency clause	Upon the occurrence of a Point of Non-Viability (PONV) event as defined under SBP BPRD Circular No. 06 dated August 15, 2013, SBP may at its option, fully and permanently convert the TFCs into common shares of the Bank and / or have them immediately written off (either partially or in full). Number of shares to be issued to TFC holders at the time of conversion will be equal to the 'Outstanding Face Value of the TFCs' divided by market value per share of the Bank's common share on the date of trigger of PONV as declared by SBP, subject to a cap of 400,647,739 shares.

- 18.3** In 2018, the Bank issued Rs. 2.5 billion of rated, privately placed, unsecured, subordinated, perpetual and non-cumulative term finance certificates (TFCs or the Issue) as an instrument of redeemable capital under Section 66(1) of the Companies Act, 2017 and as outlined by the State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) under the BPRD Circular No. 06 dated August 15, 2013 and Basel III guidelines. Summary of terms and conditions of the Issue are:

Purpose:	To contribute towards the Bank's Tier I Capital for complying with the capital adequacy requirement and to utilize the funds in the Bank's business operations as permitted by its Memorandum & Articles of Association.
Issue date	December 31, 2018.
Maturity date	Perpetual.
Rating	A+ (Single A plus).
Mark-up rate	Floating rate of return at Base Rate + 2.25 percent per annum.  Base Rate is defined as the average six months KIBOR prevailing on the Base Rate setting date. The Base Rate will be set for the first time on the last working day prior to the issue date and subsequently on the immediately preceding business day before the start of each six monthly period.
Mark-up payment frequency	Semi-annually on a non-cumulative basis.
Redemption	Not applicable
Security	The Issue is unsecured
Subordination	The Issue is subordinated as to payment of Principal and profit to all other claims except common shares.
Call option	Exercisable in part or in full at a par value on or after five years from the issue date, with prior approval of SBP. The Bank shall not exercise the call option unless the called instrument is replaced with capital of same or better quality.
Lock-in-clause	Payment of profit will be made from current year's earning and subject to compliance with MCR and / or CAR or LR set by SBP.



# Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

<p>Loss absorbency clause: Pre-Specified Trigger (PST)</p>	<p>Upon the occurrence of a PST as defined under SBP BPRD Circular No. 06 dated August 15, 2013 which stipulates that if an Issuer's Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1) ratio falls to or below 6.625% of Risk Weighted Assets (RWAs), the Issuer will have full discretion to determine the amount of TFCs to be permanently converted into common shares or written off, subject to SBP regulations / instructions, and the cap specified below. The Bank will be able to exercise this discretion subject to:</p> <p>If and when Bank's CET 1 reaches the loss absorption trigger point, the aggregate amount of Additional Tier-1 capital to be converted must at least be the amount sufficient to immediately return the CET 1 ratio to above 6.625% of total RWAs (if possible);</p> <p>The converted amount should not exceed the amount needed to bring the CET 1 ratio to 8.5% of RWAs (i.e. minimum CET 1 of 6.0% plus capital conservation buffer of 2.5%); and</p> <p>In case, conversion of Additional Tier-1 capital Instrument is not possible following the trigger event, the amount of the Instrument must be written off in the accounts resulting in increase in CET 1 of the Issuer.</p>
<p>Loss absorbency clause: Point of Non-Viability (PONV)</p>	<p>Upon the occurrence of a PONV event as defined under SBP BPRD Circular No. 06 dated August 15, 2013, which stipulates that SBP may, at its option, fully and permanently convert the TFCs into common shares of the Bank and / or have them immediately written off (either partially or in full). Number of shares to be issued to TFC holders at the time of conversion will be equal to the 'Outstanding Value of the TFCs' divided by market value per share of the Bank's common / ordinary share on the date of the PONV trigger event as declared by SBP, subject to the cap specified below:</p> <p>The PONV trigger event is the earlier of:</p> <p>A decision made by SBP that a conversion or temporary / permanent write-off is necessary without which the Issuer would become non-viable;</p> <p>The decision to make a public sector injection of capital, or equivalent support, without which the Issuer would have become non-viable, as determined by SBP;</p> <p>The maximum number of shares to be issued to TFC holders at the PST and / or PONV (or otherwise as directed by SBP) will be subject to a specified cap of 329,595,476 ordinary shares, or such other number as may be agreed to in consultation with SBP.</p>



# Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

20. OTHER LIABILITIES	Note	2025 ----- Rupees in '000 -----	2024 -----
Mark-up / return / interest payable in local currency		1,313,491	5,343,116
Mark-up / return / interest payable in foreign currencies		162,628	388,756
Unearned income on guarantees		526,400	487,456
Accrued expenses		1,973,583	1,809,477
Acceptances		4,881,615	3,581,183
Unclaimed dividends		4,214	4,214
Mark to market loss on forward foreign exchange contracts		441,137	713,482
Defined benefit obligation	38.5	124,732	270,154
Withholding taxes payable		2,218,038	1,856,153
Donation payable		123,812	120,291
Security deposits against leases, lockers and others		4,883,358	1,525,993
Workers' welfare fund	31	622,485	498,674
Payable in respect of home remittance		1,185	313,579
Retention money payable		86,852	92,431
Insurance payable		476,937	383,072
Payable to vendors against SBS goods		-	159,103
BLB fund settlement		106,276	-
Debit card settlement		363,128	374,348
Credit loss allowance against off-balance sheet obligations	20.1	270,587	190,889
Others		543,827	374,141
		<b>19,124,285</b>	<b>18,486,512</b>
<b>20.1 Credit loss allowance against off-balance sheet obligations</b>			
Opening balance		190,889	-
Impact of adoption of IFRS 9		-	16,578
Balance as at January 01 after adopting IFRS 9		190,889	16,578
Transfer in		-	2,371
Exchange rate adjustments		25	(28)
Charge for the year		128,680	186,699
Reversal for the year		(49,007)	(14,731)
	33	79,673	171,968
<b>Closing balance</b>		<b>270,587</b>	<b>190,889</b>
<b>20.2 Particulars of credit loss allowance against off balance sheet obligations</b>			
Stage 1		59,032	24,520
Stage 2		43,628	1,062
Stage 3		167,927	165,307
		<b>270,587</b>	<b>190,889</b>

**20.2.1** Credit loss allowance against off balance sheet obligations include ECL in respect of letter of credit, letter of guarantees and acceptances.

# Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

## 21. SHARE CAPITAL

### 21.1 Authorised capital

#### 21.1.1 Ordinary shares

2025	2024		2025	2024
----- Number of shares -----			----- Rupees in '000 -----	
<u>3,850,000,000</u>	<u>3,850,000,000</u>	Ordinary shares of Rs.10 each	<u>38,500,000</u>	<u>38,500,000</u>

#### 21.1.2 Preference shares

2025	2024		2025	2024
----- Number of shares -----			----- Rupees in '000 -----	
<u>150,000,000</u>	<u>150,000,000</u>	Convertible preference shares of Rs.10 each	<u>1,500,000</u>	<u>1,500,000</u>

### 21.2 Issued, subscribed and paid-up capital

2025	2024		2025	2024
----- Number of shares -----			----- Rupees in '000 -----	
		<b>Ordinary shares</b>		
<u>984,127,890</u>	<u>984,127,890</u>	Fully paid in cash	<u>9,841,279</u>	<u>9,841,279</u>
<u>1,066,534,646</u>	<u>1,066,534,646</u>	Issued for consideration other than cash	<u>10,665,346</u>	<u>10,665,346</u>
<u>2,050,662,536</u>	<u>2,050,662,536</u>		<u>20,506,625</u>	<u>20,506,625</u>
-	-	Less: Discount on issue of shares	-	-
<u>2,050,662,536</u>	<u>2,050,662,536</u>		<u>20,506,625</u>	<u>20,506,625</u>

21.3 As at December 31, 2025, Jahangir Siddiqui & Co. Ltd. (the parent company) held 1,460,232,712 (2024: 1,460,232,712) ordinary shares of Rs.10 each i.e. 71.21% holding (2024: 71.21%).

## 22. SURPLUS ON REVALUATION OF ASSETS

### Surplus / (deficit) on revaluation of:

	Note	2025	2024
		----- Rupees in '000 -----	
- Securities measured at FVOCI - debt	8.1	<u>1,953,203</u>	<u>1,419,607</u>
- Securities measured at FVOCI - equity	8.1	<u>784,971</u>	<u>1,525,267</u>
- Property and equipment	22.1	<u>2,126,106</u>	<u>2,202,331</u>
- Non-banking assets acquired in satisfaction of claims	22.2	<u>602,334</u>	<u>549,933</u>
		<u>5,466,614</u>	<u>5,697,138</u>

### Deferred tax on surplus / (deficit) on revaluation of:

- Securities measured at FVOCI - debt	<u>(1,015,666)</u>	<u>(738,196)</u>
- Securities measured at FVOCI - equity	<u>(408,185)</u>	<u>(793,139)</u>
- Property and equipment	<u>(708,988)</u>	<u>(748,625)</u>
- Non-banking assets acquired in satisfaction of claims	<u>(257,733)</u>	<u>(39,318)</u>
	<u>(2,390,572)</u>	<u>(2,319,278)</u>
	<u>3,076,042</u>	<u>3,377,860</u>



# Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

	2025	2024
	----- Rupees in '000 -----	
<b>22.1 Surplus on revaluation of property and equipment</b>		
Surplus on revaluation of property and equipment as at January 01	2,202,331	1,393,824
Recognised during the year	-	845,494
Transferred to unappropriated profit in respect of incremental depreciation charged during the year	(76,225)	(36,987)
Surplus on revaluation of property and equipment as at December 31	<b>2,126,106</b>	2,202,331
<b>Less: related deferred tax liability on:</b>		
- revaluation as at January 01	(748,625)	(333,501)
- effect of change in tax rate	-	(20,418)
- revaluation recognised during the year	-	(413,939)
- incremental depreciation charged during the year	39,637	19,233
	<b>(708,988)</b>	(748,625)
	<b>1,417,118</b>	1,453,706
<b>22.2 Surplus on revaluation of non-banking assets acquired in satisfaction of claims</b>		
<b>Surplus on revaluation as at January 01</b>	<b>549,933</b>	520,513
Recognised during the year	65,442	31,272
Realised on disposal during the year	(9,588)	-
Transferred to unappropriated profit in respect of incremental depreciation charged during the year	(3,453)	(1,852)
Surplus on revaluation as at December 31	<b>602,334</b>	549,933
<b>Less: Related deferred tax liability on:</b>		
- revaluation as at January 01	(39,318)	(22,633)
- revaluation recognised during the year	(215,446)	(16,261)
- surplus realised on disposal during the year	(4,765)	-
- Effect of change in tax rate	-	(1,387)
- Incremental depreciation charged during the year	1,796	963
	<b>(257,733)</b>	(39,318)
	<b>344,601</b>	510,615

# Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

23. CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS	Note	2025	2024
		----- Rupees in '000 -----	
Guarantees	23.1	<b>114,322,261</b>	96,146,041
Commitments	23.2	<b>108,452,698</b>	119,260,187
Other contingent liabilities	23.3	<b>1,204,016</b>	506,904
		<b><u>223,978,975</u></b>	<u>215,913,132</u>
<b>23.1 Guarantees:</b>			
Financial guarantees		<b>22,275,534</b>	10,328,381
Performance guarantees		<b>51,690,524</b>	45,337,554
Other guarantees		<b>40,356,203</b>	40,480,106
		<b>114,322,261</b>	96,146,041
<b>23.2 Commitments:</b>			
<b>Documentary credits and short-term trade-related transactions</b>			
- Letters of credit		<b>40,537,796</b>	39,432,208
<b>Commitments in respect of:</b>			
- forward foreign exchange contracts	23.2.1	<b>67,437,910</b>	64,279,790
- forward government securities transactions	23.2.2	-	14,991,654
- forward lending	23.2.3	<b>52,000</b>	51,495
<b>Commitments for acquisition of:</b>			
- property and equipment	23.2.3.2	<b>337,483</b>	453,678
- intangible assets	23.2.3.2	<b>87,509</b>	51,362
		<b><u>108,452,698</u></b>	<u>119,260,187</u>
<b>23.2.1 Commitments in respect of forward foreign exchange contracts</b>			
Purchase		<b>40,462,368</b>	46,997,123
Sale		<b>26,975,542</b>	17,282,667
		<b>67,437,910</b>	64,279,790
<b>23.2.1.1</b> The Bank utilises foreign exchange instruments to meet the needs of its customers and as part of its asset and liability management activity to hedge its own exposure to currency risk. At year end, all foreign exchange contracts have a remaining maturity of less than one year.			
		2025	2024
		----- Rupees in '000 -----	
<b>23.2.2 Commitments in respect of forward government securities transaction</b>			
Purchase		-	14,991,654
<b>23.2.3 Commitments in respect of forward lending</b>			
Undrawn formal standby facilities, credit lines and other commitments to lend	23.2.3.1	<b>52,000</b>	51,495



# Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

**23.2.3.1** This represents commitments that are irrevocable because they cannot be withdrawn at the discretion of the Bank without the risk of incurring significant penalty or expense. Further, the Bank makes commitments to extend credit in the normal course of business but these being revocable commitments do not attract any significant penalty or expense if the facilities are unilaterally withdrawn.

**23.2.3.2** During the year, the Bank entered into an underwriting agreement in respect of an Initial Public Offering (IPO), committing to underwrite the public portion of the issue up to Rs. 437.640 million (minimum commitment Rs. 312.600 million).

Subsequent to the year end, the IPO was oversubscribed and accordingly no shares were required to be taken up by the Bank under the underwriting arrangement.

**23.2.4** This represents commitments related to purchase of leasehold improvements, furniture and fixtures, hardware and network equipments and electrical equipment and computer software.

	2025	2024
Note	----- Rupees in '000 -----	
<b>23.3 Other contingent liabilities</b>		
<b>23.3.1</b>	<u><b>1,204,016</b></u>	<u>506,904</u>

**23.3.1** These mainly represent counter claims filed by borrowers for damages, claims by former employees of the Bank and other claims relating to banking transactions.

Based on legal advice and / or internal assessments, management is confident that the matters will be decided in the Bank's favour.

**23.3.2** Tax related contingencies are disclosed in notes 34.2 to 34.5.

## 24. DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS

Derivative instruments, such as Futures, Cross Currency Swaps and Options, are forward transactions that provide market making opportunities / hedge against the adverse movement of interest and exchange rates. Derivatives business also provides risk solutions for the existing and potential customers of the Bank.

The Bank also enters into Foreign Currency and Commodity Options from its Wholesale Banking Branch Bahrain for market making activities.

The Bank held no derivative instruments as at December 31, 2025 (2024: Nil).

# Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

25. MARK-UP / RETURN / INTEREST EARNED	Note	2025	2024
		-----	-----
		Rupees in '000	
Loans and advances		<b>25,452,865</b>	35,720,956
Investments		<b>44,713,619</b>	70,800,203
Lendings to financial institutions		<b>378,343</b>	385,116
Balances with other banks		<b>277,839</b>	381,673
Securities purchased under repurchase agreements		<b>629,316</b>	1,252,448
		<b>71,451,982</b>	108,540,396
<b>25.1 Interest income recognised on:</b>			
Financial assets measured at amortised cost		<b>10,935,390</b>	27,754,343
Financial assets measured at FVOCI		<b>26,497,541</b>	29,818,261
Financial assets measured at FVPL		<b>9,358,493</b>	16,534,965
Financial assets measured at cost		<b>24,660,558</b>	34,432,827
		<b>71,451,982</b>	108,540,396
<b>26. MARK-UP / RETURN / INTEREST EXPENSED</b>			
Deposits		<b>32,496,775</b>	61,221,952
Borrowings		<b>8,501,662</b>	14,136,721
Subordinated debts		<b>1,164,102</b>	1,908,815
Cost of foreign currency swaps against foreign currency deposits / borrowings		<b>1,704,490</b>	3,526,095
Finance charges on leased assets	17	<b>435,839</b>	396,228
		<b>44,302,868</b>	81,189,811
<b>27. FEE AND COMMISSION INCOME</b>			
Branch banking customer fees		<b>147,979</b>	153,067
Finance related fees		<b>629,188</b>	478,015
Card related fees (debit and credit cards)		<b>1,457,638</b>	1,197,681
Investment banking fees		<b>44,867</b>	21,761
Commission on trade		<b>1,027,102</b>	1,139,541
Commission on guarantees		<b>819,031</b>	702,408
Commission on cash management		<b>46,973</b>	36,109
Commission on remittances including home remittances		<b>118,934</b>	332,448
Commission on bancassurance		<b>114,324</b>	93,770
Commission on distribution of mutual funds		<b>9,125</b>	6,452
Commission on online services		<b>138,795</b>	190,264
Rebate income		<b>399,034</b>	496,305
		<b>4,952,990</b>	4,847,821



# Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

	Note	2025 ----- Rupees in '000 -----	2024 -----
<b>28. GAIN ON SECURITIES - NET</b>			
Realised	28.1	<b>3,295,055</b>	1,193,097
Unrealised - measured at FVPL		<b>165</b>	(438,437)
		<b>3,295,220</b>	754,660
<b>28.1 Realised gain / (loss) on:</b>			
Federal government securities		<b>2,895,942</b>	1,350,701
Shares - Listed companies		<b>312,108</b>	-
Shares - Unlisted companies		<b>171,671</b>	-
Mutual fund units		<b>2,233</b>	1,078
Foreign securities		<b>(86,899)</b>	(158,682)
		<b>3,295,055</b>	1,193,097
<b>28.2 Net gain / (loss) on financial assets:</b>			
Measured at FVPL:			
Designated upon initial recognition		<b>567,214</b>	415,183
Mandatorily measured at FVPL		<b>173,905</b>	1,078
		<b>741,119</b>	416,261
Measured at FVOCI		<b>2,553,936</b>	776,836
		<b>3,295,055</b>	1,193,097
<b>29. OTHER INCOME</b>			
Rent on property		<b>21,413</b>	30,732
Gain on sale of property and equipment - net		<b>18,973</b>	17,815
Gain on sale of non-banking asset - net		<b>25,515</b>	-
Gain on termination of leases - net		<b>24,714</b>	4,322
Charges recovered on account of internal audit services to subsidiary		<b>3,104</b>	6,400
Scrap sales		<b>169</b>	2,940
Liabilities no longer required written back		<b>13,252</b>	1,590
Auction charges recovered		<b>2,221</b>	-
Charges recovered on account of consultancy services to subsidiary		<b>425,000</b>	-
Charges recovered		<b>15,000</b>	-
Others		<b>1,722</b>	-
		<b>551,083</b>	63,799

# Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

30. OPERATING EXPENSES	Note	2025 ----- Rupees in '000 -----	2024 -----
Total compensation expense	30.1	<b>11,207,185</b>	10,008,056
<b>Property expense</b>			
Rent and taxes		<b>92,581</b>	82,024
Insurance		<b>7,201</b>	8,961
Utilities cost		<b>900,012</b>	978,721
Security (including guards)		<b>519,470</b>	517,086
Repair and maintenance (including janitorial charges)		<b>424,230</b>	579,238
Depreciation		<b>496,689</b>	348,347
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	11	<b>1,590,929</b>	1,343,769
Depreciation on non banking assets	13.2.1	<b>40,148</b>	35,612
		<b>4,071,260</b>	3,893,758
<b>Information technology expenses</b>			
Software maintenance		<b>2,622,075</b>	1,764,577
Hardware maintenance		<b>451,587</b>	567,886
Depreciation		<b>518,655</b>	535,532
Amortisation	12.1	<b>507,610</b>	363,634
Network charges		<b>295,025</b>	270,997
		<b>4,394,952</b>	3,502,626
<b>Other operating expenses</b>			
Directors' fees and allowances		<b>17,000</b>	13,300
Legal and professional charges		<b>365,717</b>	336,108
Insurance		<b>282,924</b>	362,042
Outsourced services costs		<b>1,363,923</b>	504,927
Travelling and conveyance		<b>420,861</b>	281,000
NIFT clearing charges		<b>88,702</b>	66,315
Depreciation		<b>448,980</b>	408,792
Training and development		<b>79,340</b>	62,623
Postage and courier charges		<b>94,078</b>	129,693
Communication		<b>481,193</b>	601,281
Stationery and printing		<b>446,613</b>	497,707
Marketing, advertisement and publicity		<b>1,625,620</b>	2,398,292
Donations	30.3	<b>123,811</b>	127,322
Auditors' remuneration	30.4	<b>37,631</b>	33,574
Staff Auto fuel and maintenance		<b>606,939</b>	633,500
Bank charges		<b>92,096</b>	92,206
Stamp Duty		<b>43,162</b>	30,720
Online verification charges		<b>106,471</b>	107,790
Brokerage, fee and commission		<b>127,528</b>	64,081
Card related fees (debit and credit cards)		<b>2,156,154</b>	1,722,918
CDC and other charges		<b>16,619</b>	8,856
Consultancy fee		<b>75,497</b>	116,570
Deposit protection premium		<b>255,275</b>	205,191
Entertainment expenses		<b>225,567</b>	214,188
Repair and maintenance		<b>87,149</b>	94,529
Cash handling charges		<b>391,834</b>	409,377
Fee and subscription		<b>208,220</b>	166,966
Employees social security		<b>9,175</b>	10,899
Generator fuel and maintenance		<b>191,309</b>	216,469
Others		<b>26,481</b>	24,561
		<b>10,495,869</b>	9,941,797
		<b>30,169,266</b>	27,346,237

# Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

30.1 Total compensation expense	Note	2025	2024
		----- Rupees in '000 -----	
Fees and Allowances etc.		<b>180,359</b>	177,381
Managerial Remuneration			
i) Fixed		<b>7,110,427</b>	6,149,217
ii) Variable			
a) Cash Bonus / Awards etc.		<b>808,102</b>	985,383
b) Commission		<b>510,257</b>	442,940
Charge for defined benefit plan	38.8	<b>186,546</b>	157,116
Contribution to defined contribution plan	39	<b>436,559</b>	366,562
Leaving indemnity		<b>16,956</b>	14,877
Medical		<b>686,033</b>	586,917
Conveyance		<b>682,007</b>	653,152
Insurance staff		<b>202,950</b>	157,179
Others	30.2	<b>372,436</b>	302,502
		<b>11,192,632</b>	9,993,226
Sign-on bonus		<b>5,200</b>	7,500
Severance allowance		<b>9,353</b>	7,330
		<b>11,207,185</b>	10,008,056

	No. of Persons	
	2025	2024
Sign-on bonus	<b>2</b>	1
Severance allowance	<b>38</b>	28

**30.2** This represents amortisation of prepaid employee benefit arising from fair valuation of concessional rate on staff loans.

**30.3** This represents amount set aside as donation out of bank's profits in accordance with the bank's approved policy. During the year 2025, the Bank paid an amount of Rs. 120.291 million to Future Trust.

30.4 Auditors' remuneration	2025			2024		
	Pakistan	Bahrain	Total	Pakistan	Bahrain	Total
	----- Rupees in '000 -----					
Audit fee	<b>8,571</b>	<b>3,925</b>	<b>12,496</b>	7,619	3,888	11,507
Half - yearly review	<b>1,941</b>	-	<b>1,941</b>	1,725	-	1,725
Fee for other statutory certifications	<b>6,865</b>	-	<b>6,865</b>	2,487	-	2,487
Special certification and sundry advisory services	<b>6,630</b>	<b>2,025</b>	<b>8,655</b>	9,394	2,259	11,653
Out of pocket expenses and sales tax	<b>7,039</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>7,674</b>	5,500	702	6,202
	<b>31,046</b>	<b>6,585</b>	<b>37,631</b>	26,725	6,849	33,574

**30.5** The material outsourcing arrangements along with nature of services are as follows:

Name of Service Provider	Type of services	2025	2024
		----- Rupees in '000 -----	
Mustang HRMs (Pvt.) Ltd.	Human Resource Management Services	<b>296,682</b>	262,607
Dagia Innovative Warehousing	Record Management Services	<b>8,770</b>	11,033
Constellation Printing Company (Pvt.) Ltd.	Cheque book Printing Services	<b>73,664</b>	55,462
Security Organization System (Pvt.) Ltd.	Cash Sorting Services	<b>4,715</b>	30,127
		<b>383,831</b>	359,229

## 31. WORKERS' WELFARE FUND

The Bank has made provision for Workers' Welfare Fund (WWF) based on profit for the respective years.

32. OTHER CHARGES	2025	2024
	----- Rupees in '000 -----	
Penalties imposed by State Bank of Pakistan	<b>243,588</b>	100,787

# Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

33. CREDIT LOSS ALLOWANCE AND WRITE OFFS - NET	Note	2025 ----- Rupees in '000 -----	2024 -----
Credit loss allowance against cash and balances with treasury banks		(39)	1,043
Credit loss allowance against balances with other banks		(1,214)	388
Credit loss allowance against lending to financial institutions	7.5	4,118	270
Credit loss allowance / provision for diminution in value of investments	8.4.3	(160,854)	165,558
Credit loss allowance against loans and advances	9.5	3,573,953	4,277,725
Credit loss allowance against other assets	13.3.1	130,042	(4,425)
Credit loss allowance against off balance sheet	20.1	79,673	171,968
Bad debts written off directly		-	125
Recovery of written off / charged off bad debts		(72,264)	(9,439)
Modification (gain) / loss		(1,833)	51,599
Other provisions and write offs		34,128	48,298
		<u>3,585,710</u>	<u>4,703,110</u>
<b>34. TAXATION</b>			
Current		3,412,167	4,901,211
Prior years		67,517	(44,723)
Deferred		(84,691)	(1,338,877)
		<u>3,394,993</u>	<u>3,517,611</u>
<b>34.1 Relationship between tax expense and accounting profit</b>			
<b>Profit before taxation</b>		<u>6,190,563</u>	<u>6,366,077</u>
Tax on income @ 53% (2024: 54%)		3,280,998	3,437,682
Effect of permanent differences		129,102	54,425
Effect of change in tax rates		1,629	51,495
Prior years charge		67,517	(44,723)
Others		(84,253)	18,732
<b>Tax charge for the year</b>		<u>3,394,993</u>	<u>3,517,611</u>

**34.1.1** The effective tax rate for the year is 54.84% (2024: 55.25%).

**34.1.2** By virtue of the Income Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 2024 issued on December 29, 2024, the Federal Government has raised the corporate tax rate for banking companies to 43%. The current year overall tax rate is 53% which includes 10% super tax.

## 34.2 Income Tax

The Bank has filed income tax returns under Section 114 of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 for the tax years 2007 through 2025. The returns so filed considered as deemed assessment order under Section 120(1) of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 (the Ordinance). Later, the return of income for tax years 2008 to 2024 were amended by the Officers of Inland Revenue (OIR) by taking recourse of tax audit or alternatively through amendment the assessment contending that certain matters in the deemed assessments were allegedly not conforming to the law and prejudiced the interest of revenue.

The Bank contested the disallowances before the Commissioner Inland Revenue Appeals [CIR(A)] and the Appellate Tribunal Inland Revenue [ATIR].

For tax year 2008, both the CIR(A) and ATIR annulled the OIR's action of amending the assessment being barred by time limitation following the judgments of Honourable Supreme Court of Pakistan.



# Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

For tax years 2009 to 2017, where aggregate demand was raised amounting to Rs.518.095 million, the appeals were decided by ATIR through combined Appellate Order dated January 31, 2022. Though the AO, except for the levy of surcharge under section 4A, minimum tax under section 113 and deduction of Sindh WWF all of the issues involved in the appeal either decided in Bank's favour (including the issue of goodwill, amortization of which was claimed over the period of 10 years) or set-aside for re-examination by the ATIR.

The Bank as well as the tax department have filed Income Tax Reference Applications before Sindh High Court against above-mentioned order of ATIR, which are pending. The management feels that there would be no additional liability arising out of such matters and that the provision made in respect of these years is adequate.

For the tax year 2018, The Bank filed an appeal before the Commissioner Inland Revenue (Appeals) [CIRA] vide letter AT-3295 dated January 27, 2021, challenging the order issued by the Additional Deputy Commissioner Inland Revenue [ADCIR], where an additional demand of Rs.292.855 million including Super tax was raised. CIRA, through its order dated May 10, 2024, upheld the ADCIR's order. Subsequently, an appeal was filed before the Appellate Tribunal Inland Revenue [ATIR], which, through its order ITA No.100/KB/2024 dated October 27, 2025, remanded the matter back to CIRA with directions to decide the case afresh on merits. Therefore, no additional amount has been ascertained through any Appeal Affect Order till date.

For the tax year 2020, the ATIR, through its order ITA No. 1002/KB/2024 (5A), remanded certain matters back to the learned officer while deciding other issues in favour of the Bank in relation to the First Amended Assessment Order.

Subsequently, the Second Amended Assessment Order was passed on December 30, 2025, raising a fresh demand of Rs. 50.677 million which was paid by the Bank. However, appeal has been filed before the Commissioner Inland Revenue (Appeals) [CIRA], as the Bank expects a favourable outcome on these matters as well, and accordingly, no provision has been made in this regard.

For tax year 2021, First amended order was passed on December 30, 2025, raising a demand of Rs. 340.185 million which has also been paid by the Bank. However, appeal has been filed before the Commissioner Inland Revenue (Appeals) [CIRA], as the Bank expects a favourable outcome on these matters as well, and accordingly, no provision has been made in this regard.

For the tax year 2022, the First Amended Order dated December 7, 2022 was challenged through an appeal filed before the Commissioner Inland Revenue (Appeals) [CIRA]. The CIR(A), through appellate order dated May 10, 2022, disposed of the appeal by setting aside the tax demand raised on account of non banking assets. However, the tax demand on other issues was confirmed by the CIR(A). An appeal against the appeal effect order was filed before the Appellate Tribunal Inland Revenue [ATIR] vide our letter AT 22 dated July 5, 2023, which is presently pending adjudication. A Second Amended Assessment Order was passed on December 30, 2025, establishing a refund of Rs. 64.770 million in favour of the Bank as against a refund of Rs. 251.79 million as claimed in the return of income. However, the Bank has also filed an appeal on certain matters before the Commissioner Inland Revenue (Appeals) [CIRA], and expects a favourable outcome on such matters as well.

For tax year 2023, Appeal against first amended assessment order dated April 18,2024 was filed before CIRA through letter AT 4898 dated May 10,2024 and proceedings are pending. Subsequently, the Second Amended Assessment Order was passed on December 30, 2025, establishing a refund of Rs. 315.990 million in favour of the Bank as against a refund of Rs. 1,658.835 million as claimed in the return of income. However, the Bank has also filed an appeal on certain matters before the Commissioner Inland Revenue (Appeals) [CIRA], and expects a favourable outcome on such matters as well.

## Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

For tax year 2024, Appeal against first amended assessment order was filed before ATIR through letter AT 3174 dated December 24, 2024 and proceedings are pending. Subsequently, the Second Amended Assessment Order was passed on December 30, 2025, raising a demand of Rs. 531.363 million which has been paid by the Bank. However, appeal has been filed before the Commissioner Inland Revenue (Appeals) [CIRA], as the Bank expects a favourable outcome on these matters, and accordingly, no provision has been made in this regard.

In respect of WWF, the Supreme Court of Pakistan has held in Judgement, PLD 2017 SC 28, that the amendments made in the WWF Ordinance through Finance Act, 2006 and 2008 were illegal and without lawful authority i.e. the banks do not fall into definition of Industrial Undertaking and thus, not liable to pay WWF. Based on that, the Appellate Tribunal through combined Appellate order dated January 31, 2022 has also annulled the OIR's action of levying WWF on Bank under Worker's Welfare Fund Ordinance, 1971 in tax years 2009, 2012 and 2013.

As a consequence of the 18th amendment to the Constitution, levy for the WWF was introduced by the Government of Sindh, Punjab and Balochistan through the Sindh WWF Act, 2014 (the Act), the Punjab Workers Welfare Fund Act, 2019 and the Balochistan Workers Welfare Fund Act, 2022, respectively. As per these Acts, the Bank is liable to pay WWF in these provinces. However, in this respect:

- the Bank has challenged the issue of jurisdiction claimed by Sindh Revenue Board before the Honourable High Court of Sindh (SHC) on grounds that banking companies cannot be considered as industrial establishment and that the Act cannot be applied to trans-provincial entities. The Court has restrained the Sindh Revenue Board to collect / recover Sindh WWF. For TY 2018 to TY 2023 the Court granted stay from recovery of Sindh WWF upon submission of Bank Guarantee to Nazir of Court.
- the Bank has also received notices regarding the recovery of Balochistan WWF for which the Bank has hired legal counsel to challenge in the court of law on same grounds as in case of Sindh WWF.

In 2018, Based on decision of the Supreme Court of Pakistan, the Bank had reassessed the provision of WWF which was previously held on the entire operating results of the Bank (including all provinces, part of Pakistan, AJK and Bahrain Operations) and maintained WWF only to the extent of its operations within Sindh Province till 2019. In 2020 after promulgation of Punjab WWF, the Bank has again decided prudently to maintain provision on the entire results of the Bank.

The Sindh High Court has dismissed the Bank's petitions for tax years 2016 through 2022 wherein the Bank along with other taxpayers challenged the levy of super tax on constitutional grounds. Based on the opinion of legal counsel, the Bank has filed appeal before the Supreme Court against the decision of the Sindh High Court. The Supreme Court has allowed interim relief to the taxpayers subject to the payment of 50% of the super tax liability. However, the Bank has adjusted full amount of super tax liability for Tax year 2016 and 2019 against the available tax refunds. Further, the bank has obtained stay from the Sindh High Court on other technical grounds regarding the levy of Super Tax for tax years 2017 and 2018, paying an amount of Rs. 55.607 million for tax year 2017. Amounts for the tax years 2020 and onwards have been paid.



# Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

In pursuance of SRO 1588(I)/2023 dated November 21, 2023 banking companies have been designated to the 'sector' for the purpose of section 99D of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2021 for the years 2022 and 2023. Tax authorities issued a recovery notice to the Bank thereby creating a demand. The Bank through its legal council challenged the levy, and the High Court of Sindh, decided the case against the Bank. The Bank decided to file an instant petition before the honorable Supreme Court and the matter is pending adjudication. An amount of Rs. 820 million was paid by the Bank, and the Bank's Legal counsel is pursuing our case. In a recent judgement, the Federal Constitution Court has held that the Constitutional Bench of the High Court of Sindh which had dismissed the earlier petitions, had no jurisdiction to hear cases involving constitutionality of statutes. In the opinion of the Bank's legal counsel, it is probable that this judgement will be set aside and the cases would be remanded back to the High Court of Sindh for decision afresh. Based on advice of its legal counsel, the management is confident that the Bank has a good chance to succeed on the basis of various grounds taken in the petition, therefore no provision has been made in this regard.

### 34.3 Withholding tax monitoring

Withholding tax monitoring was initiated against the Bank for tax years 2014 to 2021. Orders in respect of tax years 2014, 2015, 2016, 2018, 2020 and 2021 have been passed against which appeals have been filed before the CIR(A). CIR(A) has remanded back the matters for rectification in respect of tax years 2014 and 2015 against which rectified orders have been passed and demands have been reduced. The ATIR through order dated February 07, 2022 refused Department's appeal and maintained CIR(A)'s order for tax year 2014. Tax demands for tax years 2016, 2018 and 2020 were also set-aside by CIR(A).

### 34.4 Sales tax

The Bank as a registered person under Sindh Sales Tax on Services Act, 2011 has been issued a Sales Tax Order from the Sindh Revenue Board (SRB) creating a demand of Rs.193.44 million (besides Rs. 7.2 million is charged as penalty) against the Bank for alleged non-payment of Sindh sales tax on certain 'presumed non-taxable services / incomes'(i.e. Bancassurance, Home Remittances under Pakistan Remittance Initiative Scheme, SBP rebates on Government securities, Rebates from foreign correspondent Banks, and FX gain on remittance by Western Union)' for the tax periods July 2011 to December 2013, 2015 to 2017 and 2019 to 2020. Bank has filed appeals before Commissioner (Appeals) Sindh Revenue Board (CA-SRB) against the order of AC-SRB, which is pending.

After the year ended December 31, 2023, Punjab Revenue Authority (PRA) passed an Order for tax periods January to December 2017 raising tax demand of Rs. 157.4 million on alleged short withholding of Punjab Sales Tax. The amount along with default surcharge and penalty is confirmed by the commissioner inland revenue appeal through his order no 136/2024 dated 05 November 2024. The ATIR has confirmed the order of CIRA vide order dated January 8, 2026. The bank has engaged legal counsel to obtain stay and file reference application in LHC.

The Hon'ble Sindh High Court, in ST/STRA No. 421 of 2019 (Order dated October 22, 2024), adjudicated the taxability of interbank fund transfers, home remittances, and Bancassurance services under the Sindh Sales Tax on Services Act, 2011 for the period July 2011 to December 2013. The Court set aside the Tribunal's ruling and upheld the validity of Show Cause Notices issued by SRB, subject to limitation and procedural compliance. The matter was remanded for reconsideration, with directions allowing the taxpayer to submit additional responses and claim exemptions where applicable. The issue remains contingent pending final adjudication.

For TY 2017, an order under Sections 3, 9, 8, 17, 22, 23, 43, and 44, bearing Reference No. 2740 of 2025, was passed on April 29, 2025. Through this order, a total tax demand of Rs. 25.163 million was raised. An appeal and stay against the said order have subsequently been filed before CIRA.

# Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

## 34.5 Azad Jammu and Kashmir Operations

The Bank has commenced operations in Azad Jammu & Kashmir from tax year 2009 and has filed returns for the tax years 2009 to 2024 with the tax authorities of AJK region. The Bank is currently engaged in multiple tax proceedings relating to amended assessments issued by the Commissioner Inland Revenue (CIR) for tax years 2013 to 2024. These proceedings involve matters such as income from surplus funds, allocation of head office expenses, interest income on local advances, super tax and education cess. While partial payments have been made under protest, the Bank has filed an appeal before Commissioner Appeals and the Appellate Tribunal Inland Revenue, several of which remain pending adjudication. In certain cases, appellate orders have resulted in partial relief, while other grounds remain unaddressed. The Bank's management remain confident that the appeals will ultimately be decided in its favour.

The management of the Bank is confident that the appeals filed in respect of the above tax years will be decided in the Bank's favour and accordingly no demand for payment would arise.

<b>35. BASIC and DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE</b>	Note	<b>2025</b>	2024
		----- Rupees in '000 -----	-----
Profit for the year		<u><b>2,795,570</b></u>	<u>2,848,466</u>
Weighted average number of ordinary shares		<u><b>2,050,662,536</b></u>	<u>2,050,662,536</u>
Basic and diluted earnings per share	35.1	<u><b>1.36</b></u>	<u>1.39</u>

**35.1** There were no convertible / dilutive potential ordinary shares outstanding as at December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, therefore diluted earning per share has not been presented separately.

<b>36. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>	Note	<b>2025</b>	2024
		----- Rupees in '000 -----	-----
Cash and balances with treasury banks - gross	5	<b>40,698,305</b>	43,059,175
Balances with other banks - gross	6	<b>5,199,412</b>	3,620,730
Overdrawn nostro accounts	15	<b>(439,586)</b>	(378,624)
		<u><b>45,458,131</b></u>	<u>46,301,281</u>

# Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

## 36.1 Reconciliation of movement in liabilities and equity to cash flows arising from financing activities

		2025				
Liabilities		Equity				
Subordinated debt	Other liabilities including lease liabilities	Share Capital	Reserves	Unappropriated Profit		
----- Rupees in '000 -----						
<b>Balance as at January 01</b>	<b>8,495,833</b>	<b>21,274,941</b>	<b>20,506,625</b>	<b>7,113,683</b>	<b>12,708,466</b>	
<b>Changes from financing cash flows</b>						
Proceeds from subordinated debt	-	-	-	-	-	
Repayment of subordinated debt	(1,933)	-	-	-	-	
Payment of lease liability against right-of-use assets	-	(2,046,153)	-	-	-	
Issuance of share capital (right shares)	-	-	-	-	-	
	<b>(1,933)</b>	<b>(2,046,153)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	
<b>Other changes</b>						
<b>Liability related</b>						
Changes in other liabilities						
cash based	-	4,592,824	-	-	-	
non-cash based	-	(1,503,796)	-	-	-	
Transfer of profit to statutory reserve	-	-	-	559,114	(559,114)	
Total liability related other changes	-	<b>3,089,028</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>559,114</b>	<b>(559,114)</b>	
<b>Equity related</b>						
	-	-	-	7,982	3,247,910	
<b>Balance as at December 31</b>	<b>8,493,900</b>	<b>22,317,816</b>	<b>20,506,625</b>	<b>7,680,779</b>	<b>15,397,262</b>	
----- Rupees in '000 -----						
		2024				
Liabilities		Equity				
Subordinated debt	Other liabilities including lease liabilities	Share Capital	Reserves	Unappropriated Profit		
----- Rupees in '000 -----						
<b>Balance as at January 01</b>	<b>8,497,767</b>	<b>20,122,537</b>	<b>20,506,625</b>	<b>6,563,243</b>	<b>11,292,332</b>	
<b>Changes from financing cash flows</b>						
Proceeds from subordinated debt	-	-	-	-	-	
Repayment of subordinated debt	(1,934)	-	-	-	-	
Payment of lease liability against right-of-use assets	-	(1,656,950)	-	-	-	
Issuance of share capital (right shares)	-	-	-	-	-	
	<b>(1,934)</b>	<b>(1,656,950)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	
<b>Other changes</b>						
<b>Liability related</b>						
Changes in other liabilities						
cash based	-	865,656	-	-	-	
non-cash based	-	1,943,698	-	-	-	
Transfer of profit to statutory reserve	-	-	-	569,693	(569,693)	
Total liability related other changes	-	<b>2,809,354</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>569,693</b>	<b>(569,693)</b>	
<b>Equity related</b>						
	-	-	-	(19,253)	1,985,827	
<b>Balance as at December 31</b>	<b>8,495,833</b>	<b>21,274,941</b>	<b>20,506,625</b>	<b>7,113,683</b>	<b>12,708,466</b>	

# Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

37. STAFF STRENGTH	Note	2025 ----- Number	2024 -----
Permanent		4,294	4,138
On Bank's contract		540	540
Outsourced	37.2	466	464
<b>Bank's own staff strength at the end of the year</b>		<b>5,300</b>	<b>5,142</b>
<b>37.1 Geographical segment analysis</b>			
Pakistan		5,293	5,134
Bahrain		7	8
		<b>5,300</b>	<b>5,142</b>

**37.2** This excludes employees of outsourcing services companies assigned to the Bank to perform services of security guards and janitorial staff.

## 38. DEFINED BENEFIT PLAN

### 38.1 General description

The Bank operates a recognised gratuity fund for all employees who opted for this scheme introduced by the management with effect from January 01, 2007.

Permanent employees are eligible for the gratuity fund after 10 years of continuous service. Gratuity is payable at 65% of the last drawn basic salary per completed year of service.

The defined benefit is administered by a separate fund that is legally separate from the Bank. The plan is governed by the trust deed dated September 01, 2007. The trustees of the gratuity fund consist of representatives from both the employer and the employees. The trustees of the gratuity fund are required by the trust deed to act in the interest of the fund and of all relevant stakeholders in the scheme, i.e. active employees, inactive employees, retirees and employers. The trustees of the gratuity fund are responsible for the investment policy with regard to the assets of the fund.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period, which is the same as applied in calculating the defined benefit obligation liability recognised in this unconsolidated statement of financial position.

**38.2** The plan in Pakistan typically exposes the Bank to actuarial risks such as: salary risk, discount rate risk, mortality risk and investment risk defined as follow:

#### - Salary increase risk:

The risk that the final salary at the time of cessation of services is greater than assumed. Since the benefit is calculated on the final salary (which will closely reflect inflation and other macroeconomic factors), the benefit amount increases as salary increases.

#### - Discount rate risk

The discount rate is based on the yield on government bonds. If the market yield of bonds varies, the discount rate would vary in the same manner and would affect the present value of obligation and fair value of assets.

#### - Demographic Risks

##### Withdrawal risk:

The risk of actual withdrawals experience is different from assumed withdrawal probability. The significance of the withdrawal risk varies with the age, service and the entitled benefits of the beneficiary.



# Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

## Longevity Risk

The risk that the actual mortality experience is different than the assumed mortality. This effect is more pronounced in schemes where the age and service distribution is on the higher side.

## - Investment risk

This is the risk that the assets are under-performing and are not sufficient to meet the liabilities.

### 38.3 Number of employees under the schemes

The number of employees covered under the gratuity scheme are: 4,248 (2024: 4,131).

### 38.4 Principal actuarial assumptions

The actuarial valuations were carried out as at December 31, 2025 using the following significant assumptions:

		2025	2024
		----- Per annum -----	
Discount rate	per annum	<b>11.00%</b>	12.25%
Expected rate of return on plan assets	per annum	<b>12.25%</b>	16.00%
Expected rate of salary increase	per annum	<b>11.00%</b>	12.25%
The average duration of the defined benefit obligation	years	<b>7</b>	7

### 38.5 Reconciliation of payable to defined benefit plans

	2025	2024
Note	----- Rupees in '000 -----	
Present value of obligations	<b>1,368,509</b>	1,109,561
Fair value of plan assets	<b>(1,243,777)</b>	(839,407)
Payable	<b><u>124,732</u></b>	<u>270,154</u>

### 38.6 Movement in defined benefit obligations

Obligations at the beginning of the year	<b>1,109,561</b>	941,231
Current service cost	<b>170,147</b>	147,339
Interest cost	<b>130,894</b>	141,220
Benefits paid by the bank	<b>(82,077)</b>	(117,214)
Re-measurement loss / (gain)	<b>39,984</b>	(3,015)
<b>Obligations at the end of the year</b>	<b><u>1,368,509</u></b>	<u>1,109,561</u>

### 38.7 Movement in fair value of plan assets

Fair value at the beginning of the year	<b>839,407</b>	808,040
Interest income on plan assets	<b>114,495</b>	131,443
Contribution by the bank - net	<b>188,077</b>	15,977
Re-measurements: Net return on plan assets over interest income gain / (loss)	38.9.2 <b>101,798</b>	(116,053)
<b>Fair value at the end of the year</b>	<b><u>1,243,777</u></b>	<u>839,407</u>

# Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

		2025	2024
		----- Rupees in '000 -----	
<b>38.8</b>	<b>Movement in (receivable) / payable under defined benefit schemes</b>		
	Opening balance	270,154	133,191
	Charge for the year	186,546	157,116
	Contribution by the bank - net	(270,154)	(133,191)
	Re-measurement loss / (gain) recognised in OCI during the year	(61,814)	113,038
	Closing balance	<u>124,732</u>	<u>270,154</u>
<b>38.9</b>	<b>Charge for defined benefit plan</b>		
<b>38.9.1</b>	<b>Cost recognised in profit and loss</b>		
	Current service cost	170,147	147,339
	Net interest on defined benefit asset / liability	16,399	9,777
		<u>186,546</u>	<u>157,116</u>
<b>38.9.2</b>	<b>Re-measurements recognised in OCI during the year</b>		
	Loss / (gain) on obligation		
	Demographic assumptions	-	-
	Financial assumptions	(3,557)	(8,624)
	Experience adjustment	43,541	5,609
	Return on plan assets over interest income	(101,798)	116,053
	Total re-measurements recognised in OCI	<u>(61,814)</u>	<u>113,038</u>
<b>38.10</b>	<b>Components of plan assets</b>		
	Cash and cash equivalents - net	44,631	13,761
	Government securities	274,498	70,788
	Ordinary and preference shares	1,012,027	1,049,827
		<u>1,331,156</u>	<u>1,134,376</u>

**38.10.1** Investment in term finance certificates are subject to credit risk and interest rate risks, while equity securities and mutual funds are subject to price risk. Cash and cash equivalents include balances maintained with the Bank which are subject to credit risk. These risks are regularly monitored by Trustees of the fund.



# Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

## 38.11 Sensitivity analysis

**38.11.1** Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined obligation are discount rate, and expected rate of salary increase. The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on reasonably possible changes in one respective assumption occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant:

	2025
	-- Rupees in '000--
1% increase in discount rate	1,273,136
1% decrease in discount rate	1,475,893
1% increase in expected rate of salary increase	1,477,878
1% decrease in expected rate of salary increase	1,269,606
<b>38.12 Expected contributions to be paid to the funds in the next financial year</b>	<b>124,732</b>
<b>38.13 Expected charge for the next financial year</b>	<b>197,488</b>

## 38.14 Maturity profile

The weighted average duration of the obligation (in years): 7

## 38.15 Funding policy

The Bank endeavours to ensure that liabilities under the funded gratuity scheme is covered by the assets of the fund on any valuation date, based on actuarial assumptions.

**38.16** The plan in Pakistan typically exposes the Bank to actuarial risks such as: salary risk, discount rate risk, mortality risk and investment risk defined as follow:

### - Salary increase risk:

The risk that the final salary at the time of cessation of services is greater than assumed. Since the benefit is calculated on the final salary (which will closely reflect inflation and other macroeconomic factors), the benefit amount increases as salary increases.

### - Discount rate risk

The discount rate is based on the yield on government bonds. If the market yield of bonds varies, the discount rate would vary in the same manner and would affect the present value of obligation and fair value of assets.

### - Demographic Risks

#### Withdrawal risk:

The risk of actual withdrawals experience is different from assumed withdrawal probability. The significance of the withdrawal risk varies with the age, service and the entitled benefits of the beneficiary.

#### Longevity Risk

The risk that the actual mortality experience is different than the assumed mortality. This effect is more pronounced in schemes where the age and service distribution is on the higher side.

# Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

## - Investment risk

This is the risk that the assets are under-performing and are not sufficient to meet the liabilities.

## 39. DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PLAN

The Bank operates a contributory provident fund for all permanent employees. The employer and employee both contribute 7.1% (2024: 7.1%) of the basic salaries to the funded scheme every month. Number of employees covered under this plan are 3,707 (2024: 3,448). During the year, the Bank has made a contribution of Rs.436.559 million (2024: Rs. 366.562 million) to the fund. The employees have also made a contribution of equal amount to the fund.

## 40. COMPENSATION OF DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

### 40.1 Total compensation expense

Items	2025				
	Directors		President / CEO	Key Management Personnel	Other Material Risk Takers / Controllers
	Chairman	Non-Executives			
	----- Rupees in '000 -----				
Fees and Allowances etc.	2,100	14,900	-	-	-
Managerial Remuneration					
i) Fixed	-	-	67,870	520,590	499,357
ii) Variable					
a) Cash Bonus / Awards	-	-	55,000	120,511	131,658
Charge for defined benefit plan	-	-	2,080	13,358	14,853
Contribution to defined contribution plan	-	-	4,926	31,396	35,023
Medical	-	-	6,787	45,006	49,936
Conveyance	-	-	1,613	32,193	73,267
Car allowance	-	-	-	53,492	98,443
Others	-	-	623	9,127	12,048
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,100</b>	<b>14,900</b>	<b>138,899</b>	<b>825,673</b>	<b>914,585</b>
<b>Number of persons</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>113</b>
Items	2024				
	Directors		President / CEO	Key Management Personnel	Other Material Risk Takers / Controllers
	Chairman	Non-Executives			
	----- Rupees in '000 -----				
Fees and Allowances etc.	1,700	11,600	-	-	-
Managerial Remuneration					
i) Fixed	-	-	58,796	383,898	561,360
ii) Variable					
a) Cash Bonus / Awards	-	-	45,000	123,730	112,360
Charge for defined benefit plan	-	-	1,706	9,984	14,746
Contribution to defined contribution plan	-	-	4,283	25,188	37,174
Medical	-	-	5,880	36,494	52,778
Conveyance	-	-	1,555	32,720	86,803
Car allowance	-	-	-	52,425	110,898
Others	-	-	543	4,241	14,996
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>11,600</b>	<b>117,763</b>	<b>668,680</b>	<b>991,115</b>
<b>Number of persons</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>100</b>

# Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

- 40.1.1** The CEO and COO are provided with free use of Bank maintained cars in accordance with their entitlement.
- 40.1.2** Managerial remuneration includes joining related payments made to certain Executives in line with their terms of employment.
- 40.1.3** The SBP, vide its BPRD Circular No. 01 dated January 25, 2017, issued Guidelines on Remuneration Practices, where the Bank is required to defer a certain portion of variable compensation of the Material Risk Takers (MRTs) and Material Risk Controllers (MRCs) subject to mandatory deferrals for a defined period. In this respect, deferral amount shall be withheld for a period of three years whereas remaining portion of the variable compensation shall be paid upfront to the MRTs and MRCs. The deferred remuneration shall vest proportionately over the deferral period following the year of variable remuneration award. The deferred portion of the variable remuneration shall be paid to the MRTs and MRCs on vesting, proportionally through yearly instalments, during the deferred period, in case no malus triggers are applicable. Details of MRTs and MRCs are given below:

Employees Covered under:	2025	2024
	----- Numbers -----	
Material Risk Takers (MRTs)	70	80
Material Risk Controllers (MRCs)	43	56
	<b>113</b>	<b>136</b>

Movement of deferred remuneration	2025	2024
	----- Rupees '000 -----	
Opening	113,770	34,158
Deferred during the year	94,131	99,147
Paid during the year	(43,750)	(19,535)
Closing	<b>164,151</b>	<b>113,770</b>

**40.2 Remuneration paid to Directors for participation in board and committee meetings**

Sr. No.	Name of Director	2025					
		Meeting Fees and Allowances Paid					
		For Board Meetings	For Board Committees				Total Amount Paid
Board Audit Committee (BAC)	Board Human Resource, Remuneration and Nomination Committee (BHRRNC)		Board Risk Management Committee (BRMC)	Board IT Committee (BITC)			
----- Rupees in '000 -----							
1	Mr. Adil Matcheswala	1,500	-	600	-	-	2,100
2	Mr. Sadiq Ali	1,500	600	-	600	-	2,700
3	Ms. Nargis Ghaloo	1,500	600	600	-	-	2,700
4	Mr. Khalilullah Shaikh	1,500	600	-	600	-	2,700
5	Mr. Qasier Noor*	500	-	150	-	150	800
6	Mr. Saad Ali Bhimjee	1,500	-	-	600	900	3,000
7	Mr. Usman Yousaf Mobin	1,500	-	600	-	900	3,000
	<b>Total amount paid</b>	<b>9,500</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>1,950</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>1,950</b>	<b>17,000</b>

\* Mr. Qasier Noor was appointed as Independent Director of the Bank on September 22, 2025.

# Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

2024							
Sr. No.	Name of Director	Meeting Fees and Allowances Paid					Total Amount Paid
		For Board Meetings	For Board Committees				
			Board Audit Committee (BAC)	Board Human Resource, Remuneration and Nomination Committee (BHRNC)	Board Risk Management Committee (BRMC)	Board IT Committee (BITC)	
----- Rupees in '000 -----							
1	Mr. Adil Matcheswala	1,250	-	450	-	-	1,700
2	Mr. Sadiq Ali	1,250	900	-	600	-	2,750
3	Ms. Nargis Ghaloo	1,250	900	-	-	600	2,750
4	Syed Mumtaz Ali Shah*	500	-	150	300	-	950
5	Mr. Khalilullah Shaikh	1,250	900	-	450	-	2,600
6	Mr. Saad Ali Bhimjee **	250	-	-	-	-	250
7	Mr. Usman Yousaf Mobin	1,250	-	450	-	600	2,300
	Total amount paid	7,000	2,700	1,050	1,350	1,200	13,300

\* Mr. Syed Mumtaz Ali Shah resigned with effect from June 14, 2024.

\*\* Mr. Saad Ali Bhimjee was appointed as Non-Executive Director of the Bank on August 27, 2024.

## 41. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

The fair value of quoted securities other than those classified as held to maturity, is based on quoted market price. Quoted securities classified as held to maturity are carried at cost. The fair value of unquoted equity securities, other than investments in associates and subsidiaries, is determined on the basis of the break-up value of these investments as per their latest available audited financial statements. Fair value of unquoted debt securities, fixed term loans, other assets, other liabilities and fixed term deposits cannot be calculated with sufficient reliability due to absence of current and active market for assets and liabilities and reliable data regarding market rates for similar instruments.

### 41.1 Fair value of financial assets

The Bank measures fair values using the following fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements:

- Level 1:** Fair value measurements using quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2:** Fair value measurements using inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- Level 3:** Fair value measurements using input for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (i.e. unobservable inputs).



# Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

The table below analyses financial instruments measured at the end of the reporting period by the level in the fair value hierarchy into which the fair value measurement is categorised:

	2025			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
----- Rupees in '000 -----				
<b>On balance sheet financial instruments</b>				
<b>Financial assets - measured at fair value</b>				
Investments				
Federal Government Securities	-	196,631,238	-	196,631,238
Shares	2,686,351	18,478	37,308	2,742,137
Non Government Debt Securities	-	476,261	-	476,261
Foreign Securities	-	23,044,423	-	23,044,423
<b>Financial assets - disclosed but not measured at fair value</b>				
Investments				
Federal Government Securities	-	33,709,882	-	33,709,882
<b>Off balance sheet financial instruments - measured at fair value</b>				
Forward purchase of foreign exchange	-	40,052,102	-	40,052,102
Forward sale of foreign exchange	-	26,850,111	-	26,850,111

	2024			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
----- Rupees in '000 -----				
<b>On balance sheet financial instruments</b>				
<b>Financial assets - measured at fair value</b>				
Investments				
Federal Government Securities	-	138,130,448	-	138,130,448
Shares	4,216,316	-	-	4,216,316
Non Government Debt Securities	-	1,398,905	-	1,398,905
Foreign Securities	-	16,214,890	-	16,214,890
<b>Financial assets - disclosed but not measured at fair value</b>				
Investments				
Federal Government Securities	-	121,590,686	-	121,590,686
<b>Off balance sheet financial instruments - measured at fair value</b>				
Forward purchase of foreign exchange	-	46,351,027	-	46,351,027
Forward sale of foreign exchange	-	17,208,402	-	17,208,402
Forward agreements for lending	-	15,018,080	-	15,018,080

# Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

## Valuation techniques

Item	Valuation approach and input used
Units of mutual funds	Fair values of investments in units of mutual funds are determined based on redemption prices disclosed at the Mutual Funds Association of Pakistan (MUFAP) as at the close of the business days.
Market Treasury Bills (MTB), Pakistan Investment Bonds (PIB) and GoP Sukuks	Fair values of Pakistan Investment Bonds and Market Treasury Bills are derived using PKRV, PKFRV and PKISRV rates.
Debt Securities (TFCs) and Sukuk other than Government	Investments in debt securities (comprising of Term Finance Certificates, Bonds and any other security issued by a company or a body corporate for the purpose of raising funds in the form of redeemable capital) are valued on the basis of the rates announced by the Mutual Funds Association of Pakistan (MUFAP) in accordance with the methodology prescribed by the SECP.
Overseas Government Sukuks, Overseas and Euro Bonds	The fair value of Overseas Government Sukuks, and Overseas Bonds are valued on the basis of price available on Bloomberg.
Ordinary shares - listed	The fair value of investments in listed equity securities are valued on the basis of closing quoted market price available at the Pakistan Stock Exchange.
Ordinary shares - unlisted	The fair value of the investment in SWIFT shares has been determined using a market based approach, based on the share value annually calculated and published by SWIFT for all shareholders.  The fair value of ISE REIT shares has been determined using a market based approach, applying price to book multiples of comparable listed REITs to the net asset value, adjusted for discounts for lack of control and lack of marketability.
Forward foreign exchange contracts	The valuation has been determined by interpolating the foreign exchange revaluation rates announced by the State Bank of Pakistan.
Derivatives	The fair values of derivatives which are not quoted in active markets are determined by using valuation techniques. The valuation techniques take into account the relevant underlying parameters including foreign currencies involved, interest rates, yield curves, volatilities, contracts duration, etc.
Property and Equipment - Land and buildings	Land and buildings and Non-banking assets under satisfaction of claims are carried at revalued amounts determined by professional valuers based on their assessment of the market values as disclosed in note 10 and 13 of these unconsolidated financial statements. The valuations are conducted by the valuation experts appointed by the Bank which are also on the panel of State Bank of Pakistan. The valuation experts used a market based approach to arrive at the fair value of the Bank's properties. The market approach used prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions involving identical or comparable or similar properties. These values are adjusted to reflect the current condition of the properties.
Non-banking assets acquired in satisfaction of claims	

# Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

The following table summarises the quantitative information about the significant unobservable inputs used in level 3 fair value measurements of investments:

Description	Fair value as at December 31, 2025	Unobservable inputs	Sensitivity of inputs
Rupees in '000			
Ordinary shares - unlisted	<b>37,308</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Price to book (P/B) multiple</li> <li>- Discount for lack of control</li> <li>- Discount for lack of marketability</li> </ul>	A 10% increase / decrease in the P/B multiple would result in an increase / decrease of Rs 3.731 million in the fair value. A 5.0 percentage point change in either the discount for lack of control or the discount for the lack of marketability would result in a change of Rs 3.109 million in the fair value

The following table shows reconciliation of investment fair value movement:

	2025
	Rupees in ' 000
Opening balance	<b>289,259</b>
Impact of adoption of IFRS 9	<b>18,634</b>
Remeasurement recognised in Profit and Loss	<b>(278,259)</b>
Remeasurement recognised in OCI	<b>7,674</b>
Closing balance	<b><u>37,308</u></b>

**41.2** The Bank's policy is to recognise transfers into and out of the different fair value hierarchy levels at the date the event or change in circumstances that caused the transfer occurred. There were no transfers between levels 1 and 2 during the year.

# Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

## 42. SEGMENT INFORMATION

### 42.1 Segment details with respect to business activities:

	2025						Total
	Retail Banking	Corporate / Commercial Banking	Treasury	Investment, International and Institutional Banking	Zindigi	Others	
Rupees in '000							
<b>Profit and Loss</b>							
Net mark-up / return / profit	(12,122,192)	2,896,920	35,953,300	1,410,689	(142,030)	(847,573)	27,149,114
Inter segment revenue - net	29,397,433	2,505,905	(29,882,607)	539,415	600,714	(3,160,860)	-
Non mark-up / return / income	2,615,612	1,788,285	4,251,864	847,446	651,111	3,009,506	13,163,824
<b>Total income / (loss)</b>	<b>19,890,853</b>	<b>7,191,110</b>	<b>10,322,557</b>	<b>2,797,550</b>	<b>1,109,795</b>	<b>(998,927)</b>	<b>40,312,938</b>
Segment direct expenses	14,003,148	735,863	282,395	1,742,588	5,036,162	8,736,509	30,536,665
Inter segment expense allocation	3,843,568	1,213,787	267,213	385,808	793,675	(6,504,051)	-
<b>Total expenses</b>	<b>17,846,716</b>	<b>1,949,650</b>	<b>549,608</b>	<b>2,128,396</b>	<b>5,829,837</b>	<b>2,232,458</b>	<b>30,536,665</b>
Credit loss allowance and write offs - net	1,214,022	(191,824)	2,888	(339,392)	30,602	2,869,414	3,585,710
<b>Profit / (loss) before tax</b>	<b>830,115</b>	<b>5,433,284</b>	<b>9,770,061</b>	<b>1,008,546</b>	<b>(4,750,644)</b>	<b>(6,100,799)</b>	<b>6,190,563</b>
<b>Balance sheet</b>							
Cash and bank balances	12,644,273	322,712	28,235,095	3,620,660	1,071,751	-	45,894,491
Investments	620,383	-	229,440,755	24,198,917	-	23,768,257	278,028,312
Net inter segment lending	303,747,371	14,631,581	-	-	6,777,709	-	325,156,661
Lendings to financial institutions	-	-	19,838,794	-	-	-	19,838,794
Advances - performing	88,326,523	102,967,350	-	48,473,939	40,830	4,694,413	244,503,055
Advances - non-performing	3,228,590	1,952,665	-	1,240	2,446	88,374	5,273,315
Others	-	-	-	792,000	-	61,306,364	62,098,364
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>408,567,140</b>	<b>119,874,308</b>	<b>277,514,644</b>	<b>77,086,756</b>	<b>7,892,736</b>	<b>89,857,408</b>	<b>980,792,992</b>
Borrowings	14,280,581	8,445,908	3,401,591	-	-	-	26,128,080
Subordinated debt	-	-	-	-	-	8,493,900	8,493,900
Deposits and other accounts	382,000,537	111,110,987	-	42,497,791	7,892,736	-	543,502,051
Net inter segment borrowing	-	-	274,113,053	31,566,405	-	19,477,203	325,156,661
Others	12,286,022	317,413	-	3,022,560	-	15,225,597	30,851,592
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>408,567,140</b>	<b>119,874,308</b>	<b>277,514,644</b>	<b>77,086,756</b>	<b>7,892,736</b>	<b>43,196,700</b>	<b>934,132,284</b>
Equity	-	-	-	-	-	46,660,708	46,660,708
<b>Total Equity and liabilities</b>	<b>408,567,140</b>	<b>119,874,308</b>	<b>277,514,644</b>	<b>77,086,756</b>	<b>7,892,736</b>	<b>89,857,408</b>	<b>980,792,992</b>
<b>Contingencies and Commitments</b>	<b>28,599,261</b>	<b>111,535,314</b>	<b>67,437,910</b>	<b>14,777,482</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,629,008</b>	<b>223,978,975</b>



# Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

	2024						
	Retail Banking	Corporate / Commercial Banking	Treasury	Investment, International and Institutional Banking	Zindigi	Others	Total
	----- Rupees in '000 -----						
<b>Profit and Loss</b>							
Net mark-up / return / interest / (expense)	(25,224,686)	(3,791,516)	56,358,032	1,223,352	(98,233)	(1,116,364)	27,350,585
Inter segment revenue - net	43,896,776	8,106,564	(51,070,186)	1,236,421	521,310	(2,690,885)	-
Non mark-up / return / income	2,185,152	1,947,002	3,772,807	1,086,274	335,187	1,966,526	11,292,948
<b>Total income / (loss)</b>	<b>20,857,242</b>	<b>6,262,050</b>	<b>9,060,653</b>	<b>3,546,047</b>	<b>758,264</b>	<b>(1,840,723)</b>	<b>38,643,533</b>
Segment direct expenses	12,958,635	743,864	226,182	1,446,439	3,945,674	8,253,552	27,574,346
Inter segment expense allocation	4,335,714	1,052,214	231,565	257,223	596,484	(6,473,200)	-
<b>Total expenses</b>	<b>17,294,349</b>	<b>1,796,078</b>	<b>457,747</b>	<b>1,703,662</b>	<b>4,542,158</b>	<b>1,780,352</b>	<b>27,574,346</b>
Credit loss allowance and write offs - net	2,439,971	1,708,071	6,209	488,169	38,869	21,821	4,703,110
<b>Profit / (loss) before tax</b>	<b>1,122,922</b>	<b>2,757,901</b>	<b>8,596,697</b>	<b>1,354,216</b>	<b>(3,822,763)</b>	<b>(3,642,896)</b>	<b>6,366,077</b>
<b>Balance sheet</b>							
Cash and bank balances	12,044,527	421,951	32,972,488	1,199,620	36,839	-	46,675,425
Investments	-	-	260,209,051	17,803,843	-	24,423,708	302,436,602
Net inter segment lending	269,135,658	64,452,654	-	-	6,666,406	-	340,254,718
Lendings to financial institutions	-	-	1,999,730	-	-	-	1,999,730
Advances - performing	66,514,103	100,980,505	-	48,229,715	12,584	3,550,124	219,287,031
Advances - non-performing	2,943,758	3,218,190	-	630	25,914	55,777	6,244,269
Others	-	-	-	464,920	-	58,999,291	59,464,211
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>350,638,046</b>	<b>169,073,300</b>	<b>295,181,269</b>	<b>67,698,728</b>	<b>6,741,743</b>	<b>87,028,900</b>	<b>976,361,986</b>
Borrowings	10,160,671	17,074,664	1,463,170	-	-	-	28,698,505
Subordinated debt	-	-	-	-	-	8,495,833	8,495,833
Deposits and other accounts	331,341,960	151,596,312	-	35,454,361	6,741,743	-	525,134,376
Net inter segment borrowing	-	-	293,718,099	30,133,918	-	16,402,701	340,254,718
Others	9,135,415	402,324	-	2,110,449	-	18,423,732	30,071,920
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>350,638,046</b>	<b>169,073,300</b>	<b>295,181,269</b>	<b>67,698,728</b>	<b>6,741,743</b>	<b>43,322,266</b>	<b>932,655,352</b>
Equity	-	-	-	-	-	43,706,634	43,706,634
<b>Total Equity and liabilities</b>	<b>350,638,046</b>	<b>169,073,300</b>	<b>295,181,269</b>	<b>67,698,728</b>	<b>6,741,743</b>	<b>87,028,900</b>	<b>976,361,986</b>
<b>Contingencies and Commitments</b>	<b>21,531,623</b>	<b>104,827,389</b>	<b>78,520,444</b>	<b>9,970,239</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,063,437</b>	<b>215,913,132</b>

# Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

## 42.2 Segment details with respect to geographical locations

### Geographical segment analysis

	2025		Total
	Pakistan	Bahrain	
----- Rupees in '000 -----			
<b>Profit and loss</b>			
Net mark-up / return / profit	26,960,792	188,322	27,149,114
Inter segment revenue - net	(470,474)	470,474	-
Non mark-up / return / interest income	12,962,942	200,882	13,163,824
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>39,453,260</b>	<b>859,678</b>	<b>40,312,938</b>
Segment direct expenses	30,129,465	407,200	30,536,665
Inter segment expense allocation	(82,998)	82,998	-
<b>Total expenses</b>	<b>30,046,467</b>	<b>490,198</b>	<b>30,536,665</b>
Credit loss allowance and write offs - net	3,976,681	(390,971)	3,585,710
<b>Profit before tax</b>	<b>5,430,112</b>	<b>760,451</b>	<b>6,190,563</b>
<b>Balance Sheet</b>			
Cash and bank balances	42,391,998	3,502,493	45,894,491
Lendings to financial institutions	19,838,794	-	19,838,794
Investments	254,983,890	23,044,422	278,028,312
Net inter segment lendings	3,087,687	-	3,087,687
Advances - performing	240,928,727	3,574,328	244,503,055
Advances - non-performing	5,273,315	-	5,273,315
Others	61,733,695	364,669	62,098,364
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>628,238,106</b>	<b>30,485,912</b>	<b>658,724,018</b>
Borrowings	26,128,080	-	26,128,080
Deposits and other accounts	516,491,330	27,010,721	543,502,051
Subordinated debts	8,493,900	-	8,493,900
Net inter segment borrowing	-	3,087,687	3,087,687
Others	30,464,088	387,504	30,851,592
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>581,577,398</b>	<b>30,485,912</b>	<b>612,063,310</b>
Equity	46,660,708	-	46,660,708
<b>Total Equity and liabilities</b>	<b>628,238,106</b>	<b>30,485,912</b>	<b>658,724,018</b>
<b>Contingencies and Commitments</b>	<b>204,339,091</b>	<b>19,639,884</b>	<b>223,978,975</b>



# Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

	2024		Total
	Pakistan	Bahrain	
	----- Rupees in '000 -----		
<b>Profit and Loss</b>			
Net mark-up / return / profit	27,175,096	175,489	27,350,585
Inter segment revenue - net	(676,776)	676,776	-
Non mark-up / return / interest income	11,183,229	109,719	11,292,948
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>37,681,549</b>	<b>961,984</b>	<b>38,643,533</b>
Segment direct expenses	27,142,418	431,928	27,574,346
Inter segment expense allocation	(59,428)	59,428	-
<b>Total expenses</b>	<b>27,082,990</b>	<b>491,356</b>	<b>27,574,346</b>
Credit loss allowance and write offs - net	4,632,742	70,368	4,703,110
<b>Profit before tax</b>	<b>5,965,817</b>	<b>400,260</b>	<b>6,366,077</b>
<b>Balance Sheet</b>			
Cash and bank balances	45,726,752	948,673	46,675,425
Investments	285,958,494	16,478,108	302,436,602
Net inter segment lending	2,465,044	-	2,465,044
Lendings to financial institutions	1,999,730	-	1,999,730
Advances - performing	215,245,230	4,041,801	219,287,031
Advances - non-performing	6,244,269	-	6,244,269
Others	59,217,308	246,903	59,464,211
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>616,856,827</b>	<b>21,715,485</b>	<b>638,572,312</b>
Borrowings	28,698,505	-	28,698,505
Subordinated debts	8,495,833	-	8,495,833
Deposits and other accounts	506,044,586	19,089,790	525,134,376
Net inter segment borrowing	-	2,465,044	2,465,044
Others	29,911,269	160,651	30,071,920
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>573,150,193</b>	<b>21,715,485</b>	<b>594,865,678</b>
Equity	43,706,634	-	43,706,634
<b>Total Equity and liabilities</b>	<b>616,856,827</b>	<b>21,715,485</b>	<b>638,572,312</b>
<b>Contingencies and Commitments</b>	<b>206,865,107</b>	<b>9,048,025</b>	<b>215,913,132</b>

# Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

## 43. TRUST ACTIVITIES

The Bank undertakes Trustee and other fiduciary activities that result in the holding or placing of assets on behalf of individuals and other organisations. These are not assets of the Bank and, therefore, are not included as such in these unconsolidated financial statements. Assets held under trust are shown in the table below:

Category	Number of IPS Accounts	2025				Total
		Securities Held (Face Value)				
		Market Treasury Bills	Pakistan Investment Bonds	Naya Pakistan Certificates	Government Ijara Sukuk	
----- Rupees in '000 -----						
Charitable Institutions	2	282,000	-	-	-	282,000
Assets Management Companies	12	11,890,000	30,502,500	-	30,000	42,422,500
Companies	27	12,555,280	42,951,000	-	-	55,506,280
Employees Funds	39	22,882,810	29,813,300	-	859,000	53,555,110
Individuals	238	15,076,745	339,900	1,749,043	6,600	17,172,288
Insurance Companies	8	74,086,655	117,678,300	-	28,894,400	220,659,355
Others	11	8,036,195	9,066,000	-	801,000	17,903,195
<b>Total</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>144,809,685</b>	<b>230,351,000</b>	<b>1,749,043</b>	<b>30,591,000</b>	<b>407,500,728</b>

Category	Number of IPS Accounts	2024				Total
		Securities Held (Face Value)				
		Market Treasury Bills	Pakistan Investment Bonds	Naya Pakistan Certificates	Government Ijara Sukuk	
----- Rupees in '000 -----						
Charitable Institutions	4	445,000	-	-	-	445,000
Assets Management Companies	5	6,000,000	17,387,500	-	-	23,387,500
Companies	20	25,602,935	32,730,400	-	-	58,333,335
Employees Funds	42	19,625,515	36,803,900	-	1,646,840	58,076,255
Individuals	203	14,750,755	299,600	2,315,229	27,600	17,393,184
Insurance Companies	8	131,316,925	79,524,700	-	26,967,600	237,809,225
Others	14	8,926,885	123,682,000	-	168,000	132,776,885
<b>Total</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>206,668,015</b>	<b>290,428,100</b>	<b>2,315,229</b>	<b>28,810,040</b>	<b>528,221,384</b>

## 44. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Bank has related party transactions with its parent, subsidiaries, associates, joint ventures, employee benefit plans and its directors and Key Management Personnel.

The Bank enters into transactions with related parties in the ordinary course of business and on substantially the same terms as for comparable transactions with person of similar standing. Contributions to and accruals in respect of staff retirement benefits and other benefit plans are made in accordance with the actuarial valuations / terms of the contribution plan. Remuneration to the executives / officers is determined in accordance with the terms of their appointment.



# Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

Details of transactions with related parties during the year are as follows:

	2025					2024				
	Parent	Directors	Key management personnel	Subsidiaries	Other related parties	Parent	Directors	Key management personnel	Subsidiaries	Other related parties
	Rupees in '000									
<b>Lendings to financial institutions</b>										
Opening balance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Addition during the year	-	-	-	2,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repaid during the year	-	-	-	(50,000,000)	-	-	-	-	141,000,000	-
Transfer in / (out) - net	-	-	-	(52,000,000)	-	-	-	-	(139,000,000)	-
Closing balance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000,000	-
<b>Investments</b>										
Opening balance	-	-	-	20,887,275	269,800	2,573,385	-	-	-	2,637,210
Investment made during the year	-	-	-	-	-	1,350,000	-	-	-	1,986,306
Investment redeemed / disposed off during the year	-	-	-	-	-	(1,350,000)	-	-	-	(1,600,000)
Surplus / (Deficit) on investments	-	-	-	-	-	67,616	-	-	-	(450,131)
Transfer in / (out) - net	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing balance	-	-	-	20,887,275	269,800	2,641,001	-	-	20,887,275	2,573,385
Credit loss allowance for diminution in value of investments	-	-	-	-	134,200	-	-	-	-	88,800
<b>Advances</b>										
Opening balance	-	-	635,459	664,841	185,733	2,557,962	-	247	482,029	1,922,929
Addition during the year	-	520	418,151	815,475	-	10,097,574	-	2,204	448,933	10,981,246
Repaid during the year	-	(395)	(418,131)	(682,101)	(22,185)	(9,616,003)	-	(1,885)	(173,653)	(10,142,668)
Transfer in / (out) - net	-	-	54,660	-	-	150	-	(566)	(11,610)	(203,545)
Closing balance	-	125	690,139	798,215	163,548	3,039,693	-	635,459	664,841	1,857,733
Credit loss allowance held against advances	-	10	3,621	-	163,548	1,964	-	15	462	1,857,733
<b>Other Assets</b>										
Interest mark-up accrued	-	-	902	26,798	-	37,028	-	-	1,024	23,168
Receivable against bancassurance	-	-	-	-	-	187,786	-	-	-	9,430
Prepaid insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58,277
Receivable from subsidiaries	-	-	-	459,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Advance against investment in securities	-	-	-	-	-	792,000	-	-	-	792,000
Mark to market gain on forward foreign exchange contracts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,417	-
Credit loss allowance against other assets	-	-	6	62	-	8,830	-	-	-	26
<b>Deposits and other accounts</b>										
Opening balance	112,836	9,446	56,248	2,482,318	20,592	5,268,164	80,689	41,934	1,004,208	16,685
Received during the year	8,332,480	43,689	1,357,201	305,606,943	325,648	3,254,685,583	11,025,819	20,298	314,043,171	445,341
Withdrawn during the year	(9,386,650)	(26,259)	(1,264,794)	(305,046,603)	(329,263)	(3,232,221,466)	(10,983,672)	(11,221)	(312,566,061)	(441,644)
Transfer in / (out) - net	-	-	(27,660)	-	-	50,499	-	(12,534)	-	82,083
Closing balance	58,666	27,056	121,035	3,040,658	16,957	7,562,780	112,836	9,446	2,482,318	20,592
<b>Subordinated debt</b>										
Opening balance	-	-	-	-	-	108,976	-	-	-	20,000
Purchased / issued during the period / year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90,000
Redemption / sold during the year	-	-	-	-	-	(90)	-	-	-	(24)
Transfer in / (out) - net	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing balance	-	-	-	-	-	108,946	-	-	-	109,976
<b>Other Liabilities</b>										
Interest / return / mark-up payable on deposits	-	-	579	-	-	1,025	-	-	-	1,795
Interest / return / mark-up payable on subordinated loans	-	-	-	-	-	1,074	-	-	-	1,173
Payable to defined benefit plan	-	-	-	-	-	124,732	-	-	-	270,154
Mark to market loss on forward foreign exchange contracts	-	-	-	-	-	470	-	54	-	-
Others Payable	-	-	-	1,050	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Contingencies and Commitments</b>										
Letter of Guarantee	-	-	-	-	-	88,170	-	-	-	15,369
Letter of Credit	-	-	-	-	-	441,360	-	-	-	79,352
Commitment in respect of forward foreign exchange contracts	-	-	-	-	-	160,911	-	3,217,123	-	-

# Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

	2025						2024					
	Parent	Directors	Key management personnel	Subsidiaries	Associates	Other related parties	Parent	Directors	Key management personnel	Subsidiaries	Associates	Other related parties
	Rupees in '000											
<b>Income</b>												
Mark-up / return / interest earned	-	-	36,626	95,120	-	301,153	-	93	24,943	82,161	35,619	642,334
Fee and commission income	300	90	2,263	10,895	-	118,257	-	173	2,827	7,468	-	102,837
Dividend income	-	-	-	2,290,233	-	72,401	-	-	-	2,082,030	-	72,401
Gain on sale of securities - Net	-	-	-	1,882	-	47,670	-	-	16	-	-	216,394
Gain / (loss) on sale of property and equipments	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	(239)	8,071	-	-
Services rendered to subsidiaries	-	-	-	428,104	-	-	-	-	-	6,400	-	-
Rent Income	-	-	-	11,734	-	-	-	-	-	3,388	-	-
Other Income	40	20	520	193	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Credit loss allowance on:</b>												
Investments	-	-	-	-	44,400	-	-	-	-	-	18,922	-
Advances	-	(5)	3,159	(143)	(22,184)	(1,504)	-	15	307	143	-	2,815
Other Assets	-	-	6	62	-	8,804	-	-	-	-	-	(11)
<b>Expense</b>												
Mark-up / return / interest expensed	5,826	888	4,887	177,545	1,894	518,896	23,254	-	2,940	260,782	3,619	1,068,038
Operating expenses	-	-	964,572	-	-	-	-	-	786,443	-	-	-
Compensation	-	-	-	-	-	436,559	-	-	-	-	-	366,562
Charge for defined contribution plans	-	-	-	-	-	186,546	-	-	-	-	-	157,116
Charge for defined benefit plans	-	-	-	-	-	11,276	-	-	-	-	-	9,942
Rent	-	-	-	-	-	15,270	-	-	-	-	-	1,272
Software Maintenance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,300	-	-	-	-
Directors' fee and allowances	-	17,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	223,004
Insurance	-	-	12,709	-	-	-	-	-	19,071	-	-	21,142
Training and development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,907
Marketing, advertisement and publicity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,042
Consultancy fee	-	-	-	-	-	49,061	3,053	-	-	2,417	-	-
Other expenses	2,180	1,519	-	3,307	-	3,628	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Payments made during the year</b>												
Insurance premium paid	-	-	-	-	-	424,296	-	-	-	-	-	259,062
Insurance claims settled	-	-	-	-	-	142,440	-	-	-	-	-	126,134
Donation Paid	-	-	-	-	-	120,291	-	-	-	-	-	169,813
<b>Other Transactions</b>												
Sale of Government Securities	-	-	12,134	1,321,784	-	203,636,123	-	-	13,425	-	-	182,570,938
Purchase of Government Securities	-	-	-	453,505	-	9,373,785	-	-	3,148	4,943	-	133,885,331

# Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

## 45. CAPITAL ADEQUACY, LEVERAGE RATIO AND LIQUIDITY REQUIREMENTS

2025                      2024  
----- Rupees in '000 -----

### Minimum Capital Requirement (MCR):

Paid-up capital (net of losses)

<b>20,506,625</b>	20,506,625
-------------------	------------

### Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR):

Eligible Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1) Capital

<b>20,978,779</b>	19,500,976
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Eligible Additional Tier 1 (ADT 1) Capital

<b>2,500,000</b>	2,500,000
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Total Eligible Tier 1 Capital

<b>23,478,779</b>	22,000,976
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Eligible Tier 2 Capital

<b>7,275,853</b>	6,767,800
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Total Eligible Capital (Tier 1 + Tier 2)

<b>30,754,632</b>	28,768,776
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### Risk Weighted Assets (RWAs):

Credit Risk

<b>161,741,570</b>	157,270,277
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Market Risk

<b>5,255,606</b>	2,333,654
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Operational Risk

<b>67,451,656</b>	57,613,121
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Total

<b>234,448,832</b>	217,217,052
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### Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Adequacy ratio

<b>8.95%</b>	8.98%
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Tier 1 Capital Adequacy Ratio

<b>10.01%</b>	10.13%
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Total Capital Adequacy Ratio

<b>13.12%</b>	13.24%
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The SBP through its BSD Circular No. 07 dated April 15, 2009 has prescribed the minimum paid-up capital (net of accumulated losses) for banks to be raised to Rs.10,000 million by the year ending December 31, 2013. The paid-up capital of the Bank as at December 31, 2025 stood at Rs. 20,506.525 million (2024: Rs. 20,506.525 million) and is in compliance with SBP requirements.

The Banks are also required to maintain a minimum Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) of 10.0% plus capital conservation buffer of 1.5% of the risk weighted exposures of the Bank. Further, under Basel III instructions, Banks are also required to maintain a Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1) ratio and Tier 1 ratio of 7.5% and 9.0%, respectively (inclusive of Capital Conservation Buffer). As at December 31, 2025 the Bank is fully compliant with prescribed ratios, as the Bank's CAR is 13.12% whereas CET 1 and Tier 1 ratios stood at 8.95% and 10.01% respectively. The Bank has complied with all capital requirements throughout the year.

Under the current capital adequacy regulations, credit risk and market risk exposures are measured using the Standardized Approach and operational risk is measured using the Basic Indicator Approach. Credit risk mitigants are also applied against the Bank's exposures based on eligible collateral under comprehensive approach.

2025                      2024  
----- Rupees in '000 -----

### Leverage Ratio (LR):

Eligible Tier 1 Capital

<b>23,478,779</b>	22,000,976
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Total Exposures

<b>720,521,074</b>	728,556,636
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Leverage Ratio

<b>3.26%</b>	3.02%
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### Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR):

Total High Quality Liquid Assets

<b>303,483,999</b>	220,358,493
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Total Net Cash Outflow

<b>107,163,784</b>	85,890,721
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Liquidity Coverage Ratio

<b>283.20%</b>	256.56%
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### Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR):

Total Available Stable Funding

<b>484,703,363</b>	483,536,202
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Total Required Stable Funding

<b>288,156,867</b>	269,567,322
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Net Stable Funding Ratio

<b>168.21%</b>	179.37%
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# Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

**45.1** The link to the full disclosure is available at <https://jsbl.com/knowledge-centre/investor-information/>.

**45.2** In order to mitigate the impact of expected credit loss (ECL) provisioning on capital, SBP has allowed transitional arrangement to absorb the impact on regulatory capital. Accordingly, transitional arrangement is applied. If Transition wasn't applied Capital Position would have been as below

	<b>Transition Arrangement</b>	<b>Full ECL Impact</b>
<b>CET1 to TRWAs</b>	<b>8.95%</b>	<b>8.76%</b>
<b>T1 Capital to TRWAs</b>	<b>10.01%</b>	<b>9.83%</b>
<b>Total eligible capital to TRWAs</b>	<b>13.12%</b>	<b>12.85%</b>
<b>Leverage</b>	<b>3.26%</b>	<b>3.19%</b>

## **46. RISK MANAGEMENT**

Risk Management is a discipline at the core of every financial institution and encompasses all the activities that affect its risk profile. At the Bank, it involves identification, measurement, monitoring and controlling risks to ensure that:

- a) The individuals who take or manage risks clearly understand it;
- b) The Bank's Risk exposure is within the limits established by Board of Directors (BoD);
- c) Risk taking decisions are in line with the business strategy and objectives set by BoD;
- d) The expected payoffs compensate for the risks taken;
- e) Risk taking decisions are explicit and clear;
- f) Sufficient capital as a buffer is available to take risk; and
- g) Risk management function is independent of risk taking unit.

The Bank has a comprehensive set of Risk Management policies, practices and procedures which enable the Bank to take into consideration, in an appropriate manner, all major kinds of risks mainly credit, market, liquidity, operational, Digital and IT security risks. Keeping in view the dynamics of internal and external environment, we regularly review and update our Risk Management policies and procedures in accordance with regulatory environment and international standards.

Risk Management activities remain at the forefront of all activities of the Bank which places the highest priority on conducting its business in a prudent manner in line with the relevant laws and regulatory requirements.

Risk management framework of the Bank includes:

- a) Clearly defined risk management policies and procedures covering risk identification, acceptance, measurement, monitoring, reporting and control;

# Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

- b)** Well constituted organizational structure, defining clearly roles and responsibilities of individuals involved in risk taking as well as managing it. The Bank, in addition to risk management functions for various risk categories, has instituted a Risk Management Committee (RMC), Operational Risk Management Committee (ORMC) as well as Central Credit Committee (CCC). RMC oversees the overall credit risk management at the Bank and provides guidance in setting strategic targets as well as concentration limits and monitors progress related to earnings growth, keeping in view the capital constraints and also adheres to the concentration limits. The RMC monitors aggregate exposure at the Business Group level and concentration limits (by industry, geography, size, tenor and consider environmental and social impact within each industry segment) so that one category of assets or dimension of risk cannot materially harm the performance of the Bank. RMC also monitors the advances portfolio, concentrations limits, aggregate limits at business level and various house keeping elements under Credit Administration. The committee also reviews Environmental Risk (ERR) concentration in advances' portfolio as part of inherent environmental risks in the Bank's portfolio. Risk Management Committee also oversees the progress of non performing loans and cases under litigation along with the recommendation of transferring of any NPL to Corporate Restructuring Company (CRC). ORMC oversees the effectiveness of operational risk management for maintenance and implementation of operational risk management framework. It also monitors the Business Continuity Planning and reviews findings of any other management or board's sub committee. Whereas, Central Credit Committee (CCC) is entrusted with the responsibility of monitoring lending risk profile of the Bank. CCC meets regularly to actively supervise credit risk across its lending portfolio;
- c)** An effective management information system that ensures flow of information from operational level to top management and a system to address any exceptions observed; and
- d)** A mechanism to ensure an ongoing review of systems, policies and procedures for risk management and procedures to adopt changes.

While the overall responsibility of risk management rests with the BoD, it is the duty of Senior Management to devise risk management strategy by setting up well defined policies and procedures for mitigating / controlling risks, duly approved by the Board.

Giving due consideration to the above, the Bank has put in place the following hierarchy of Risk Management:

- Board Risk Management Committee (BRMC);
- Risk Management Committee (RMC) comprises of the President / Chief Executive Officer (CEO), Chief Risk Officer, Chief Operating Officer, Chief Credit Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Group Head Corporate & Commercial Banking, Group Head Centralized Operations, Country Head SME & Head Products & Analytics.
- Asset - Liability Committee (ALCO) comprises of the President / CEO, Treasurer, Chief Risk Officer, Chief Credit Officer, Group Head Investment Banking, Fis and International, Chief Financial Officer and attended by Other Business Heads;
- Central Credit Committee (CCC) comprising of the President / CEO, Chief Operating Officer, Chief Credit Officer, Chief Risk Officer, Group Head Centralized Operations, Group Head Corporate & Commercial Banking and Country Head - SME.
- Operational Risk Management Committee (ORMC) comprises of the President / CEO, Chief Operating Officer, Chief Risk Officer, Chief Compliance Officer, Chief Information Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Head of Distribution Retail Products, Head of Products & Analytics, Group Head Centralized Operations, Head Branch Banking Operations, Chief Digital Officer & Head Operational Risk;
- IT Steering Committee (ITSC) comprises of President / CEO, Chief Operating Officer, Chief Risk Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Information Officer, Chief Information Security Officer, Chief Officer-Zindigi, Chief Digital Officer, Chief Compliance Officer & Head Centralized Operations;

# Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

- Risk Management Group (RMG), a dedicated and independent set-up headed by Chief Risk Officer (CRO) and comprises of Heads of Portfolio Management & Risk Policies, Market & Liquidity Risks, Operational Risk & BCP, Consumer Risk, Agri Credit & Program Lending Risk and Digital & Information Security Risk.
- Credit Risk Group (CRG) is also an independent function to business and is headed by Chief Credit Officer (CCO). Credit Risk Heads dealing in corporate, Commercial, small & medium enterprises, financial institutions and international operations are reporting into CCO.

## Risk Matrix / Categories

The Bank, in common with other banks, generates its revenues by accepting Country, Credit, Liquidity, Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book, Market, Operational and other risks. Effective management of these risks is the decisive factor in the Bank's profitability.

## Risk Appetite

The Bank's risk appetite is reflected in its endeavours to maintain a favourable credit rating and encompasses the following:

- The business strategy
- The expectations of stakeholders at different time horizons
- The characteristics of the risk-bearing entities
- The nature and characteristics of the risks undertaken
- The possible spread of risk situations across organizational units, assets-at-risk, and future time horizons.

Risk appetite drives business activity. It combines anticipations in risk and profitability with management preferences to control capital and resource allocation, as well as the distribution of exposure across activities and portfolios.

The Bank's hedging strategy is embedded in its risk management practices for addressing material categories of risk.

## 46.1 Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk which arises with the possibility that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge its obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. Credit risk is managed in terms of credit policies, approved by the BoD and regulations issued by the SBP. The Bank is exposed to credit risk on loans and advances, fund placements with financial institutions and certain investments.

Credit risk management is an ongoing process. The overall credit policy and the credit risk instructions are issued by the Board of Directors. In this regards, a Central Credit Committee (CCC) is entrusted with the responsibility of monitoring lending risk profile of the bank. In order to maintain healthy growth of the credit portfolio, the Bank's Credit Risk Management processes are consistently upgraded and improved to meet future challenges.

The Bank's strategy is to minimize credit risk through product, geography, industry and customer diversification. Credit limits are established for all counter-parties after a careful assessment of their credit worthiness. An effective credit granting procedure, which requires pre-sanction evaluation of credit proposal, adequacy of security and pre-disbursement examination of charge documents is in place and managed by Credit Risk Group (CRG), Risk Management Group (RMG) & Credit Administration Department (CAD). The Bank maintains a sound portfolio diversified in nature to counter the risk of credit concentration and further confines risk through diversification of its assets by geographical and industrial sector. For managing impaired assets in the portfolio, the Bank follows the Prudential Regulations and Risk Management guidelines issued by SBP and the Credit related policies approved by the Board.

# Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

## 46.1.1 Credit risk: Standardised approach

The Bank has adopted the Standardised Approach of Basel II for risk weighing its Credit Risk Exposures.

The following table illustrates the approved External Credit Assessment Institutions (ECAIs) whose ratings are being utilised by the Bank with respect to material categories of exposures:

Exposures	VIS	PACRA	MOODY'S	FITCH	S&P
Corporate Banks	√	√	-	-	-
SME's (retail exposures)	√	√	√	√	√
Sovereigns	√	√	-	-	-
Securitisations	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

The Bank has used Issue Specific Ratings for rating / risk weighing Issue Specific Exposures and Entity Ratings for rating / risk weighing claims against specific counterparties. Both short and long term ratings have been used to rate corresponding short and long term exposures. For this purpose, Mapping Grid provided by SBP as given below:

### Long - Term Ratings Grades Mapping

SBP Rating Grade	PACRA	VIS	Fitch	Moody's	S&P	ECA Scores
1	AAA AA+ AA AA-	AAA AA+ AA AA-	AAA AA+ AA AA-	Aaa Aa1 Aa2 Aa3	AAA AA+ AA AA-	1
2	A+ A A-	A+ A A-	A+ A A-	A1 A2 A3	A+ A A-	2
3	BBB+ BBB BBB-	BBB+ BBB BBB-	BBB+ BBB BBB-	Baa1 Baa2 Baa3	BBB+ BBB BBB-	3
4	BB+ BB BB-	BB+ BB BB-	BB+ BB BB-	Ba1 Ba2 Ba3	BB+ BB BB-	4
5	B+ B B-	B+ B B-	B+ B B-	B1 B2 B3	B+ B B-	5, 6
6	CCC+ and below	CCC+ and below	CCC+ and below	Caa1 and below	CCC+ and below	7

### Short - Term Ratings Grades Mapping

SBP Rating Grade	PACRA	VIS	Fitch	Moody's	S&P
S1	A-1	A-1	F1	P-1	A-1+, A-1
S2	A-2	A-2	F2	P-2	A-2
S3	A-3	A-3	F3	P-3	A-3
S4	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others

# Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

## 46.1.2 Policies and processes for collateral valuation and management as regards Basel II:

For Credit Risk Mitigation purposes the Bank uses only the eligible collaterals under Comprehensive Approach of Credit Risk Mitigation under Standardised Approach as prescribed by SBP under Circular No. 08 dated June 27, 2006, which includes Cash and Cash Equivalent Securities including Government Securities like Cash Margins, Lien on Bank Accounts, Foreign Deposit Receipts, Term Deposit Receipts, Pledge of Defence Saving Certificates, Regular Income Certificates, Special Saving Certificates, Market Treasury Bills and Pakistan Investment Bonds etc. and Shares, Term Finance Certificates (TFCs) and Mutual Funds Listed on the Main Index.

Under the Bank's policy all collaterals are subject to periodic valuations to monitor the adequacy of margins held. Shares / Marketable securities are valued by the Bank on daily basis to calculate the Drawing Power (DP). In case of any shortfall in the requisite margins, the DP is adjusted to the appropriate level and the business units are informed to take appropriate action as per the agreement with the customer.

Particulars of bank's significant on-balance sheet credit risk in various sectors are analysed as follows:

## 46.1.3 Lendings to financial institutions

### Credit risk by public / private sector

	Gross lendings		Non-performing lendings		Credit loss allowance		
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025
					Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
					Rupees in '000		
Public / Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private	19,843,182	2,000,000	-	(270)	-	-	-
	19,843,182	2,000,000	-	(270)	-	-	-

## 46.1.4 Investment in debt securities

### Credit risk by industry sector

	Gross investments		Non-performing investments		Credit loss allowance / provision held		
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025
					Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
					Rupees in '000		
Chemical and pharmaceuticals	-	685,647	-	-	-	-	-
Financial	251,735,737	274,356,088	-	223	-	203,415	-
Transport, storage and communication	143,446	143,446	143,446	-	-	-	143,446
Others	990,432	1,722,743	890,408	27	14	-	415,937
	252,869,615	276,917,924	1,033,854	1,033,854	300	203,415	559,383

### Credit risk by public / private sector

Public / Government	249,360,372	273,464,252	-	-	-	-	-
Private	3,509,243	3,453,672	1,033,854	1,033,854	300	203,415	559,383
	252,869,615	276,917,924	1,033,854	1,033,854	300	203,415	559,383

# Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

## 46.1.5 Advances

### Credit risk by industry sector

	Gross advances		Non-performing advances		Credit loss allowance					
	2025	2024	2025	2024	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	
					2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
					Rupees in '000					
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	6,791,606	6,434,413	373,875	581,975	39,967	4,574	5,821	519	211,546	314,974
Air transport	21,906,163	21,906,163	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemical and pharmaceuticals	8,845,666	6,232,806	343,457	963,069	5,089	1,234	7,162	1,085	289,921	888,588
Construction	7,805,156	13,760,050	2,852,099	1,863,179	11,948	4,220	7,848	203,339	1,443,622	1,040,510
Education and medical	1,003,100	1,303,280	76,782	119,556	1,942	424	1,390	2,367	61,676	78,855
Electronics and electrical appliances	387,774	372,590	6,997	-	597	335	1,208	3,485	4,562	-
Financial	47,014,017	48,073,251	-	-	3,594	2,427	2,883	2,330	-	-
Food, tobacco and beverages	18,982,139	22,015,562	3,207,984	3,718,436	28,020	16,843	23,640	18,228	2,725,571	3,251,562
Hotel and tourism	2,339,265	416,988	9,202	11,022	8,108	655	3,818	270	3,035	4,400
Individuals	36,679,172	34,286,372	2,508,482	1,908,292	232,445	174,929	195,431	117,612	939,510	584,853
Information and communication	29,088,866	18,648,052	3,677,660	1,000,335	91,543	11,668	16,034	2,386	3,511,789	866,295
Leather and related products	584,749	705,461	3,163	1,163	323	176	1,387	1,700	1,497	638
Metal and allied industries	8,741,153	10,108,824	4,625,126	4,535,112	5,699	1,671	8,994	5,068	4,105,371	3,164,693
Mining and quarrying	778,196	828,844	15,000	27,835	582	21	7,179	1,060	15,000	27,835
Plastic and Non Metallic Products	3,735,155	2,318,850	718,408	719,941	6,088	529	4,935	15,976	682,165	685,612
Power (electricity), gas, water, sanitary	1,729,081	845,080	422,483	553,043	1,330	14	668	1,680	328,994	484,041
Printing and Publication activities	1,458,256	1,656,837	21,813	19,638	3,513	355	2,634	6,071	2,033	5,364
Services	9,790,216	4,115,758	36,816	33,442	19,218	746	10,163	9,432	30,592	26,174
Textile	21,321,192	24,819,202	1,398,372	1,630,790	23,565	9,079	7,362	29,562	1,217,864	1,404,547
Transport, storage and communication	6,825,926	6,173,285	278,524	442,647	24,961	5,010	5,276	2,958	275,829	436,289
Wholesale and retail trade	35,975,378	19,156,939	2,844,387	2,980,039	67,008	9,610	24,355	6,642	1,828,128	1,824,029
Others	2,784,501	3,525,793	300,736	118,415	4,173	1,406	22,839	4,386	269,346	64,461
	<b>274,546,727</b>	<b>247,714,400</b>	<b>23,221,366</b>	<b>21,327,989</b>	<b>579,313</b>	<b>245,926</b>	<b>361,027</b>	<b>436,156</b>	<b>17,948,051</b>	<b>15,083,720</b>
<b>Credit risk by public / private sector</b>										
Public / Government	21,906,163	21,906,163	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private	252,640,564	225,808,237	23,221,366	21,327,989	579,313	245,926	361,027	436,156	17,948,051	15,083,720
	<b>274,546,727</b>	<b>247,714,400</b>	<b>23,221,366</b>	<b>21,327,989</b>	<b>579,313</b>	<b>245,926</b>	<b>361,027</b>	<b>436,156</b>	<b>17,948,051</b>	<b>15,083,720</b>

# Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

## 46.1.6 Contingencies and commitments

	2025	2024
	----- Rupees in '000 -----	
<b>Credit risk by industry sector</b>		
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	5,262,834	8,824,219
Chemical and pharmaceuticals	6,791,619	5,452,540
Construction	79,645,971	67,383,615
Education and medical	163,891	80,948
Electronics and electrical appliances	1,057,726	785,658
Financial	62,847,248	72,396,415
Food, tobacco and beverages	8,694,652	13,861,170
Hotel and tourism	4,652	6,673
Individuals	1,281,543	1,226,205
Information and communication	1,779,220	6,845,273
Leather and related products	239,016	20,246
Metal and allied industries	4,937,185	5,690,568
Oil and Allied	1,487,412	2,470,440
Paper and Allied	741,911	655,800
Power (electricity), gas, water, sanitary	3,744,947	82,883
Real estate activities	10,746,232	3,473,370
Textile	11,517,183	13,882,265
Transport, storage and communication	1,045	2,319,857
Wholesale and retail trade	20,719,044	8,478,413
Others	2,315,644	1,976,574
	<u>223,978,975</u>	<u>215,913,132</u>
<b>Credit risk by public / private sector</b>		
Public / Government	15,853,046	14,461,819
Private	208,125,929	201,451,313
	<u>223,978,975</u>	<u>215,913,132</u>

## 46.1.7 Concentration of Advances

The Bank's top 10 exposures on the basis of total (funded and non-funded exposures) aggregated to Rs. 112,702.860 million (2024: Rs. 111,459.037 million) are as following:

	2025	2024
	----- Rupees in '000 -----	
Funded	71,673,932	75,066,413
Non Funded	41,028,928	36,392,624
<b>Total Exposure</b>	<u>112,702,860</u>	<u>111,459,037</u>

**46.1.7.1** The sanctioned limits against these top 10 exposures aggregated to Rs. 125,020.838 million (2024: Rs. 71,999.525 million).

### Total funded classified therein

	2025		2024	
	Amount	Credit loss allowance held	Amount	Credit loss allowance held
	----- Rupees in '000 -----			
OAEM	-	-	-	-
Substandard	-	-	-	-
Doubtful	-	-	-	-
Loss	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

# Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

## 46.1.8 Advances - Province / Region-wise Disbursement and Utilization

Province / Region	Disbursements	2025						
		Utilization						
		Punjab	Sindh	KPK and FATA	Balochistan	Islamabad	AJK and Gilgit-Baltistan	Bahrain
----- Rupees in '000 -----								
Punjab	115,029,836	115,029,836	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sindh	202,851,457	-	202,851,457	-	-	-	-	-
KPK and FATA	6,608,151	-	-	6,608,151	-	-	-	-
Balochistan	139,920	-	-	-	139,920	-	-	-
Islamabad	70,564,280	-	-	-	-	70,564,280	-	-
AJK and Gilgit-Baltistan	640,751	-	-	-	-	-	640,751	-
Bahrain	20,021,971	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,021,971
<b>Total</b>	<b>415,856,366</b>	<b>115,029,836</b>	<b>202,851,457</b>	<b>6,608,151</b>	<b>139,920</b>	<b>70,564,280</b>	<b>640,751</b>	<b>20,021,971</b>

Province / Region	Disbursements	2024						
		Utilization						
		Punjab	Sindh	KPK and FATA	Balochistan	Islamabad	AJK and Gilgit-Baltistan	Bahrain
----- Rupees in '000 -----								
Punjab	43,515,109	43,515,109	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sindh	116,336,581	-	116,336,581	-	-	-	-	-
KPK and FATA	1,342,280	-	-	1,342,280	-	-	-	-
Balochistan	49,216	-	-	-	49,216	-	-	-
Islamabad	58,147,536	-	-	-	-	58,147,536	-	-
AJK and Gilgit-Baltistan	189,173	-	-	-	-	-	189,173	-
Bahrain	26,862,279	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,862,279
<b>Total</b>	<b>246,442,174</b>	<b>43,515,109</b>	<b>116,336,581</b>	<b>1,342,280</b>	<b>49,216</b>	<b>58,147,536</b>	<b>189,173</b>	<b>26,862,279</b>

## 46.1.9 Sensitivity of ECL to Future Economic Conditions

The ECL are sensitive to judgements and assumption made regarding formulation of forward-looking scenarios and how much such scenarios are incorporated into calculations. The Bank performs sensitivity analysis on the ECL recognized on each of its segments.

The table below shows the loss allowance on each segment assuming each forward-looking scenario (e.g. improved, base and worst) were weighted 100 percent instead of applying scenario probability across the three scenarios.

# Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

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	2025						
	Improved		Base		Worst		
	Total ECL as per FS	As per sensitivity	Increase / decrease in %	As per sensitivity	Increase / decrease in %	As per sensitivity	Increase / decrease in %
	----- Rupees in '000 -----						
Corporate and commercial	9,718,972	9,649,247	-0.72%	9,713,052	-0.06%	9,816,322	1.00%
Medium enterprise	6,355,356	6,289,023	-1.04%	6,350,891	-0.07%	6,442,523	1.37%
Small enterprise	1,198,620	1,121,250	-6.45%	1,187,424	-0.93%	1,328,242	10.81%
Consumer	1,112,738	1,047,423	-5.87%	1,090,055	-2.04%	1,140,065	2.46%
Agriculture	227,790	211,863	-6.99%	226,994	-0.35%	247,428	8.62%
Credit Card	251,864	218,240	-13.35%	250,886	-0.39%	290,053	15.16%
Staff	32,375	26,152	-19.22%	31,334	-3.22%	37,144	14.73%
Overseas Operations	6,036	4,794	-20.58%	5,919	-1.94%	7,827	29.67%
	----- Rupees in '000 -----						
	2024						
	Improved		Base		Worst		
Total ECL as per FS	As per sensitivity	Increase / decrease in %	As per sensitivity	Increase / decrease in %	As per sensitivity	Increase / decrease in %	
	----- Rupees in '000 -----						
Corporate and commercial	10,295,547	10,264,354	-0.30%	10,294,204	-0.01%	10,332,996	0.36%
Medium enterprise	3,102,096	3,090,088	-0.39%	3,101,704	-0.01%	3,115,931	0.45%
Small enterprise	1,043,376	1,037,153	-0.60%	1,042,937	-0.04%	1,051,649	0.79%
Consumer	659,847	634,018	-3.91%	659,123	-0.11%	689,059	4.43%
Agriculture	265,580	264,238	-0.51%	265,519	-0.02%	267,202	0.61%
Credit Card	218,710	188,465	-13.83%	217,910	-0.37%	252,687	15.54%
Staff	816	816	0.00%	816	0.00%	816	0.00%
Overseas Operations	192,503	155,396	-19.28%	191,847	-0.34%	232,674	20.87%

## 46.2 Market Risk

Market Risk is the risk of loss in earnings and capital due to adverse changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, equity prices and market conditions. Thus market risk can be further described into Interest Rate Risk, Foreign Exchange Risk and Equity Position Risk.

The Bank has an approved market risk policy wherein the governance structure for managing market risk, measurement tools used and the market risk exposure limits have been addressed. The Bank's strategy for managing market risk is to relate the level of risk exposures to their risk appetite and the capital at hand.

The Board of Directors (BoD) and the Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO) are responsible for addressing market risk from a strategic perspective and are assisted by the market risk function in meeting these objectives.

The Market Risk Unit is responsible for ensuring the implementation of market risk policy in line with the Bank's strategy.

Risk reporting undertaken by the market risk function includes:

- Portfolio Reports
- Limit monitoring reports
- Sensitivity analysis; and
- Stress testing of the portfolio

Currently, the Bank is using the market risk standardised approach for the purpose of computing regulatory capital, the details of which are set out above.



# Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

## 46.2.1 Balance sheet split by trading and banking books

	2025			2024		
	Banking book	Trading book	Total	Banking book	Trading book	Total
----- Rupees in '000 -----						
Cash and balances with treasury banks	40,697,301	-	40,697,301	43,058,132	-	43,058,132
Balances with other banks	5,197,190	-	5,197,190	3,617,293	-	3,617,293
Lendings to financial institutions	19,838,794	-	19,838,794	1,999,730	-	1,999,730
Investments	205,392,392	72,635,920	278,028,312	296,258,733	6,177,869	302,436,602
Advances	249,776,370	-	249,776,370	225,531,300	-	225,531,300
Property and equipment	12,793,947	-	12,793,947	12,086,893	-	12,086,893
Right-of-use assets	3,073,822	-	3,073,822	2,610,093	-	2,610,093
Intangible assets	6,529,662	-	6,529,662	6,806,276	-	6,806,276
Deferred tax assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	39,700,933	-	39,700,933	37,960,949	-	37,960,949
	<b>583,000,411</b>	<b>72,635,920</b>	<b>655,636,331</b>	<b>629,929,399</b>	<b>6,177,869</b>	<b>636,107,268</b>

## 46.2.2 Foreign Exchange Risk

Main objective of foreign exchange risk management is to ensure that the foreign exchange exposure of the Bank lies within the defined appetite of the Bank.

Daily reports are generated to monitor the internal and regulatory limits with respect to the overall foreign currency exposures. The overall net open position, whether short or long has the potential to negatively impact the profit and loss depending upon the direction of movement in foreign exchange rates.

Foreign exchange open and mismatched positions are marked to market on a daily basis.

Currency risk arises where the value of financial instruments changes due to changes in foreign exchange rates. In order to manage currency risk exposure, the bank enters into ready / spot, forward and swap transactions with the State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) and in the inter bank market. The Bank's foreign exchange exposure comprises of forward contracts, foreign currencies cash in hand, balances with banks abroad, foreign placement with SBP and foreign currencies assets and liabilities. The net open position is managed within the statutory limits, as fixed by SBP. Counter parties' limits are also fixed to limit risk concentration. Appropriate segregation of duties exists between the front and back-office functions while compliance with the net open position limit is independently monitored on an ongoing basis.

	2025				2024			
	Foreign currency assets	Foreign currency liabilities	Off-balance sheet items	Net foreign currency exposure	Foreign currency assets	Foreign currency liabilities	Off-balance sheet items	Net foreign currency exposure
----- Rupees in '000 -----								
United States Dollar	40,793,276	49,329,327	8,613,905	77,854	38,394,601	62,969,982	24,890,935	315,554
Great Britain Pound Sterling	793,839	5,200,519	4,412,910	6,230	512,583	4,655,040	4,151,702	9,245
Euro	989,625	1,048,228	128,537	69,934	1,481,392	1,214,198	(283,030)	(15,836)
United Arab Emirates Dirham	378,876	252,104	(152,552)	(25,780)	393,825	696,480	-	(302,655)
Bahraini Dinar	26,700	-	-	26,700	27,260	-	-	27,260
Singapore Dollar	10,936	-	-	10,936	1,786	-	-	1,786
Saudi Riyal	23,373	-	-	23,373	6,662	-	-	6,662
Other currencies	68,623	32,049	(19,410)	17,164	13,428	740	-	12,688
	<b>43,085,248</b>	<b>55,862,227</b>	<b>12,983,390</b>	<b>206,411</b>	<b>40,831,537</b>	<b>69,536,440</b>	<b>28,759,607</b>	<b>54,704</b>

# Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

	2025		2024	
	Banking book	Trading book	Banking book	Trading book
	----- Rupees in '000 -----			
Impact of 1% change in foreign exchange rates on				
- Profit and loss account	-	2,064	-	547
- Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-

## 46.2.3 Equity position Risk

Equity positions in the banking book include Investment in equities that are available-for-sale or held for strategic investment purposes. These investments are generally regarded as riskier relative to fixed income securities owing to the inherent volatility of stock market prices. The Bank mitigates these risks through diversification and capping maximum exposures in a single company, compliance with regulatory requirement, and following the guidelines laid down in the Bank's Investment Policy as set by the Board of Directors (BoD). The Bank follows a delivery versus payment settlement system thereby minimizing risk available in relation to settlement risk.

Equity price risk is managed by applying Portfolio level limits and scrip-wise stop loss monitoring

	2025		2024	
	Banking book	Trading book	Banking book	Trading book
	----- Rupees in '000 -----			
Impact of 5% change in equity prices on				
- Profit and loss account	-	-	-	-
- Other comprehensive income	134,318	-	202,779	-

## 46.2.4 Yield / Interest rate risk in the banking book (IRRBB)-Basel II Specific

Yield / Interest rate sensitivity position for on-balance sheet instruments is based on the earlier of contractual re-pricing or maturity date and for off-balance sheet instruments is based on settlement date. This also refers to the non-trading market risk. The gap analysis between the market rate sensitive assets and liabilities is given below:

	2025		2024	
	Banking book	Trading book	Banking book	Trading book
	----- Rupees in '000 -----			
Impact of 1% change in interest rates on				
- Profit and loss account	426,920	4,718	309,015	-
- Other comprehensive income	(843,990)	(266,615)	(284,818)	(72,650)

# Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

## 46.3 Mismatch of interest rate sensitive assets and liabilities

Effective yield / interest rate %	Exposed to Yield / Interest risk										Non-interest bearing financial instruments	
	Total	Up to 1 month	Over 1 to 3 months	Over 3 to 6 months	Over 6 months to 1 year	Over 1 to 2 years	Over 2 to 3 years	Over 3 to 5 years	Over 5 to 10 years	Above 10 years		
		Rupees in '000										
<b>On-balance sheet financial instruments</b>												
<b>Assets</b>												
	40,697,301	3,257,492	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37,439,809
Cash and balances with treasury banks	5,197,190	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,197,190
Balances with other banks	19,638,794	16,687,944	3,150,850	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lendings to financial institutions	278,028,312	17,762,353	64,242,136	138,143,800	5,221,535	4,734,624	4,986,046	1,487,995	-	-	-	24,365,395
Investments	249,776,370	76,254,716	25,403,302	8,243,475	87,861,795	7,844,926	6,862,607	25,359,889	3,388,423	-	-	-
Advances	29,883,388	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,883,388
Other assets	623,427,335	113,962,505	92,796,288	146,387,275	93,093,330	24,899,344	11,846,653	26,847,884	3,388,423	-	-	96,911,762
<b>Liabilities</b>												
	7,839,367	4,816,302	3,649,970	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,839,367
Bills payable	26,128,080	-	-	1,594,588	5,414,152	2,581,915	3,514,689	2,855,130	1,701,324	-	-	-
Borrowings	543,502,051	239,065,788	30,895,819	19,324,261	31,391,611	284,241	125,330	283,726	-	-	-	222,121,275
Deposits and other accounts	3,193,531	520,232	6,272	8,235	116,116	439,396	686,744	832,907	563,629	-	-	-
Lease Liabilities	8,483,900	-	3,497,900	4,986,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subordinated debt	15,809,888	244,402,322	38,049,961	25,923,094	36,921,879	3,315,552	4,326,763	3,971,763	2,284,953	-	-	15,809,888
Other liabilities	604,966,817	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	245,770,530
<b>On-balance sheet gap</b>	<b>18,460,518</b>	<b>(130,439,817)</b>	<b>54,746,327</b>	<b>120,464,181</b>	<b>56,171,451</b>	<b>21,583,792</b>	<b>8,965,108</b>	<b>7,876,890</b>	<b>24,562,931</b>	<b>3,388,423</b>	<b>(148,858,768)</b>	
<b>Off-balance sheet financial instruments</b>												
Documentary credits and short-term trade-related transactions												
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Commitments in respect of:</b>												
- forward foreign exchange contracts	13,466,826	(7,743,524)	9,314,829	10,932,871	982,650	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- forward government securities transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- derivatives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- forward lending	52,000	-	-	52,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Off-balance sheet gap</b>	<b>13,539,826</b>	<b>(7,743,524)</b>	<b>9,314,829</b>	<b>10,984,871</b>	<b>982,650</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total yield / interest risk sensitivity gap</b>	<b>(188,183,341)</b>	<b>(138,183,341)</b>	<b>64,061,156</b>	<b>131,449,052</b>	<b>57,154,101</b>	<b>21,583,792</b>	<b>8,965,108</b>	<b>7,876,890</b>	<b>24,562,931</b>	<b>3,388,423</b>	<b>(148,858,768)</b>	
<b>Cumulative yield / interest risk sensitivity gap</b>	<b>(188,183,341)</b>	<b>(74,122,185)</b>	<b>57,326,867</b>	<b>114,480,968</b>	<b>145,029,868</b>	<b>136,064,760</b>	<b>145,029,868</b>	<b>152,906,758</b>	<b>177,469,689</b>	<b>180,858,112</b>		





# Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

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## 46.3.2 Operational risk

The Bank currently uses the Basic Indicator Approach (BIA) to calculate Operational Risk for regulatory capital requirements, in line with State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) guidelines.

A comprehensive Operational Risk Management (ORM) Framework, approved by the Board of Directors, is in place to address all significant aspects of operational risk. The operational risk identification and assessment tools utilized by the Bank include Risk and Control Self-Assessments (RCSAs), Key Risk Indicators (KRIs), Internal Loss Data Collection (ILDC), and robust Incident Management.

To ensure effective implementation at the business level, Operational Risk Champions have been nominated across all departments. These champions are responsible for implementing the Framework in close coordination with the ORM department. Furthermore, an Operational Risk Management Committee (ORMC) actively monitors and oversees operational risk issues, providing strategic direction and reporting to the Board Risk Management Committee (BRMC).

To inculcate a strong operational risk management culture, the ORM function conducts awareness sessions for all new employees during induction. Additionally, mandatory operational risk training is rolled out for all existing employees via the Bank's online learning portal.

A robust Business Continuity Management (BCM) framework is established. Business Continuity Plans (BCPs) plans are regularly tested to ensure that the Bank's critical functions can seamlessly transition to and operate from alternate processing sites in the event that primary operating sites become inaccessible or unavailable.

## 46.4 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Bank will not be able to raise funds to meet its commitments. The Bank's Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO) manages the liquidity position on a continuous basis.

The Bank's policy for liquidity management is to maintain adequate liquidity at all times and in all currencies under both normal and stress conditions, to meet its contractual and potential payment obligations without incurring additional and unacceptable cost to the business.

Treasury is responsible for the managing liquidity risk under the guidance of Asset-Liability Committee of the Bank. The Bank's liquidity risk management approach starts at the intraday level (operational liquidity) managing the daily payments queue and factoring in our access to the qualifying securities of State Bank of Pakistan. It then covers tactical liquidity risk management dealing with the access to unsecured funding sources and the liquidity characteristics of our asset inventory (asset liquidity). Finally, the strategic perspective comprises the maturity profile of all assets and liabilities on our statement of financial position.

For monitoring and controlling liquidity risk, the Bank generates a scenario sensitive maturity statement of financial position, and run controlled mismatches that are monitored and discussed by ALCO members regularly. The Bank prepares various types of reports and analysis for assisting ALCO in taking necessary strategic actions for managing liquidity risk in the Bank. These include liquidity ratios, Concentration analysis, Gap reports, Stress testing, Liquidity Coverage ratio & Net Stable Funding Ratio analysis etc.

# Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

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The Bank calculates Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) on a monthly basis. Based on December 31, 2025 numbers LCR is 266.82% against SBP minimum requirement of 100%, with Total Stock of High-Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA) of Rs. 312,310.021 million and Net Cash Outflows of Rs. 117,044.774 million. On monthly basis during the year, LCR has remained well over the minimum threshold ranging from 224.18% to 327.12% during the year.

Furthermore, Based on December 31, 2025 numbers the NSFR is 168.21% against SBP minimum requirement of 100%, with Total Available Stable Funding of Rs. 484,703.363 million and Total Required Stable Funding of Rs. 288,156.867 million.

The Bank strategically emphasizes diversification and stability in its funding approach. Its funding base is varied, encompassing stable sources like equity, subordinated loans, retail and small business deposits, and less stable forms such as deposits from larger entities. It is fully compliant with Basel III Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) and Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR), ensuring an ample supply of high-quality liquidity assets relative to liabilities.

The Bank employs stress testing to assess its balance sheet's vulnerability to hypothetical stress events. Liquidity risk factors undergo significant shocks, and their impact on the balance sheet is quantified. Stress testing encompasses scenarios defined by both regulatory standards and internally identified risks. Results are communicated to senior management, the Board of Directors, and regulators.

A Contingency Funding Plan (CFP) is in place to address liquidity challenges during crises. CFP identifying stress scenarios and corresponding funding plans, incorporating early warning indicators. Three Contingency Levels are defined in CFP with varying action Plans for each.

The Liquidity Coverage Ratio's (LCR) key drivers include High-Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA) and Net Cash Outflow, determined by asset liquidity quality and liability profile volatility. The composition of HQLA as of December 31, 2025, is detailed as below:

Level 1 Assets: Rs. 308,710.633 million

Level 2 Assets: Rs. 3,033.638 million

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46.4.1 Assets and Liabilities - based on contractual maturities

2025

	Total	Up to 1 day	Over 1 to 7 days	Over 7 to 14 days	Over 14 days to 1 month	Over 1 to 2 months	Over 2 to 3 months	Over 3 to 6 months	Over 6 to 9 months	Over 9 months to 1 year	Over 1 to 2 years	Over 2 to 3 years	Over 3 to 5 years	Over 5 years
<b>Assets</b>														
Cash and balances with treasury banks	40,697,301	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balances with other banks	5,197,190	-	-	-	-	174,807	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lendings to financial institutions	19,838,794	82,226	16,050,402	85,503	489,813	2,976,043	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investments	278,028,312	620,383	10,080,782	5,598,120	1,118,070	1,621,432	27,799,886	4,078,442	798,054	20,495,240	71,396,068	110,651,112	23,645,730	
Advances	249,776,370	65,980,828	42,903,878	2,532,091	16,175,823	5,483,045	10,433,980	9,383,104	11,886,058	13,881,118	12,361,788	11,214,488	36,289,151	
Property and equipment	12,793,947	-	-	-	135,508	748,418	388,011	-	726,782	1,296,446	1,078,541	1,782,748	6,637,493	
Intangible assets	6,529,682	50,660	506,604	101,321	202,642	455,943	253,302	506,604	759,906	1,013,208	151,981	354,623	1,463,623	
Right-of-use assets	3,073,822	-	-	-	642,610	15,952	10,342	-	157,729	400,745	712,609	723,032	410,803	
Deferred tax assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other assets	39,700,933	486,236	-	510,783	6,746,629	2,824,343	17,327,436	7,040	4,123,103	-	-	4,882,960	-	
	655,636,331	112,628,588	70,027,882	8,827,818	25,493,085	11,830,047	56,212,957	13,975,190	18,452,032	37,086,757	85,700,387	129,608,963	68,456,800	
<b>Liabilities</b>														
Bills payable	7,839,387	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowings	26,128,080	1,034,510	2,983,996	81,828	735,988	2,447,321	1,594,588	5,243,299	170,863	2,581,915	3,514,689	2,885,130	1,701,324	
Deposits and other accounts	543,502,051	426,977,952	3,685,943	7,160,822	23,362,345	19,623,417	19,324,261	7,030,144	24,361,467	294,241	125,300	283,726	-	
Lease Liabilities	3,193,531	-	-	-	520,231	6,272	8,235	233	116,116	439,396	686,744	832,907	583,630	
Subordinated debt	8,493,900	-	-	-	-	233	733	233	733	1,933	2,494,933	1,867	5,993,235	
Deferred tax liabilities	694,409	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	347,205	347,204	-	-	-	
Other liabilities	19,124,285	143,566	485,199	341,637	1,330,746	9,187,171	698,632	-	5,624,178	11,873	6,077	8,274	-	
<b>Net assets</b>	606,975,623	435,995,395	7,135,188	7,584,287	25,949,290	20,762,217	21,626,459	12,273,676	30,620,552	3,676,562	6,827,773	3,981,904	8,278,189	
	46,660,708	823,366,807	62,892,744	1,243,531	(455,195)	(6,928,966)	34,586,498	1,701,514	(12,168,520)	33,410,195	78,873,214	125,627,059	60,178,611	
Share capital	20,506,625													
Reserves	7,680,779													
Unappropriated profit	15,397,282													
Surplus on revaluation of assets	3,076,042													
	46,660,708													

# Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

2024

	Total	Up to 1 day	Over 1 to 7 days	Over 7 to 14 days	Over 14 days to 1 month	Over 1 to 2 months	Over 2 to 3 months	Over 3 to 6 months	Over 6 to 9 months to 1 year	Over 1 to 2 years	Over 2 to 3 years	Over 3 to 5 years	Over 5 years
<b>Assets</b>													
Cash and balances with treasury banks	43,058,132	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balances with other banks	3,617,293	3,617,293	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lending to financial institutions	1,999,730	-	1,999,730	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investments	302,436,602	883,150	12,111,639	107,131	280,352	642,284	89,044,425	38,460,385	4,457,767	5,005,982	2,942,132	124,700,401	23,373,026
Advances	225,531,300	55,507,632	2,029,375	2,000,340	19,701,206	6,859,252	79,393,325	5,278,161	4,705,096	11,004,299	9,955,004	8,623,897	12,812,494
Property and equipment	12,086,893	-	-	-	128,019	707,057	366,508	-	686,617	1,224,798	1,018,936	1,684,225	6,270,673
Intangible assets	6,806,276	53,427	534,285	106,863	213,706	480,639	267,133	534,285	801,398	1,069,530	160,280	373,966	1,463,623
Right-of-use assets	2,610,083	-	-	-	27,645	152,685	79,158	-	148,271	264,488	220,033	363,698	1,354,115
Deferred tax assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	37,960,949	10,120	1,982,193	882,986	4,290,314	3,985,994	15,579,214	311	4,391,676	7,015	1,452	5,035,035	20,167
	636,107,268	103,129,754	18,657,202	3,077,310	24,641,242	12,554,620	184,729,823	44,273,122	15,191,425	18,576,092	14,297,837	140,781,042	45,294,098
<b>Liabilities</b>													
Bills payable	8,125,841	8,125,841	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowings	28,698,505	442,592	1,372,634	99,975	621,597	1,386,692	8,880,494	80,893	1,435,318	1,653,554	4,241,986	1,754,516	4,046,955
Deposits and other accounts	525,134,376	371,771,376	15,533,614	17,351,122	15,816,678	15,821,173	36,298,921	21,661,766	25,542,037	810,278	139,573	225,827	-
Lease Liabilities	2,788,429	-	-	-	29,534	-	84,567	-	158,401	282,559	235,067	388,548	1,446,636
Subordinated debt	8,495,833	-	-	-	-	233	733	233	733	1,933	1,933	2,495,867	5,994,168
Deferred tax liabilities	67,138	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	349,501	321,637	-	-	-
Other liabilities	18,486,512	559,807	775,403	841,467	815,967	1,069,995	602,836	-	5,631,222	18,892	18,892	5,662	-
	592,400,634	380,899,616	17,681,651	18,292,564	17,283,776	18,278,083	45,857,551	21,742,912	33,117,212	3,160,036	4,637,451	4,870,420	11,487,759
<b>Net assets</b>	43,706,634	(277,769,862)	975,351	(15,215,254)	7,357,466	(5,723,463)	(4,187,902)	(38,872,272)	22,530,210	15,416,056	9,660,386	135,910,622	33,806,339
Share capital	20,506,025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reserves	7,113,683	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unappropriated profit	12,708,466	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus on revaluation of assets	3,377,860	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	43,706,634	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



# Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

## 46.4.2 Assets and Liabilities - based on expected maturities

For assets and liabilities that have a contractual maturity, the expected maturity is considered to be the same as contractual maturity. Assets and liabilities that do not have a contractual maturity have been categorised on the basis of expected maturities as determined by ALCO.

	2025									
	Total	Up to 1 month	Over 1 to 3 months	Over 3 to 6 months	Over 6 months to 1 year	Over 1 to 2 years	Over 2 to 3 years	Over 3 to 5 years	Over 5 to 10 years	Over 10 years
----- Rupees in '000 -----										
<b>Assets</b>										
Cash and balances with treasury banks	40,697,301	40,697,301	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balances with other banks	5,197,190	5,197,190	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lendings to financial institutions	19,838,794	16,687,944	3,150,850	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investments	278,028,312	17,417,336	1,746,044	27,799,886	4,876,896	20,495,240	71,396,068	110,651,112	2,758,455	20,887,275
Advances	249,776,370	70,361,430	16,737,460	10,450,996	78,469,939	13,881,118	12,361,788	11,214,488	25,451,876	10,847,275
Property and equipment	12,793,947	135,507	748,418	388,011	726,782	1,296,446	1,078,541	1,782,748	2,011,503	4,625,991
Intangible assets	6,529,662	50,660	2,229,057	101,321	202,642	455,943	405,283	709,245	911,887	1,463,624
Right-of-use assets	3,073,822	642,610	15,952	10,342	157,729	400,745	712,609	723,032	410,803	-
Deferred tax assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	39,700,933	7,745,648	5,614,746	17,327,436	4,130,143	-	-	4,882,960	-	-
	<b>655,636,331</b>	<b>158,935,626</b>	<b>30,242,527</b>	<b>56,077,992</b>	<b>88,564,131</b>	<b>36,529,492</b>	<b>85,954,289</b>	<b>129,963,585</b>	<b>31,544,524</b>	<b>37,824,165</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>										
Bills payable	7,839,367	7,839,367	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowings	26,128,080	4,816,302	3,649,970	1,594,598	5,414,152	2,581,915	3,514,689	2,855,130	1,701,324	-
Deposits and other accounts	543,502,051	50,388,830	49,904,753	63,269,095	54,370,284	27,931,992	26,635,794	271,001,303	-	-
Lease Liabilities	3,193,531	520,231	6,272	8,235	116,116	439,396	686,744	832,908	583,629	-
Subordinated debt	8,493,900	-	233	733	967	1,933	2,494,933	1,867	3,493,234	2,500,000
Deferred tax liabilities	694,409	-	-	-	347,205	347,204	-	-	-	-
Other liabilities	19,124,285	2,301,148	10,474,102	698,632	5,624,179	11,873	6,077	8,274	-	-
	<b>608,975,623</b>	<b>65,865,878</b>	<b>64,035,330</b>	<b>65,571,293</b>	<b>65,872,903</b>	<b>31,314,313</b>	<b>33,338,237</b>	<b>274,699,482</b>	<b>5,778,187</b>	<b>2,500,000</b>
<b>Net assets</b>	<b>46,660,708</b>	<b>93,069,748</b>	<b>(33,792,803)</b>	<b>(9,493,301)</b>	<b>22,691,228</b>	<b>5,215,179</b>	<b>52,616,052</b>	<b>(144,735,897)</b>	<b>25,766,337</b>	<b>35,324,165</b>
Share capital	20,506,625									
Reserves	7,680,779									
Unappropriated profit	15,397,262									
Surplus on revaluation of assets	3,076,042									
	<b>46,660,708</b>									

# Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

	2024									
	Total	Up to 1 month	Over 1 to 3 months	Over 3 to 6 months	Over 6 months to 1 year	Over 1 to 2 years	Over 2 to 3 years	Over 3 to 5 years	Over 5 to 10 years	Over 10 years
	----- Rupees in '000 -----									
<b>Assets</b>										
Cash and balances with treasury banks	43,058,132	43,058,132	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balances with other banks	3,617,293	3,617,293	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lending to financial institutions	1,999,730	1,999,730	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investments	302,436,602	13,382,272	1,069,232	89,044,425	42,918,152	5,006,962	2,942,132	124,700,401	2,310,369	21,062,657
Advances	225,531,300	27,080,597	17,181,191	83,651,117	55,222,900	11,004,299	9,955,004	8,623,697	1,807,821	11,004,674
Property and equipment	12,086,893	128,018	707,057	366,568	686,617	1,224,798	1,018,936	1,684,225	1,900,337	4,370,337
Intangible assets	6,806,276	53,427	2,350,766	106,853	213,706	480,839	427,412	747,971	961,677	1,463,625
Right-of-use assets	2,610,093	27,645	152,685	79,158	148,271	264,488	220,033	363,698	1,354,115	-
Deferred tax assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	37,960,949	7,145,612	5,780,466	15,579,214	4,392,045	7,015	1,452	5,034,977	20,168	-
	636,107,268	96,492,726	27,241,397	188,827,335	103,581,691	17,988,401	14,564,969	141,154,969	8,354,487	37,901,293
<b>Liabilities</b>										
Bills payable	8,125,841	8,125,841	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowings	28,698,505	2,536,798	4,087,991	8,880,494	1,516,211	1,633,554	4,241,986	1,754,516	4,046,955	-
Deposits and other accounts	525,134,376	54,665,047	28,901,888	69,339,914	62,354,029	18,179,731	23,170,717	30,675,618	237,847,432	-
Lease Liabilities	2,788,429	29,534	163,117	84,567	158,401	282,559	235,067	388,548	1,446,636	-
Subordinated debt	8,495,833	-	233	733	967	1,933	1,933	2,495,867	3,494,167	2,500,000
Deferred tax liabilities	671,138	-	-	-	349,500	321,638	-	-	-	-
Other liabilities	18,486,512	2,992,645	9,125,181	602,836	5,631,222	110,074	18,892	5,662	-	-
	592,400,634	68,349,865	42,278,410	78,908,544	70,010,330	20,529,489	27,668,595	35,320,211	246,835,190	2,500,000
<b>Net assets</b>	43,706,634	28,142,861	(15,037,013)	109,918,791	33,571,361	(2,541,088)	(13,103,626)	105,834,758	(238,480,703)	35,401,293
Share capital	20,506,625									
Reserves	7,113,683									
Unappropriated profit	12,708,466									
Surplus on revaluation of assets	3,377,860									
	43,706,634									



# Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

## 47. DERIVATIVE RISK

The policy guidelines for taking derivative exposures are approved by the Board of Directors (BOD). Bank's Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO) is responsible for reviewing and managing associated risks of the transactions.

The nature, scope and purpose of derivatives business, for trading purposes or hedging purpose and the types of derivative in which they deal.

The overall responsibility for offering derivative products and sustaining profitability lies with the Treasurer and in his absence with his delegate. The Market Risk Unit / Treasury Middle Office of the Bank responsible for measurement and monitoring of the market risk exposures, analysis of present and potential risk factors.

The Market Risk Unit also monitors associated Credit, Market and Liquidity Risk in line with Board of Directors approved limit framework. The unit coordinates with the business regarding approvals for derivatives risk limits and produces various reports / analysis for ALCO / BRMC on periodic basis. These reports provide details of outstanding un-hedged positions, profitability and status of compliance with limits. Treasury Operations records derivatives activity in the Bank's books and is responsible for reporting to the SBP.

The derivative transaction such as Cross Currency Swaps carries credit risk which is the risk that a party to a derivative contract will fail to perform its obligation. There are two types of credit risk associated with derivative transactions: 1) settlement, and 2) pre-settlement risk. Bank's Central Credit Committee is responsible for reviewing and managing associated Counterparty Credit Risks of the transaction.

The Bank also enters into Foreign Currency and Commodity Options from its Wholesale Banking Branch Bahrain for market making activities. The Bank can hedge its risk by taking on and off-balance sheet position in interbank market, where available.

## 48. GENERAL

**48.1** Corresponding figures have been re-arranged / re-classified, wherever necessary, to facilitate comparison in the presentation in the current year. However, there are no material re-arrangements / re-classifications to report.

**48.2** The figures in these unconsolidated financial statements have been rounded off to the nearest thousand.

## 49. DATE OF AUTHORISATION FOR ISSUE

These unconsolidated financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors of the Bank in their meeting held on February 24, 2026.

\_\_\_\_\_  
President and  
Chief Executive Officer

\_\_\_\_\_  
Chief Financial Officer

\_\_\_\_\_  
Director

\_\_\_\_\_  
Director

\_\_\_\_\_  
Director

# Annexure - I

Statement showing written-off loans or any other financial relief of Rupees Five Hundred Thousand or above provided during the year ended December 31, 2025

S. No.	Name and address of the borrower	Name of individuals/ partners/ directors (with CNIC No.)	Father's/ Husband's name	Outstanding Liabilities at beginning of year				Principal written-off	Interest Mark-up written-off/ waived	Other financial Other than Interest/ Mark-up	Total
				Principal	Interest/ Mark-up	Other than Interest/ Mark-up	Total				
----- Rupees in '000 -----											
1	<b>ZAHOO AHMAD</b> GALI KHAJJOOR WALI MO.HALLAH ALI TOWN HAFIZABAD, HAFIZABAD	<b>ZAHOO AHMAD</b> 34301-2129995-7	MUHAMMAD MANZOOR	2,615	-	-	2,615	-	2,340	1	2,341
2	<b>CHOUDHRY MAZHAR SALEEM</b> HOUSE NO 128 A BVII, IQBAL ROAD OPPOSITE DCO HOUSE, SAHIVAL	<b>CHOUDHRY MAZHAR SALEEM</b> 36502-1316702-5	CH M SALEEM AKHTER	-	3,950	-	3,950	-	3,950	-	3,950
3	<b>SHAHMIR KHAN</b> SE OFFCERS COLONY SL, M MULTAN, MULTAN	<b>SHAHMIR KHAN</b> 36302-7393696-1	SARDAR ANYAT ULLAH	1,712	1,017	-	2,729	-	855	-	855
4	<b>MUHAMMAD HAMZA KIBRIA</b> SHOP NO 13 B GHALLAH, MANDI ARIFWALA, ARIFWALA	<b>MUHAMMAD HAMZA KIBRIA</b> 36401-7059001-5	MUHAMMAD KIBRIYA	3,992	827	1,369	6,188	-	496	821	1,317
5	<b>ALI RAZA KHAN</b> H NO 1 ST NO 6 MOH, ALLA BLOCK K SANDA BHATIYAN, WALA BAND ROAD, LAHORE	<b>ALI RAZA KHAN</b> 35202-9411654-5	SHAH NAWAZ KHAN	24,269	6,160	883	31,312	-	5,425	883	6,308
6	<b>SAIMA ZAKA</b> MADHARIAN WALA ROAD, MOHALLAH TAJPURA, HAFIZABAD	<b>SAIMA ZAKA</b> 34301-4581558-4	MUHAMMAD ASLAM	1,903	1,651	104	3,658	-	541	-	541
7	<b>HENNA AZIZ ZEESHAN</b> HOUSE NO 209 U BLOCK, STREET 6 PHASE II DHA LAHORE CANTT, LAHORE	<b>HENNA AZIZ ZEESHAN</b> 91400-0360597-8	ZEESHAN AHMAD ALI RANJHA	4,672	4,277	186	9,135	-	1,209	186	1,395
8	<b>ABDUL REHMAN</b> GOTH MOHAMMAD HALEPO TO HALEPOTANI PO PHULADIO TALU, KO KHIPRO DISTRICT SANGHAR	<b>ABDUL REHMAN</b> 44202-9226469-7	NOOR MUHAMMAD	2,000	888	45	2,933	-	687	-	687
9	<b>MUNAWAR ALI</b> MITHANI HOUSE GAJAN PUR, LARKANA	<b>MUNAWAR ALI</b> 43203-9780849-5	ALI GOHAR MITHANI	-	911	-	911	-	911	-	911
10	<b>HUMZA BUTT</b> MODEL TOWN LINK ROAD OPPSIT TO RAJA SAHAB, Lahore	<b>HUMZA BUTT</b> 35202-3031926-1	MUHAMMAD ASIF BUTT	4,108	3,306	-	7,414	-	1,895	-	1,895
11	<b>NADEEM AHMAD CHOUDHRY</b> KHAN PUR PO, DHANOT T D TEHSIL, LODHRAN	<b>NADEEM AHMAD CHOUDHRY</b> 36203-1779116-9	HAJI ABDUL HAKEEM CH	600	703	30	1,333	-	503	-	503
12	<b>IFTKHAR AHMED KOREJO</b> VILLAGE MUHAMMAD MUR, AD KOREJO PO MUHAMMAD MURAD KOREJO TALUKA MORO DISTRICT NAUSHERO FERZE	<b>IFTKHAR AHMED KOREJO</b> 45303-8171722-9	HAJI ALI MUHAMMD KOREJO	497	815	20	1,332	-	658	-	658
13	<b>MUHAMMAD USMAN KHAN</b> BANGLOW NO A 26, MUNIR FOUNTAIN EXT, GULISTAN E JOHAR BLOCK 19, Karachi	<b>MUHAMMAD USMAN KHAN</b> 42201-0407347-9	RIAZ AHMED KHAN	10,422	5,036	-	15,458	-	3,195	-	3,195

## Annexure - I

S. No.	Name and address of the borrower	Name of individuals/partners/ directors (with CNIC No.)	Father's/ Husband's name	Outstanding Liabilities at beginning of year				Principal written-off	Interest Mark-up written-off/ waived	Other financial Other than Interest/ Mark-up	Total
				Principal	Interest/ Mark-up	Other than Interest/ Mark-up	Total				
Rupees in '000											
14	<b>MUHAMMAD SHAHBAZ</b> House 40A Neelam Block Madina Street Clifton Colony Near Ibrahim Masjid Lahore	<b>MUHAMMAD SHAHBAZ</b> 35202-0506972-1	Muhammad Sardar	31,870	7,550	-	39,420	-	5,420	-	5,420
15	<b>MUHAMMAD ASIF</b> BASTI SARDAR, SHAH WALO WAHI SALAMAT, RAY PO KHAS TEH DIST, LODHRAN	<b>MUHAMMAD ASIF</b> 36203-6229971-3	MUHAMMAD YASIN	753	776	18	1,547	-	504	-	504
16	<b>JAN MUHAMMAD DAHRI</b> VILLAGE WASIPUR PO DAUR KUNDAH NANDHU TEH QAZIAHMED DISTT SHAHEED BENAZIRABAD, BENAZIRABAD	<b>JAN MUHAMMAD DAHRI</b> 45401-8513037-1	KANDO KHAN	750	969	2	1,721	-	579	-	579
17	<b>MUHAMMAD RIAZ</b> CHAH AADH WALA, PO QURESHI WALA, MALIK PUR TEH DIST, LODHRAN	<b>MUHAMMAD RIAZ</b> 36203-0221235-5	GHAUS BUKHUSH	3,949	3,668	100	7,717	-	2,627	-	2,627
18	<b>IMTIAZ AHMAD</b> RANGIL PUR PO SHER, GARH TEHSIL DEPALPUR	<b>IMTIAZ AHMAD</b> 35301-5069462-5	MUHAMMAD YAR	8,995	6,421	358	15,774	-	3,419	-	3,419
19	<b>GHULAM QADIR</b> MOHALA WARD 01 JHOOL, TEH SINJHORO DIST SANGHAR	<b>GHULAM QADIR</b> 44205-6074225-5	QAMBEER	1,000	740	10	1,750	-	539	-	539
20	<b>AL-ABID SILK MILLS LTD.</b> A39 MANGHOPIR ROAD, SITE, KARACHI	<b>ADIA NASEEM</b> 42301-0783384-4 <b>NASEEM AHMED SATTAR</b> 42301-0840043-1 <b>AZEEM AHMED</b> 42301-0912143-9 <b>ZARINA NASEEM</b> 42301-0829619-0 <b>ASRA AMIR</b> 42301-0785813-2 <b>SADAF NADEEM</b> 42301-0878886-8 <b>REENA AZEEM</b> 42301-0831483-6 <b>SYED RAZA ABBAS JAFFERY</b> 42201-0215685-1	NASEEM AHMED SATTAR SHAIKH ABDUL SATTAR NASEEM AHMED NASEEM AHMED SATTAR AMIR NASEEM NADEEM YOUNUS AZEEM AHMED SYED SHABIT HUSSAIN	170,973	306,774	-	477,747	170,973	306,774	-	477,747
21	<b>NOOR FATIMA FABRICS (PVT) LTD.</b> RAMZANABAD JHUMRA ROAD, FAISALABAD	<b>MUHAMMAD SALEEM</b> 33100-0994910-9 <b>AJMAL FAROOQ</b> 33100-2966254-3 <b>MUHAMMAD SHAHID IQBAL</b> 33100-0994926-1 <b>SHAZIA YASMEEN</b> 33100-0894883-0 <b>ROBINA YASMEEN</b> 33100-0904750-0 <b>TAHIRA SALEEM</b> 33100-0894883-8 <b>SARDAR BEGUM</b> 33100-0894880-4	GHULAM MUHAMMAD ABDUL GHANI MUHAMMAD NAZIR MUHAMMAD ATIF AJMAL FAROOQ MUHAMMAD SHAHID IQBAL NA	64,595	55,409	-	120,004	-	55,409	-	55,409
<b>TOTAL:</b>				<b>339,675</b>	<b>411,848</b>	<b>3,125</b>	<b>754,648</b>	<b>170,973</b>	<b>397,936</b>	<b>1,891</b>	<b>570,800</b>

## Annexure - II

Details of disposal of property and equipment to related parties for the year ended December 31, 2025

	<b>Cost</b>	<b>Book value</b>	<b>Sale proceeds</b>	<b>Gain / (loss)</b>	<b>Mode of disposal</b>	<b>Particulars of Buyer</b>
----- Rupees in '000 -----						
<b>Electrical, office and computer equipment</b>						
Mobile phone	72	-	7	7	Buyback	Yameen Ghani
Mobile phone	56	54	54	-	Buyback	Sadeed Barlas
Mobile phone	50	-	5	5	Buyback	Waqas Anis
Mobile phone	40	-	4	4	Buyback	Sohaib Kamran
Mobile phone	54	18	20	2	Buyback	Jafar Raza
Mobile phone	38	-	4	4	Buyback	Iftikhar Imtiaz
<b>Total</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>22</b>		



# DIRECTORS' REPORT ON THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2025

On behalf of the Board of Directors, we are pleased to present the audited consolidated financial statements of JS Bank Limited (the 'Bank) and its subsidiaries and the auditors' report thereon for the year ended December 31, 2025.

Consolidated financial highlights		
	2025	2024
	(PKR Million)	
Profit before taxation	19,301	30,679
Taxation	11,762	17,319
Profit after taxation	7,539	13,360
Profit attributable to non-controlling interest	1,712	3,051
Profit attributable to equity holders of the Bank	5,827	10,309
Earnings per share - Basic and Diluted (Rupees)	2.84	5.03
Investments – net	581,459	629,466
Advances – net	542,342	521,272
Total assets	1,415,624	1,359,043
Deposits	1,199,432	1,081,826
Shareholders' equity	81,124	76,797

## Subsidiary Companies

### BankIslami Pakistan Limited

Bank Islami Pakistan Limited (BIPL) is a full-service Islamic Bank in Pakistan. It operates in compliance with the principles of Islamic Shariah. As an Islamic bank, BankIslami places a significant emphasis on ensuring that its operations and financial products adhere to Shariah principles. In August 2023, JS Bank acquired the majority of shares, making BIPL its subsidiary with 75.12 percent shareholding. During the year 2025, Bank Islami has incorporated BIPL Exchange Company (Pvt) Limited, a wholly owned exchange subsidiary, having an authorised capital of PKR 1.2 billion. The principal business of the subsidiary would be to provide foreign exchange services.

Summarized results of the Bank are set out below:

PKR Million

Particulars	December 31, 2025(Audited)	December 31, 2024 (Audited)
Profit before tax	13,964	25,530
Profit after tax	6,003	11,834
EPS (Rupees)	5.41	10.67

### JS Global Capital Limited

JS Global Capital Limited is one of the largest securities brokerage and investment banking firms in Pakistan, with a leadership position in the domestic capital markets. It is in the business of equity, fixed income, currencies, and commodities brokerage and investment banking. It was incorporated in Pakistan on June 28, 2000, and is the successor to the securities business of Jahangir Siddiqui & Co. Ltd. and Bear Stearns Jahangir Siddiqui Limited. JS Bank has 92.90 percent ownership of the company.

JS Global has a paid-up capital of PKR 275 million and shareholder equity of PKR 3,591 million as of December 31, 2025. It is listed on the Pakistan Stock Exchange.

PACRA has assigned long-term and short-term entity ratings to JS Global of “AA” (Double A) and “A1+” (A One plus), respectively. The ratings denote a very low expectation of credit risk emanating from a very strong capacity for timely payment of financial commitments. The firm has a Broker Fiduciary Rating (BFR) of BFR1 and a Broker Management Rating (BMR) of BMR1.

The summarized results of the company are set out below:

PKR Million

Particulars	<b>December 31, 2025 (Audited)</b>	December 31, 2024 (Audited)
Profit Before Tax	<b>828</b>	518
Profit After Tax	<b>609</b>	455
EPS (Rupees)	<b>22.15</b>	16.54

### **JS Investments Limited**

JS Investments Limited (JSIL) has a paid-up capital of PKR 616 million and shareholder equity of PKR 2,595 million as of December 31, 2025. It is listed on the Pakistan Stock Exchange. JS Bank has 84.73 percent ownership of the company.

The company is a licensed Investment Adviser and Asset Management Company under the Non-Banking Finance Companies (Establishment and Regulation) Rules, 2003 (the NBFC Rules) and the Non-Banking Finance Companies and Notified Entities Regulations, 2008 (the NBFC Regulations). In addition, JSIL also has a license for Pension Fund Manager under the Voluntary Pension System Rules 2005 and a Private Equity & Venture Capital Fund Management Services license from the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan.

PACRA has upgraded the rating of the management company to “AM2++” with outlook assigned as ‘Stable’. The rating underscores the company’s dedication to maintaining high quality management standards, reflecting positively on the overall performance and outlook of its operations.

Summarized results of the Company are set out below:

PKR Million

Particulars	<b>(December 31, 2025(Audited</b>	(December 31, 2024(Audited
Profit Before Tax	<b>649</b>	464
Profit After Tax	<b>483</b>	449
(EPS (Rupees	<b>7.82</b>	7.27

For and on behalf of the Board,

**Basir Shamsie**

President & CEO

February 24, 2026

**Adil Matcheswala**

Chairman

## جے ایس انویسٹمنٹ لمیٹڈ

31 دسمبر 2025 تک جے ایس انویسٹمنٹ لمیٹڈ (جے ایس آئی ایل) کا ادا شدہ سرمایہ 616 ملین روپے جبکہ حصص یافتگان کا سرمایہ 2,595 ملین روپے ہے۔ یہ پاکستان اسٹاک ایکسچینج میں درج ہے۔ جے ایس بینک کمپنی کی 84.73 فیصد کی ملکیت رکھتی ہے۔

جے ایس انویسٹمنٹ لائسنس یافتہ انویسٹمنٹ ایڈوائزرا اور ایسیٹ مینجمنٹ کمپنی ہے جو نان بینکنگ فنانس کمپنیز (اسٹیل سٹیمٹ اینڈ ریگولیشنز) قواعد 2003 (این بی ایف سی قواعد) اور نان بینکنگ فنانس کمپنیز اینڈ نوٹیفائیڈ اینٹی ٹریڈ ریگولیشنز 2008 (این بی ایف سی ریگولیشنز) کے تحت کام کرتی ہے۔ اس کے علاوہ جے ایس آئی ایل کے پاس والٹری پنشن سسٹم رولز 2005 کے تحت پنشن فنڈ مینجرا اور سیکیورٹیز اینڈ ایکسچینج کمیشن آف پاکستان سے پرائیویٹ ایکویٹی اینڈ ونچر کیپٹل فنڈ مینجمنٹ سروسز کا بھی لائسنس ہے۔

پاکستان کریڈٹ ریٹنگ ایجنسی (پی اے سی آر اے) نے انتظامی کمپنی کی ریٹنگ کو بڑھا کر "AM2++" (اے ایم ٹو پلس پلس) کر دیا ہے اور اس کا آؤٹ لک "مستحکم" رکھا ہے۔ یہ درجہ بندی اس بات کی عکاسی کرتی ہے کہ کمپنی اعلیٰ معیاری انتظامی اصولوں کو برقرار رکھنے کیلئے پرعزم ہے جو اس کی مجموعی کارکردگی اور مستقبل کے امکانات پر مثبت اثر ڈالتی ہے۔

کمپنی کے نتائج کا خلاصہ درج ذیل ہے:

روپے ملین میں

تفصیلات	31 دسمبر 2025 (آؤٹ شدہ)	31 دسمبر 2024 (آؤٹ شدہ)
قبل از ٹیکس منافع	649	464
بعد از ٹیکس منافع	483	449
نی حصص آمدنی (روپے)	7.82	7.27

از طرف بورڈ

عادل ماچس والا  
چیئر مین

باصر شمسی  
صدر اینڈ سی ای او

24 فروری 2026ء

روپے ملین میں

کمپنی کے نتائج کا خلاصہ درج ذیل ہے:

تفصیلات	31 دسمبر 2025 (آؤٹ شدہ)	31 دسمبر 2024 (آؤٹ شدہ)
قبل از ٹیکس منافع	13,964	25,530
بعد از ٹیکس منافع	6,003	11,834
فی حصص آمدنی (روپے)	5.41	10.67

جے ایس گلوبل کیپیٹل لمیٹڈ:

جے ایس گلوبل کیپیٹل لمیٹڈ مقامی کیپیٹل مارکیٹ میں قائدانہ پوزیشن کے ساتھ پاکستان کی سب سے بڑی سیکیورٹیز بروکرز اور انویسٹمنٹ فرموں میں سے ایک فرم ہے جو ایکویٹی، فکسڈ آمدن، کرنسیوں اور کموڈٹیز بروکرز اور انویسٹمنٹ مینانگ کے کاروبار سے منسلک ہے۔ جے ایس گلوبل کیپیٹل لمیٹڈ 28 جون 2000 کو پاکستان میں قائم کی گئی اور یہ جہانگیر صدیقی اینڈ کمپنی لمیٹڈ اور بیئر اسٹریٹس جہانگیر صدیقی لمیٹڈ کے سیکیورٹیز کاروبار کا جانشین ہے۔ جے ایس بینک کے پاس کمپنی کے 92.90 فیصد کی ملکیت ہے۔

جے ایس گلوبل کے پاس 31 دسمبر 2025 تک ادا شدہ سرمایہ 275 ملین روپے ہے اور شیئرز ہولڈرز سرمایہ 3,591 ملین روپے ہے۔ یہ پاکستان اسٹاک ایکسچینج میں درج ہے۔

پاکستان کریڈٹ ریٹنگ ایجنسی (پی اے سی آر اے) نے جے ایس گلوبل کو طویل مدتی اور مختصر مدتی ریٹنگ بالترتیب "AA" (ڈبل اے) +A1 (اے ون پلس) تفویض کی ہے۔ یہ درجہ بندی مالیاتی وعدوں کی بروقت ادائیگی کیلئے انتہائی مضبوط صلاحیت سے پیدا ہونے والے کریڈٹ رسک کی بہت کم توقع کی نشاندہی کرتی ہے۔ کمپنی کو بروکر فیڈ وٹری ریٹنگ (BFR) میں BFR1 اور بروکر مینجمنٹ ریٹنگ (BMR) میں BMR1 حاصل ہے۔

کمپنی کے نتائج کا خلاصہ درج ذیل ہے:

روپے ملین میں

تفصیلات	31 دسمبر 2025 (آؤٹ شدہ)	31 دسمبر 2024 (آؤٹ شدہ)
قبل از ٹیکس منافع	828	518
بعد از ٹیکس منافع	609	455
فی حصص آمدنی (روپے)	22.15	16.54

حتمی مالیاتی نتائج پر ڈائریکٹرز کا جائزہ  
برائے سال مختتمہ 31 دسمبر 2025ء

بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کی جانب سے ہم 31 دسمبر 2025ء کو اختتام پذیر ہونے والے سال کیلئے جے ایس بینک لمیٹڈ (دی ”بینک“) اور اس کی ذیلی کمپنیوں کے پڑتال شدہ حتمی مالیاتی نتائج اور آڈیٹرز رپورٹ پیش کرنے میں مسرت محسوس کرتے ہیں۔

حتمی مالیاتی نتائج کا خلاصہ:

2024	2025 پاکستانی روپے بلین میں	
30,679	19,301	قبل از ٹیکس منافع
17,319	11,762	ٹیکس کی ادائیگی
13,360	7,539	بعد از ٹیکس منافع
3,051	1,712	نان کنٹرولنگ انٹریسٹ سے منسوب منافع
10,309	5,827	بینک کے اکیوٹی ہولڈرز سے منسوب منافع
5.03	2.84	فی حصص منافع (روپے)
629,466	581,459	سرمایہ کاریاں - خالص
521,272	542,342	ایڈوانسز - خالص
1,359,043	1,415,624	کل اثاثہ جات
1,081,826	1,199,432	ڈپازٹس
76,797	81,124	حصص یافتگان کی اکیوٹی

ذیلی کمپنیاں:

بینک اسلامی پاکستان لمیٹڈ:

بینک اسلامی پاکستان لمیٹڈ (بی آئی پی ایل) پاکستان میں ایک مکمل سروس فراہم کنندہ اسلامی بینک ہے۔ یہ اسلامی شریعت کے اصولوں کے مطابق آپریٹ کرتا ہے۔ بطور ایک اسلامی بینک، بینک اسلامی اس بات کو یقینی بنانے پر خاص زور دیتا ہے کہ اس کے آپریٹرز اور مالیاتی پروڈکٹس شرعی اصولوں کے مطابق ہوں۔ اگست 2023 میں، جے ایس بینک نے 75.12 فیصد شیئر ہولڈنگ کے ساتھ بی آئی پی ایل کو اپنا ذیلی ادارہ بناتے ہوئے حصص کی اکثریت حاصل کی۔ سال 2025 کے دوران، بینک اسلامی نے بی آئی پی ایل ایچ پی کمپنی (پرائیویٹ) لمیٹڈ کے نام سے ایک مکمل ملکیتی ذیلی ایچ پی کمپنی قائم کی، جس کا مجاز سرمایہ 1.2 بلین پاکستانی روپے ہے۔ اس ذیلی ادارے کا بنیادی کاروبار غیر ملکی زرمبادلہ کی خدمات فراہم کرنا ہوگا۔



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## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of JS Bank Limited

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

### Opinion

We have audited the annexed consolidated financial statements of **JS Bank Limited** (the Bank) and its subsidiaries (the Group), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025, and the consolidated statement of profit and loss account, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated cash flow statement for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2025 and of its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flow statement for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan.

### Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) as applicable in Pakistan. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* as adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (the Code) and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### Key Audit Matter

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.



KPMG Taseer Hadi & Co.

Following is the Key Audit Matter:

S. No.	Key Audit Matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
1	<p><b>Valuation of Advances</b></p> <p>(Refer note 9, 14.2 &amp; 20 to the consolidated financial statements)</p> <p>As at 31 December 2025, the Group's Credit loss allowance against advances including mark-up / return / interest / profit accrued and off-balance sheet items are amounting to Rs. 44,032.61 million and Rs. 530.98 million respectively.</p> <p>The Group recognizes estimation of expected credit losses ("ECL") in accordance with the application instruction issued by SBP on advances and off balance sheet exposure. The estimation of ECL on advances including off balance sheet exposure, involves judgement and complexity.</p> <p>The key areas which are subject to management judgement in the estimation of ECL are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Model estimations – judgmental modelling and assumption are used to estimate ECL which involves determining Probability of Default ("PD"), Loss Given Default ("LGD"), and Exposure at Default ("EAD"). Respective model assumption is a key driver of complexity and uncertainty and are required in the application of these model for calculation of the ECL estimate.</li> <li>• Economic scenarios – IFRS 9 requires the Bank to measure ECL on an unbiased forward-looking basis</li> </ul>	<p>Our audit procedures, amongst others, included the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Performing risk assessment procedures over the credit loss allowance against advances and off-balance sheet exposure within the Group's consolidated financial statement. As part of these risk assessment procedures, identifying the portfolios associated with a risk of material misstatement including those arising from judgements over the estimation of ECL either due to inputs, methods or assumptions.</li> <li>• Assessing the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of key controls established by the Group over measurement of ECL and provision calculated as per PR;</li> <li>• We involved in-house specialist who assisted in the following:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Evaluating the Group's impairment methodologies for compliance with application instruction issued by SBP for IFRS 9;</li> <li>- Assessing the reasonableness of the Group's methodology and models for determining the economic scenarios used and the probability weightings applied to them by independently validating and challenging the</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

S. No.	Key Audit Matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
	<p>reflecting a range of future economic conditions. Management's judgement is applied in determining the forward-looking economic scenarios used as an input to calculate ECL, the associated scenario probability weightings, and the key economic variables that drive the scenarios.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Qualitative criteria – the criteria selected to identify SICR involves judgment and can lead to unreliable ECL recognized for certain portfolios.</li> </ul> <p>In line with the applications instructions on IFRS 9, the Group must compare the ECL for Stage 3 advances with the provision determined under the Prudential Regulations (PR) issued by the SBP. The PR requires specific provisioning against the advances on the basis of time-based criteria which should be supplemented by a subjective evaluation of the Bank's credit portfolio. The determination of provision against advances, therefore, involves use of management's judgement, on a case-to-case basis, taking into account factors such as the economic and business conditions, borrowers' repayment behaviors and realizability of collateral held by the Group.</p> <p>Because of the high degree of estimation uncertainty and judgement involved in the calculation of ECL, we considered valuation of advances as a key audit matter.</p>	<p>assumptions, methodologies, and outputs of the models;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assessing the reasonableness of macro-economic variable and economic forecasts by comparing these to external sourced data extracted; and</li> <li>Performing independent testing of the Expected Credit Loss (ECL) allowance on a sample basis.</li> <li>Performing testing on sample basis over key inputs into the ECL calculations with their respective source documents;</li> <li>Performing sensitivity analysis on the key assumption, that is probability weighted economic scenarios, to assess reasonableness and the risk of biasness by changing weights assigned to each economic scenario;</li> <li>In accordance with the PR, we sampled at least sixty percent of the total advances portfolio and performed credit review through the following substantive procedures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>verifying repayments of advances/ mark-up installments and checked that non-performing advances have been correctly classified and categorized based on the number of days overdue;</li> <li>examining watch list accounts and, based on review of the individual facts and circumstances, discussions with management and our assessment of financial conditions of the borrowers, formed a judgement as to whether</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



KPMG Taseer Hadi & Co.

S. No.	Key Audit Matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
		<p>classification of these accounts as performing was appropriate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Assessing the accuracy of specific provision made against non-performing advances in accordance with the criteria prescribed under the PR by performing recalculation;</li><li>• Assessing the appropriateness of SICR criteria applied by the Group by ensuring that the SICR criteria and staging methodology are consistent with the application instructions.</li><li>• Assessing the higher of Expected Credit Loss (ECL) and provision as per Prudential Regulations (PR) to ensure appropriate recognition for stage 3 loans; and</li><li>• Evaluating the adequacy of the disclosures, including disclosures of key assumptions, judgements and sensitivities in the consolidated financial statements.</li></ul>

**Information other than the Consolidated Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon**

Management is responsible for the other information. The Other Information comprises the Review Report by the Chairman and Directors' Report but does not include the unconsolidated financial statements, consolidated financial statements and our auditor's reports thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements, or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.



KPMG Taseer Hadi & Co.

### **Responsibilities of Management and the Board of Directors for the Consolidated Financial Statements**

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan, the requirements of Banking Companies Ordinance, 1962 and the Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017) and for such internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

### **Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements**

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

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

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



KPMG Taseer Hadi & Co.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure, and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

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



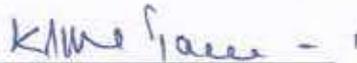
KPMG Taseer Hadi & Co.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Muhammad Taufiq.

Date: 4 March 2026

Karachi

UDIN: AR202510106TIU74EHQV

  
KPMG Taseer Hadi & Co.  
Chartered Accountants



# Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

As at December 31, 2025

2025	2024		2025	2024
----- USD in '000 -----			----- Rupees in '000 -----	
<b>ASSETS</b>				
401,676	300,412	Cash and balances with treasury banks	112,518,691	84,152,368
24,452	18,120	Balances with other banks	6,849,702	5,075,835
138,649	15,200	Lendings to financial institutions	38,838,746	4,257,928
2,075,725	2,247,106	Investments	581,458,618	629,466,174
1,936,084	1,860,869	Advances	542,341,772	521,272,420
140,091	100,582	Property and equipment	39,242,673	28,175,404
32,017	25,270	Right-of-use assets	8,968,662	7,078,577
44,501	43,766	Intangible assets	12,465,883	12,259,952
11,983	-	Deferred tax assets	3,356,645	-
248,399	240,267	Other assets	69,582,312	67,304,470
<b>5,053,577</b>	<b>4,851,592</b>	<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>1,415,623,704</b>	<b>1,359,043,128</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>				
63,310	78,178	Bills payable	17,734,525	21,899,370
145,440	408,251	Borrowings	40,741,188	114,360,666
4,281,802	3,861,967	Deposits and other accounts	1,199,431,741	1,081,826,269
35,895	28,006	Lease liabilities	10,055,035	7,845,190
41,021	41,027	Subordinated debt	11,490,890	11,492,708
-	8,754	Deferred tax liabilities	-	2,452,165
196,509	151,256	Other liabilities	55,046,690	42,370,206
<b>4,763,977</b>	<b>4,577,439</b>	<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>1,334,500,069</b>	<b>1,282,246,574</b>
<b>289,600</b>	<b>274,153</b>	<b>NET ASSETS</b>	<b>81,123,635</b>	<b>76,796,554</b>
<b>REPRESENTED BY</b>				
73,206	73,206	Share capital	20,506,625	20,506,625
39,580	34,336	Reserves	11,087,154	9,618,250
19,740	29,039	Surplus on revaluation of assets	5,529,752	8,134,496
111,691	93,249	Unappropriated profit	31,287,298	26,121,333
<b>244,217</b>	<b>229,830</b>		<b>68,410,829</b>	<b>64,380,704</b>
45,383	44,323	Non-controlling interest	12,712,806	12,415,850
<b>289,600</b>	<b>274,153</b>		<b>81,123,635</b>	<b>76,796,554</b>
<b>CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS</b>				
			23	

The annexed notes 1 to 50 and annexures I and II form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

\_\_\_\_\_  
President and  
Chief Executive Officer

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Chief Financial Officer

\_\_\_\_\_  
Director

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Director

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Director

## Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss Account

For the year ended December 31, 2025

2025	2024		2025	2024
----- USD in '000 -----			----- Rupees in '000 -----	
<b>520,656</b>	790,691	Mark-up / return / interest / profit earned	<b>145,847,787</b>	221,490,780
<b>295,553</b>	526,512	Mark-up / return / interest / profit expensed	<b>82,791,290</b>	147,488,285
<b>225,103</b>	264,179	<b>Net mark-up / interest / profit</b>	<b>63,056,497</b>	74,002,495
<b>NON MARK-UP / INTEREST INCOME</b>				
<b>41,288</b>	31,932	Fee and commission income	<b>11,565,719</b>	8,944,939
<b>1,987</b>	1,613	Dividend income	<b>556,713</b>	451,838
<b>11,757</b>	16,528	Foreign exchange income	<b>3,293,477</b>	4,629,745
<b>(320)</b>	-	Income/ (Loss) from shariah compliant alternative of forward foreign exchange contracts	<b>(89,758)</b>	-
<b>2</b>	89	Income / (loss) from derivatives	<b>651</b>	24,937
<b>27,314</b>	5,339	Gain on securities - net	<b>7,651,221</b>	1,495,476
<b>-</b>	-	Net gains / (losses) on derecognition of financial assets measured at amortised cost	<b>-</b>	-
<b>1,495</b>	1,462	Share of profit / (loss) of associates	<b>418,902</b>	409,539
<b>2,268</b>	1,031	Other income	<b>635,380</b>	288,837
<b>85,791</b>	57,994	<b>Total non mark-up / interest income</b>	<b>24,032,305</b>	16,245,311
<b>310,894</b>	322,173	<b>Total Income</b>	<b>87,088,802</b>	90,247,806
<b>NON MARK-UP / INTEREST EXPENSES</b>				
<b>228,727</b>	183,313	Operating expenses	<b>64,071,764</b>	51,350,253
<b>1,574</b>	2,390	Workers' welfare fund	<b>440,851</b>	669,542
<b>1,304</b>	481	Other charges	<b>365,358</b>	134,606
<b>231,605</b>	186,184	<b>Total non-mark-up / interest expenses</b>	<b>64,877,973</b>	52,154,401
<b>79,289</b>	135,989	<b>Profit before credit loss allowance</b>	<b>22,210,829</b>	38,093,405
<b>10,388</b>	26,468	Credit loss allowance and write offs - net	<b>2,909,863</b>	7,414,240
<b>68,901</b>	109,521	<b>Profit before taxation</b>	<b>19,300,966</b>	30,679,165
<b>41,988</b>	61,827	Taxation	<b>11,761,738</b>	17,319,093
<b>26,913</b>	47,694	<b>Profit after taxation</b>	<b>7,539,228</b>	13,360,072
<b>Attributable to:</b>				
<b>20,801</b>	36,803	Equity holders of the Bank	<b>5,826,980</b>	10,309,369
<b>6,112</b>	10,891	Non-controlling interest	<b>1,712,248</b>	3,050,703
<b>26,913</b>	47,694		<b>7,539,228</b>	13,360,072
----- US Dollar -----			----- Rupees -----	
<b>0.010</b>	0.018	<b>Earnings per share - basic and diluted</b>	<b>2.84</b>	5.03

The annexed notes 1 to 50 and annexures I and II form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

\_\_\_\_\_  
President and  
Chief Executive Officer

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Chief Financial Officer

\_\_\_\_\_  
Director

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Director

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Director



# Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended December 31, 2025

2025	2024		2025	2024
----- USD in '000 -----			----- Rupees in '000 -----	
<b>26,913</b>	47,694	<b>Profit after taxation for the year</b>	<b>7,539,228</b>	13,360,072
<b>Other comprehensive income / (loss)</b>				
<b>Items that may be reclassified to profit and loss account in subsequent periods:</b>				
28	(69)	Effect of translation of net investment in foreign branch	7,983	(19,253)
<b>(16,109)</b>	13,428	Movement in surplus on revaluation of debt investments through FVOCI - net of tax	<b>(4,512,476)</b>	3,761,382
<b>(16,081)</b>	13,359		<b>(4,504,493)</b>	3,742,129
<b>Items that will not be reclassified to profit and loss account in subsequent periods:</b>				
(9)	(338)	Remeasurement loss on defined benefit obligations - net of tax	<b>(2,395)</b>	(94,686)
<b>2,789</b>	593	Movement in surplus on revaluation of investments in equity - net of tax	<b>781,369</b>	166,011
<b>5,034</b>	2,457	Movement in surplus on revaluation of property and equipment - net of tax	<b>1,410,268</b>	688,289
<b>(540)</b>	115	Movement in surplus on revaluation of non-banking assets - net of tax	<b>(151,311)</b>	32,129
<b>7,274</b>	2,827		<b>2,037,931</b>	791,743
<b>18,106</b>	63,880	<b>Total comprehensive income</b>	<b>5,072,666</b>	17,893,944
<b>Attributable to:</b>				
<b>14,340</b>	50,259	Equity holders of the Bank	<b>4,017,009</b>	14,078,728
<b>3,766</b>	13,621	Non-controlling interest	<b>1,055,657</b>	3,815,216
<b>18,106</b>	63,880		<b>5,072,666</b>	17,893,944

The annexed notes 1 to 50 and annexures I and II form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

\_\_\_\_\_  
President and  
Chief Executive Officer

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Chief Financial Officer

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Director

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Director

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Director

# Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended December 31, 2025

	Attributable to shareholders of the Bank										Non-controlling interest	Total
	Share capital		Capital Reserves		Statutory reserve	Surplus / (deficit) on revaluation of			Unappropriated profit	Sub-total		
	Issued, subscribed and paid up	Discount on issue of shares	Share premium	Exchange translation reserve		Investments	Property and Equipment	Non-Banking Assets				
	Rupees in '000 -											
<b>Balance as at December 31, 2023</b>	20,506,625	-	2,689,217	677,028	3,923,792	2,895,613	1,486,280	498,179	17,731,217	50,407,951	9,360,919	59,768,870
Impact of adoption of IFRS 9 - net of tax	-	-	-	-	-	(418,084)	-	-	312,109	(105,975)	(70,557)	(176,532)
<b>Balance as at January 01, 2024 after adoption of IFRS 9</b>	20,506,625	-	2,689,217	677,028	3,923,792	2,477,529	1,486,280	498,179	18,043,326	50,301,976	9,290,362	59,592,338
<b>Profit after taxation</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,309,369	10,309,369	3,050,703	13,360,072
<b>Other comprehensive income / (loss) - net of tax</b>												
Effect of translation of net investment in foreign branch	-	-	-	(19,253)	-	-	-	-	-	(19,253)	-	(19,253)
Movement in surplus / (deficit) on revaluation of investments in debt instruments - net of tax	-	-	-	-	-	3,060,570	-	-	-	3,060,570	700,812	3,761,382
Movement in surplus/(deficit) on revaluation of investment in equity instruments - net of tax	-	-	-	-	-	165,259	-	-	-	165,259	752	166,011
Remeasurement loss on defined benefit obligations - net of tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(84,063)	(84,063)	(10,623)	(94,686)
Movement in surplus on revaluation of property and equipment - net of tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	619,322	-	-	619,322	68,967	688,289
Movement in surplus on revaluation of non-banking assets - net of tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,524	-	27,524	4,605	32,129
	-	-	-	(19,253)	-	3,225,829	619,322	27,524	(84,063)	3,769,359	764,513	4,533,872
Transfer to statutory reserve	-	-	-	-	2,347,466	-	-	-	(2,347,466)	-	-	-
Transfer from surplus on revaluation of assets to unappropriated profit - net of tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	(193,619)	(1,819)	195,438	-	-	-
Gain on disposal of equity investments at FVOCI transferred to unappropriated profit	-	-	-	-	-	(4,729)	-	-	4,729	-	-	-
Final Cash dividend to NCI by subsidiary company @ Rs. 1 per share	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(275,891)	(275,891)
First Interim Cash dividend to NCI by subsidiary company @ Rs. 1.5 per share	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(413,837)	(413,837)
<b>Balance as at December 31, 2024</b>	20,506,625	-	2,689,217	657,775	6,271,258	5,698,629	1,911,983	523,884	26,121,333	64,380,704	12,415,850	76,796,554
Impact of adoption of IFRS 9 - net of tax (note 4.1)	-	-	-	-	-	13,116	-	-	-	13,116	-	13,116
<b>Balance as at January 01, 2025 after adoption of IFRS 9</b>	20,506,625	-	2,689,217	657,775	6,271,258	5,711,745	1,911,983	523,884	26,121,333	64,393,820	12,415,850	76,809,670
<b>Profit after taxation</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,826,980	5,826,980	1,712,248	7,539,228
<b>Other comprehensive income / (loss) - net of tax</b>												
Effect of translation of net investment in foreign branch	-	-	-	7,983	-	-	-	-	-	7,983	-	7,983
Movement in surplus / (deficit) on revaluation of investments in debt instruments - net of tax	-	-	-	-	-	(3,325,850)	-	-	-	(3,325,850)	(1,186,626)	(4,512,476)
Movement in surplus/(deficit) on revaluation of investment in equity instruments - net of tax	-	-	-	-	-	593,960	-	-	-	593,960	187,409	781,369
Remeasurement gain / (loss) on defined benefit obligations - net of tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,587	5,587	(7,982)	(2,395)
Movement in surplus on revaluation of property and equipment - net of tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,059,335	-	-	1,059,335	350,933	1,410,268
Movement in surplus on revaluation of non-banking assets - net of tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(150,986)	-	(150,986)	(325)	(151,311)
	-	-	-	7,983	-	(2,731,890)	1,059,335	(150,986)	5,587	(1,809,971)	(656,591)	(2,466,582)
Transfer to statutory reserve	-	-	-	-	1,460,921	-	-	-	(1,460,921)	-	-	-
Transfer from surplus on revaluation of assets to unappropriated profit - net of tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	(327,930)	(36,833)	364,763	-	-	-
Gain on disposal of equity investments at FVOCI transferred to unappropriated profit	-	-	-	-	-	(429,556)	-	-	429,556	-	-	-
Final Cash dividend to NCI by subsidiary company @ Rs. 1 per share	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
First Interim Cash dividend to NCI by subsidiary company @ Rs. 1.5 per share	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(758,701)	(758,701)
<b>Balance as at December 31, 2025</b>	<u>20,506,625</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,689,217</u>	<u>665,758</u>	<u>7,732,179</u>	<u>2,550,299</u>	<u>2,643,388</u>	<u>336,065</u>	<u>31,287,298</u>	<u>68,410,829</u>	<u>12,712,806</u>	<u>81,123,635</u>

The annexed notes 1 to 50 and annexures I and II form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

\_\_\_\_\_  
President and  
Chief Executive Officer

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Chief Financial Officer

\_\_\_\_\_  
Director

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Director

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Director



# Consolidated Cash Flow Statement

For the year ended December 31, 2025

2025	2024		2025	2024
USD in '000			Rupees in '000	
		<b>CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
68,902	109,520	Profit before taxation	19,300,966	30,679,165
(1,987)	(1,613)	Less: Dividend income	(556,713)	(451,838)
(1,495)	(1,462)	Share of profit / (loss) of associates	(418,902)	(409,539)
65,420	106,445		18,325,351	29,817,788
		<b>Adjustments:</b>		
(230,207)	(264,178)	Net mark-up / interest income	(64,486,258)	(74,002,495)
13,787	10,999	Depreciation on property and equipment	3,862,022	3,080,948
148	135	Depreciation on non-banking assets	41,444	37,939
12,283	9,688	Depreciation on right-of-use assets	3,440,858	2,713,926
3,890	2,867	Amortisation	1,089,552	803,164
10,646	26,468	Credit loss allowance and write offs - net	2,982,127	7,414,240
(526)	(220)	Gain on sale of property and equipment - net	(147,258)	(61,525)
(140)	-	Gain on sale of non-banking asset - net	(39,333)	-
(240)	-	Gain on termination of Islamic financing	(67,155)	-
(542)	(18)	Gain on termination of leases - net	(151,857)	(4,915)
5,104	4,418	Finance charges on leased assets	1,429,761	1,237,692
1,006	1,652	Charge for defined benefit plan	281,762	462,822
		Unrealised (loss) / gain on revaluation of investments measured at FVPL - net	(26,182)	370,816
(93)	1,324	Provision for workers' welfare fund	440,851	669,542
1,574	2,390	Bargain purchase gain on acquisition of subsidiary	-	-
(183,310)	(204,475)		(51,349,666)	(57,277,846)
(117,890)	(98,030)		(33,024,315)	(27,460,058)
		<b>(Increase) / decrease in operating assets</b>		
(123,412)	43,722	Lendings to financial institutions	(34,570,674)	12,247,450
14,885	(17,570)	Securities measured at FVPL	4,169,734	(4,921,665)
(83,272)	(367,346)	Advances	(23,326,306)	(102,902,213)
(23,544)	(26,836)	Other assets (excluding advance taxation and markup receivable)	(6,594,339)	(7,517,286)
(215,343)	(368,030)		(60,321,585)	(103,093,714)
		<b>Increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities</b>		
(14,868)	39,645	Bills payable	(4,164,845)	11,105,472
(264,802)	104,534	Borrowings from financial institutions	(74,177,167)	29,282,478
419,835	264,194	Deposits	117,605,472	74,006,775
64,492	369	Other liabilities (excluding current taxation and markup payable)	18,065,586	103,364
204,657	408,742		57,329,046	114,498,089
(128,576)	(57,318)		(36,016,854)	(16,055,683)
548,104	840,251	Interest received	153,536,702	235,373,654
(310,070)	(531,685)	Interest paid	(86,857,909)	(148,937,271)
(71,155)	(80,959)	Income tax paid	(19,932,045)	(22,678,524)
38,303	170,289		10,729,894	47,702,176
		<b>Net cash flow generated from operating activities</b>		
		<b>CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		
313,273	(68,704)	Net investments in securities classified at amortised cost	87,754,896	(19,245,629)
(186,068)	(46,023)	Net investments in securities classified at FVOCI	(52,122,053)	(12,892,096)
3,953	(3,432)	Net investments in associates	1,107,204	(961,433)
1,987	1,621	Dividend received	556,713	454,208
(44,416)	(22,482)	Acquisition of property and equipment	(12,441,866)	(6,297,867)
28	(69)	Effect of translation of net investment in foreign branch	7,983	(19,253)
2,118	649	Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	593,303	181,705
1,316	-	Proceeds from sale of non-banking assets	368,717	-
240	-	Proceeds from termination of Islamic Financing	67,155	-
-	-	Investment in subsidiary net of cash acquired	-	-
(4,636)	(10,788)	Acquisition of intangible assets	(1,298,775)	(3,022,031)
87,795	(149,228)		24,593,277	(41,802,396)
		<b>Net cash flow generated from / (used in) investing activities</b>		
		<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>		
-	535	Receipt of subordinated debt	-	150,000
(6)	(7)	Payments of subordinated debt	(1,818)	(1,963)
(15,704)	(14,363)	Payments of lease obligations against right-of-use assets	(4,399,116)	(4,023,523)
(2,708)	(2,462)	Dividend paid to NCI	(758,701)	(689,728)
(18,418)	(16,297)		(5,159,635)	(4,565,214)
		<b>Net cash flow used in financing activities</b>		
107,680	4,764	<b>Increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>	30,163,536	1,334,566
315,110	310,346	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	88,269,697	86,935,131
422,790	315,110	<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year</b>	118,433,233	88,269,697

The annexed notes 1 to 50 and annexures I and II form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

President and  
Chief Executive Officer

Chief Financial Officer

Director

Director

Director

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

## 1. STATUS AND NATURE OF BUSINESS

### 1.1 The Group consists of:

#### Holding Company: JS Bank Limited

JS Bank Limited (the Bank) is a banking company incorporated in Pakistan as a public limited company on March 15, 2006. The Bank is a subsidiary company of Jahangir Siddiqui & Co. Ltd. (JSCL), and its shares are listed on Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited (PSX). The Bank commenced its banking operations on December 30, 2006 and its registered office is situated at Shaheen Commercial Complex, Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed Road, Karachi.

The Bank is a scheduled bank, engaged in commercial banking and related services as described in the Banking Companies Ordinance, 1962 and is operating through 317 (2024: 314) branches / sub-branches in Pakistan and one wholesale banking branch in Bahrain (2024: 1). The Pakistan Credit Rating Agency Limited (PACRA) has assigned the long-term entity rating of the Bank to "AA" (Double A) whereas short-term rating is maintained at "A1+" (A One Plus), which is the highest possible short-term rating. The ratings denote a very low expectation of credit risk and indicate very strong capacity for timely repayment of financial commitments.

Jahangir Siddiqui Investment Bank Limited (JSIBL), formerly Citicorp Investment Bank Limited, was acquired by Jahangir Siddiqui & Co. Ltd. (JSCL) on February 01, 1999. JSIBL's holding company JSCL, entered into a Framework Agreement with American Express Bank Limited, New York (AMEX) on November 10, 2005 for acquisition of its American Express Bank Limited - Pakistan Branches, (AEBL). Consequently, a new banking company, JS Bank Limited (JSBL) was incorporated on March 15, 2006 and a restricted Banking License was issued by the State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) on May 23, 2006.

A Transfer Agreement was executed on June 24, 2006 between JSIBL and JSBL for transfer of the entire business and undertakings of JSIBL to JSBL and a separate Transfer Agreement was also executed on June 24, 2006, between AMEX and JSBL for the transfer of AEBL's commercial banking business in Pakistan with all assets and liabilities (other than certain excluded assets and liabilities) (AEBL business). The shareholders of JSIBL and JSBL, in their respective extra-ordinary general meetings held on July 31, 2006, approved a Scheme of Amalgamation (the Scheme) under Section 48 of the Banking Companies Ordinance, 1962. The Scheme was initially approved by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP) vide its letter No. SC/NBFC(J)-R/JSIBL/2006/517 dated September 28, 2006. Subsequently, the Scheme was sanctioned by the SBP vide its order dated December 02, 2006 and, in accordance therewith, the effective date of amalgamation was fixed at December 30, 2006.

The ultimate parent of the Group is Jahangir Siddiqui & Co. Ltd. which holds 71.21% (2024: 71.21%) shares of the Bank.

### 1.2 Composition of the Group

#### Subsidiaries

	Effective Holding	
	2025	2024
JS Global Capital Limited	92.90%	92.90%
JS Investments Limited	84.73%	84.73%
BankIslami Pakistan Limited	75.12%	75.12%
My Solutions Corporation Limited (Sub-subsidiary)	75.12%	75.12%
BIPL Exchange Company Private Limited (Sub-subsidiary)	75.12%	-

### 1.3 Composition of the Associated Companies

#### Associates of the Bank

Omar Jibran Engineering Industries Limited	9.60%	9.60%
Veda Transit Solutions (Private) Limited	3.92%	3.92%
Intercity Touring Company (Private) Limited	9.12%	9.12%



# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

**1.3.1** In addition to the above, funds managed by JS Investments Limited (JSIL) are also treated as associates of the group by virtue of the controlling interest of the Bank in JSIL. The names and holding percentages are disclosed in note no. 1.4.2 and 8.8.1 respectively of these consolidated financial statements.

**1.3.2** At the time of the acquisition, there were investments in associates recorded in BIPL's books. However, since these investments were fully provided for as of the acquisition date, they are not included in this note.

## **1.4 Subsidiary Companies**

### **1.4.1 JS Global Capital Limited (JSGCL)**

JSGCL is principally owned by the Bank, holding 92.9% of its equity interest. JSGCL is a subsidiary of the Bank, which holds 92.9% of its equity interest as at December 31, 2025. JSGCL is a public listed company incorporated in Pakistan under the repealed Companies Ordinance, 1984 (now the Companies Act, 2017). Its shares are listed on Pakistan Stock Exchange (PSX). JSGCL is also a corporate member of PSX and member of Pakistan Mercantile Exchange. The principal business of JSGCL includes share brokerage, money market, foreign exchange and commodity brokerage as well as advisory and consultancy services. Other activities comprise investment in a mix of listed and unlisted equity and debt securities and reverse repurchase transactions. The registered office of JSGCL is located at 17th Floor, The Centre, Plot No. 28, SB-5, Abdullah Haroon Road, Saddar, Karachi, Pakistan. JSGCL operates with eleven branches (2024: eleven) across seven cities in Pakistan.

### **1.4.2 JS Investments Limited (JSIL)**

JSIL is a subsidiary of the Bank, which holds 84.73% of its equity interest as at December 31, 2025. JSIL is a public listed company incorporated in Pakistan on February 22, 1995 under the repealed Companies Ordinance, 1984 (now the Companies Act, 2017). Its shares are listed on the Pakistan Stock Exchange (PSX). The registered office of JSIL is located at The Centre, 19th Floor, Plot No. 28, SB-5, Abdullah Haroon Road, Saddar, Karachi.

JSIL holds licenses as an "Investment Advisor" and an "Asset Management Company" (AMC) under the Non-Banking Finance Companies (Establishment and Regulation) Rules, 2003 and the Non-Banking Finance Companies and Notified Entities Regulations, 2008. In addition, JSIL is registered to act as Pension Fund Manager under the Voluntary Pension System Rules, 2005.

JSIL is an asset management company, pension fund and private equity and venture capital manager for the following funds for the year ended December 31, 2025.

#### **Collective Investment Scheme**

- JS Growth Fund
- Unit Trust of Pakistan
- JS Income Fund
- JS Islamic Fund
- JS Fund of Funds
- JS Islamic Sarmaya Mehfooz Fund
- JS Islamic Premium Fund
- JS Islamic Income Fund
- JS Cash Fund
- JS Large Cap. Fund
- JS Money Market Fund
- JS Fixed Term Munafa Fund
- JS Fixed Term Munafa Fund - II
- JS Islamic Money Market Fund (Formerly: JS Islamic Daily Dividend Fund)
- JS Momentum Factor Exchange Traded Fund
- JS Microfinance Sector Fund
- JS Government Securities Fund

#### **Closed-end mutual funds:**

- JS Rental REIT Fund
- JS Hotel REIT Fund

#### **Private Equity and Venture Capital fund:**

- JS Motion Picture Fund

#### **Pension funds:**

- JS Pension Savings Fund
- JS Islamic Pension Savings Fund
- JS KPK Pension Fund
- JS KPK Islamic Pension Fund
- JS Punjab Pension Fund
- JS Punjab Islamic Pension Fund

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

## 1.4.3 BankIslami Pakistan Limited (BIPL)

### 1.4.3.1 Business Combination of BIPL

BIPL is a subsidiary of the Bank, which holds 75.12% for its equity interest as at December 31, 2025. BIPL is a public limited company to carry out the business of an Islamic Commercial Bank in accordance with the principles of Islamic Shariah. Its shares are listed on the Pakistan Stock Exchange (PSX). The registered office of the Bank is situated at 11th Floor, Executive Tower Dolmen City, Marine Drive, Block-4, Clifton, Karachi. The Bank is operating through 569 branches including 60 sub-branches as at December 31, 2025 (December 31, 2024: 540 branches including 60 sub-branches).

## 1.5 Associated Companies

### Omar Jibran Engineering Industries Limited (OJEIL)

The Bank has invested in the shares of OJEIL, a public unlisted company. The Bank has classified the investment as an associate on account of its significant influence over the investee company. OJEIL was incorporated on June 25, 1987 in Pakistan as an unquoted public limited company under the repealed Companies Ordinance, 1984. The registered office of OJEIL is situated at DSU-10, Pakistan Steel Industries Estate Bin Qasim, Karachi. OJEIL is mainly engaged in manufacturing and sale of automotive parts and armouring of vehicles.

### Veda Transit Solutions (Private) Limited (VEDA)

The Bank has invested in the shares of VEDA, a private limited company. The Bank has classified the investment as an associate on account of its significant influence over the investee company. VEDA was incorporated on June 10, 2016 in Pakistan as private limited company under the repealed Companies Ordinance, 1984. The registered office of VEDA is situated at Raaziq Logistics Centre 16 KM, Multan Road, Near Dina Nath Stop, Lahore. VEDA is mainly engaged in the rural / urban, intracity / intercity transportation of passenger and goods.

### Intercity Touring Company (Private) Limited (ITC)

The Bank has invested in the shares of ITC, a private limited company. The Bank has classified the investment as an associate on account of its significant influence over the investee company. ITC was incorporated on April 25, 2014 in Pakistan as private limited company under the repealed Companies Ordinance, 1984. The registered office of ITC is situated at 147-P Gulberg III, Lahore. ITC is mainly engaged in the transportation, touring and logistics related services.

### Funds managed by JS Investments Limited (JSIL)

In addition to the above, funds managed by JSIL as mentioned in note 1.4.2 are classified as associates of the Group by virtue of the subsidiary status of JSIL. Significant judgement pertaining to associates are disclosed in note 4.5 to these consolidated financial statements.

## 2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in conformity with the format of financial statements prescribed by the State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) vide BPRD Circular No. 02, dated February 09, 2023 with further addition made vide BPRD Circular Letter No. 13 of 2024, dated July 01, 2024 and accounting and financial reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan.

These consolidated financial statements include financial statements of JS Bank Limited and its subsidiary companies, (the Group) and share of the profit / reserves of associates.

These consolidated financial statements have been presented in Pakistani Rupees (PKR), which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Group operates and functional currency of the Group. The amounts are rounded off to the nearest thousand rupees except as stated otherwise.



# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

The US Dollar amounts shown on the consolidated statement of financial position, consolidated statement of profit and loss account, consolidated statement of comprehensive income and consolidated cash flow statement are stated as additional information solely for the convenience of readers and have not been subject to audit by the external auditors. For the purpose of conversion to US Dollars, the rate of Rs. 280.12 to 1 US Dollar has been used for 2025 and 2024 as it was the prevalent rate as on December 31, 2025.

There is no significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. Therefore, the consolidated financial statements continue to be prepared on the going concern basis.

## 2.1 Statement of Compliance

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan. These comprise of:

- IFRS Accounting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) as are notified under the Companies Act, 2017;
- Provisions of, directives and notifications issued under the Banking Companies Ordinance, 1962 and the Companies Act, 2017; and
- Directives issued by the State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) and the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP).
- Islamic Financial Accounting Standards (IFAS) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (ICAP) as are notified under the Companies Act, 2017;

Whenever the requirements of the Banking Companies Ordinance, 1962, the Companies Act, 2017, or the directives issued by the SBP and the SECP differ with the requirements of IFRS, the requirements of the Banking Companies Ordinance, 1962, the Companies Act, 2017 and the said directives shall prevail.

The SBP has deferred the applicability of International Accounting Standard (IAS) 40, 'Investment Property' for banking companies vide BSD Circular Letter No. 10 dated August 26, 2002 till further instructions. Further, the SECP has deferred the applicability of International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) 7, 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures' on banks vide its notification S.R.O 411(I)/2008 dated April 28, 2008. Accordingly, the requirements of these standards have not been considered in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements.

International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) 10, 'Consolidated Financial Statements' was made applicable from period beginning on or after January 01, 2015 vide S.R.O 633(I)/2014 dated July 10, 2014 by SECP. However, SECP has directed through S.R.O56(I)/2016 dated January 28, 2016, that the requirement of consolidation under section 228 of the Companies Act, 2017 and IFRS 10 is not applicable in case of investment by companies in mutual funds established under trust structure.

The Group has received deferment of recording income and expense at EIR via letter from SBP till December 31, 2025. Consequently, these deferred requirements of IFRS 9 have not been considered in the preparation of these annual consolidated financial statements. Nevertheless, the Group has performed a preliminary assessment of the potential impact of adoption of these deferred requirement based on its consolidated statement of financial position as at December 31, 2025. The impact of changes in accounting policy on adoption of EIR is disclosed in note 4.1.1 to these consolidated financial statements:

SBP through BPRD Circular Letter No. 01 of 2025 dated January 22, 2025 has clarified the followings:

- Islamic Banking Institutions (IBIs) are allowed to follow Islamic Financial Accounting Standards (IFAS) 1 and 2 where applicable and continue the existing accounting methodology on other Islamic products until issuance of further instruction in this regard.
- The treatment of charity should be in line with the existing practices as defined in SBP instructions issued via IBD Circular No. 02 dated March 25, 2008 and should not be recognised as income.

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

## 2.2 Basis of Consolidation

### 2.2.1 Subsidiary

- The consolidated financial statements include the unconsolidated financial statements of the Bank and its subsidiary companies together - the Group.
- Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. Control exists when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its investment with investee and has the ability to effect those return through its power over the investee except investment in mutual funds established under trust structure where IFRS 10 is not applicable in case of investment by companies in mutual funds established under Trust structure.
- These consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of subsidiaries from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases.
- The unconsolidated financial statements of the subsidiary companies are prepared for the same reporting year as the Bank for the purpose of consolidation, using consistent accounting policies.
- The assets, liabilities, incomes and expenses of subsidiary companies have been consolidated on a line by line basis.
- Non-controlling interests are that part of the net results of operations and of net assets of subsidiaries attributable to interest which are not owned by the Group.
- Material intra-group balances and transactions are eliminated.

### 2.2.2 Associates

Associates are those entities in which the Group has significant influence, but not control, over the financial and operating policies. Associates are accounted for using the equity method as disclosed in note 4.5.

### 2.2.3 Acquisition Accounting

Acquisitions of businesses not under common control are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred in a business combination is measured at fair value, which is calculated as the sum of the acquisition-date fair values of the assets transferred by the Group, liabilities incurred by the Group to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the Group in exchange for control of the acquiree. Acquisition-related costs are recognised in consolidated statement of profit and loss account as incurred.

At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed are recognised at their fair value at the acquisition date.

Goodwill on acquisition is measured as the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree, and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree (if any) over the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed. If, after reassessment, net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed exceeds the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held interest in the acquiree (if any), the excess is recognised immediately in the consolidated statement of profit and loss as a bargain purchase gain.

Non-controlling interests that are present ownership interests and entitle their holders to a proportionate share of the Group's net assets in the event of liquidation is measured at proportionate share of net assets of the acquiree at the date of the acquisition.



# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

## 2.3 Standards, interpretations of and amendments to approved accounting standards that are effective in the current period

There are certain other amendments to existing accounting and reporting standards that have become applicable to the Group for accounting periods beginning on or after January 01, 2025. These are either considered to not be relevant or do not have any significant impact and accordingly have not been detailed in these consolidated financial statements.

## 2.4 Standards, interpretations of and amendments to approved accounting standards that are not yet effective

<b>Standards, interpretations and Amendments</b>	<b>Effective date (annual periods beginning on or after)</b>
Amendments to Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments - Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	January 01, 2026
Annual improvement to IFRS Accounting Standards - Volume 11 IFRS S1 - General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability - related Financial Information	January 01, 2026
IFRS S2 - Climate - related disclosure	January 01, 2026
IFRS 18 – Presentation and disclosure in financial statements	January 01, 2027

<b>Standard</b>	<b>IASB effective date (accounting periods beginning on or after)</b>
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IFRS 1 – First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards	January 01, 2004
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The above standards are either not applicable to the Group or are not expected to have any material impact on the Group's financial statements. However, SECP vide S.R.O 742 (I)/2025 (dated 16 April 2025) notified that International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS 7 - 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures' shall be followed by Banks, for the purpose of financial statements, from the annual reporting periods beginning on or after 01 January 2026 (earlier application is permitted).

## 2.5 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and income and expenses. It also requires management to exercise judgment in the application of its accounting policies. The estimates and assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. These estimates and assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis.

- i) Valuation and impairment of financial instruments (notes 4.2.1.11, 8, 9, 42, and 47.1.9).
- ii) Classification of investment in associates (notes 4.5).
- iii) Valuation and depreciation of property and equipment (notes 4.8, and 10).
- vi) determination of lease term and the discount rate for recognition of lease liabilities and depreciation on related right-of-use assets (notes 4.9, 11, and 18).
- v) Valuation and amortisation of intangible assets including impairment of goodwill (notes 4.10, 4.23, and 12).
- vi) Valuation of non-banking assets acquired in satisfaction of claims (notes 4.11, and 14.1).
- vii) Defined benefit plans (notes 4.17.2, and 38).
- viii) Taxation (notes 4.15, 20, and 34).
- ix) Fair value of derivatives (notes 24).

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

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

### 3. BASIS OF MEASUREMENT

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except for:

- Certain classes of property and equipment and non-banking assets acquired in satisfaction of claims which are stated at revalued amounts less accumulated depreciation.
- Investments classified under Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVPL) and Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI) and derivative financial instruments, which are measured at fair value.
- Certain concessional rate advances and related borrowings (Staff Loans and Financing / Borrowing under SBP TERF Schemes).
- Net obligations in respect of defined benefit schemes which are carried at their present values.

### 4. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

The material accounting policies applied in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, except as disclosed in note 4.1 below:

#### 4.1 Changes in Accounting Policies

##### 4.1.1 Impact of IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments

The Group has adopted IFRS 9 Financial Instruments with effect from January 1, 2024, applying the modified retrospective approach as permitted under the accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan. However, as per SBP vide BPRD Circular Letter No. 16 of 2024 has allowed banks to continue measuring unquoted equity securities at the lower of cost or break-up value up to December 31, 2024. Therefore, the Group was required to measure unquoted equity securities at fair value, as required under the IFRS 9 application instructions, with effect from January 1, 2025.

The Group has recognised the cumulative effect of initial application directly in opening retained earnings at the transition date which are as follows:

Description	Balance as at December 31, 2024 (Audited)	Impact of Adoption of IFRS 09	Balances as of January 01, 2025	Remeasurement during the year	Balance as at December 31, 2025
Equity securities - FVOCI	16,965	27,325	44,290	11,496	55,786
Related deferred tax	-	14,209	14,209	5,978	20,187
Related surplus on revaluation on investment	-	13,116	13,116	5,518	18,634

#### Mark-up / Profit / return earned and Mark-up / Profit / return expensed

The State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) has adopted requirements of IFRS 9, along with the application instructions through BPRD Circular No. 07 of 2023, dated April 13, 2023, but deferred certain requirements. Islamic banking institutions have been allowed to follow Islamic Financial Accounting Standards (IFAS) 1 and 2 where applicable and continue existing accounting practices for other Islamic products until further instructions. The impact of profit on financing in advance stages Rs. 286.924 million (net of tax) excluding any Effective profit rate (EPR) effect.



# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

Mark-up / profit / return earned and Mark-up / profit / return expensed are recognised in consolidated statement of profit or loss account under the effective yield method (EIR). The 'effective yield rate' is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to:

- the gross carrying amount of the financial asset; or
- the amortised cost of the financial liability.

When calculating the EIR for financial instruments other than purchased or originated credit-impaired assets, the Group estimates future cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument, but not ECL. For purchased or originated credit impaired financial assets, a credit-adjusted EIR is calculated using estimated future cash flows including ECL.

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

The Group is in the process of determining the impact of EIR method on its financial instruments and consequently, no quantitative disclosures were presented in these consolidated financial statements.

## 4.2 Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

### 4.2.1 Classification and measurement

Classification and measurement of financial assets depends on how these are managed based on business model and their contractual cash flow characteristics. Financial assets that do not meet the Solely Payment of Principal and Interest (SPPI) criteria are required to be measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL) regardless of the business model in which they are held.

#### 4.2.1.1 Recognition and initial measurement

Debt securities issued are initially recorded when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at FVPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. The fair value of a financial asset on initial recognition is generally its transaction price. If the Group determines that the fair value on initial recognition differs from the transaction price, the financial instrument is initially measured at fair value. Where fair value is evidenced by a quoted price in an active market or based solely on observable market data, the difference is recognized immediately in consolidated statement of profit and loss account. Where fair value is not based solely on observable market data, the difference is deferred and recognized in consolidated statement of profit and loss account over the life of the instrument, or when the valuation becomes supported by observable market data, or upon derecognition. Advances other than staff loans and Temporary Economic Refinance Facility (TERF) and advances pertaining to overseas operations are initially measured at transaction price i.e., the amount of loan disbursed at disbursement date.

Staff loans, Temporary Economic Refinance Facility (TERF) loans and advances pertaining to overseas operations are recognized at fair value at the time of disbursement. The fair value is determined by discounting the expected future cash flows using the prevailing market rates for instruments. For staff loans, the difference between the disbursed amount and the fair value at initial recognition is recorded as a prepayment.

#### 4.2.1.2 Classification

##### (a) Financial Assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset other than advances except for staff loans and Temporary Economic Refinance Facility (TERF) and advances pertaining to overseas operations is classified as measured at amortised cost, FVOCI or FVPL.

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

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

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are SPPI.

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

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cashflows and selling financial assets; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are SPPI.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held-for-trading, the Group may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value in OCI. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Group changes its business models for managing financial assets, in which cases all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following changes in the business model.

Advances are carried at cost, net of expected credit loss allowances, excluding staff loans, Temporary Economic Refinance Facility (TERF) and advances pertaining to overseas operations, which are measured at amortised cost.

## (b) Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are either classified as fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), when they are held-for-trading purposes, or at amortised cost. Financial liabilities classified as FVPL are measured at fair value and all the fair value changes are recognised in consolidated statement of profit and loss account. Financial liabilities classified at amortised cost are initially recorded at their fair value and subsequently measured using the effective interest rate method. Mark-up expense and foreign exchange gain and losses are recognised in consolidated statement of profit and loss account. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in consolidated statement of profit and loss account.

Derivatives embedded in contracts where the host is a financial asset in scope of the standard are never bifurcated. Instead, the whole hybrid instrument is assessed for classification.

### 4.2.1.3 Business model assessment

A financial asset is classified as either held-to-collect, held-to-collect and sale and others based on Business Model Assessment. the Group makes an assessment of the objective of a business model in which an asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed, and information is provided to management. The assessment requires judgement based on facts and circumstances on the date of assessment. The information considered mainly includes:

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. In particular, whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual markup revenue, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of the liabilities that are funding those assets or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Group's management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and its strategy for how those risks are managed;



# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

- how managers of the business are compensated (e.g., whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected); and
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and its expectations about future sales activity. However, information about sales activity is not considered in isolation, but as part of an overall assessment of how the Group's stated objective for managing the financial assets is achieved and how cash flows are realised.

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

Transfer of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales for this purpose, consistent with the Group continuing recognition of the financial assets.

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

#### 4.2.1.4 Assessment of whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)

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

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

- contingent events that would change the amount and timing of cash flows;
- leverage features;
- prepayment and extension terms;
- terms that limit the Group's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse loans); and
- features that modify consideration of the time value of money (e.g. periodical reset of interest rates).

A prepayment feature is consistent with the SPPI criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid amounts of principal and markup on the principal amount outstanding, which may include reasonable additional compensation for early termination of the contract. Additionally, for a financial asset acquired at a discount or premium to its contractual par-amount, a feature that permits or requires prepayment at an amount that substantially represents the contractual par amount plus accrued (but unpaid) contractual interest (which may also include reasonable additional compensation for early termination) is treated as consistent with this criterion if the fair value of the prepayment feature is insignificant at initial recognition.

The Group holds a portfolio of long-term fixed-rate loan for which the Group has the option to propose to revise the interest rate at periodic reset dates. These reset rights are limited to the market rate at the time of revision. The borrowers have an option to either accept the revised rate or redeem the financing at par without penalty. The Group has determined that the contractual cash flows of these loan are SPPI because the option varies the interest rate in a way that is in consideration for the time value of money, credit risk, other basic financing risks and costs associated with the principal amount outstanding.

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

## 4.2.1.5 Subsequent measurement

The following accounting policies apply to the subsequent measurement of financial assets:

<b>Financial assets at FVPL</b>	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any markup or dividend income, are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss account.
<b>Financial assets at amortised cost</b>	These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method in case of investments, lendings to financial institutions, cash and balances with treasury banks, balances with other banks, Temporary Economic Refinance Facility (TERF), staff loans, and advances pertaining to overseas operations and other financial assets. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Markup, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in consolidated statement of profit and loss account.
<b>Debt investments at FVOCI</b>	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value and is assessed for impairment under the ECL model. Markup income is calculated using the effective interest method and includes amortisation of premiums and accretion of discount, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss account. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to consolidated statement of profit and loss account.
<b>Equity investments at FVOCI</b>	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in the consolidated statement of profit and loss account unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment, in which case they are adjusted from the carrying value of investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are never reclassified to consolidated statement profit and loss account.
<b>Advances at cost</b>	Advances are carried at cost, net of expected credit loss allowances, excluding staff loans, Temporary Economic Refinance Facility (TERF) and advances pertaining to overseas operations, which are measured at amortised cost, net of expected credit loss allowances.

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

## 4.2.1.6 Amortised cost and gross carrying amount

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

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

## 4.2.1.7 Calculation of markup income and expense

Income from performing advances of the domestic operations is recognised on accrual basis as per the terms of the contract. However, where debt securities, classified as investments in the financial statements, are purchased at premium or discount, such premium / discount including the transaction cost is amortised through the consolidated statement of profit and loss account over the remaining maturity of the debt security using the effective interest rate method. The interest income on staff loans and Temporary Economic Refinance Facility (TERF) and advances pertaining to overseas operations is recognised in line with the EIR, while any expected credit losses are assessed and accounted for in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 9. Income from advances except for staff loans and TERF are recognised in consolidated statement of profit and loss account using contractual rate. Similarly, under the local regulatory requirement, income recoverable on classified domestic advances and investments (debt securities), is recognised on a receipt basis.

Income on rescheduled / restructured advances and investments is recognised as permitted by SBP regulations.

In case of overseas operations, income on the financial assets is recognised under the effective interest method or as prescribed by the regulatory authorities of the countries in which the Group operates.

Income / mark-up / profit accrued on financial assets are classified under "Other Assets and mark-up / return / interest payable on financial assets are classified under 'Other Liabilities' , wherever applicable, in accordance with the format prescribed by SBP.

## 4.2.1.8 Derecognition

The Group derecognises a financial asset when:

- the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire; or
- it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which either:
  - (a) substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred; or
  - (b) the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between:

- the carrying amount of the asset (or the carrying amount allocated to the portion of the asset derecognised); and
- the consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) and any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in OCI shall be recognised in consolidated statement of profit or loss account.

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

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

The Group enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its consolidated statement of financial position but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets or a portion of them. In such cases, the transferred assets are not derecognised. Examples of such transactions are securities lending and sale-and-repurchase transactions.

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

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

The Group derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expired. The Group also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value.

## 4.2.1.9 Modification

### Financial Assets

The Group sometimes renegotiates or otherwise modifies the contractual cash flows of loans to its customers. If the cash flows are substantially different, then the contractual rights to cash flows from the original financial asset are deemed to have expired. In this case, the original financial asset is derecognised and a new financial asset is recognised at fair value plus any eligible transaction costs. Any fees received as part of the modification are accounted for as follows:

- fees that are considered in determining the fair value of the new asset and fees that represent reimbursement of eligible transaction costs are included in the initial measurement of the asset; and
- other fees are included in consolidated statement of profit and loss account as part of the gain or loss on derecognition.

If cash flows are modified when the borrower is in financial difficulties, then the objective of the modification is usually to maximise recovery of the original contractual terms rather than to originate a new asset with substantially different terms. If the Group plans to modify a financial asset in a way that would result in forgiveness of cash flows, then it first considers whether a portion of the asset should be written off before the modification takes place. This approach impacts the result of the quantitative evaluation and means that the derecognition criteria are not usually met in such cases.

Where derecognition of financial assets is appropriate, the newly recognised residual loans are assessed to determine whether the assets should be classified as purchased or originated credit-impaired assets (POCI).

If the modification of a financial asset measured at amortised cost or FVOCI does not result in derecognition of the financial asset, then the Group first recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset using the original effective interest rate of the asset and recognise the resulting adjustment as a modification gain or loss in the consolidated statement of profit and loss account. Any costs or fees incurred, and fees received as part of the modification adjust the gross carrying amount of the modified financial asset and are amortised over the remaining term of the modified financial asset.

If such a modification is carried out because of financial difficulties of the borrower then the gain or loss is presented together with impairment losses. In other cases, it is presented as markup income calculated using the effective interest rate method.

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

## 4.2.1.10 Reclassification

Financial liabilities are not reclassified subsequent to initial recognition. Reclassifications of financial assets are made when, and only when, the business model for those assets changes. Such changes are expected to be infrequent and arise as a result of significant external or internal changes such as the termination of a line of business or the purchase of a subsidiary whose business model is to realise the value of pre-existing held for trading financial assets through a hold to collect model.

Financial assets are reclassified at their fair value on the date of reclassification and previously recognised gains and losses are not restated. Moreover, reclassifications of financial assets between financial assets held at amortised cost and financial assets held at FVOCI do not affect effective interest rate or expected credit loss computations.

### Reclassified from fair value through other comprehensive income

Where debt securities held at FVOCI are reclassified to financial assets held at FVPL, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in comprehensive income is transferred to the consolidated statement of profit and loss account.

For debt securities held at FVOCI that are reclassified to financial assets held at amortised cost, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in comprehensive income is adjusted against the fair value of the financial asset such that the financial asset is recorded at a value as if it had always been held at amortised cost. In addition, the related cumulative expected credit losses held within comprehensive income are reversed against the gross carrying value of the reclassified assets at the date of reclassification.

## 4.2.1.11 Impairment

The impairment requirements apply to financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVOCI (other than equity instruments), lease receivables, and certain loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts. At initial recognition, an impairment allowance (or provision in the case of commitments and guarantees) is required for expected credit losses (ECL) resulting from default events that are possible within the next 12 months (12-month ECL). In the event of a significant increase in credit risk, a provision is required for ECL resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of the financial instrument (lifetime ECL).

### (a) Measurement of ECL

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

- financial assets that are not credit-impaired at the reporting date: as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive);
- financial assets that are credit-impaired at the reporting date: as the difference between the gross carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows;
- undrawn loan commitments: as the present value of the difference between the contractual cash flows that are due to the Group if the commitment is drawn down and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive; and
- financial guarantee contracts: the expected payments to reimburse the holder less any amounts that the Group expects to recover.

### (b) Restructured financial assets

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

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

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

Financial assets where 12-month ECL is recognised are in 'Stage 1'; financial assets that are considered to have experienced a significant increase in credit risk are in 'Stage 2'; and financial assets for which there is objective evidence of impairment, so are considered to be in default or otherwise credit impaired, are in 'Stage 3'.

## (c) Non-Performing financial assets

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost and debt financial assets carried at FVOCI, and finance lease receivables are credit-impaired (referred to as 'Stage 3 financial assets'). A financial asset is 'non-performing' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

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

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or past due event;
- the restructuring of a loan by the Group on terms that the Group would not consider otherwise;
- it is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or

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

Under the IFRS 9 Application instructions, the Group is not required to compute ECL on Government Securities and on Government guaranteed credit exposure in local currency. The Group is required to calculate ECL on its non-performing financial assets as higher of provision under Prudential Regulations (PR) and ECL under IFRS 9. Further, the Groups are advised to recognize income on impaired assets (loans classified under PRs i.e., OAEM and Stage 3 loans) on a receipt basis in accordance with the requirements of Prudential Regulations issued by SBP.

The Group calculates the ECL against corporate, commercial and SME loan portfolios as higher of PR and ECL under IFRS 9 at borrower / facility level, whereas against the retail borrowers the Group will calculate ECL at higher of PR and ECL under IFRS 9 at segment / product basis as instructed under Annexure-A of BPRD Circular No. 16 dated July 29, 2024.

The Group performed ECL assessment considering the following key elements:

## (a) Probability of default (PD)

The probability that a counterparty will default over the next 12 months from the reporting date (12 month ECL, Stage1) or over the lifetime of the product (lifetime ECL, Stage 2). PD is estimated using internal rating classes and are based on the Group's internal risk rating. The Group has used Transition Matrix approach for estimation of PD for each internal rating. PD are then adjusted with forward looking information for calculation of ECL.



# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

## (b) Exposure at default (EAD)

The expected balance sheet exposure at the time of default, incorporating expectations on drawdowns, amortisation, pre-payments and forward-looking information where relevant. The Group estimates EAD for financial assets carried at an amortised cost equal to principal plus accrued interest. Each repayment date is assumed to be default point in the model and the ECL is calculated on EAD at each reporting date and discounted at the effective interest rate. Further, cash and cash equivalent collaterals the Group holds against the facilities are adjusted from the LGD.

## (c) Loss given default (LGD)

An estimate of the loss incurred on a facility upon default by a customer. LGD is calculated as the difference between contractual cash flows due and those that the Group expects to receive, including from the liquidation of any form of collateral. It is expressed as a percentage of the exposure outstanding on the date of classification of an obligor.

### Presentation of allowance for Expected Credit Loss in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

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

- Financial assets measured at amortised cost: as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the assets.
- For advances measured at cost: as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the advances.
- Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts: as a provision in other liabilities.
- Where a financial instrument includes both a drawn and an undrawn component, and the Group does not identify the ECL on the loan commitment component separately from those on the drawn component and instead presents a combined loss allowance for both components. The combined amount is presented as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the drawn component. Any excess of the loss allowance over the gross amount of the drawn component is presented as a provision; and
- Debt instruments measured at FVOCI: no loss allowance is recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position because the carrying amount of these assets is their fair value. However, the loss allowance is recognized in consolidated statement of profit and loss account and presented in OCI without reducing the carrying amount of the asset.

#### 4.2.1.12 Significant increase in credit risk (SICR)

A SICR is assessed in the context of an increase in the risk of a default occurring over the life of the financial instrument when compared to that expected at the time of initial recognition. It is not assessed in the context of an increase in the ECL. The Group used several qualitative and quantitative measures in assessing SICR. Quantitative measures relate to deterioration of Obligor Risk Ratings (ORR) or where principal and / or interest payments are 60 days or more past due. Qualitative factors include unavailability of financial information and pending litigations.

As required by the Application Instructions, financial assets may be reclassified out of Stage 3 if they meet the requirements of PR issued by SBP. Financial assets in Stage 2 may be reclassified to Stage 1 if the conditions that led to a SICR no longer apply. However, a minimum period of 6 months from initial downgrade is required before any facility is moved back to Stage 1 from Stage 2. For a facility to move back from Stage 3 to Stage 2, it should meet the criteria defined under the respective Prudential Regulations for de-classification of account / facility. An exposure cannot be upgraded from Stage 3 to Stage 1 directly and should be upgraded to Stage 2 initially.

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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IFRS 9 includes a rebuttable presumption that a default does not occur later than 90 days past due and it also presumes that there is SICR if credit exposure is more than 30 days past due. In order to bring consistency, SBP has allowed the backstop to the rebuttable presumption of days past due of credit portfolio against a specific credit facility and its stage allocation under IFRS 9 as mentioned in Annexure-C of BPRD Circular No. 03 dated July 05, 2022. However, banks are free to choose more stringent days past due criteria. The Group aligns its policy with Annexure-C of BPRD Circular No. 3 of 2022; hence, SICR is considered if credit exposure exceeds 60 days past due.

## 4.2.1.13 Write-offs

Financial assets are written off (either partially or in full) when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. This is generally the case when the Group determines that the borrower does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. This assessment is carried out at the individual asset level.

Recoveries of amounts previously written off are included in 'impairment losses on financial instruments' in the consolidated statement of profit and loss account and OCI.

Financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Group's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

## 4.2.1.14 Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the consolidated statement of financial position when, and only when, the Group currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

## 4.2.1.15 Undrawn loan commitments and guarantees

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

Financial guarantees issued or commitments to provide a loan at a below-market profit rate are initially measured at fair value. Subsequently, they are measured at the higher of the loss allowance determined in accordance with IFRS 9 and the amount initially recognised less, when appropriate, the cumulative amount of income recognised in accordance with the principles of IFRS 15.

When estimating lifetime ECL for undrawn loan commitments, the Group estimates the expected portion of the loan commitment that will be drawn down over its expected life. The ECL is then based on the present value of the expected cash flows if the loans are drawn down, based on a probability-weighting of the three scenarios.

## 4.2.1.16 Governance, ownership and responsibilities

The Group has adopted a governance framework requiring the Risk, Finance, Operations, Internal Audit and IT functions to effectively work together to ensure input from all business lines. IFRS 9 requires robust credit risk models that can predict Probability of Default (PD), Loss Given Default (LGD) and Exposure at Default (EAD).

The Group's Credit Division performs credit risk assessment, monitors Significant Increase in Credit Risk of the borrowers, reviews Credit Ratings and obligor attributes.

The IT Division extracts the data required for ECL calculations. IT Division also provide support for system development and upgrades.



# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

The Group's Finance Division takes ownership of ECL models and methodologies used in calculation of ECL. Finance Division assesses the financial impact, meet the financial reporting requirements and presents quarterly results to Board of Directors (BOD) / its Board Sub Committee.

The Risk Management Division calculates impact of ECL on bank's capital adequacy, leverage ratio and Liquidity requirements.

As per the Group's policy, the Group's Internal Audit function carries out periodic review of IFRS 9 methodology and impacts calculated by the Management.

## 4.3 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents represent cash and balances with treasury banks and balances with other banks net of any overdrawn nostro accounts.

## 4.4 Lendings to / borrowings from financial institutions

The Group enters into transactions of lendings to / borrowings from financial institutions at contracted rates for a specified period of time. These are recorded as under:

### (a) Sale under repurchase obligation

Securities sold with a simultaneous commitment to repurchase at a specified future date (repos) continue to be recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position and are measured in accordance with accounting policies for investments. Amounts received under these agreements are recorded as repurchase agreement borrowings. The difference between sale and repurchase price is amortised as expense over the term of the repo agreement. These are initially recognised at amount of funds received and subsequently reported as payable under the contractual terms.

### (b) Purchase under resale obligation

Securities purchased with a corresponding commitment to resale at a specified future date (reverse repos) are not recognised as investments in the consolidated statement of financial position. Amounts paid under these arrangements are included in repurchase agreement lendings. The difference between purchase and resale price is accrued as income over the term of the reverse repo agreement. These are initially recognised at amount of funds disbursed and subsequently reported as receivable under the contractual terms.

### (c) Other lendings

Other lendings include term lendings and unsecured lendings to financial institutions. These are stated net of Credit Loss allowance. Mark-up on such lendings is charged to the consolidated statement of profit and loss account over the period of lending except mark-up on impaired / delinquent lendings, which are recognized on receipt basis in accordance with the requirements of the Prudential Regulations of the SBP.

### (d) Other borrowings

Other borrowings include borrowings from the SBP and unsecured call borrowings which are recorded at the proceeds received. Mark-up paid on such borrowings is charged to the consolidated statement of profit and loss account over the period of borrowings.

## 4.4.1 Due to / from financial and other institutions

### 4.4.1.1 Bai Muajjal

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

In Bai Muajjal transactions, the Group sells sukuk on deferred payment basis to financial institutions. The credit price is agreed at the time of sale and such proceeds are received at the end of the credit period. The difference between the deferred payment amount receivable and the carrying value at the time of sale is accrued and recorded as income over the credit period.

#### 4.4.1.2 Musharakah

In Musharakah, the Group invests / accepts in the Shariah compliant business pools of / from the financial institutions as per the Shariah principles of profit and loss sharing.

#### 4.4.1.3 Musharakah from State Bank of Pakistan under Islamic Export Refinance Scheme (IERS)

Under IERS, the Group accepts funds from the SBP under Shirkat-ul-Aqd to constitute a pool for investment in export refinance portfolio of the Group under the Shariah guidelines issued by the SBP. The profit of the pool is shared as per the agreed PSR between the partners.

#### 4.4.1.4 Acceptances from State Bank of Pakistan for financial assistance

The Group has recorded Acceptances from State Bank of Pakistan for financial assistance at its fair value which is amortised over its agreed term.

#### 4.4.1.5 Commodity Murabahah

In Commodity Murabahah, the Group sells commodities on credit to other financial institutions. The credit price is agreed at the time of sale and such proceeds are received at the end of the credit period.

#### 4.4.1.6 Wakalah

In Wakalah, the Group accepts / places funds from / with financial institutions by entering into Investment Agency for the funds to be invested in profitable avenues as Wakeel / on behalf of the Muwakkil.

## 4.5 Investments

### Associates

Associates are entities over which the Group has significant influence but not control. This influence is assessed based on the Group's potential voting rights that are currently exercisable in the entity that allow the Group to participate in but not control decision-making. Investment in associates are accounted for using the equity method of accounting.

Under the equity method, the investment in associates are initially recognised at cost and the carrying amount of investment is increased or decreased to recognise the investor's share of the post acquisition profits or losses, share of other comprehensive income or loss and share of the post acquisition movement in other reserves. When the Group's share of losses in an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, including any other unsecured receivables, the Group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate. However, in case where associates are considered as fully impaired and financial statements are not available these investments are stated at cost less provision.

In addition to above, certain mutual funds are managed by JS Investments Limited (JSIL), the subsidiary company of the Group. As stipulated under Regulation 38 of Non-Banking Finance Regulation, 2008, the Asset Management Company (AMC) is entrusted with fiduciary duties towards the unit holders of the funds. This fiduciary obligation requires AMC to act in the best interests of its unit holders, refraining from exploiting opportunities for its own benefit or that of its related parties, group companies, or employees, to the detriment of the unit holders. Therefore, the Group has significant influence over such mutual funds due to participation in the investee's policy-making processes via the JSIL and investment in such mutual funds is considered as investment in associates even if the holding is less than 20%.

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These mutual funds are not considered subsidiary due to the legal trust structure of the entity, the Group does not have the ability to affect returns through its power over the investee. Further, under this trust structure, the trusteeship is separate from the management, and the independent trustees play a key role in overseeing the activities of the AMC.

## 4.6 Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which the derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value using valuation techniques. In case of equity Shariah compliant futures, the fair value is calculated with reference to quoted market price. All derivative financial instruments are carried as assets when fair value is positive and liabilities when fair value is negative. Any change in the fair value of derivative financial instruments is taken to consolidated statement of profit and loss account.

## 4.7 Advances

### 4.7.1 Loan and advances

These are stated at cost less expected credit loss allowances except for staff loans, Temporary Economic Refinance Facility (TERF), and advances pertaining to overseas operations which are stated at amortised cost less credit loss allowances.

### 4.7.2 Finance lease

Leases, where the Group transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset to the lessee are classified as finance leases. A receivable is recognised at an amount equal to the present value of the lease payment including any guaranteed residual value, if any. Net investment in finance lease is included in loans and advances to customers.

### 4.7.3 Islamic financing, related assets and advances

Islamic financing and related assets are financial products originated by the Group and principally comprise of Murabahah, Istisna, Ijarah, Salam, Muswammah, Diminishing Musharakah, Running Musharakah (Shirkat-ul-Aqd) and other Islamic modes of financing and the related assets.

As a general rule, funds disbursed under financing arrangements for purchase of goods / assets are recorded as advance. On culmination, financings are recorded at the deferred sale price net of profit. Goods purchased that remain unsold at the consolidated statement of financial position reporting date are recorded as inventories.

### 4.7.4 Ijarah Financing {Ijarah contracts where the Bank acts as Mujir (lessor)}

Ijarah financing executed on or before December 31, 2008 have been accounted for under finance method, thereafter all Ijarah financing are accounted for under IFAS-2.

- Under finance method, the present value of minimum Ijarah payments have been recognised and shown under Islamic financing and related assets. The unearned income (the excess of aggregate Ijarah rentals over the cost of the asset and documentation charges under Ijarah facility) is deferred and then amortised over the term of the Ijarah, so as to produce a constant rate of return on net investment in the Ijarah. Gains / losses on termination of Ijarah contracts are recognised as income on a receipt basis. Income on Ijarah is recognised from the date of delivery of the respective assets to the Mustajir (lessee).
- Under IFAS-2 method, assets underlying Ijarah financing have been carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment, if any, and are shown under Islamic financing and related assets. Rentals accrued from Ijarah financing net of depreciation charge are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss account. Depreciation on Ijarah assets is charged by applying the straight line method over the Ijarah period which is from the date of delivery of respective assets to Mustajir up to the date of maturity / termination of Ijarah agreement.

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## 4.7.5 Murabahah

Murabahah is a sale transaction with the purchase ordered wherein the first party sells to the client / customer Shariah compliant assets / goods for cost plus a pre-agreed profit after getting title and possession of the same. In principle, on the basis of an undertaking (Promise-to-Purchase) from the client (the purchase ordered), the Group purchases the assets / goods subject of the Murabahah from a third party and takes the possession thereof. However, the Group can appoint the client as its agent to purchase and take possession of the assets / goods on its behalf. Thereafter, it sells it to the client at cost plus the profit agreed upon in the promise.

## 4.7.6 Istisna

Istisna is a contract where the buyer orders the client (seller / manufacturer) to manufacture and deliver specified goods at an agreed contract price upon completion. Istisna is used with Wakalah agreement to provide financing mainly to manufacturers. Thus the transaction consists of two stages:

- (i) Bai Istisna whereby the Group purchases goods from the client and
- (ii) Wakalah whereby the Group after receipt / possession of goods, appoints the client its agent to sell the goods in the market.

## 4.7.7 Diminishing Musharakah

Diminishing Musharakah represents an asset in joint ownership whereby a partner promises to buy the equity share of the other partner until the ownership of the asset is totally transferred to him. The partner using the asset pays the proportionate rental of such asset to the other partner (the Group).

## 4.7.8 Import Murabahah

Import Murabahah is a product, used to finance a commercial transaction which consists of purchase by the Group (generally through an undisclosed agent) the goods from the foreign supplier and selling them to the client after getting the title and possession of the goods. Murabahah financing is extended to all types of trade transactions i.e., under Documentary Credits (LCs), Documentary Collections and Open Accounts.

## 4.7.9 Salam

Salam is a sale transaction where the seller undertakes to supply some specific goods to the buyer at a future date against an advance price fully paid on spot. In Salam financing, the transaction consists of two stages:

- (i) Bai Salam whereby the Group purchases goods from the client and
- (ii) Wakalah whereby the Group after receipt / possession of goods, appoints the client its agent to sell the goods in the market.

## 4.7.10 Musawamah / Tijarah

Under this product the Group purchases identified goods from client at an agreed purchase price on the basis of Musawamah. The Group then sells the goods in the market through an agent (Client) at a higher price to earn its desired profit.

## 4.7.11 Musharakah

Musharakah are different types of partnerships in business with distribution of profit in agreed ratio and distribution of loss in the ratio of capital invested.

## 4.7.12 Wakalah-tul-Istismar (Investment Agency Wakalah)

Wakalah-tul-Istismar means appointing another person to invest and grow one's wealth, with or without a fee. It covers contract for acquisition of services of a person or institution (Wakeel) for making investments of Wakalah Funds, and accomplishment of certain task on behalf of another person or institution (Muwakkil).

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

## 4.7.13 Running Musharakah

In Running Musharakah financing, the Group enters into financing with the customer based on Shirkat-ul-Aqd (Business Partnership) in customer's operating business. Under this mechanism the customer can withdraw and return funds to the Group subject to its Running Musharakah Financing limit during the Musharakah period. At the end of each quarter / half year the customer pays the provisional profit as per the desired profit rate which is subject to final settlement based on the relevant quarterly / half yearly / annual accounts of the customer and unclaimed profit above ceiling (if any).

## 4.7.14 Ijarah

Ijarah is a contract where the owner of an asset transfers its usufruct (i.e. the usage right) to another person for an agreed period, at an agreed consideration. The rentals received / receivable on Ijarah are recorded as income / revenue. Depreciation on Ijarah assets is charged by applying the straight line method over the Ijarah period which is from the date of delivery of respective assets to Mustajir up to the date of maturity / termination of Ijarah agreement.

## 4.8 Property and equipment, and depreciation

### 4.8.1 Property and equipment

Property and equipment except land and buildings are shown at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Historical cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Leasehold land and buildings on leasehold land are stated at revalued amount less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, if any.

Depreciation on property and equipment (excluding land which is not depreciated) is charged using the straight line method in accordance with the rates specified in note 10.2 to these consolidated financial statements after taking into account residual value. The asset's residual values and useful lives are reviewed and adjusted, if required, at each reporting date.

Land and buildings are revalued by professionally qualified valuers with sufficient regularity to ensure that the net carrying amount does not differ materially from their fair value. In case of buildings relevant portion of the revaluation reserve is transferred to retained earnings as the asset is depreciated on or its disposal. Valuation techniques and input used are disclosed in note 42 of these consolidated financial statements.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the consolidated statement of profit and loss account during the period in which they are incurred.

An item of property and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss account in the year the asset is derecognised.

### 4.8.2 Surplus / deficit on revaluation of Property and Equipment

The surplus arising on revaluation is credited to other comprehensive income. However, the increase shall be recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss account to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss account.

The deficit arising on a particular property as a result of a revaluation is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss account as an impairment. However, the decrease to be recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any credit balance existing in the revaluation surplus in respect of that asset.

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

Depreciation on buildings which are revalued is determined with reference to the value assigned to such assets on revaluation and depreciation charge for the year is taken to the consolidated statement of profit and loss account; and an amount equal to incremental depreciation for the year net of deferred taxation is transferred from "Surplus on Revaluation of Property and equipment Account" to unappropriated profit through the consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity to record realisation of surplus to the extent of the incremental depreciation charge for the year.

Gains or losses on disposal of assets are included in the consolidated statement of profit and loss account currently, except for the related surplus on revaluation of Property and equipment (net of deferred tax) which is transferred directly to equity.

## 4.8.3 Capital work-in-progress

Capital work-in-progress is stated at cost less impairment losses, if any. These are transferred to specified assets as and when assets are available for use.

## 4.9 Lease liability and right-of-use assets

The Group enters into leasing arrangements for its office premises, branches, ATMs and warehouses. Rental contracts are typically for a fixed period and may have extension options as described below. At inception of a contract, the Group assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease based on whether the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The SBP, vide its BPRD Circular Letter No. 8 dated April 30, 2019 and BPRD Circular No. BPRD/RPD/2019/17 dated July 26, 2019 has directed all Islamic Banks to apply IFRS 16 - 'Leases' in all Ijarah (lease) contracts where the Islamic Banks acts in capacity of Mustajir (lessee).

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the lease term, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, or if that rate cannot be readily determined, the respective entity's incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments include fixed payments less any lease incentive receivable, variable lease payment that are based on an index or a rate which are initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date, amounts expected to be payable by the Group under residual value guarantees, the exercise price of a purchase option if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise that option and payments of penalties for terminating the lease if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising that option. The extension and termination options are incorporated in determination of lease term only when the Group is reasonably certain to exercise these options.

The lease liability is subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. The lease liability is also remeasured to reflect any reassessment or lease modification.

The lease liability is remeasured when the Group reassesses the reasonable certainty of exercise of extension or termination option upon occurrence of either a significant event or a significant change in circumstance, or when there is a change in assessment of an option to purchase underlying asset, or when there is a change in amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or when there is a change in future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine those payment. The corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-to-use asset, or is recorded in the consolidated statement of profit and loss account if the carrying amount of right-to-use asset has been reduced to zero.

On initial recognition, right-of-use assets are measured at an amount equal to initial lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to be incurred to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently measured at cost model. The right of use asset is depreciated on a straight line method over the lease term as this method most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits. The right-of-use asset is reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.



# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

## 4.10 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment, if any. Intangible assets are amortised using the straight line method in accordance with the rates specified in note 12.1 to these consolidated financial statements, whereby the cost of the intangible asset is amortised over its estimated useful life over which economic benefits are expected to flow to the Group. The useful life and amortisation method are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, annually.

Intangible assets having an indefinite useful life are carried at cost less any impairment in value and are not amortised. However, these are reviewed for impairment annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

## 4.11 Non-banking assets acquired in satisfaction of claims

Non-banking assets acquired in satisfaction of claims are initially measured at settlement amount and upon revaluation, are carried at revalued amounts less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. The useful lives and depreciation method are reviewed annually and adjusted, if appropriate. As per SBP's requirement desktop valuation is carried out on annual basis and full-scope valuation after every three years by independent professionally qualified valuers to ensure that their net carrying value does not differ materially from their fair value. A surplus arising on revaluation of assets is credited to the 'surplus on revaluation of Non-banking assets acquired in satisfaction of claims' account and any deficit arising on revaluation is taken to consolidated statement of profit and loss account directly. Legal fees, transfer costs and direct costs of acquiring title of assets is charged to consolidated statement of profit and loss account and not capitalised. The policy for depreciation is stated in note 4.8.1 of these consolidated financial statements.

## 4.12 Surplus / deficit on revaluation of non banking assets

Revaluation of non-banking assets acquired in satisfaction of claims under DPS transactions is carried out under criteria given in regulations for DPS issued by the State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) vide BPRD Circular 01 dated January 01, 2016 i.e. valuation of property shall be done on individual property basis and not on portfolio basis, whereas accounting treatment of revaluation is accounted for in accordance with applicable financial reporting standards i.e. International Accounting Standard (IAS) 16 as referred in note 4.8.2.

Furthermore, revaluation surplus on such assets shall not be admissible for calculating Bank's Capital Adequacy Ratio and exposure limits under the Prudential Regulations. However, the surplus can be adjusted upon realization of sale proceeds.

## 4.13 Borrowings / deposits and their cost

Borrowings / deposits are initially recorded at the amount of proceeds received. Costs of borrowings / deposits are recognised separately as part of other liabilities and is charged to the consolidated statement of profit and loss account over the period on an accrual basis.

## 4.14 Subordinated debt

Subordinated debts are initially recorded at the amount of proceeds received. Mark-up accrued on subordinated debts is recognised separately as part of other liabilities and is charged to the consolidated statement of profit and loss account over the period on an accrual basis.

## 4.15 Taxation

### Current

The charge for current taxation is based on taxable income at the current rate of taxation after taking into account applicable tax credit, rebates and exemptions available, if any, or minimum tax on turnover, whichever is higher. The charge for current tax also includes adjustments, where considered necessary, relating to prior years arising from assessments made during the year.

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

## Deferred

Deferred tax is recognised using the balance sheet approach on all temporary differences arising between tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts appearing in these consolidated financial statements. Deferred tax liability is recognised on taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax asset is recognised for all deductible temporary differences and carry forward of unused tax losses, if any, only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefits will be realised.

Deferred tax is calculated at the rates that are expected to apply to the period wherein the differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is charged or credited to the consolidated statement of profit and loss account.

Deferred tax, if any, on revaluation of investments is recognised as an adjustment to surplus / (deficit) arising on revaluation in accordance with the requirements of IAS-12, 'Income Taxes'.

## 4.16 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made. Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and are adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

Provision against identified non-funded losses is recognised when intimated and reasonable certainty exists for the Group to settle the obligation. The loss is charged to consolidated statement of profit and loss account net of expected recovery.

## 4.17 Staff retirement benefits

### 4.17.1 Defined contribution plan

The Group has established a provident fund scheme for all permanent employees effective from January 01, 2007. Equal monthly contributions are made, both by the Group and the employees, to the fund at the rate of 7.1 percent with effect from July 01, 2015 due to change in salary structure. Contribution by the Group is charged to consolidated statement of profit and loss account.

	<b>Contribution basic salary</b>
- JS Bank Limited (the Bank)	7.10%
- JS Global Capital Limited (Subsidiary)	7.33%
- JS Investment Limited (Subsidiary)	7.33%
- BankIslami Pakistan Limited (Subsidiary)	6.66%

### 4.17.2 Defined benefit plan

#### JS Bank Limited (the Bank)

The Bank operates an approved funded gratuity scheme covering all its eligible employees who have completed minimum qualifying period. An actuarial valuation of defined benefit scheme is conducted at the end of every year or on occurrence of any significant change. The most recent valuation in this regard was carried out as at December 31, 2025, using the projected unit credit actuarial valuation method. Under this method cost of providing for gratuity is charged to consolidated statement of profit and loss account so as to spread the cost over the service lives of the employees in accordance with the actuarial valuation. Past-service costs are recognised immediately in consolidated statement of profit and loss account and actuarial gains and losses are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income.



# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

## BankIslami Pakistan Limited (BIPL)

BIPL operates an approved funded gratuity scheme for its permanent employees. The liability recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position in respect of defined benefit gratuity scheme, is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the consolidated statement of financial position date less the fair value of plan assets. Contributions to the fund are made on the basis of actuarial recommendations. The defined benefit obligation is calculated periodically by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method. The last valuation was conducted as on December 31, 2025.

Amounts arising as a result of remeasurements, representing the actuarial gains and losses and the difference between the actual investment returns and the return implied by the net interest cost are recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position immediately, with a charge or credit to other comprehensive income in the periods in which they occur.

## 4.18 Revenue recognition

**4.18.1** Revenue is recognised to the extent that economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured. These are recognised as follows:

- Mark-up income / interest on performing advances and returns on debt securities are recognised on accrual basis except in case of classified advances where mark-up income is recognised on receipt basis. Mark-up / return / interest on rescheduled / restructured loans and advances and investments is recognised as permitted by the regulations of SBP.
- Where debt securities are purchased at premium or discount, such premium / discount is amortised through the consolidated statement of profit and loss account over the remaining period of maturity.
- Financing method is used in accounting for income from lease financing. Under this method, the unearned lease income (excess of the sum of total lease rentals and estimated residual value over the cost of leased assets) is deferred and taken to income over the term of the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of return on the outstanding net investment in lease. Gains / losses on termination of lease contracts, documentation charges, front-end fees and other lease income are recognised as income when these are realised.
- The Group earns fee and commission income from a banking service to retail and corporate customer. Fee and commission income is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for providing the services.
- Dividend income is recognised when the Group's right to receive dividend is established.
- Gain / loss on sale of investments is credited / charged to the consolidated statement of profit and loss account.
- Profit on Murabahah and Commodity Murabahah is recognised over the financing stage of Murabahah on an accrual basis. Profit on Murabahah transactions for the period from the date of disbursement to the date of culmination of Murabahah is recognised immediately on the culmination date.
- Profit from Istisna, Salam and Muswammah / Tijarah are recorded on an accrual basis commencing from the time of sale of goods till the realisation of proceeds by the Group. Profit from Diminishing Musharakah are recognised on a time proportionate basis in the form of rentals.
- Finance method is used in accounting for income from Ijarah contracts written up to December 31, 2008. Under this method the unearned income i.e. excess of aggregate Ijarah rentals over the cost of the asset and documentation charges under Ijarah facility is deferred and then amortised over the term of the Ijarah, so as to produce a constant rate of return on net investment in the Ijarah. Gains / losses on termination of Ijarah contracts are recognised as income on a receipt basis. Income on Ijarah is recognised from the date of delivery of the respective assets to the Mustajir (lessee).

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

- Rental from Ijarah contracts entered on or after January 01, 2009 is recognised in the consolidated profit and loss account over the term of the contract net of depreciation expense relating to the Ijarah assets.
- Provisional profit of Musharakah financing is recognised on an accrual basis. Actual profit / loss on Musharakah financing is adjusted after declaration of profit by Musharakah partner or on liquidation of Musharakah.
- Profit on Wakalah-tul-Istismar financings is booked on an accrual basis and is adjusted upon declaration of profit by the Wakeel.
- Profit on Running Musharakah financings is booked on an accrual basis and is adjusted upon declaration of profit by Musharakah partners.
- Profit on classified financing is recognised on a receipt basis.
- Profit on Sukuks is recognised on an accrual basis. Where Sukuks (excluding held for trading securities) are purchased at a premium or discount, the premiums / discounts are amortised through the consolidated profit and loss account over the remaining life of Sukuk, using the effective yield method.
- Remuneration for management services and asset investment advisory services are recognised on an accrual basis by applying pre-defined remuneration percentage on daily net asset value of the respective funds. The fee so charged does not exceed the limit prescribed in the NBFC Regulations / Voluntary Pension System Rules, 2005.
- Return on bank deposits, mark-up on term finance certificate, mark-up on letter of placements is accrued, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount.
- Commission income from open end funds is recognised at the time of sale of units.
- Commission income and share of profit from management of discretionary and non discretionary client portfolios is recognised as services are rendered.
- Brokerage, consultancy, advisory fee, underwriting, book running fee, commission on foreign exchange dealings and debt securities etc. are recognised as and when such services are provided.
- Interest income on financial assets (including margin financing) is recognised on time proportionate basis taking into account effective / agreed rate of the instrument.
- Unrealised capital gains / losses arising from mark to market of investments classified as 'financial assets at fair value through profit or loss' are included in the consolidated statement of profit and loss account in the period in which they arise.
- Unrealised gains / losses arising from mark to market of investments classified as 'fair value through other comprehensive income' are taken directly to statement of comprehensive income in the period in which they arise.
- Gains / losses arising on revaluation of derivatives to fair value are taken to the consolidated statement of profit and loss account under other income / other expense in the period in which they arise.

#### 4.19 Dividend and appropriation to reserves

Dividend and appropriation to reserves, except for statutory reserves, are recognised in the consolidated financial statements in the periods in which these are approved. The revaluation surplus related to Property and equipment and non-banking assets is not available for distribution of dividend.



# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

## 4.20 Foreign currencies

### 4.20.1 Functional and presentation currency

Items included in these consolidated financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Group operates. These consolidated financial statements are presented in Pakistani Rupees, which is the Group's functional and presentation currency.

### 4.20.2 Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into Pakistani rupees at the exchange rates prevailing on the transaction date. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss account.

Forward contracts relating to foreign currency deposits are valued at forward rates applicable to the respective maturities of the relevant foreign exchange contract. The forward cover received / paid on forward purchase / sale contracts relating to foreign currency deposits are realised / charged directly to consolidated statement of profit and loss account.

### 4.20.3 Foreign operations

Assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into rupees at the exchange rate prevailing at the reporting date. The results of foreign operations are translated at average rate of exchange for the year.

### 4.20.4 Translation gains and losses

Translation gains and losses arising on revaluations of net investment in foreign operations are taken to Exchange Translation Reserve in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. These are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss account on disposal.

### 4.20.5 Commitments

Commitments for outstanding forward foreign exchange contracts disclosed in these consolidated financial statements are translated at contracted rates. Contingent liabilities / commitments for letters of credit and letters of guarantee denominated in foreign currencies are expressed in rupee terms at the rates of exchange ruling on the balance sheet date.

## 4.21 Clients' assets

The Group provides services that result in the holding of assets on behalf of its clients. Such assets are not reported in the consolidated financial statements, as they are not the assets of the Group.

## 4.22 Acceptances

Acceptances comprise of undertakings by the Group to pay bill of exchange drawn on customers. Acceptances are recognised as financial liability in the consolidated statement of financial position with a contractual right of reimbursement from the customer as a financial asset. Therefore, commitments in respect of acceptances have been accounted for as financial assets and financial liabilities.

## 4.23 Goodwill

Goodwill acquired in a business combination before July 01, 2009 is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the cost of the business combination over the Group's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired. Following initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is reviewed for impairment, annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units, or groups of cash-generating units, that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquirer are assigned to those units or groups of units.

## 4.24 Earnings per share

The Group presents basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS). Basis EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to equity holders of the Group by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

## 4.25 Segment reporting

A segment is a distinguishable component of the Group that is subject to risks and rewards that are different from those of other segments. A business segment is one that is engaged either in providing certain products or services, whereas a geographical segment is one engaged in providing certain products or services within a particular economic environment.

Segment information is presented as per the Group's functional structure and the guidance given under International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) 8. For management purposes, the Group has been organised into six operating segments based on products and services, as follows:

### 4.25.1 Business segments

#### Retail Banking

Retail banking includes branch banking, small and medium enterprises, direct sales, private banking, product management, branch distribution network and tele sales.

#### Corporate / Commercial Banking

This includes corporate banking, commercial banking and institutional sales related loans, deposits and other transactions.

#### Treasury

This segment is responsible for asset / liability management and includes all treasury related products such as fixed income money market, FX and derivatives.

#### Investment, International and Institutional Banking

This segment includes international branch, financial institutions business, home remittances, cash management, employee banking, venture capital and green banking.

#### Zindigi

It is a digital platform catering branchless banking customers.

#### Islamic Banking

This segment includes Islamic Banking operations of the Group.

#### Brokerage

This includes brokerage commission earned on transactions in capital, money, foreign exchange and commodity markets.



# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

## Asset management

This includes fee for services rendered in connection with advisory and management of mutual funds.

## Others

This includes the head office related activities and other functions which cannot be classified in any of the above segments.

### 4.25.2 Geographical segment

The Group operates in two geographic regions being:

- Pakistan
- Bahrain

### 4.26 Pool Management

The Islamic Banking Subsidiary of the Group - BankIslami Pakistan Limited (BIPL) operates general and specific pools for deposits and inter-bank funds accepted / acquired under Mudarabah, Musharakah and Wakalah modes.

Under the general deposit pools, BIPL accepts funds on Mudarabah basis from depositors (Rab-ul-Maal) where BIPL acts as Manager (Mudarib) and invests the funds in the Shariah compliant modes of financings, investments and placements. When utilizing investing funds, BIPL prioritizes the funds received from depositors over the funds generated from own sources after meeting the regulatory requirement relating to such deposits.

Specific pools are operated for funds acquired / accepted from the State Bank of Pakistan, high net worth customers and other banks for Islamic Export Refinance Scheme to BIPL's customers and liquidity management respectively under the Musharakah / Mudarabah modes. The profit of each deposit pool is calculated on all the remunerative assets booked by utilizing the funds from the pool after deduction of expenses directly incurred in earning the income of such pool. The directly related costs comprise of depreciation on ijarah assets and takaful premium. No expense of general or administrative nature of expense is charged to the pools. No provisions against any non-performing asset of the pool is passed on to the pool except on the actual loss / write-off of such non-performing asset. The profit of the pool is shared between equity and other members of the pool on the basis of Musharakah at gross level (before charging of mudarib share) as per the investment ratio of the equity. The profit of the pool is shared among the members of the pool on pre-defined mechanism based on the weightages announced before the profit calculation period after charging of mudarib share.

The risk characteristic of each pool mainly depends on the asset and liability profile of each pool. As per BIPL's policy, relatively low risk / secured financing transactions and assets are allocated to general depositors' pool of PKR, USD, GBP and Euro. BIPL maintains General Pools, FI Pools, IERS pool and Equity pool. The general pools are exposed to general credit risk, asset ownership risk and profit rate risk of the underlying assets involved.

#### 4.26.1 General Pool

For General Pools, BIPL allocates PKR financing to Corporate, SME and Consumer Finance customers in diversified sectors and avenues of the economy / business. Investments in Sovereign Guarantee Sukuk, Bai Muajjal with State Bank of Pakistan and Bai Muajjal with Government of Pakistan and other financial institutions are also done through General Pools. All remunerative deposits are tagged to these general pools and their funds generated from the depositors are invested on priority basis. Due to limited investment options in USD, GBP and Euro pools, funds from FCY pools are invested in available International Sukuk, Shariah Compliant Nostro accounts and remaining funds are taken out and invested in PKR general pool as part of equity. In such cases return from PKR General Pool is given back to FCY pools, so that returns can be passed on to FCY pool customers accordingly.

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

## 4.26.2 Special Mudarabah Pool

Special Mudarabah Pools are created to manage returns of High Net Worth depositors and Government institutions. The funds received against these deposits are invested in various Shariah compliant assets.

## 4.26.3 Specific Musharakah Pool

### Islamic Export Refinance Scheme (IERS) Pool

The IERS pool assets comprise of Sovereign Guarantee Sukuks, and financings to / Sukuks of blue chip companies and exporters as allowed under the applicable laws and regulations, and are exposed to lower credit risk. The Musharakah with SBP under IERS is tagged to the IERS pool.

### Other Specific Musharakah Pool

The Other Specific Musharakah Pool assets comprise of consumer housing finance portfolio, Sukuk and the related liability of the pool comprises of Musharakah Acceptance from a financial institution. This pool is created to fund the housing finance portfolio.

### Financial Institution (FI) Pools

The FI pools assets generally comprise of Sovereign Guarantee Sukuks only and the related liability of the FI pools comprise of Musharakah / Mudarabah / Wakalah Acceptance from other banks and financial institutions. These pools are created to meet the liquidity requirements of BIPL.

5. CASH AND BALANCES WITH TREASURY BANKS	Note	2025	2024
		----- Rupees in '000 -----	
<b>In hand:</b>			
Local currency		<b>23,367,414</b>	23,331,748
Foreign currencies		<b>1,796,258</b>	2,228,158
		<b>25,163,672</b>	25,559,906
<b>With State Bank of Pakistan in:</b>			
Local currency current accounts	5.1	<b>74,459,115</b>	46,532,559
Foreign currency current accounts	5.2	<b>1,274,560</b>	2,395,530
Foreign currency deposit accounts	5.3	<b>6,441,931</b>	8,020,479
US dollar clearing account		<b>207,114</b>	10,999
		<b>82,382,720</b>	56,959,567
<b>With National Bank of Pakistan in local currency current accounts</b>		<b>4,967,376</b>	1,622,507
<b>Prize Bonds</b>		<b>6,385</b>	11,620
Less: Credit loss allowance held against cash and balances with treasury banks (Stage 1)		<b>(1,462)</b>	(1,232)
<b>Cash and balances with treasury banks - net of credit loss allowance</b>		<b>112,518,691</b>	84,152,368

5.1 This represents local currency current account maintained under the Cash Reserve Requirement (CRR) of the SBP.

5.2 This represents foreign currency current account maintained with SBP under the CRR of the SBP.

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

5.3 This includes :

- a foreign currency deposit account maintained under the Special Cash Reserve Requirement (SCRR) of the SBP which carried mark-up at rates ranging from 2.86% to 3.35% per annum (2024: 3.53% to 4.35% per annum); and
- a foreign currency settlement account which carried mark-up at a rate of 0.00% per annum (2024: 0.00% per annum).

## 6. BALANCES WITH OTHER BANKS

	Note	2025 ----- Rupees in '000 -----	2024 -----
<b>In Pakistan</b>			
In current accounts		<b>98,998</b>	6,275
In deposit accounts	6.1	<b>491,318</b>	475,539
		<b>590,316</b>	481,814
<b>Outside Pakistan</b>			
In current accounts	6.2	<b>5,618,534</b>	4,282,102
In deposit accounts	6.3	<b>643,117</b>	315,659
		<b>6,851,967</b>	5,079,575
Less: Credit loss allowance held (stage 1)		<b>(2,265)</b>	(3,740)
<b>Balances with other banks - net of credit loss allowance</b>		<b>6,849,702</b>	5,075,835

6.1 These represent deposits with various Islamic banks under Musharakah and Mudarabah arrangements. The profit rate on these arrangements is 3.5% (2024: 10.41% to 11.13%) per annum.

6.2 This includes amount held in Automated Investment Plans. The Bank is entitled to earn interest from the foreign correspondent banks at agreed upon rates when the balance exceeds a specified amount which ranges between 3.09% to 4.00% per annum (2024: 3.58% to 4.08% per annum).

6.3 These represent deposit placement outside Pakistan with an Islamic banking division of a foreign bank under Wakala arrangement. The profit rate on these arrangements is 4% (2024: 3% to 3.5%) per annum.

## 7. LENDINGS TO FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

	Note	2025 ----- Rupees in '000 -----	2024 -----
Repurchase agreement lendings (Reverse Repo)	7.2	<b>15,944,886</b>	-
Lending under margin trading system	7.3	<b>3,898,296</b>	-
<b>Unsecured</b>			
Bai Muajjal Receivable			
- with other Financial Institutions	7.4	<b>19,000,000</b>	4,257,928
Other placements		<b>-</b>	14,580
		<b>38,843,182</b>	4,272,508
Less: credit loss allowance held against lending to financial institutions		<b>(4,436)</b>	(14,580)
<b>Lending to financial institutions - net of credit loss allowance</b>		<b>38,838,746</b>	4,257,928

### 7.1 Particulars of lendings - gross

In local currency	<b>38,843,182</b>	4,272,508
In foreign currencies	<b>-</b>	-
	<b>38,843,182</b>	4,272,508

7.2 This represents short term lending to financial institutions against investment securities. These carry mark-up rates ranging from 11.30% to 11.41% per annum (2024: 13.90% per annum) having maturities up to January 02, 2026 (2024: January 02, 2025).

7.3 These represent financing provided under the Margin Trading System (MTS) against eligible listed securities through NCCPL at mark-up rates ranging from 12.85% to 18.85% per annum (2024: NIL), having maturities up to March 05, 2026 (2024: NIL).

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

**7.4** The average return on this product is 10.4% (2024: 19.6%) per annum. The balance has maturity in 20 days (2024: 24 days).

7.5 <b>Securities held as collateral against Lending to financial institutions</b>	2025			2024		
	Held by bank	Further given as collateral	Total	Held by bank	Further given as collateral	Total
----- Rupees in '000 -----						
Market Treasury Bills	6,444,886	-	6,444,886	-	-	-
Pakistan Investment Bonds	9,500,000	-	9,500,000	-	-	-
Shares	3,898,296	-	3,898,296	-	-	-
Ijarah Sukuk	-	-	-	2,000,000	-	2,000,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,843,182</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>19,843,182</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>

7.6 <b>Landings to Financial Institutions - Particulars of credit loss allowance</b>	2025		2024		
	Lending	Credit loss allowance held	Lending	Credit loss allowance held	
----- Rupees in '000 -----					
<b>Domestic</b>					
Performing	Stage 1	38,843,182	(4,436)	4,257,928	-
Under-performing	Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Non-performing	Stage 3				
Substandard		-	-	-	-
Doubtful		-	-	-	-
Loss		-	-	14,580	(14,580)
<b>Total</b>		<b>38,843,182</b>	<b>(4,436)</b>	<b>4,272,508</b>	<b>(14,580)</b>
----- Rupees in '000 -----					
<b>2025</b>					
	<b>Stage 1</b>	<b>Stage 2</b>	<b>Stage 3</b>	<b>Total</b>	
<b>Balance at the start of the year</b>	-	-	(14,580)	(14,580)	
stage 1	-	-	-	-	
stage 2	-	-	-	-	
stage 3	-	-	-	-	
<b>Net remeasurement of credit loss allowance</b>	-	-	(14,580)	(14,580)	
New financial assets originated or purchased	(4,436)	-	-	(4,436)	
Financial assets that have been derecognised	-	-	14,580	14,580	
Write offs	-	-	-	-	
Unwinding of discount	-	-	-	-	
Changes in risk parameters (PDs/LGDs/EADs)	-	-	-	-	
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>(4,436)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(4,436)</b>	



# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

	2024			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	----- Rupees in '000 -----			
<b>Balance at the start of the year</b>				
stage 1	(20)	-	(17,820)	(17,840)
stage 2	-	-	-	-
stage 3	-	-	-	-
<b>Net remeasurement of credit loss allowance</b>	(20)	-	(17,820)	(17,840)
New financial assets originated or purchased	-	-	-	-
Financial assets that have been derecognised	20	-	3,240	3,260
Write offs	-	-	-	-
Unwinding of discount	-	-	-	-
Changes in risk parameters (PDs/LGDs/EADs)	-	-	-	-
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	-	-	(14,580)	(14,580)

	2025				2024			
	Cost / Amortised cost	Credit loss allowance / Provision for Diminution	Surplus / (Deficit)	Carrying value	Cost / Amortised cost	Credit loss allowance / Provision for Diminution	Surplus / (Deficit)	Carrying value
	----- Rupees in '000 -----							
<b>8. INVESTMENTS</b>								
<b>8.1 Investments by type</b>								
<b>Debt Instruments</b>								
<b>Classified / Measured at amortised cost</b>								
Federal Government securities	33,636,907	-	-	33,636,907	121,391,803	-	-	121,391,803
<b>Classified / Measured at FVOCI</b>								
Federal Government securities	193,490,337	-	1,903,003	195,393,340	131,780,766	(25,316)	1,362,316	133,117,766
Federal Government Shariah Compliant Securities	312,555,038	-	2,181,201	314,736,239	299,226,475	-	11,799,026	311,025,501
Non-Government Shariah Compliant Securities	2,297,409	(35,934)	40,714	2,302,189	32,808,817	(35,883)	357,473	33,130,407
Non Government debt securities	1,762,884	(788,493)	(23,659)	950,732	2,072,382	(922,926)	(28,810)	1,120,646
Foreign securities	22,609,049	(197)	73,859	22,682,711	15,420,105	(178,244)	86,101	15,327,962
	532,714,717	(824,624)	4,175,118	536,065,211	481,308,545	(1,162,369)	13,576,106	493,722,282
<b>Classified / Measured at FVPL</b>								
Federal Government securities	1,444,974	-	12,588	1,457,562	5,005,240	-	7,442	5,012,682
Federal Government Shariah Compliant Securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Government Shariah Compliant Securities	50,000	-	-	50,000	50,000	-	-	50,000
Non Government debt securities	126,688	-	(1,688)	125,000	126,688	-	-	126,688
Foreign securities	363,201	-	(1,489)	361,712	915,419	-	(28,491)	886,928
	1,984,863	-	9,411	1,994,274	6,097,347	-	(21,049)	6,076,298
<b>Instruments mandatorily classified / measured at FVPL</b>								
Mutual Funds	90,934	-	41,548	132,482	-	-	-	-
Unlisted Preference Shares	-	-	-	-	695,647	-	(417,388)	278,259
	90,934	-	41,548	132,482	695,647	-	(417,388)	278,259
<b>Equity instruments</b>								
<b>Classified / Measured at FVPL Shares</b>								
<b>Listed companies</b>								
Ordinary shares	344,227	-	29,565	373,792	167,845	-	67,621	235,466
Preference shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Unlisted companies</b>								
Ordinary shares	265	-	-	265	-	-	-	-
Foreign securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Preference shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	344,492	-	29,565	374,057	167,845	-	67,621	235,466

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

	2025				2024			
	Cost / Amortised cost	Credit loss allowance / Provision for Diminution	Surplus / (Deficit)	Carrying value	Cost / Amortised cost	Credit loss allowance / Provision for Diminution	Surplus / (Deficit)	Carrying value
----- Rupees in '000 -----								
<b>Classified / Measured at FVOCI (Non-Reclassifiable)</b>								
<b>Shares</b>								
<b>Listed companies</b>								
Ordinary shares	4,467,038	-	2,654,912	7,121,950	2,876,959	-	1,953,491	4,830,450
Preference shares	88,353	-	(43,003)	45,350	136,589	-	24,151	160,740
Foreign securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Unlisted companies</b>								
Ordinary shares	11,000	-	26,308	37,308	11,265	-	-	11,265
Foreign securities	13,588	-	23,367	36,955	386,306	-	(386,306)	-
Preference shares	386,306	-	(386,306)	-	12,785	-	-	12,785
	<b>4,966,285</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,275,278</b>	<b>7,241,563</b>	<b>3,423,904</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,591,336</b>	<b>5,015,240</b>
<b>Associates</b>								
Omar Jibrán Engineering Industries Limited	135,600	-	-	135,600	184,354	-	-	184,354
Intercity Touring Company (Private) Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Veda Transit Solutions (Private) Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shakarganj Food Products Limited	627,942	(627,942)	-	-	627,942	(627,942)	-	-
KASB Capital Limited	-	-	-	-	41,867	(41,867)	-	-
KASB Funds Limited	432,302	(432,302)	-	-	432,302	(432,302)	-	-
JS Motion Picture Fund	82,060	-	-	82,060	81,920	-	-	81,920
JS KPK Islamic Pension Fund - Equity Sub Fund	500	-	-	500	500	-	-	500
JS KPK Islamic Pension Fund - Equity Index Sub Fund	500	-	-	500	500	-	-	500
JS KPK Pension Fund - Equity Sub Fund	500	-	-	500	500	-	-	500
JS KPK Pension Fund - Equity Index Sub Fund	500	-	-	500	500	-	-	500
JS Microfinance Sector Fund	233,117	-	-	233,117	-	-	-	-
JS Government Securities Fund	37,723	-	-	37,723	-	-	-	-
JS Money Market Fund	118,970	-	-	118,970	-	-	-	-
JS Cash Fund	4,356	-	-	4,356	1,550,942	-	-	1,550,942
JS KPK Islamic Pension Fund - MM Sub Fund	40,850	-	-	40,850	37,124	-	-	37,124
JS KPK Pension Fund - MM Sub Fund	41,562	-	-	41,562	37,274	-	-	37,274
JS KPK Islamic Pension Fund - Debt Sub Fund	500	-	-	500	500	-	-	500
JS KPK Pension Fund - Debt Sub Fund	500	-	-	500	500	-	-	500
JS Fund of Funds	-	-	-	-	423,005	-	-	423,005
JS Growth Fund	-	-	-	-	127,317	-	-	127,317
Unit Trust of Pakistan	40,132	-	-	40,132	-	-	-	-
JS Income Fund	580,309	-	-	580,309	-	-	-	-
JS Islamic Fund	48,968	-	-	48,968	-	-	-	-
JS Fixed Term Munafa Plan-10	-	-	-	-	301,890	-	-	301,890
JS Punjab Islamic Pension Fund - MM Sub Fund	500	-	-	500	-	-	-	-
JS Punjab Pension Fund - MM Sub Fund	500	-	-	500	-	-	-	-
JS Large Cap Fund	259,340	-	-	259,340	-	-	-	-
JS Rental REIT Fund	129,638	-	-	129,638	-	-	-	-
JS Momentum Factor Exchange Traded Fund	257,499	-	-	257,499	-	-	-	-
	<b>3,074,368</b>	<b>(1,060,244)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,014,124</b>	<b>3,848,937</b>	<b>(1,102,111)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,746,826</b>
<b>Total Investments</b>	<b>576,812,566</b>	<b>(1,884,868)</b>	<b>6,530,920</b>	<b>581,458,618</b>	<b>616,934,028</b>	<b>(2,264,480)</b>	<b>14,796,626</b>	<b>629,466,174</b>



# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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8.1.1 Investments include certain approved / government securities which are held by the Bank to comply with the Statutory Liquidity Requirement determined on the basis of the Bank's demand and time liabilities as set out under section 29 of the Banking Companies Ordinance, 1962.

	2025				2024			
	Cost / Amortised cost	Credit loss allowance / Provision for Diminution	Surplus / (Deficit)	Carrying value	Cost / Amortised cost	Credit loss allowance / Provision for Diminution	Surplus / (Deficit)	Carrying Value
----- Rupees in '000 -----								
<b>8.2 Investments by segment</b>								
<b>Federal Government Securities</b>								
Market Treasury Bills	28,623,356	-	68,144	28,691,500	84,886,152	-	916,467	85,802,619
Pakistan Investment Bonds	199,328,479	-	1,847,447	201,175,926	172,107,830	-	465,437	172,573,267
Islamic Naya Pakistan Certificates	620,383	-	-	620,383	883,141	-	-	883,141
Government of Pakistan Eurobonds	-	-	-	-	300,686	(25,316)	(12,146)	263,224
Shariah Compliant Securities	312,555,038	-	2,181,201	314,736,239	299,226,475	-	11,799,026	311,025,501
	541,127,256	-	4,096,792	545,224,048	557,404,284	(25,316)	13,168,784	570,547,752
<b>Shares</b>								
Listed Companies	4,899,618	-	2,641,474	7,541,092	3,181,393	-	2,045,263	5,226,656
Unlisted Companies	397,571	-	(359,998)	37,573	397,571	-	(386,306)	11,265
	5,297,189	-	2,281,476	7,578,665	3,578,964	-	1,658,957	5,237,921
<b>Mutual Funds</b>	90,934	-	41,548	132,482	-	-	-	-
<b>Non Government Debt Securities</b>								
Listed Companies	618,076	(218,133)	(19,943)	380,000	922,957	(218,131)	(24,988)	679,838
Unlisted Companies	3,464,505	(451,894)	35,310	3,047,921	1,974,886	(704,795)	(421,186)	848,905
Listed Companies - Shariah compliant	154,400	(154,400)	-	-	30,532,621	-	346,979	30,879,600
Unlisted Companies - Shariah compliant	-	-	-	-	2,323,070	(35,883)	10,470	2,297,657
	4,236,981	(824,427)	15,367	3,427,921	35,753,534	(958,809)	(88,725)	34,706,000
<b>Foreign Securities</b>								
Government Debt Securities	20,404,814	(43)	21,046	20,425,817	14,113,358	(178,122)	72,691	14,007,927
Non Government Debt Securities	2,567,436	(154)	51,324	2,618,606	2,222,166	(122)	(15,081)	2,206,963
Equity securities	13,588	-	23,367	36,955	12,785	-	-	12,785
	22,985,838	(197)	95,737	23,081,378	16,348,309	(178,244)	57,610	16,227,675
<b>Associates</b>								
Omar Jibran Engineering Industries Limited	135,600	-	-	135,600	184,354	-	-	184,354
Intercity Touring Company (Private) Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Veda Transit Solutions (Private) Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shakarganj Food Products Limited	627,942	(627,942)	-	-	627,942	(627,942)	-	-
KASB Capital Limited	-	-	-	-	41,867	(41,867)	-	-
KASB Funds Limited	432,302	(432,302)	-	-	432,302	(432,302)	-	-
JS Motion Picture Fund	82,060	-	-	82,060	81,920	-	-	81,920
JS KPK Islamic Pension Fund - Equity Sub Fund	500	-	-	500	500	-	-	500
JS KPK Islamic Pension Fund -Equity Index Sub Fund	500	-	-	500	500	-	-	500
JS KPK Pension Fund - Equity Sub Fund	500	-	-	500	500	-	-	500
JS KPK Pension Fund -Equity Index Sub Fund	500	-	-	500	500	-	-	500
JS Microfinance Sector Fund	233,117	-	-	233,117	-	-	-	-
JS Government Securities Fund	37,723	-	-	37,723	-	-	-	-
JS Money Market Fund	118,970	-	-	118,970	-	-	-	-
JS Cash Fund	4,356	-	-	4,356	1,550,942	-	-	1,550,942
JS KPK Islamic Pension Fund - MM Sub Fund	40,850	-	-	40,850	37,124	-	-	37,124
JS KPK Pension Fund - MM Sub Fund	41,562	-	-	41,562	37,274	-	-	37,274
JS KPK Islamic Pension Fund - Debt Sub Fund	500	-	-	500	500	-	-	500
JS KPK Pension Fund - Debt Sub Fund	500	-	-	500	500	-	-	500
JS Fund of Funds	-	-	-	-	423,005	-	-	423,005
Js Growth Fund	-	-	-	-	127,317	-	-	127,317
Unit Trust of Pakistan	40,132	-	-	40,132	-	-	-	-
Js Income Fund	580,309	-	-	580,309	-	-	-	-
Js Islamic Fund	48,968	-	-	48,968	-	-	-	-
JS Fixed Term Munafa Plan-10	-	-	-	-	301,890	-	-	301,890
JS Punjab Islamic Pension Fund - MM Sub Fund	500	-	-	500	-	-	-	-
JS Punjab Pension Fund - MM Sub Fund	500	-	-	500	-	-	-	-
JS Large Cap Fund	259,340	-	-	259,340	-	-	-	-
JS Rental REIT Fund	129,638	-	-	129,638	-	-	-	-
JS Momentum Factor Exchange Traded Fund	257,499	-	-	257,499	-	-	-	-
	3,074,368	(1,060,244)	-	2,014,124	3,848,937	(1,102,111)	-	2,746,826
<b>Total Investments</b>	<b>576,812,566</b>	<b>(1,884,868)</b>	<b>6,530,920</b>	<b>581,458,618</b>	<b>616,934,028</b>	<b>(2,264,480)</b>	<b>14,796,626</b>	<b>629,466,174</b>

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For the year ended December 31, 2025

8.2.1	Investments given as collateral	2025		2024	
		Cost	Market value	Cost	Market value
----- Rupees in '000 -----					
<b>Federal Government Securities:</b>					
	Market Treasury Bills	484,782	485,489	375,757	384,678
	Pakistan Investment Bonds	3,452,225	3,484,055	-	-
	Government of Pakistan Ijarah Sukuks	5,261,800	5,261,800	57,565,700	57,565,700
		<b>9,198,807</b>	<b>9,231,344</b>	<b>57,941,457</b>	<b>57,950,378</b>

8.3	Particulars of credit loss allowance	2025				2024				
		Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Outstanding amount	Total
----- Rupees in '000 -----										
8.3.1	<b>Investments - exposure</b>									
	Opening balance	347,395,728	773,314	1,420,592	349,589,634	-	-	-	330,684,216	330,684,216
	Impact of adoption of IFRS 9	-	-	-	-	327,198,311	1,853,745	1,495,571	(330,684,216)	(136,589)
	<b>Balance as at January 01 after adopting IFRS 9</b>	<b>347,395,728</b>	<b>773,314</b>	<b>1,420,592</b>	<b>349,589,634</b>	<b>327,198,311</b>	<b>1,853,745</b>	<b>1,495,571</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>330,547,627</b>
	New investments	115,151,672	-	154,400	115,306,072	175,893,176	472,628	-	-	176,365,804
	Investments derecognised or repaid	(124,917,784)	(780,496)	-	(125,698,280)	(154,507,206)	(977,186)	(937,654)	-	(156,422,046)
	Transfer to stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Transfer to stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Transfer to stage 3	-	-	-	-	(862,675)	-	862,675	-	-
		(9,766,112)	(780,496)	154,400	(10,392,208)	20,523,295	(504,558)	(74,979)	-	19,943,758
	Amounts written off / charged Off	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Exchange adjustments	56,988	7,182	-	64,170	-	-	-	-	-
	Changes in risk parameters (PDs/LGDs/EADs)	(37,216)	-	-	(37,216)	(325,878)	(575,873)	-	-	(901,751)
	<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>337,649,388</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,574,992</b>	<b>339,224,380</b>	<b>347,395,728</b>	<b>773,314</b>	<b>1,420,592</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>349,589,634</b>

8.3.2	Investments - Credit loss allowance	2025				2024				
		Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Provision held	Total
----- Rupees in '000 -----										
	Opening Balance	263	203,405	958,701	1,162,369	-	-	-	3,154,380	3,154,380
	Impact of adoption of IFRS 9	-	-	-	-	3,395	124,557	1,146,146	(3,154,380)	(1,880,282)
	<b>Balance as at January 01 after adopting IFRS 9</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>203,405</b>	<b>958,701</b>	<b>1,162,369</b>	<b>3,395</b>	<b>124,557</b>	<b>1,146,146</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,274,098</b>
	New investments	87	-	-	87	148	178,063	-	-	178,211
	Investments derecognised or repaid	(4)	(205,292)	-	(205,296)	(8)	(42,411)	(560,870)	-	(603,289)
	Transfer to stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Transfer to stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Transfer to stage 3	-	-	-	-	(3,119)	-	3,119	-	-
		83	(205,292)	-	(205,209)	(2,979)	135,652	(557,751)	-	(425,078)
	Charge for the year against provision for diminution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Reversal for the year against provision for diminution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Amounts written off / charged off	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Changes in risk parameters (PDs/LGDs/EADs)	7	-	(134,431)	(134,424)	(152)	(55,352)	372,554	-	317,050
	Exchange rate adjustments	1	1,887	-	1,888	(1)	(1,452)	(2,248)	-	(3,701)
	<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>824,270</b>	<b>824,624</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>203,405</b>	<b>958,701</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,162,369</b>

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

8.4 Credit loss allowance / provision for diminution in value of investments	Note	2025	2024
		----- Rupees in '000 -----	
Opening balance - provision for diminution		2,264,480	4,256,491
Impact of adoption of IFRS 9		-	(1,880,282)
Exchange rate adjustments		1,889	(3,701)
Charge for the year other than associates		109	375,673
Provision for diminution on associates		127,656	-
Reversals for the year		(339,743)	(483,701)
	33	(211,978)	(108,028)
Amounts written off		(169,523)	-
<b>Closing balance</b>		<b>1,884,868</b>	<b>2,264,480</b>

## 8.4.1 Particulars of credit loss allowance against debt securities

Category of classification	2025		2024	
	Outstanding amount	Credit loss allowance held	Outstanding amount	Credit loss allowance held
	----- Rupees in '000 -----			
<b>Domestic</b>				
Performing Stage 1	315,040,339	157	332,448,251	108
Under-performing Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Non-performing Stage 3				
Substandard	-	-	-	-
Doubtful	-	-	862,675	388,204
Loss	1,574,992	824,270	557,917	570,497
	<b>1,574,992</b>	<b>824,270</b>	1,420,592	958,701
<b>Total</b>	<b>316,615,331</b>	<b>824,427</b>	333,868,843	958,809
<b>Overseas</b>				
Performing Stage 1	22,609,049	197	14,947,477	155
Under-performing Stage 2	-	-	773,314	203,405
Non-performing Stage 3				
Substandard	-	-	-	-
Doubtful	-	-	-	-
Loss	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,609,049</b>	<b>197</b>	15,720,791	203,560

8.4.2 Debt securities amounting to Rs. 539,683.282 million relate to government securities that are exempt from the calculation of ECL by the SBP.

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

## 8.5 Quality of securities

Details regarding quality of securities held under "Held to Collect and Sell" model

	2025	2024
	<b>Cost</b>	
	----- Rupees in '000 -----	
<b>8.5.1 Federal Government Securities - Government guaranteed</b>		
Market Treasury Bills	<b>28,024,846</b>	33,742,130
Pakistan Investment Bonds	<b>165,465,491</b>	97,737,950
Government of Pakistan Eurobonds	-	300,686
Islamic Naya Pakistan Certificate	-	-
Government of Pakistan Ijarah Sukuks	<b>312,555,038</b>	299,226,475
	<b>506,045,375</b>	431,007,241

## 8.5.2 Shares

### Listed Companies

#### Ordinary Shares

	2025	2024
	<b>Cost</b>	
	----- Rupees in '000 -----	
Paper, Board and Packaging	<b>124,318</b>	70,493
Oil and gas exploration companies	<b>626,068</b>	453,006
Textile Composite	<b>5,660</b>	-
Real Estate Investment Trust	<b>52,179</b>	-
Cement	<b>397,973</b>	-
Chemical	<b>187,034</b>	-
Engineering	<b>51,905</b>	-
Food & Personal Care Products	<b>5,815</b>	-
Glass & Ceramics	<b>49,530</b>	-
Leather and allied products	<b>103,974</b>	46,470
Technology and Communication	<b>590,385</b>	567,564
Power Generation and Distribution	<b>6,339</b>	68,397
Insurance	<b>897,864</b>	897,864
Fertilizer	<b>800,889</b>	521,077
Financial	<b>997,910</b>	203,622
Pharmaceutical	<b>4,356</b>	48,466
	<b>4,902,199</b>	2,876,959

#### Preference Shares

Chemical	-	48,236
Textile composite	<b>88,353</b>	88,353
	<b>88,353</b>	136,589

	2025		2024	
	Cost	Fair Value	Cost	Breakup Value
	----- Rupees in '000 -----			
<b>Unlisted companies - Ordinary shares</b>				
ISE Towers REIT Management Limited	<b>11,000</b>	<b>51,982</b>	11,000	25,956
Mutual Funds Association of Pakistan	-	-	265	-
Apothecare Pvt. Limited	<b>74,724</b>	-	74,724	-
Augmentcare Pvt. Limited	<b>74,724</b>	-	74,724	-
Innovarge Technologies Pvt. Limited	<b>236,858</b>	-	236,858	-
	<b>397,306</b>	<b>51,982</b>	397,571	25,956

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

## 8.5.3 Non Government Debt Securities

### Listed

AAA  
AA-  
A+  
Unrated

### Unlisted

AAA  
AA-  
A+, A  
BB  
Unrated

		2025	2024
		Cost	
		----- Rupees in '000 -----	
		<b>100,023</b>	200,090
		-	375,000
		<b>300,000</b>	-
		<b>143,446</b>	30,679,193
		<b>543,469</b>	31,254,283
		<b>1,460,763</b>	1,383,439
		<b>154,667</b>	179,166
		<b>519,848</b>	440,000
		-	862,675
		<b>1,431,546</b>	761,636
		<b>3,566,824</b>	3,626,916
		<b>4,110,293</b>	34,881,199

## 8.5.4 Foreign Securities

### Government debt securities

Republic of Sri Lanka  
State of Qatar  
United Arab Emirates  
United States of America

		2025		2024	
		Cost	Rating	Cost	Rating
		----- Rupees in '000 -----			
		-		472,628	CCC+
		<b>414,088</b>	<b>AA</b>	410,474	AA
		<b>745,463</b>	<b>AA</b>	278,550	AA-
		<b>19,245,263</b>	<b>AA+</b>	12,951,706	AA+
		<b>20,404,814</b>		14,113,358	

### Non Government debt securities

#### Listed

AA  
A  
A-

		2025	2024
		Cost	
		----- Rupees in '000 -----	
		<b>619,766</b>	833,455
		<b>981,496</b>	417,881
		<b>602,973</b>	55,411
		<b>2,204,235</b>	1,306,747

#### Equity securities

##### Unlisted

Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT)

		<b>13,588</b>	12,785
		<b>13,588</b>	12,785

## 8.6 Particulars relating to securities classified Under "Held to Collect" model

Details regarding quality of securities classified Under "Held to Collect" model are as follows:

### 8.6.1 Federal Government Securities - Government guaranteed

Market Treasury Bills  
Pakistan Investment Bonds

		2025	2024
		Cost	
		----- Rupees in '000 -----	
		-	48,740,508
		<b>33,636,907</b>	72,651,295
		<b>33,636,907</b>	121,391,803

8.7 The market value of securities classified as hold-to-collect as at December 31, 2025 amounted to Rs. 33,709.882 million (2024: Rs. 121,590.686 million).

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

## 8.8 Investment in associates

### 8.8.1 Movement of Investment in associates

	Country of incorporation	Holding (%)	2025						
			Investment at the beginning of the year	Reclassified during the year	Investment / (redemption) during the year	Share of loss	Dividend received	Share of other comprehensive income	Investment at the end of the year
----- Rupees in '000 -----									
Omar Jitran Engineering Industries Limited	Pakistan	9.60%	184,354	-	-	(48,754)	-	-	135,600
Veda Transit Solutions Private Limited	Pakistan	3.92%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
JS Motion Picture Fund	Pakistan	100.00%	81,920	-	-	7,692	(7,552)	-	82,060
JS KPK Islamic Pension Fund - Equity Sub Fund	Pakistan	100.00%	500	-	-	-	-	-	500
JS KPK Islamic Pension Fund - Equity Index Sub Fund	Pakistan	100.00%	500	-	-	-	-	-	500
JS KPK Pension Fund - Equity Sub Fund	Pakistan	100.00%	500	-	-	-	-	-	500
JS KPK Pension Fund - Equity Index Sub Fund	Pakistan	100.00%	500	-	-	-	-	-	500
JS Islamic Income Fund	Pakistan	0.00%	-	-	(1,704)	1,704	-	-	-
JS Microfinance Sector Fund	Pakistan	0.69%	-	-	219,797	13,339	(19)	-	233,117
JS Government Securities Fund	Pakistan	0.40%	-	-	(8,007)	46,764	(1,034)	-	37,723
JS Money Market Fund	Pakistan	3.94%	-	-	115,000	3,970	-	-	118,970
JS Cash Fund	Pakistan	0.03%	1,550,943	-	(1,580,786)	34,320	(121)	-	4,356
JS KPK Islamic Pension Fund - MM Sub Fund	Pakistan	15.51%	37,124	-	-	3,726	-	-	40,850
JS KPK Pension Fund - MM Sub Fund	Pakistan	58.53%	37,274	-	-	4,288	-	-	41,562
JS KPK Islamic Pension Fund - Debt Sub Fund	Pakistan	100.00%	500	-	-	-	-	-	500
JS KPK Pension Fund - Debt Sub Fund	Pakistan	100.00%	500	-	-	-	-	-	500
JS Fund of Funds	Pakistan	0.00%	423,005	-	(418,358)	(4,647)	-	-	-
JS Islamic Money Market Fund (Formerly: JS Islamic Daily Dividend Fund)	Pakistan	0.00%	-	-	(1,090)	1,090	-	-	-
Js Growth Fund	Pakistan	0.00%	127,316	-	(192,957)	65,953	(312)	-	-
Unit Trust of Pakistan	Pakistan	1.41%	-	-	(36,311)	76,443	-	-	40,132
Js Income Fund	Pakistan	12.79%	-	-	547,329	34,636	(1,656)	-	580,309
Js Islamic Fund	Pakistan	8.48%	-	-	43,066	5,980	(77)	-	48,969
JS Fixed Term Munafa Plan-10	Pakistan	0.00%	301,890	-	(322,230)	20,340	-	-	-
Js Punjab Islamic Pension Fund - MM Sub Fund	Pakistan	100.00%	-	-	500	-	-	-	500
Js Punjab Pension Fund - MM Sub Fund	Pakistan	100.00%	-	-	500	-	-	-	500
JS Large Cap Fund	Pakistan	7.36%	-	-	168,855	90,485	-	-	259,340
JS Rental REIT Fund	Pakistan	5.62%	-	-	130,000	(362)	-	-	129,638
JS Momentum Factor Exchange Traded Fund	Pakistan	23.55%	-	-	225,641	61,935	(30,078)	-	257,498
			<u>2,746,826</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,110,755)</u>	<u>418,902</u>	<u>(40,849)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,014,124</u>



# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

Country of incorporation	Holding (%)	Investment at the beginning of the year	Reclassified during the year	2024		Share of loss	Dividend received	Share of other comprehensive income	Investment at the end of the year
				Investment / (redemption) during the year					
----- Rupees in '000 -----									
Omar Jibran Engineering Industries Limited	Pakistan	9.60%	204,619	-	-	(20,265)	-	-	184,354
Veda Transit Solutions Private Limited	Pakistan	3.92%	11,389	-	-	(11,389)	-	-	-
JS Motion Picture Fund	Pakistan	100.00%	-	74,830	-	20,370	(13,280)	-	81,920
JS KPK Islamic Pension Fund - Equity Sub Fund	Pakistan	100.00%	-	500	-	-	-	-	500
JS KPK Islamic Pension Fund -Equity Index Sub Fund	Pakistan	100.00%	-	500	-	-	-	-	500
JS KPK Pension Fund - Equity Sub Fund	Pakistan	100.00%	-	500	-	-	-	-	500
JS KPK Pension Fund -Equity Index Sub Fund	Pakistan	100.00%	-	500	-	-	-	-	500
JS Islamic Income Fund	Pakistan	0.00%	-	190,833	(191,323)	490	-	-	-
JS Microfinance Sector Fund	Pakistan	0.00%	-	15,303	(16,327)	1,024	-	-	-
JS Government Securities Fund	Pakistan	0.00%	-	78,285	(82,114)	3,886	(57)	-	-
JS Money Market Fund	Pakistan	0.00%	-	275,578	(277,495)	1,917	-	-	-
JS Cash Fund	Pakistan	6.83%	-	135,177	1,397,723	18,071	(29)	-	1,550,942
JS KPK Islamic Pension Fund - MM Sub Fund	Pakistan	41.76%	-	30,819	-	6,305	-	-	37,124
JS KPK Pension Fund - MM Sub Fund	Pakistan	74.97%	-	30,819	-	6,455	-	-	37,274
JS KPK Islamic Pension Fund - Debt Sub Fund	Pakistan	100.00%	-	500	-	-	-	-	500
JS KPK Pension Fund - Debt Sub Fund	Pakistan	100.00%	-	500	-	-	-	-	500
JS Islamic Pension Savings Fund Debt	Pakistan	0.00%	-	7,494	(7,983)	489	-	-	-
JS Islamic Pension Savings Fund MM	Pakistan	0.00%	-	603	(644)	41	-	-	-
JS Pension Savings Fund Debt	Pakistan	0.00%	-	386	(415)	29	-	-	-
JS Pension Savings Fund MM	Pakistan	0.00%	-	4,180	(4,491)	311	-	-	-
JS Fund of Funds	Pakistan	92.76%	-	387,369	(255,500)	291,136	-	-	423,005
Js Growth Fund	Pakistan	3.53%	-	-	121,481	5,836	-	-	127,317
Unit Trust of Pakistan	Pakistan	0.00%	-	-	(8,184)	8,184	-	-	-
Js Income Fund	Pakistan	0.00%	-	-	(73,551)	74,759	(1,208)	-	-
JS Fixed Term Munafa Plan-10	Pakistan	2.06%	-	-	300,000	1,890	-	-	301,890
			216,008	1,234,676	901,177	409,539	(14,574)	-	2,746,826

8.8.2 The investments in Funds under management of JSIL are classified as associates.

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

## 8.8.3 Summary of financial position and performance of associates

As at	2025				2024				
	Assets	Liabilities	Revenue	Profit / (loss)	Assets	Liabilities	Revenue	Profit / (loss)	
----- Rupees in '000 -----									
Omar Jibran Engineering Industries Limited	Jun 30, 2023	5,372,772	2,430,640	2,345,882	(145,624)	5,372,772	2,430,640	2,345,882	(145,624)
Veda Transit Solutions (Private) Limited	Jun 30, 2022	4,242,630	3,236,774	2,468,979	(80,262)	4,242,630	3,236,774	2,468,979	(80,262)
Shakarganj Food Products Limited	Sep 30, 2023	10,335,484	6,782,556	15,068,704	166,682	10,335,484	6,782,556	15,068,704	166,682
KASB Funds Limited	Dec 31, 2015	46,465	32,465	23,640	(66,241)	46,465	32,465	23,640	(66,241)
JS Motion Picture Fund	Dec 31, 2025	82,247	183	4,284	3,939	81,920	-	-	-
JS KPK Islamic Pension Fund - Equity Sub Fund	Dec 31, 2025	635	135	-	-	635	135	-	-
JS KPK Islamic Pension Fund -Equity Index Sub Fund	Dec 31, 2025	635	135	-	-	635	135	-	-
JS KPK Islamic Pension Fund - MM Sub Fund	Dec 31, 2025	264,066	622	10,963	9,997	-	-	-	-
JS Rental REIT Fund	Dec 31, 2025	2,468,744	162,579	33,432	(56,580)	-	-	-	-
JS Islamic Income Fund	Dec 31, 2025	2,056,893	3,043	56,171	48,426	-	-	-	-
JS Microfinance Sector Fund	Dec 31, 2025	33,858,882	145,335	1,290,845	151,252	-	-	-	-
JS Government Securities Fund	Dec 31, 2025	9,596,218	65,827	594,426	507,647	-	-	-	-
JS Money Market Fund	Dec 31, 2025	3,022,956	6,146	114,854	108,986	-	-	-	-
JS Momentum Factor Exchange Traded Fund	Dec 31, 2025	1,096,928	3,653	288,127	269,193	-	-	-	-
Unit Trust of Pakistan	Dec 31, 2025	2,863,596	26,316	856,717	807,762	-	-	-	-
JS Income Fund	Dec 31, 2025	4,615,120	78,148	424,222	352,337	-	-	-	-
JS Islamic Fund	Dec 31, 2025	589,971	12,794	157,928	143,804	-	-	-	-
JS Large Cap Fund	Dec 31, 2025	3,560,402	37,515	1,089,715	1,022,623	-	-	-	-
JS KPK Pension Fund - Equity Sub Fund	Dec 31, 2025	635	135	-	-	635	135	-	-
JS KPK Pension Fund -Equity Index Sub Fund	Dec 31, 2025	635	135	-	-	635	135	-	-
JS Cash Fund	Dec 31, 2025	13,118,970	43,465	402,447	364,891	22,760,510	52,689	1,857,180	1,720,809
JS KPK Islamic Pension Fund - MM Sub Fund	Dec 31, 2024	-	-	-	-	89,317	416	6,439	6,361
JS KPK Pension Fund - MM Sub Fund	Dec 31, 2025	71,581	568	4,223	3,618	50,124	407	4,059	4,004
JS KPK Islamic Pension Fund - Debt Sub Fund	Dec 31, 2025	635	135	-	-	635	135	-	-
JS KPK Pension Fund - Debt Sub Fund	Dec 31, 2025	635	135	-	-	635	135	-	-
JS Fund of Funds	Dec 31, 2025	2,375,582	2,867	128,731	124,678	458,909	2,902	208,765	204,121
Js Growth Fund	Dec 31, 2025	4,486,549	170,633	1,594,487	1,506,816	3,844,785	235,124	1,000,164	932,083
JS Fixed Term Munafa Plan-10	Dec 31, 2025	-	-	-	-	14,643,608	6,206	98,012	91,238
----- USD in '000 -----									
KASB Capital Limited	Dec 31, 2016	653	135	-	(34)	653	135	-	(34)

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

		Performing		Non-Performing		Total	
		2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
<b>9. ADVANCES</b>	Note	Rupees in '000					
Loans, cash credits, running finances, etc.	9.1	234,958,013	217,306,072	27,231,091	25,872,505	262,189,104	243,178,577
Bills discounted and purchased		17,979,708	9,946,392	1,052,359	684,295	19,032,067	10,630,687
Islamic financing and related assets	9.2	299,514,421	301,683,052	16,922,520	19,037,947	316,436,941	320,720,999
Advances - gross		552,452,142	528,935,516	45,205,970	45,594,747	597,658,112	574,530,263
Credit loss allowance against advances							
- Stage 1		(3,793,938)	(3,003,698)	-	-	(3,793,938)	(3,003,698)
- Stage 2		(1,302,475)	(895,572)	-	-	(1,302,475)	(895,572)
- Stage 3	9.5	-	-	(38,842,682)	(37,330,232)	(38,842,682)	(37,330,232)
		(5,096,413)	(3,899,270)	(38,842,682)	(37,330,232)	(43,939,095)	(41,229,502)
Modification loss due to IFRS 9		(67,991)	-	-	-	(67,991)	-
Fair value adjustment	9.6.4 and 9.6.5	(11,309,254)	(12,028,341)	-	-	(11,309,254)	(12,028,341)
<b>Advances - net of credit loss allowance</b>		<b>535,978,484</b>	<b>513,007,905</b>	<b>6,363,288</b>	<b>8,264,515</b>	<b>542,341,772</b>	<b>521,272,420</b>

## 9.1 This includes particulars of net investment in finance lease as disclosed below

	2025				2024			
	Not later than one year	Later than one and less than five years	Over five years	Total	Not later than one year	Later than one and less than five years	Over five years	Total
	Rupees in '000							
Lease rentals receivable	5,367,693	8,102,908	-	13,470,601	2,558,332	1,716,467	-	4,274,799
Residual value	696,791	4,188,870	-	4,885,661	579,035	960,140	-	1,539,175
Minimum lease payments	6,064,484	12,291,778	-	18,356,262	3,137,367	2,676,607	-	5,813,974
Finance charges for future periods	(1,044,659)	(1,968,961)	-	(3,013,620)	(423,663)	(238,982)	-	(662,645)
Present value of minimum lease payments	5,019,825	10,322,817	-	15,342,642	2,713,704	2,437,625	-	5,151,329

	Performing		Non-Performing		Total	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
<b>9.2 Islamic financing and related assets</b>	Rupees in '000					
Running Musharakah	75,864,281	77,460,146	1,444,955	1,444,955	77,309,236	78,905,101
Diminishing Musharakah financing and related assets - Others	90,955,249	57,762,978	4,039,670	5,863,442	94,994,919	63,626,420
Diminishing Musharakah - Housing	21,446,826	20,731,082	1,756,203	2,120,603	23,203,029	22,851,685
Istisna financing and related assets	29,391,392	27,767,369	3,533,832	3,663,174	32,925,224	31,430,543
Diminishing Musharakah financing and related assets - Auto	26,385,709	16,734,243	678,921	642,621	27,064,630	17,376,864
Murabahah financing and related assets	27,888,608	85,092,279	958,175	753,869	28,846,783	85,846,148
Musawamah financing and related assets / Tijarah	8,611,822	7,894,372	3,905,606	3,945,758	12,517,428	11,840,130
Investment Agency Wakalah	3,233,383	4,273,450	-	-	3,233,383	4,273,450
Murabahah against Bills	1,107,066	285,574	192,048	192,062	1,299,114	477,636
Ijarah financing under IFAS 2 and related assets	12,145,748	590,135	43,394	53,902	12,189,142	644,037
Financing against Bills	2,137,622	2,694,138	-	-	2,137,622	2,694,138
Qardh-e-Hasana	49,527	27,577	124,338	123,378	173,865	150,955
Musharakah financing	-	-	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000
Past Due Acceptance	212,146	164,607	27,128	27,128	239,274	191,735
Net investment in Ijarah financing in Pakistan	15,040	28,055	42,425	39,969	57,465	68,024
Housing finance portfolio - others	-	-	15,825	7,086	15,825	7,086
Salam	70,002	177,047	-	-	70,002	177,047
Islamic financing and related assets - gross	299,514,421	301,683,052	16,922,520	19,037,947	316,436,941	320,720,999
Provision against Islamic financing and related assets						
Stage 1	(3,123,208)	(2,793,600)	-	-	(3,123,208)	(2,793,600)
Stage 2	(941,448)	(515,292)	-	-	(941,448)	(515,292)
Stage 3	-	-	(15,891,111)	(17,076,658)	(15,891,111)	(17,076,658)
	(4,064,656)	(3,308,892)	(15,891,111)	(17,076,658)	(19,955,767)	(20,385,550)
Modification loss due to IFRS 9	(67,991)	-	-	-	(67,991)	-
Fair value adjustment	(5,427,288)	-	-	-	(5,427,288)	-
<b>Islamic financing and related assets - net of provision</b>	<b>289,954,486</b>	<b>298,374,160</b>	<b>1,031,409</b>	<b>1,961,289</b>	<b>290,985,895</b>	<b>300,335,449</b>

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

9.3 Particulars of Advances (Gross)	2025	2024
	----- Rupees in '000 -----	
In local currency	<b>576,640,318</b>	558,426,848
In foreign currencies	<b>21,017,794</b>	16,103,415
	<b><u>597,658,112</u></b>	<u>574,530,263</u>

## 9.3.1 Advances to Women, Women-owned and Managed Enterprises (Gross)

Women	<b>11,180,129</b>	9,234,583
Women Owned and Managed Enterprises	<b>3,604,656</b>	6,695,432
	<b><u>14,784,785</u></b>	<u>15,930,015</u>

## 9.3.2 Gross loans disbursed to women, women-owned and managed enterprises during the current and previous financial years

Women	<b>985,682</b>	558,796
Women Owned and Managed Enterprises	<b>8,422,731</b>	9,423,393
	<b><u>9,408,413</u></b>	<u>9,982,189</u>

## 9.4 Particulars of credit loss allowance

9.4.1 Advances - Exposure	2025				2024			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	----- Rupees in '000 -----							
Gross carrying amount - opening	489,407,039	39,528,477	45,594,747	574,530,263	377,803,746	51,475,049	39,075,092	468,353,887
New advances	286,808,370	13,719,345	517,988	301,045,703	265,741,574	13,611,930	2,148,754	281,502,258
Advances derecognised or repaid	(246,190,102)	(13,559,511)	(3,302,507)	(263,052,120)	(151,590,979)	(11,031,269)	(5,561,955)	(168,184,203)
Transfer to stage 1	10,637,374	(10,395,670)	(241,704)	-	16,933,204	(16,744,943)	(188,261)	-
Transfer to stage 2	(10,597,385)	13,048,417	(2,451,032)	-	(9,973,674)	12,579,651	(2,605,977)	-
Transfer to stage 3	(1,128,310)	(5,068,634)	6,196,944	-	(3,646,333)	(8,525,595)	12,171,928	-
	39,529,947	(2,256,053)	719,689	37,993,583	117,463,792	(10,110,226)	5,964,489	113,318,055
Amounts written off / charged off	-	-	(453,126)	(453,126)	-	-	(183,699)	(183,699)
Changes in risk parameters (PDs/LGDs/EADs)	(11,532,035)	(2,251,625)	(655,340)	(14,439,000)	(5,822,617)	(1,835,481)	738,865	(6,919,233)
Exchange adjustments	19,484	6,908	-	26,392	(37,882)	(865)	-	(38,747)
<b>Gross carrying amount - closing</b>	<b><u>517,424,435</u></b>	<b><u>35,027,707</u></b>	<b><u>45,205,970</u></b>	<b><u>597,658,112</u></b>	<b><u>489,407,039</u></b>	<b><u>39,528,477</u></b>	<b><u>45,594,747</u></b>	<b><u>574,530,263</u></b>

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

## 9.4.2 Advances - credit loss allowance

	2025			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	----- Rupees in '000 -----			
Opening balance	3,003,698	895,572	37,330,232	41,229,502
Impact of adoption of IFRS 9	-	-	-	-
<b>Balance as at January 01 after adopting IFRS 9</b>	<b>3,003,698</b>	<b>895,572</b>	<b>37,330,232</b>	<b>41,229,502</b>
New Advances	1,540,327	98,584	257,509	1,896,420
Advances derecognised or repaid	(259,055)	(288,915)	(1,686,876)	(2,234,846)
Transfer to stage 1	334,225	(144,421)	(189,804)	-
Transfer to stage 2	(41,400)	1,826,452	(1,785,052)	-
Transfer to stage 3	(24,017)	(70,838)	94,855	-
	1,550,080	1,420,862	(3,309,368)	(338,426)
Amounts written off / charged off	-	-	(453,126)	(453,126)
Transfer in / (out)	94,870	9,364	-	104,234
Changes in risk parameters (PDs/LGDs/EADs)	(854,731)	(1,025,064)	5,274,944	3,395,149
Exchange adjustments	21	1,741	-	1,762
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>3,793,938</b>	<b>1,302,475</b>	<b>38,842,682</b>	<b>43,939,095</b>

	2024					
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	General Provision	Specific Provision	Total
	----- Rupees in '000 -----					
Opening balance	-	-	-	4,790,803	29,109,710	33,900,513
Impact of adoption of IFRS 9	2,062,485	1,648,726	32,192,381	(4,790,803)	(29,109,710)	2,003,079
<b>Balance as at January 01 after adopting IFRS 9</b>	<b>2,062,485</b>	<b>1,648,726</b>	<b>32,192,381</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>35,903,592</b>
New Advances	1,162,725	74,679	947,736	-	-	2,185,140
Advances derecognised or repaid	(985,845)	(869,547)	(5,125,596)	-	-	(6,980,988)
Transfer to stage 1	495,307	(487,653)	(7,654)	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 2	(289,691)	1,631,462	(1,341,771)	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 3	(939,176)	(2,116,679)	3,055,855	-	-	-
	(556,680)	(1,767,738)	(2,471,430)	-	-	(4,795,848)
Amounts written off / charged off	-	-	(183,699)	-	-	(183,699)
Transfer in / (out)	(2,371)	-	147,781	-	-	145,410
Changes in risk parameters (PDs/LGDs/EADs)	1,500,486	1,014,566	7,645,199	-	-	10,160,251
Exchange adjustments	(222)	18	-	-	-	(204)
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>3,003,698</b>	<b>895,572</b>	<b>37,330,232</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>41,229,502</b>

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

- 9.5** Advances include Rs. 45,205.970 million (2024: Rs. 45,594.747 million) which have been placed under non-performing / stage 3 status as detailed below:

Category of classification	2025		2024	
	Non-Performing Loans	Credit loss allowance	Non-Performing Loans	Credit loss allowance
----- Rupees in '000 -----				
<b>Domestic</b>				
Other Assets Especially Mentioned (OAEM)*	478,644	84,786	633,357	71,555
Substandard	1,321,997	376,023	4,061,864	1,837,633
Doubtful	1,530,795	719,623	5,161,315	2,396,965
Loss	41,874,534	37,662,250	35,738,211	33,024,079
<b>Total</b>	<b>45,205,970</b>	<b>38,842,682</b>	<b>45,594,747</b>	<b>37,330,232</b>
<b>Overseas</b>	-	-	-	-

- 9.6** Particulars of credit loss allowance against advances

	2025			2024					
	Stage 1 and 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1 and 2	Stage 3	Specific	General	Provision under IFRS 9 (Overseas)	Total
Note	----- Rupees in '000 -----								
Opening balance	3,899,270	37,330,232	41,229,502	-	-	29,109,710	4,768,909	21,894	33,900,513
Impact of adoption of IFRS 9	-	-	-	3,619,650	32,192,381	(29,109,710)	(4,768,909)	(21,894)	1,911,518
<b>Balance as at January 01 after adopting IFRS 9</b>	<b>3,899,270</b>	<b>37,330,232</b>	<b>41,229,502</b>	<b>3,619,650</b>	<b>32,192,381</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>35,812,031</b>
Exchange adjustments	1,762	-	1,762	(199)	-	-	-	-	(199)
Charge for the year	4,502,414	6,606,252	11,108,666	3,544,116	8,562,190	-	-	-	12,106,306
Reversal for the year	(3,411,267)	(4,640,676)	(8,051,943)	(3,261,926)	(3,388,421)	-	-	-	(6,650,347)
	1,091,147	1,965,576	3,056,723	282,190	5,173,769	-	-	-	5,455,959
Transfer in / (out)	104,234	-	104,234	(2,371)	147,781	-	-	-	145,410
Amounts written off	-	(171,009)	(171,009)	-	(90,400)	-	-	-	(90,400)
Amounts charged off - credit card	-	(125,855)	(125,855)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amounts charged off - agricultural financing	-	(156,262)	(156,262)	-	(93,299)	-	-	-	(93,299)
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>5,096,413</b>	<b>38,842,682</b>	<b>43,939,095</b>	<b>3,899,270</b>	<b>37,330,232</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>41,229,502</b>

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

## 9.6.1 Particulars of credit loss allowance against non-performing advances

	Note	2025			2024		
		Stage 3	Stage 1 and Stage 2	Total	Stage 3	Stage 1 and stage 2	Total
		----- Rupees in '000 -----					
In local currency		<b>38,842,682</b>	<b>5,085,923</b>	<b>43,928,605</b>	3,706,767	37,330,232	41,036,999
In foreign currencies	9.6.5	-	<b>10,490</b>	<b>10,490</b>	192,503	-	192,503
		<b>38,842,682</b>	<b>5,096,413</b>	<b>43,939,095</b>	<u>3,899,270</u>	<u>37,330,232</u>	<u>41,229,502</u>

**9.6.2** This includes reversal of Stage 3 credit loss allowance of Rs. NIL (2024: Rs. 406.907 million) against reduction in non-performing loans of NIL (2024: Rs. 2,189.151 million) of certain borrowers under 'Debt Property Swap' transactions.

**9.6.3** The State Bank of Pakistan through various circulars has allowed benefit of the forced sale value (FSV) of Plant and Machinery under charge, pledged stock and mortgaged residential, commercial and industrial properties (land and building only) held as collateral against non-performing loans (NPLs) for a maximum of five years from the date of classification. As at December 31, 2025, the Group has availed cumulative FSV benefit under the directives of the State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) of Rs. 4,335.108 million (2024: Rs. 2,841,257 million).

The additional profit arising from availing the FSV benefit - net of tax amounts to Rs. 2,076.128 million (2024: Rs 1,306.978 million). The additional impact on profitability arising from availing the benefit of FSV shall not be available for payment of cash or stock dividend to shareholders or bonus to employees under the requirement of Regulation R-8 of Corporate / Commercial Banking of the SBP.

**9.6.4** This includes deferred fair value loss arising from the restructuring of Pakistan International Airlines Corporation Limited (PIACL). SBP through its letter dated August 01, 2024 has allowed staggering of such fair value impact over the period of 6 years at rates of 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, and 25% from year 1 to year 6. Further, SBP vide BPRD Circular Letter No.16 of 2024 dated July 29, 2024 has allowed to take such fair value adjustment with effect from October 01, 2024.

**9.6.5** This also includes fair valuation adjustment on modified loans and concessional rate loans (staff loans and TERF loans) considered in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 9.

	2025	2024
	----- Rupees in '000 -----	
<b>9.7 Particulars of write offs:</b>		
<b>9.7.1 Against credit loss allowance</b>		
- Written off	<b>171,009</b>	90,400
- Charged off	<b>282,117</b>	93,299
Directly charged to profit and loss account	<b>76</b>	-
	<b>453,202</b>	<u>183,699</u>
<b>9.7.2 Write offs of Rs.500,000 and above</b>		
- Domestic	<b>170,973</b>	1,460
- Overseas	-	-
Write offs of below Rs.500,000	<b>112</b>	88,940
	<b>171,085</b>	<u>90,400</u>

## 9.8 Details of loan write off of Rs. 500,000 and above

In terms of sub-section (3) of Section 33A of the Banking Companies Ordinance, 1962 the Statement in respect of written-off loans or any other financial relief of rupees five hundred thousand and above allowed to a person(s) during the year ended is given in Annexure-I to these consolidated financial statements. However, these write-offs do not affect the Group's right to recover debts from these customers.

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

10. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT	Note	2025	2024
		Rupees in '000	
Capital work-in-progress	10.1	<b>4,668,083</b>	2,288,894
Property and equipment	10.2	<b>34,574,590</b>	25,886,510
		<b>39,242,673</b>	28,175,404

## 10.1 Capital work-in-progress

Civil works	<b>401,591</b>	367,513
Equipment	<b>376,126</b>	227,774
Advance to supplier	<b>516,889</b>	502,884
Advance for acquiring properties and office premises	<b>3,373,477</b>	1,190,723
	<b>4,668,083</b>	2,288,894

## 10.2 Property and equipment

Note	2025						Total
	Leasehold land	Building on leasehold land	Leasehold Improvements	Furniture and fixtures	Electrical, office and computer equipment	Vehicles	
	Rupees in '000						
<b>At January 01, 2025</b>							
Cost / Revalued amount	4,651,079	10,522,920	3,389,519	7,686,414	13,648,348	770,520	40,668,800
Accumulated depreciation	-	(964,880)	(1,423,281)	(3,241,367)	(8,934,770)	(217,992)	(14,782,290)
<b>Net book value</b>	<b>4,651,079</b>	<b>9,558,040</b>	<b>1,966,238</b>	<b>4,445,047</b>	<b>4,713,578</b>	<b>552,528</b>	<b>25,886,510</b>
<b>Year ended December 2025</b>							
Opening net book value	4,651,079	9,558,040	1,966,238	4,445,047	4,713,578	552,528	25,886,510
Additions	3,133,173	72,500	877,858	1,822,698	4,599,894	67,566	10,573,689
Movement in surplus on assets revalued during the year - net	1,566,091	247,597	-	-	-	-	1,813,688
Other adjustments / transfers	-	(435,416)	-	-	-	-	(435,416)
Reversal of depreciation on revaluation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	(451,000)	-	(31,049)	(50,445)	(305,029)	(35,593)	(873,116)
Write off	-	-	-	(75,596)	-	-	(75,596)
Depreciation charge	-	(432,283)	(354,554)	(755,340)	(2,202,479)	(117,366)	(3,862,022)
Reversal of Depreciation on revaluation	-	679,459	-	-	-	-	679,459
Reversal of depreciation on disposal	-	-	27,678	43,419	290,359	28,904	390,360
Reversal of depreciation on write off	-	-	-	39,744	-	-	39,744
Exchange rate adjustments	-	-	58	2	9	19	88
Other adjustments / transfers	-	435,483	(38)	(69)	86	1,740	437,202
<b>Closing net book value</b>	<b>8,899,343</b>	<b>10,125,380</b>	<b>2,486,191</b>	<b>5,469,460</b>	<b>7,096,418</b>	<b>497,798</b>	<b>34,574,590</b>
<b>At December 31, 2025</b>							
Cost / Revalued amount	8,899,343	10,407,599	4,236,607	9,383,152	17,943,296	802,541	51,672,538
Accumulated depreciation	-	(282,219)	(1,750,416)	(3,913,692)	(10,846,878)	(304,743)	(17,097,948)
<b>Net book value</b>	<b>8,899,343</b>	<b>10,125,380</b>	<b>2,486,191</b>	<b>5,469,460</b>	<b>7,096,418</b>	<b>497,798</b>	<b>34,574,590</b>
Rate of depreciation (%)	-	1 - 5	10	5 - 20	12.5 - 33.3	20	-

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

	2024						
	Leasehold land	Building on leasehold land	Leasehold Improvements	Furniture and fixtures	Electrical, office and computer equipment	Vehicles	Total
	Rupees in '000						
<b>At January 01, 2024</b>							
Cost / Revalued amount	4,601,622	8,273,484	2,727,159	5,601,098	11,373,193	502,680	33,079,236
Accumulated depreciation	-	(1,109,961)	(1,201,537)	(2,828,624)	(7,532,698)	(155,770)	(12,828,590)
<b>Net book value</b>	<b>4,601,622</b>	<b>7,163,523</b>	<b>1,525,622</b>	<b>2,772,474</b>	<b>3,840,495</b>	<b>346,910</b>	<b>20,250,646</b>
<b>Year ended December 2024</b>							
Opening net book value	4,601,622	7,163,523	1,525,622	2,772,474	3,840,495	346,910	20,250,646
Additions	-	2,090,750	723,730	2,268,670	2,577,960	338,818	7,999,928
Movement in surplus on assets revalued during the year - net	49,457	158,617	-	-	-	-	208,074
Reversal of depreciation on revaluation	-	637,420	-	-	-	-	637,420
Disposals	-	-	(61,073)	(90,757)	(300,570)	(71,202)	(523,602)
Write off	-	-	-	(93,172)	-	-	(93,172)
Depreciation charge	-	(492,338)	(267,014)	(570,546)	(1,671,578)	(79,472)	(3,080,948)
Reversal of depreciation on disposal	-	-	44,759	78,596	267,517	25,881	416,753
Reversal of depreciation on write off	-	-	-	79,840	-	-	79,840
Exchange rate adjustments	-	-	(144)	(15)	9	(39)	(189)
Other adjustments / transfers	-	68	358	(43)	(255)	(8,368)	(8,240)
<b>Closing net book value</b>	<b>4,651,079</b>	<b>9,558,040</b>	<b>1,966,238</b>	<b>4,445,047</b>	<b>4,713,578</b>	<b>552,528</b>	<b>25,886,510</b>
<b>At December 31, 2024</b>							
Cost / Revalued amount	4,651,079	10,522,920	3,389,519	7,686,414	13,648,348	770,520	40,668,800
Accumulated depreciation	-	(964,880)	(1,423,281)	(3,241,367)	(8,934,770)	(217,992)	(14,782,290)
<b>Net book value</b>	<b>4,651,079</b>	<b>9,558,040</b>	<b>1,966,238</b>	<b>4,445,047</b>	<b>4,713,578</b>	<b>552,528</b>	<b>25,886,510</b>
Rate of depreciation (%)	-	1 - 5	10	5 - 20	12.5 - 33.3	20	

**10.2.1** This includes transfer from capital work-in-progress during the year amounting to Rs. 1,103.545 million (2024: Rs. 885.895 million) and transfers from non-banking assets acquired in satisfaction of claim amounting to NIL (2024: Rs. 2,000 million).

**10.2.2** Cost of fully depreciated properties and equipment that are still in the Bank's use, as at December 31, 2025, amounted to Rs. Rs.5,109.155 million (2024: Rs.10,489.007 million).

**10.2.3** The details of disposals of assets to related parties are given in Annexure-II to these consolidated financial statements.

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

## 10.2.4 The carrying amount of idle properties still in use

	2025	2024
	----- Rupees in '000 -----	
Leasehold land	<b>1,173,700</b>	1,173,700
Building on leasehold land	<b>2,771,168</b>	2,922,099
	<b>3,944,868</b>	4,095,799

**10.2.5** The properties of the Holding company were revalued by independent professional valuers as at December 31, 2024. The revaluation was carried out by M/s. Pakistan Inspection Co. (Pvt) Ltd. on the basis of professional assessment of present market values which resulted in increase in surplus by Rs. 845.494 million. The total surplus against revaluation of Property and equipment as at December 31, 2025 amounts to Rs. 2,126.106 million (2024: Rs. 2,202.331 million).

During the year ended December 31, 2025, BIPL's land and buildings on leasehold land were revalued by Pakistan Inspection Co Pvt Ltd and Sadruddin Associates (Private) Limited on the basis of their professional assessment of the present market value. As a result of revaluation the market value of land and buildings on leasehold land were determined at Rs. 11,447.540 million. The total surplus arising against revaluation of fixed assets as of December 31, 2025 amounts to Rs. 4,672.710 million.

Had there been no revaluation, the carrying amount of revalued assets of the Group at December 31, would have been as follows:

	Note	2025	2024
		----- Rupees in '000 -----	
Leasehold land		<b>6,521,281</b>	3,654,223
Building on leasehold land		<b>4,967,138</b>	5,617,759
		<b>11,488,419</b>	9,271,982

## 11. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

At January 1			
Cost		<b>16,045,257</b>	14,799,906
Accumulated Depreciation		<b>(8,966,680)</b>	(8,951,626)
<b>Net Carrying amount at January 1, 2025</b>		<b>7,078,577</b>	5,848,280
Additional impact upon acquisition of subsidiary		-	-
Modification Impact		<b>1,151,946</b>	-
Additions during the year		<b>4,353,864</b>	4,216,562
Deletions during the year		<b>(174,753)</b>	(298,252)
Depreciation charge for the year	30	<b>(3,440,858)</b>	(2,713,926)
Exchange rate adjustments		<b>(112)</b>	(216)
Other adjustments		<b>(2)</b>	26,129
<b>Net Carrying amount at December 31, 2025</b>		<b>8,968,662</b>	7,078,577

## 12. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Capital work-in-progress - Computer software		<b>818,386</b>	2,153,190
Computer software	12.1	<b>5,954,365</b>	4,236,584
Goodwill	12.1, 12.3 and 12.4	<b>4,407,921</b>	4,407,921
Core Deposits Intangible on Acquisition		<b>1,250,030</b>	1,396,646
Others		<b>35,181</b>	65,611
		<b>12,465,883</b>	12,259,952



# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

- 12.1.1** This includes transfer from capital work in progress during the year of Rs. 1800.886 million (2024: Rs. 1,651.089 million).
- 12.2** The cost of fully amortised intangible assets that are still in the Group's use amounted to Rs. 1,198.607 million (2024: Rs. 1,025.103 million).
- 12.3** Goodwill is recorded by the Holding Company upon the event fully disclosed in note 1.1. For impairment testing, goodwill has been allocated to 'Trading and Sales' Segment as a Cash Generating Unit (CGU), which is also a reportable segment.

## Key assumptions used in calculation of value-in-use

The recoverable amount of the CGU has been determined based on value-in-use calculation, using cash flow projections based on business plan approved by the Board of Directors of the Bank covering a five year period, duly adjusted for changes based on latest forecasts. The discount rates applied to cash flows beyond five years are extrapolated using a terminal growth rate. The following rates are used by the Holding Company:

	2025	2024
	----- Percentages -----	
- Discount rate	<b>16.57</b>	14.97
- Terminal growth rate	<b>6.00</b>	12.00

The calculation of value-in-use is most sensitive to following assumptions:

### a) Interest margin

Interest margins are based on prevailing industry trends and anticipated market conditions.

### b) Discount rate

Discount rate reflect management estimates of the rate of return required for each business and is calculated after taking into account the prevailing risk free rate, industry risk and business risk. Discount rate is calculated by using cost of equity of the holding company.

### c) Key business assumptions

The assumptions are important as they represent management assessment of how the unit's position might change over the projected period. Based on the expansion plans, management expects aggressive growth in advances, investments and deposits during the projected periods and thereafter stabilisation in line with industry trends.

Management believes that any significant change in key assumptions, on which CGU's recoverable amount is based, may impact the carrying amount to further exceed its recoverable amount. Value-in-use calculation of the CGU are sensitive to changes in assumptions for interest rate spreads, Non Funded Income (NFI), long term growth rates and discount rates.

The estimated recoverable amount of the 'Trading and Sales' CGU exceeds its carrying amount by approximately Rs. 14,665.848 million (2024: Rs. 6,563.429 million). Management has identified two key assumptions for which there could be a reasonably possible change that could cause the carrying amount to exceed the recoverable amount. The following table shows the amount that these two assumptions are required to change individually in order for the estimated recoverable amount to be equal to the carrying amount.

	<b>Changes required for carrying amount to equal recoverable amount</b>	
	2025	2024
	----- Percentages -----	
- Discount rate	<b>3.61</b>	0.41
- Terminal growth rate	<b>-6.54</b>	-0.47



# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

**12.4** This includes goodwill recognised upon acquisition of defunct KASB Bank Limited Undertakings by BankIslami Pakistan Limited (BIPL) based on fair values of assets and liabilities. BIPL carried out Goodwill impairment testing as at December 31, 2025.

## Key assumptions used in calculation of value-in-use

The recoverable amount of Goodwill has been determined based on value-in-use calculation, using cash flow projections based on financial projections approved by the management of BIPL covering a five year period. The discount rates applied to cash flows beyond five years are extrapolated using a terminal growth rate. The following rates are used by BIPL.

	2025	2024
	----- Percentages -----	
- Discount rate	<b>16.69</b>	15.82
- Terminal growth rate	<b>5.00</b>	5.00

The calculation of value-in-use is most sensitive to following assumptions:

### a) Profit margins

Profit margins are based on prevailing industry trends and anticipated market conditions.

### b) Discount rates

Discount rates reflect management estimates of the rate of return required for each business and are calculated after taking into account the prevailing risk free rate, industry risk and business risk. Discount rates are calculated by using cost of equity of BIPL.

### c) Key business assumptions

The assumptions are important as they represent management assessment of how BIPL's financial position might change over the projected period. Based on the expansion plans, management expects aggressive growth in financing, investments and deposits during the projected periods and thereafter stabilization in line with industry trends.

Management believes that any significant change in key assumptions, on which Goodwill's recoverable amount is based, may impact the carrying amount to further exceed its recoverable amount. Value-in-use calculation of Goodwill are sensitive to changes in assumptions for profit rate spreads, Non-Funded Income (NFI), long term growth rates and discount rates.

### d) Sensitivity to changes in assumption

The estimated recoverable amount of Goodwill exceeds its carrying amount by approximately Rs. 12,718.114 million. Management has identified two key assumptions for which there could be a reasonably possible change that could cause the carrying amount to exceed the recoverable amount. The following table shows the amount that these two assumptions are required to change individually in order for the estimated recoverable amount to be equal to the carrying amount.

	<b>Changes required for carrying amount to equal recoverable amount</b>	
	2025	2024
	----- Percentages -----	
- Discount rate	<b>-16.49</b>	5.18
- Terminal growth rate	<b>-5.00</b>	-11.79

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

		2025					
13. DEFERRED TAX ASSET	Note	At January 01, 2025	Impact of adoption of IFRS 9	Balance after adoption of IFRS 9	Recognised in profit and loss account	Recognised in OCI	At December 31, 2025
----- Rupees in '000 -----							
<b>Deductible Temporary Differences on:</b>							
		8,767,117	-	8,767,117	1,000,349	-	9,767,466
		1,336,789	-	1,336,789	402,347	(82,874)	1,656,262
		(49,146)	-	(49,146)	4,729,862	-	4,680,716
		171,659	-	171,659	425,716	-	597,375
		43,798	-	43,798	(170,912)	-	(127,114)
		42	-	42	(10)	-	32
		81,052	-	81,052	4,381	-	85,433
		-	-	-	6,990	-	6,990
		9,700	-	9,700	6,095	-	15,795
		107,860	-	107,860	(72,282)	-	35,578
		<b>10,468,871</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10,468,871</b>	<b>6,332,536</b>	<b>(82,874)</b>	<b>16,718,533</b>
<b>Taxable Temporary Differences on:</b>							
	22	30,612	-	30,612	(83,644)	-	(53,032)
	22	(1,821,641)	-	(1,821,641)	17,386	(1,080,865)	(2,885,120)
	22	-	-	-	-	-	-
		(57,170)	-	(57,170)	(2,969)	(215,438)	(275,577)
		(7,924,624)	(14,209)	(7,938,833)	(10,251)	4,566,218	(3,382,866)
		(1,604,354)	-	(1,604,354)	441,764	-	(1,162,590)
		72,480	-	72,480	(3,932,911)	-	(3,860,431)
		(855,257)	-	(855,257)	(125,843)	-	(981,100)
		-	-	-	(87)	-	(87)
		(761,085)	-	(761,085)	-	-	(761,085)
		<b>(12,921,039)</b>	<b>(14,209)</b>	<b>(12,935,248)</b>	<b>(3,696,555)</b>	<b>3,269,915</b>	<b>(13,361,888)</b>
		<b>(2,452,168)</b>	<b>(14,209)</b>	<b>(2,466,377)</b>	<b>2,635,981</b>	<b>3,187,041</b>	<b>3,356,645</b>
----- Rupees in '000 -----							
		2024					
	Note	At January 01, 2024	Impact of adoption of IFRS 9	Balance after adoption of IFRS 9	Recognised in profit and loss account	Recognised in OCI	At December 31, 2024
----- Rupees in '000 -----							
<b>Deductible Temporary Differences on:</b>							
		48,192	(69,290)	(21,098)	29,798	-	8,700
		1,542,762	1,050,495	2,593,257	1,256,209	-	3,849,466
		-	83,998	83,998	829,690	-	913,688
		-	140,507	140,507	(42,222)	-	98,285
		230,253	4,508	234,761	630,679	2,834	868,274
		45,805	-	45,805	62,055	-	107,860
		<b>1,867,012</b>	<b>1,210,218</b>	<b>3,077,230</b>	<b>2,766,209</b>	<b>2,834</b>	<b>5,846,273</b>
<b>Taxable Temporary Differences on:</b>							
	22	(234,884)	-	(234,884)	153,254	(245,755)	(327,385)
	22	(23,015)	-	(23,015)	1,106	(2,170)	(24,079)
	22	(3,286,120)	251,626	(3,034,494)	(2,639)	(4,652,434)	(7,689,567)
		(17,639)	(180,600)	(198,239)	143,530	-	(54,709)
		(1,362,699)	-	(1,362,699)	(346,761)	-	(1,709,460)
		(717,176)	-	(717,176)	(43,908)	-	(761,084)
		29,502	-	29,502	106,521	-	136,023
		3,065,477	(974,740)	2,090,737	41,086	-	2,131,823
		<b>(2,546,554)</b>	<b>(903,714)</b>	<b>(3,450,268)</b>	<b>52,189</b>	<b>(4,900,359)</b>	<b>(8,298,438)</b>
		<b>(679,542)</b>	<b>306,504</b>	<b>(373,038)</b>	<b>2,818,398</b>	<b>(4,897,525)</b>	<b>(2,452,165)</b>

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

14. OTHER ASSETS	Note	2025	2024
		----- Rupees in '000 -----	-----
Mark-up / return / interest / profit accrued in local currency		<b>23,481,851</b>	32,044,168
Mark-up / return / interest / profit accrued in foreign currencies		<b>194,277</b>	125,569
Advances, deposits, advance rent and other prepayments		<b>12,227,168</b>	10,865,600
Receivable against First WAPDA Sukuk		<b>50,000</b>	50,000
Acceptances		<b>8,293,474</b>	5,229,956
Advance taxation (payments less provision)		<b>5,161,159</b>	92,185
Dividend receivable		-	3,182
Stationery and stamps on hand		<b>12,186</b>	18,370
Receivable in respect of home remittance		<b>11,376</b>	20,357
Due from State Bank of Pakistan		<b>2,179,874</b>	1,200,456
Fair value adjustment on advances		<b>2,728,769</b>	3,049,801
Non-banking assets acquired in satisfaction of claims	14.1	<b>6,231,433</b>	6,565,986
Mark to market gain on forward foreign exchange contracts		<b>156,440</b>	181,485
Mark to market gain on forward government securities transactions	24.2	-	26,426
Advance against investments in securities		<b>792,000</b>	792,000
Branchless banking fund settlement		-	370,945
Inter bank fund transfer settlement		<b>2,131,870</b>	1,025,298
Credit card settlement		<b>77,438</b>	296,903
Clearing and settlement accounts		<b>1,038,710</b>	1,715,925
Insurance claims receivable		<b>858,711</b>	66,416
Trade receivable from brokerage and advisory business - net		<b>3,386,233</b>	2,442,753
Balances due from funds under management		<b>292,708</b>	251,204
Others		<b>1,391,964</b>	1,902,194
		<b>70,697,641</b>	68,337,182
Less: Credit loss allowance held against other assets	14.2	<b>(1,691,048)</b>	(1,585,067)
Other assets - net of credit loss allowance		<b>69,006,593</b>	66,752,115
Surplus on revaluation of non-banking assets acquired in satisfaction of claims	22.2	<b>575,719</b>	552,355
<b>Other assets - total</b>		<b>69,582,312</b>	67,304,470

## 14.1 Non banking assets acquired in satisfaction of claims

Market value of non-banking assets  
acquired in satisfaction of claims

<b>6,503,241</b>	6,812,579
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### 14.1.1 Non-banking assets acquired in satisfaction of claims at market value

Opening balance

<b>6,812,579</b>	6,511,596
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Additions

14.1.2	-	2,300,000
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Revaluation

<b>64,135</b>	33,182
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Disposal

<b>(329,384)</b>	-
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Depreciation

30	<b>(41,444)</b>	(37,939)
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Transfer to property and equipment

-	(2,000,000)
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Others

<b>(2,645)</b>	5,740
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<b>6,503,241</b>	6,812,579
------------------	-----------

**14.1.2** During the year, the Bank has acquired properties of NIL (2024: Rs. 2,300,000 million) against debt swap transactions with borrowers resulting in reversal of provision of NIL (2024: Rs. 406.907 million) against reduction in non-performing loans of NIL (2024: Rs. 2,189.151 million).

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

**14.1.3** Non-banking assets acquired in satisfaction of claims have been revalued by independent professional valuers as at December 31, 2025. The revaluation was carried out by M/s Pakistan Inspection Co. (Private) Limited on the basis of professional assessment of present market values. The revaluation resulted in an increase in revaluation surplus by Rs. 65.442 million (2024: Rs. 31.272 million)

The properties of BIPL have been revalued by Gandhara Consultants (Private) Limited and Sadruddin Associates (Private) Limited on the basis of their professional assessment of the present market value. As a result of revaluation the market value of freehold land and buildings on leasehold land were determined at Rs. 2,873.500 million and Rs. 4,078.179 million respectively. The revaluation resulted in surplus of Rs. 2,786.212 million over the book value of the respective properties.

**14.1.4 Gain on disposal of non-banking assets acquired in satisfaction of claims**

	2025	2024
	----- Rupees in '000 -----	
<b>Disposal proceeds</b>	<b>301,250</b>	-
less		
- Cost	<b>(258,162)</b>	-
- Revaluation surplus	<b>(27,713)</b>	-
- Impairment / Depreciation	<b>23,958</b>	-
	<b>(261,917)</b>	-
<b>Gain</b>	<b>39,333</b>	-

**14.2 Credit loss allowance against other assets and Non banking assets acquired in satisfaction of claims**

	2025	2024
	----- Rupees in '000 -----	
Mark-up / return / interest / profit accrued	<b>93,518</b>	104,233
Advances, deposits, advance rent and other prepayments	<b>177,213</b>	61,026
Trade receivable from brokerage and advisory business - net	<b>420,587</b>	444,288
Advance against investments in securities	<b>8,803</b>	-
Non-banking assets acquired in satisfaction of claims	<b>303,911</b>	305,762
Insurance claim receivable	<b>8</b>	-
Others	<b>687,008</b>	682,431
	<b>1,691,048</b>	1,585,067

**14.2.1 Movement in credit loss allowance against other assets and Non banking assets acquired in satisfaction of claims**

	2025	2024
	----- Rupees in '000 -----	
Opening balance	<b>1,585,067</b>	1,362,792
Impact of adoption of IFRS 9	<b>-</b>	127,898
Balance as at January 01 after adopting IFRS 9	<b>1,585,067</b>	1,490,690
Exchange rate adjustments	<b>1</b>	(1)
Charge for the year	<b>153,392</b>	188,846
Reversal for the year	<b>(47,412)</b>	(93,968)
	<b>105,980</b>	94,878
Amount written off	<b>-</b>	(500)
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>1,691,048</b>	1,585,067

**15. BILLS PAYABLE**

In Pakistan	<b>17,411,788</b>	21,538,732
Outside Pakistan	<b>322,737</b>	360,638
	<b>17,734,525</b>	21,899,370

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

		2025	2024
	Note	----- Rupees in '000 -----	
<b>16. BORROWINGS</b>			
<b>Secured</b>			
Borrowings from State Bank of Pakistan under:			
Export refinancing scheme	16.1	<b>5,762,946</b>	13,713,392
Long-term finance facility	16.2	<b>1,790,735</b>	2,391,966
Financing facility for storage of agricultural produce	16.3	<b>413,836</b>	209,921
Financing facility for renewable energy projects	16.4	<b>1,174,746</b>	1,674,570
Refinance for women entrepreneurs	16.5	<b>306,710</b>	248,243
Refinance facility for modernization of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs)	16.6	<b>298,305</b>	349,293
Refinance facility for combating COVID-19	16.7	<b>65,521</b>	191,327
Temporary Economic Refinance Facility (TERF)	16.8	<b>8,750,775</b>	10,922,250
Small enterprise financing and credit guarantee scheme for special persons	16.9	<b>67</b>	770
Refinance facility for working capital of SMEs	16.10	<b>5,383,440</b>	75,000
Refinance facility for SME Asaan Finance (SAAF) scheme	16.11	<b>4,540,447</b>	5,266,032
Acceptances from SBP under Mudaraba	16.12	-	21,096,917
Islamic Refinance Scheme for Working Capital Financing	16.12	<b>50,000</b>	-
Islamic Export Finance Scheme - Rupee based discounting	16.13	<b>3,776,796</b>	5,210,889
Acceptances under Islamic Export Refinance Scheme	16.14	-	1,053,000
Acceptances for financial assistance	16.15	-	4,827,290
Repurchase agreement borrowings	16.16	<b>2,962,005</b>	-
		<b>35,276,329</b>	67,230,860
Fair value adjustment on TERF borrowings		<b>(2,057,376)</b>	(2,639,656)
<b>Borrowing from financial institutions:</b>			
Repurchase agreement borrowings	16.17	-	384,547
Musharakah Acceptance	16.18	-	31,085,000
Refinancing facility for mortgage loans	16.19	<b>2,341,365</b>	1,929,971
Refinance facility for Islamic Mortgage	16.20	<b>4,241,983</b>	3,340,466
		<b>6,583,348</b>	36,739,984
<b>Total secured</b>		<b>39,802,301</b>	101,331,188
<b>Unsecured</b>			
Call borrowings	16.21	-	700,000
Overdrawn nostro accounts		<b>938,887</b>	963,478
Others		-	16,000
Musharakah Acceptance	16.18	-	11,350,000
<b>Total unsecured</b>		<b>938,887</b>	13,029,478
		<b>40,741,188</b>	114,360,666

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

- 16.1** The Holding Company has entered into agreement with the SBP for extending export finance to customers. These borrowings are repayable on a quarterly basis and have maturities up to June 2026. These carry mark-up rates ranging from 1.00% to 7.00% per annum (2024: 1.00% to 16.50% per annum) .
- 16.2** These borrowings have been obtained from the SBP for providing financing facilities to exporters for adoption of new technologies and modernization of their plant and machinery. These borrowings have maturities up to February 2033. These carry mark-up rates ranging from 2.00% to 11.00% per annum (2024: 2.00% to 11.00% per annum).
- 16.3** These borrowings have been obtained from the SBP under a scheme to provide financing facilities to encourage private sector to establish silos, warehouses and cold storages to enhance storage capacity and develop agricultural produce marketing. These carry mark-up at a rate of 2.00% per annum (2024: 2.00% to 2.50% per annum) and have maturities up to December 2029.
- 16.4** These borrowings have been obtained from the SBP for providing financing facilities to address challenges of energy shortage and climate change through promotion of renewable energy. These carry mark-up at a rate of 2.00% per annum (2024: 2.00% per annum) and have maturities up to December 2031.
- 16.5** These borrowings have been obtained from the SBP under a scheme to provide refinance for women entrepreneurs in the underserved areas of the country. These carry mark-up rates ranging from 0.00% to 2.00 per annum (2024: 0.00% per annum) and have maturities up to July 2030.
- 16.6** These borrowings have been obtained from the SBP under a scheme to finance modernization of Small and Medium Enterprises by providing financing facilities for setting up new units, purchase of new plant and machinery for Balancing, Modernization and Replacement (BMR) of existing units and financing for import / local purchase of new generators up to a maximum capacity of 500 KVA. These carry mark-up at rates of 2.00% per annum (2024: 2.00% per annum) and have maturities up to June 2030.
- 16.7** These borrowings have been obtained from the SBP under a scheme to provide the emergency refinance facility to hospitals and medical center to develop capacity for the treatment of COVID-19 patients. These carry mark-up at 0.00% per annum (2024: 0.00% per annum) and have maturities up to July 2026.
- 16.8** These borrowings have been obtained from the SBP under a scheme to provide concessionary refinance for setting up of new industrial units in the backdrop of challenges being faced by industries post pandemic scenario. These carry mark-up at 1.00% per annum (2024: 1.00% per annum) and have maturities up to August 2032.
- 16.9** These borrowings have been obtained from the SBP under a scheme to provide financing facilities to special persons to meet credit needs for setting up of new business enterprises or for expansion of existing ones. These carry mark-up at 0.00% per annum (2024: 0.00% per annum) and have maturities up to March 2026.
- 16.10** These borrowings have been obtained from the SBP under a scheme to fulfil the working capital requirements of selective SME sectors. These carry mark-up at 2.00% per annum (2024: 2.00% per annum) and have maturities up to July 2030.
- 16.11** These borrowings have been obtained from the SBP under a scheme to fulfil the financing requirements of SMEs. These carry mark-up at rates ranging from 1.00% to 3.00% per annum (2024: 1.00% to 3.00% per annum) on a rollover basis.
- 16.12** This represents acceptance of funds by the Group on Mudarabah basis which has been invested in special pools of the Bank and are secured against lien of the Bank's investment in Federal Government securities. The expected average return is NIL (2024: 13.12% per annum).
- 16.13** These acceptances are on a profit and loss sharing basis and are secured against demand promissory notes executed in favor of SBP. A limit of Rs. 5,234 million (2024: 5,234 million) was allocated to the Bank by the SBP under Islamic Export Refinance Scheme - Rupee Based Discounting for the financial year ended December 31, 2025.



# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

- 16.14** These acceptances are on a profit and loss sharing basis and are secured against demand promissory notes executed in favor of SBP. A limit of Rs. NIL (2024: Rs. 3,952 million) was allocated to the Bank by the SBP under Islamic Export Refinance Scheme for the financial year ended December 31, 2025.
- 16.15** This represented amortised cost of a 10 year financing facility of Rs. 5,000 million extended by SBP. The facility was secured against Federal Government securities. The 10 year facility was provided on the basis of Mudarabah to be remunerated at profit sharing ratio declared by the Bank on its remunerative current accounts on monthly basis. Accordingly, the profit Amortisation rate applied by the Bank in this respect is NIL. (2024: 0.01% per annum).
- 16.16** This repurchase agreement borrowing is secured by Pakistan investment bond and carries a markup rate of 11.50% per annum (2024: NIL) and is due to mature on January 2, 2025.
- 16.17** This repurchase agreement borrowing is secured by market treasury bills and carries a markup rate of NIL per annum (2024: 13.30% per annum), and is due to mature on January 2, 2025.
- 16.18** The expected profit rate on this agreement is NIL% per annum (2024: 12.50% to 13.25% per annum) and has maturity of NIL Days (2024: 1 to 15 Days).
- 16.19** The Bank has entered into an agreement with the Pakistan Mortgage Refinance Company Limited (PMRC) for extending housing finance facilities to the Bank's customers on the agreed terms and conditions. The borrowing carries mark-up rates ranging from 6.50% to 11.83% per annum (2024: 6.50% to 14.07% per annum) and have maturities up to June 2031.
- 16.20** The agreements are on a profit and loss sharing basis and are secured against housing finance portfolio. The profit rate on these agreements is ranging from 9% to 13.97% (2024: 8.50% to 13.97% ) per annum.
- 16.21** This carries a mark up rate of NIL per annum (2024: 12.60% per annum) per annum and is due to matured on January 2, 2025.
- 16.22** Islamic finance facilities included above are mostly on profit and loss sharing basis and have been invested in general pool by BIPL and are secured against demand promissory notes executed in favor of State Bank of Pakistan (SBP).

<b>16.23 Particulars of borrowings (with respect to currencies)</b>	<b>2025</b>	2024
	----- Rupees in '000 -----	
In local currency	<b>39,802,301</b>	113,397,188
In foreign currencies	<b>938,887</b>	963,478
	<b><u>40,741,188</u></b>	<u>114,360,666</u>

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

## 17. DEPOSITS AND OTHER ACCOUNTS

	2025			2024		
	In Local Currency	In Foreign Currencies	Total	In Local Currency	In Foreign Currencies	Total
----- Rupees in '000 -----						
<b>Customers</b>						
Current deposits	449,976,623	21,446,907	471,423,530	356,712,911	19,668,955	376,381,866
Savings deposits	328,716,474	11,536,129	340,252,603	300,536,324	11,461,574	311,997,898
Term deposits	257,101,473	33,702,456	290,803,929	280,672,496	62,827,696	343,500,192
Margin deposits	30,983,270	118,795	31,102,065	29,340,744	101,259	29,442,003
	<b>1,066,777,840</b>	<b>66,804,287</b>	<b>1,133,582,127</b>	967,262,475	94,059,484	1,061,321,959
<b>Financial Institutions</b>						
Current deposits	4,482,579	699,970	5,182,549	4,235,504	242,644	4,478,148
Savings deposits	44,441,463	41,977	44,483,440	13,791,990	6,375	13,798,365
Term deposits	2,301,979	13,881,500	16,183,479	2,227,651	-	2,227,651
Margin deposits	146	-	146	146	-	146
	<b>51,226,167</b>	<b>14,623,447</b>	<b>65,849,614</b>	20,255,291	249,019	20,504,310
	<b>1,118,004,007</b>	<b>81,427,734</b>	<b>1,199,431,741</b>	987,517,766	94,308,503	1,081,826,269

### 17.1 Composition of deposits

	2025	2024
----- Rupees in '000 -----		
- Individuals	403,678,168	404,948,917
- Government (Federal and Provincial)	121,972,183	82,454,852
- Public Sector Entities	21,088,717	23,717,101
- Banking Companies	658,043	1,118,235
- Non-Banking Financial Institutions	65,191,571	19,386,075
- Private Sector	586,843,059	550,201,089
	<b>1,199,431,741</b>	<b>1,081,826,269</b>

17.2 Deposits include eligible deposits of Rs.493,941.410 million (2024 Rs. 391,670.016 million) protected under Depositors Protection Mechanism introduced by State Bank of Pakistan.

## 18. LEASE LIABILITIES

	2025	2024
----- Rupees in '000 -----		
Outstanding amount as at January 01	7,845,190	6,686,639
Additions during the year	3,480,206	4,216,562
Lease payments including interest	(3,947,363)	(4,023,522)
Interest expense	1,429,761	1,237,692
Terminations	(223,422)	(303,168)
Exchange difference	(118)	(208)
Modification Impact	1,485,305	-
Others	(14,524)	31,195
<b>Outstanding amount as at December 31</b>	<b>10,055,035</b>	<b>7,845,190</b>

### 18.1 Contractual maturity of lease liabilities

Short-term lease liabilities - within one year	995,380	525,631
Long-term lease liabilities		
- 1 to 5 years	8,476,026	6,305,860
- 5 to 10 years	583,629	1,013,699
- More than 10 years	-	-
<b>Total lease liabilities</b>	<b>10,055,035</b>	<b>7,845,190</b>



# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

19. SUBORDINATED DEBT	Note	2025 ----- Rupees in '000 -----	2024
Term Finance Certificates - Fifth Issue	19.1	<b>3,497,900</b>	3,498,833
Term Finance Certificates - Fourth Issue	19.2	<b>2,496,000</b>	2,497,000
Term Finance Certificates - Third Issue	19.3	<b>2,500,000</b>	2,500,000
ADT-1 Sukuk Issue I	19.4.1	<b>1,999,000</b>	1,998,904
ADT-1 Sukuk Issue II	19.4.2	<b>997,990</b>	997,971
		<b><u>11,490,890</u></b>	<u>11,492,708</u>

**19.1** In 2023, the Holding Company issued Rs. 3.5 billion of rated, privately placed and listed, unsecured and subordinated term finance certificates (TFCs or the Issue) as an instrument of redeemable capital under Section 66 of the Companies Act, 2017 and as outlined by State Bank of Pakistan, SBP, under the BPRD Circular No. 06 dated August 15, 2013 and Basel III guidelines. Summary of terms and conditions of the issue are:

Purpose:	To contribute towards the Bank's Tier II Capital for complying with the capital adequacy requirement and to utilize the funds in the Bank's business operations as permitted by its Memorandum and Articles of Association.
Issue amount	Rs. 3.5 billion
Issue date	August 30, 2023
Maturity date	August 30, 2033
Rating	AA- (Double A Minus)
Security	The Issue is unsecured
Profit payment frequency	Quarterly
Redemption	The instrument is structured to redeem 0.24% of the Issue amount during the first nine years after the issue date and the remaining Issue amount of 99.76% in four equal quarterly instalments of 24.94% each in the last year.
Profit rate:	Floating rate of return at Base Rate + 2 percent per annum;
	Base rate is defined as the average three months KIBOR prevailing on the Base Rate setting date. The Base Rate will be set for the first time on the last working day prior to the issue date and subsequently on the immediately preceding business day before the start of each three monthly period.
Subordination:	The Issue is subordinated all other indebtedness of the Bank including depositors, however, senior to the claims of investors in instruments eligible for inclusion in Tier I Capital
Call option:	Exercisable in part or in full on or after five years from the issue date, subject to SBP's approval.
Lock-in-clause:	Principal and profit will be payable subject to compliance with MCR or CAR or Leverage Ratio set by SBP.
Loss absorbency clause:	Upon the occurrence of a Point of Non-Viability (PONV) event as defined under SBP BPRD Circular No. 06 of 2013 dated August 15, 2013, SBP may at its option, fully and permanently convert the TFCs into common shares of the Bank and/or have them immediately written off (either partially or in full). Number of shares to be issued to TFC holders at the time of conversion will be equal to the 'Outstanding Face Value of the TFCs' divided by market value per share of the Bank's common share on the date of trigger of PONV as declared by SBP, subject to a cap of 924,772,179 shares.

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

- 19.2** In 2021, the Holding Company issued Rs. 2.5 billion of rated, privately placed and listed, unsecured and subordinated term finance certificates (TFCs or the Issue) as an instrument of redeemable capital under Section 66 of the Companies Act, 2017 and as outlined by State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) under the BPRD Circular No. 06 dated August 15, 2013 and Basel III guidelines. Summary of terms and conditions of the issue are:

Purpose:	To contribute towards the Bank's Tier II Capital for complying with the capital adequacy requirement and to utilize the funds in the Bank's business operations as permitted by its Memorandum and Articles of Association.
Issue date	December 28, 2021
Tenure	Up to Seven years from the issue date.
Maturity date	December 28, 2028
Rating	AA - (Double A Minus)
Markup rate	Floating rate of return at Base Rate + 2 percent per annum.  Base rate is defined as the average six months KIBOR prevailing on the Base Rate setting date. The Base Rate will be set for the first time on the last working day prior to the issue date and subsequently on the immediately preceding business day before the start of each six monthly period.
Markup payment frequency	Semi-annually.
Redemption	The instrument is structured to redeem 0.24% of the Issue amount during the first six years after the issue date and the remaining Issue amount of 99.76% in two equal semi-annual instalments of 49.88% each in the last year.
Security	The issue is unsecured.
Subordination	The Issue is subordinated all other indebtedness of the Bank including depositors, however, senior to the claims of investors in instruments eligible for inclusion in Tier I Capital
Call option	Exercisable in part or in full on or after the 10th redemption, subject to SBP's approval.
Lock-in-clause	Payment of markup will be made from current year's earning and subject to compliance with MCR and / or CAR or LR set by SBP.
Loss	Upon the occurrence of a Point of Non-Viability (PONV) event as defined under SBP BPRD Circular No. 06 dated August 15, 2013, SBP may at its option, fully and permanently convert the TFCs into common shares of the Bank and / or have them immediately written off (either partially or in full). Number of shares to be issued to TFC holders at the time of conversion will be equal to the 'Outstanding Face Value of the TFCs' divided by market value per share of the Bank's common share on the date of trigger of PONV as declared by SBP, subject to a cap of 400,647,739 shares.

- 19.3** In 2018, the Holding Company issued Rs. 2.5 billion of rated, privately placed, unsecured, subordinated, perpetual and non-cumulative term finance certificates (TFCs or the Issue) as an instrument of redeemable capital under Section 66(1) of the Companies Act, 2017 and as outlined by the State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) under the BPRD Circular No. 06 dated August 15, 2013 and Basel III guidelines. Summary of terms and conditions of the Issue are:

Purpose:	To contribute towards the Bank's Tier I Capital for complying with the capital adequacy requirement and to utilize the funds in the Bank's business operations as permitted by its Memorandum and Articles of Association.
Issue date	December 31, 2018
Maturity date	Perpetual
Rating	A + (Single A Plus)



# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

Markup rate	Floating rate of return at Base Rate + 2.25 percent per annum.  Base Rate is defined as the average six months KIBOR prevailing on the Base Rate setting date. The Base Rate will be set for the first time on the last working day prior to the issue date and subsequently on the immediately preceding business day before the start of each six monthly period.
Markup payment frequency	Semi-annually on a non-cumulative basis.
Redemption	Not applicable
Security	The Issue is unsecured
Subordination	The Issue is subordinated as to payment of Principal and profit to all other claims except common shares.
Call option	Exercisable in part or in full at a par value on or after five years from the issue date, with prior approval of SBP. The Bank shall not exercise the call option unless the called instrument is replaced with capital of same or better quality.
Lock-in-clause:	Payment of profit will be made from current year's earning and subject to compliance with MCR and / or CAR or LR set by SBP.
Loss absorbency clause: Pre-Specified Trigger (PST)	<p>Upon the occurrence of a Pre-Specified Trigger as defined under SBP BPRD Circular No. 06 of 2013 dated August 15, 2013 which stipulates that if an issuer's Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1) ratio falls to or below 6.625% of Risk Weighted Assets (RWA), the Issuer will have full discretion to determine the amount of TFCs to be permanently converted into common shares or written off, subject to SBP regulations / instructions, and the cap specified below. The Bank will be able to exercise this discretion subject to:</p> <p>If and when Bank's CET 1 reaches the loss absorption trigger point, the aggregate amount of Additional Tier-1 capital to be converted must at least be the amount sufficient to immediately return the CET 1 ratio to above 6.625% of total RWA (if possible);</p> <p>The converted amount should not exceed the amount needed to bring the CET 1 ratio to 8.5% of RWA (i.e. minimum CET 1 of 6.0% plus capital conservation buffer of 2.5%); and</p> <p>In case, conversion of Additional Tier-1 capital Instrument is not possible following the trigger event, the amount of the Instrument must be written off in the accounts resulting in increase in CET 1 of the issuer.</p>

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

Loss absorbency clause: Point of Non-Viability (PONV)	<p>Upon the occurrence of a Point of Non-Viability event as defined under SBP BPRD Circular No. 06 of 2013 dated August 15, 2013, which stipulates that SBP may, at its option, fully and permanently convert the TFCs into common shares of the Issuer and / or have them immediately written off (either partially or in full). Number of shares to be issued to TFC holders at the time of conversion will be equal to the 'Outstanding Value of the TFCs' divided by market value per share of the Issuer's common / ordinary share on the date of the PONV trigger event as declared by SBP, subject to the cap specified below:</p> <p>The PONV trigger event is the earlier of:</p> <p>A decision made by SBP that a conversion or temporary / permanent write-off is necessary without which the Issuer would become non-viable; The decision to make a public sector injection of capital, or equivalent support, without which the Issuer would have become non-viable, as determined by SBP.</p> <p>The maximum number of shares to be issued to TFC holders at the Pre-Specified Trigger and / or Point of Non Viability (or otherwise as directed by SBP) will be subject to a specified cap of 329,595,476 ordinary shares, or such other number as may be agreed to in consultation with SBP.</p>
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- 19.4** BIPL has issued fully paid up, rated, listed, perpetual, unsecured, subordinated, non-cumulative and contingent convertible debt instruments in the nature of sukuk under Section 66 of the Companies Act, 2017 which qualify as Additional Tier I (ADT-1) Capital as outlined by State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) under BPRD Circular No. 6 dated August 15, 2013.

**19.4.1 Salient features of the ADT-1 sukuk issue I are as follows:**

Issued Amount	Rs. 2,000 million.
Issue date	April 21, 2020
Tenure	Perpetual (i.e. no fixed or final redemption date)
Instrument Rating	PACRA has rated this Sukuk at 'A'
Security	Unsecured
Profit payment	Profit shall be payable monthly in arrears, on a non-cumulative basis
Expected Profit Rate	The Sukuk carries a profit at the rate of 3 Months KIBOR + 2.75%. The Mudaraba Profit is computed under General Pool on the basis of profit sharing ratio and monthly weightages announced by BIPL inline with SBP's guidelines of pool management.
Call option	BIPL may, at its sole discretion, call the Sukuks, at any time after five years from the Issue Date subject to the prior approval of the SBP.
Lock-in-clause:	In the event where payment of profit results in breach of regulatory MCR/CAR requirements or SBP determines a bar on profit distribution, the monthly profit weightage of the Sukuk holders will be reduced to a minimum level e.g. 0.005, till the month in which such condition is withdrawn by SBP.
Loss absorbency clause:	The Sukuks shall, at the discretion of the SBP, be permanently converted into ordinary shares pursuant to the loss absorbency clause as stipulated in the "Instructions for Basel-III Implementation in Pakistan" issued vide BPRD Circular No. 6 dated August 15, 2013.



# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

## 19.4.2 Salient features of the ADT-1 sukuk issue II are as follows:

Issued Amount	Rs. 1,000 million.
Issue Date	February 21, 2024
Tenor	Perpetual (i.e. no fixed or final redemption date)
Instrument Rating	PACRA has rated this Sukuk at 'A'
Security	Unsecured
Profit payment frequency	Profit shall be payable monthly in arrears, on a non-cumulative basis
Expected Profit Rate	The Sukuk carries a profit at the rate of 1 Month KIBOR + 2.5%. The Mudaraba Profit is computed under General Pool on the basis of profit sharing ratio and monthly weightages announced by the Bank inline with SBP's guidelines of pool management.
Call option	BIPL may, at its sole discretion, call the Sukuks, at any time after five years from the Issue Date subject to the prior approval of the SBP.
Lock-in clause	In the event where payment of profit results in breach of regulatory MCR/CAR requirements or SBP determines a bar on profit distribution, the monthly profit weightage of the Sukuk holders will be reduced to a minimum level e.g. 0.005, till the month in which such condition is withdrawn by SBP.
Loss absorbency clause	The Sukuks shall, at the discretion of the SBP, be permanently converted into ordinary shares pursuant to the loss absorbency clause as stipulated in the "Instructions for Basel-III Implementation in Pakistan" issued vide BPRD Circular No. 6 dated August 15, 2013.

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

20. OTHER LIABILITIES	Note	2025	2024
		----- Rupees in '000 -----	
Mark-up / return / interest / profit payable in local currency		7,187,512	12,964,140
Mark-up / return / interest / profit payable in foreign currencies		383,962	685,994
Unearned income on guarantees		526,400	487,456
Accrued expenses		6,750,474	5,361,419
Current taxation (payments less provision)		71,633	-
Acceptances		8,293,474	5,229,956
Unclaimed dividends		12,444	12,446
Mark to market loss on derivative instruments		-	1,489
Mark to market loss on forward foreign exchange contracts		441,137	713,428
Defined benefit obligation - net		612,222	800,305
Payable to defined contribution plan		12,701	54,371
Withholding taxes payable		2,974,127	2,312,036
Donation payable		135,792	143,281
Security deposits against leases, lockers and others		5,305,595	1,989,062
Workers' Welfare Fund	31	2,320,750	1,879,900
Payable in respect of home remittance		1,185	313,579
Retention money payable		187,433	176,421
Insurance payable		476,937	383,072
Payable to vendors against SBS goods		-	159,103
Trade creditors		5,696,238	-
BLB fund settlement		106,276	-
Debit card settlement		363,128	374,348
Clearing and settlement accounts		3,076,931	-
Trade payable from brokerage and advisory business - net		12,307	4,512,756
Dividend payable		50,268	33,979
Deferred Murabahah income financing and IERS		5,169,867	643,923
Unrealized loss on Shariah compliant alternative of forward foreign exchange contracts		46,453	-
Sundry Creditors		1,179,285	903,578
Credit loss allowance against off-balance sheet obligations	20.1	530,976	571,959
Charity payable		161,109	95,696
Others		2,960,074	1,566,509
		<b>55,046,690</b>	<b>42,370,206</b>
<b>20.1 Credit loss allowance against off-balance sheet obligations</b>			
Opening balance		571,959	85,975
Impact of adoption of IFRS 9		-	149,877
Balance as at January 01 after adopting IFRS 9		<b>571,959</b>	235,852
Transfer in		(2,961)	2,371
Exchange rate adjustments		25	(28)
Charge for the period / year		191,878	348,495
Reversals for the period / year		(229,925)	(14,731)
	33	<b>(38,047)</b>	333,764
<b>Closing balance</b>		<b>530,976</b>	<b>571,959</b>



# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

	2025	2024
	----- Rupees in '000 -----	
<b>20.2 Particulars of credit loss allowance against off balance sheet obligations</b>		
Stage 1	59,032	24,520
Stage 2	43,628	1,062
Stage 3	428,316	546,377
	<u>530,976</u>	<u>571,959</u>

**20.2.1** Credit loss allowance against off-balance sheet obligations include ECL in respect of letter of credit, letter of guarantees and acceptances.

## 21. SHARE CAPITAL

### 21.1 Authorised capital

#### 21.1.1 Ordinary shares

2025	2024		2025	2024
----- Number of shares -----			----- Rupees in '000 -----	
<u>3,850,000,000</u>	3,850,000,000	Ordinary shares of Rs.10 each	<u>38,500,000</u>	38,500,000

#### 21.1.2 Preference shares

<u>150,000,000</u>	150,000,000	Convertible preference shares of Rs.10 each	<u>1,500,000</u>	1,500,000
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### 21.2 Issued, subscribed and paid-up capital

984,127,890	984,127,890	Ordinary shares Fully paid in cash	9,841,279	9,841,279
1,066,534,646	1,066,534,646	Issued for consideration other than cash	10,665,346	10,665,346
<u>2,050,662,536</u>	2,050,662,536		<u>20,506,625</u>	20,506,625
-	-	Less: Discount on issue of shares	-	-
<u>2,050,662,536</u>	2,050,662,536		<u>20,506,625</u>	20,506,625

**21.3** As at December 31, 2025, Jahangir Siddiqui & Co. Ltd. (the parent company) held 1,460,232,712 (2024: 1,460,232,712) ordinary shares of Rs.10 each i.e. 71.21% holding (2024: 71.21%).

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

## 22. SURPLUS ON REVALUATION OF ASSETS

	Note	2025			2024		
		Attributable to			Attributable to		
		Equity Holders	Non - Controlling Interest	Total	Equity Holders	Non - Controlling Interest	Total
----- Rupees in '000 -----							
<b>Surplus / (deficit) on revaluation of:</b>							
- Securities measured at FVOCI - debt	8.1	3,622,214	552,904	4,175,118	10,656,704	3,025,036	13,681,740
- Securities measured at FVOCI - equity	8.1	1,637,731	264,610	1,902,341	1,199,538	(81,917)	1,117,621
- Property and equipment	22.1	3,847,859	419,357	4,267,216	2,344,190	(111,840)	2,232,350
- Non-banking assets acquired in satisfaction of claims	22.2	582,343	(6,627)	575,716	551,755	600	552,355
		<b>9,690,147</b>	<b>1,230,244</b>	<b>10,920,391</b>	14,752,187	2,831,879	17,584,066
<b>Deferred tax on surplus / (deficit) on revaluation of:</b>							
- Securities measured at FVOCI - debt		(1,748,082)	(242,632)	(1,990,714)	(5,406,027)	(1,528,143)	(6,934,170)
- Securities measured at FVOCI - equity		(961,563)	(182,639)	(1,144,202)	(751,586)	(3,811)	(755,397)
- Property and equipment		(1,204,470)	(164,144)	(1,368,614)	(432,206)	104,821	(327,385)
- Non-banking assets acquired in satisfaction of claims		(246,280)	3,795	(242,485)	(27,872)	3,793	(24,079)
		<b>(4,160,395)</b>	<b>(585,620)</b>	<b>(4,746,015)</b>	(6,617,691)	(1,423,340)	(8,041,031)
		<b>5,529,752</b>	<b>644,624</b>	<b>6,174,376</b>	8,134,496	1,408,539	9,543,035

### 22.1 Surplus on revaluation of property and equipment

	Note	2025	2024
----- Rupees in '000 -----			
Surplus on revaluation of property and equipment as at January 01		2,232,350	1,695,623
Recognised during the year		2,493,147	845,494
Realised on disposal during the year		-	-
Transferred to unappropriated profit in respect of incremental depreciation charged during the year		(273,397)	(308,767)
Related deferred tax liability on surplus realized on disposal		(184,884)	-
Related deferred tax liability		-	-
Surplus on revaluation of property and equipment as at December 31		<b>4,267,216</b>	2,232,350
Less: related deferred tax liability on:			
- revaluation as at January 01		(327,385)	(234,885)
- effect of change in tax rate		-	(108,967)
- revaluation recognised during the year		(1,082,880)	(413,939)
- deferred tax liability derecognized during the year		-	277,152
- surplus realised on disposal during the year		-	-
- incremental depreciation charged during the year		41,651	153,254
		<b>(1,368,614)</b>	(327,385)
		<b>2,898,602</b>	1,904,965



# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

	2025	2024
Note	----- Rupees in '000 -----	
<b>22.2 Surplus on revaluation of non-banking assets acquired in satisfaction of claims</b>		
Surplus on revaluation as at January 01	<b>552,355</b>	521,290
Recognised during the year	<b>64,131</b>	33,182
Realised on disposal during the year - net of deferred tax	<b>(37,301)</b>	-
Transferred to unappropriated profit in respect of incremental depreciation charged during the year	<b>(3,469)</b>	(2,117)
Related deferred tax liability	<b>-</b>	-
Surplus on revaluation as at December 31	<b>575,716</b>	552,355
Less: Related deferred tax liability on:		
- revaluation as at January 01	<b>(24,079)</b>	(23,015)
- revaluation recognised during the year	<b>(215,446)</b>	(17,292)
- deferred tax liability derecognized during the year	<b>(4,765)</b>	18,505
- Effect of change in tax rate	<b>-</b>	(3,383)
- Incremental depreciation charged during the year	<b>1,805</b>	1,106
	<b>(242,485)</b>	(24,079)
	<b>333,231</b>	528,276
<b>23. CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS</b>		
Guarantees	23.1 <b>147,627,979</b>	112,329,055
Commitments	23.2 <b>311,548,829</b>	598,559,028
Other contingent liabilities	23.3 <b>3,009,282</b>	508,708
	<b>462,186,090</b>	711,396,791
<b>23.1 Guarantees:</b>		
Financial guarantees	<b>22,275,534</b>	10,328,381
Performance guarantees	<b>70,245,027</b>	55,460,190
Other guarantees	<b>55,107,418</b>	46,540,484
	<b>147,627,979</b>	112,329,055

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

23.2 Commitments:	Note	2025 ----- Rupees in '000 -----	2024 -----
<b>Documentary credits and short-term trade-related transactions</b>			
- Letters of credit		<b>75,180,527</b>	63,186,812
<b>Commitments in respect of:</b>			
- Forward foreign exchange contracts	23.2.1	<b>152,790,318</b>	238,740,942
- Derivative instruments	23.2.2	<b>240,701</b>	42,185
- Forward government securities transactions	23.2.3	<b>-</b>	14,991,654
- Forward lending	23.2.4	<b>80,366,223</b>	280,305,359
<b>Commitments for acquisition of:</b>			
- Property and equipment	23.2.5	<b>470,427</b>	1,162,105
- Intangible assets	23.2.5	<b>2,500,633</b>	129,971
		<b>311,548,829</b>	598,559,028

## 23.2.1 Commitments in respect of forward foreign exchange contracts

Purchase	<b>90,251,536</b>	142,022,681
Sale	<b>62,538,782</b>	96,718,261
	<b>152,790,318</b>	238,740,942

**23.2.1.1** The Group utilises foreign exchange instruments to meet the needs of its customers and as part of its asset and liability management activity to hedge its own exposure to currency risk. At year ended, all foreign exchange contracts have a remaining maturity of less than one year.

23.2.2 Commitments in respect of derivative instruments	Note	2025 ----- Rupees in '000 -----	2024 -----
<b>Commitments in respect of forward securities</b>			
Purchase		-	-
Sale		<b>240,701</b>	42,185
		<b>240,701</b>	42,185

## 23.2.3 Commitments in respect of forward government securities transactions

Purchase	-	14,991,654
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## 23.2.4 Commitments in respect of forward lending

Undrawn formal standby facilities, credit lines and other commitments to lend	23.2.4.1	<b>80,366,223</b>	280,305,359
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**23.2.4.1** This represents commitments that are irrevocable because they cannot be withdrawn at the discretion of the bank without the risk of incurring significant penalty or expense.

This includes commitments to extend shariah compliant islamic financing in the normal course of its business but these being revocable commitments do not attract any significant penalty or expense if the facility is unilaterally withdrawn.

**23.2.5** This represents commitments related to purchase of leasehold improvements, furniture and fixtures, hardware & network equipments and electrical equipments and computer software.



# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

23.3 Other contingent liabilities	Note	2025	2024
		----- Rupees in '000 -----	
Claims against the bank not acknowledged as debts	23.3.1	1,804	508,708
Other contingencies		3,007,478	-
		<u>3,009,282</u>	<u>508,708</u>

**23.3.1** These mainly represent counter claims filed by borrowers for damages, claims by former employees of the Bank and other claims relating to banking transactions.

Based on legal advice and / or internal assessments, management is confident that the matters will be decided in the Group's favour.

**23.3.2 Tax related contingencies are disclosed in notes 34.2 to 34.5.**

## 24. DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS

Derivative instruments, such as Forward Exchange Contracts, Cross Currency Swaps and Options, are forward transactions that provide market making opportunities / hedge against the adverse movement of interest and exchange rates. Derivatives business also provides risk solutions for the existing and potential customers of the Group.

The Group has entered into a Cross Currency Swap transaction with its customer on back-to-back basis with an Authorized Derivative Dealer (ADD) without carrying any open position in its books. Specific approvals for the transactions have been granted by State Bank of Pakistan (SBP). Policies in line with SBP instructions have been formulated and are operative.

24.1 Product Analysis	2025							
	Cross currency swaps		Options and Accumulators		Forward securities		Total	
	Notional principal	Mark to market	Notional principal	Mark to market	Notional principal	Mark to market	Notional principal	Mark to market
	----- Rupees in '000 -----							
<b>With Banks for</b>								
Hedging	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Market making	-	-	-	-	240,445	651	240,445	651
	-	-	-	-	240,445	651	240,445	651
<b>With FIs other than banks</b>								
Hedging	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Market making	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>								
Hedging	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Market making	-	-	-	-	240,445	651	240,445	651
	-	-	-	-	240,445	651	240,445	651
	----- Rupees in '000 -----							
	2024							
	Cross currency swaps		Options and Accumulators		Forward securities		Total	
	Notional principal	Mark to market	Notional principal	Mark to market	Notional principal	Mark to market	Notional principal	Mark to market
	----- Rupees in '000 -----							
<b>With Banks for</b>								
Hedging	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Market making	-	-	-	-	42,185	1,489	42,185	1,489
	-	-	-	-	42,185	1,489	42,185	1,489
<b>With FIs other than banks</b>								
Hedging	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Market making	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>								
Hedging	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Market making	-	-	-	-	42,185	1,489	42,185	1,489
	-	-	-	-	42,185	1,489	42,185	1,489

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

## 24.2 Maturity Analysis

Remaining maturity of contracts	2025				
	Number of contracts	Notional principal	Mark to market		Net
			Positive	Negative	
	----- Rupees in '000 -----				
Upto 1 month	20	240,445	-	651	651
1 to 3 months	-	-	-	-	-
3 to 6 months	-	-	-	-	-
6 months to 1 year	-	-	-	-	-
1 to 2 years	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>20</b>	<b>240,445</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>651</b>	<b>651</b>

Remaining maturity of contracts	2024				
	Number of contracts	Notional principal	Mark to market		Net
			Positive	Negative	
	----- Rupees in '000 -----				
Upto 1 month	20	42,185	-	1,489	1,489
1 to 3 months	-	-	-	-	-
3 to 6 months	-	-	-	-	-
6 months to 1 year	-	-	-	-	-
1 to 2 years	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>20</b>	<b>42,185</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,489</b>	<b>1,489</b>

25. MARK-UP / RETURN / INTEREST / PROFIT EARNED	Note	2025	2024
		----- Rupees in '000 -----	
Loans and advances		<b>56,642,555</b>	76,647,583
Investments		<b>86,407,277</b>	137,968,261
Lendings to financial institutions		<b>378,343</b>	4,748,414
Balances with banks		<b>1,110,531</b>	1,744,849
Securities purchased under resale agreements		<b>1,309,081</b>	381,673
		<b>145,847,787</b>	221,490,780

## 25.1 Interest income recognised on:

Financial assets measured at amortised cost	<b>13,119,219</b>	33,488,190
Financial assets measured at FVOCI	<b>68,183,659</b>	111,311,676
Financial assets measured at FVPL	<b>9,366,033</b>	2,209,608
Financial assets measured at cost	<b>55,178,876</b>	74,481,306
	<b>145,847,787</b>	221,490,780

## 26. MARK-UP / RETURN / INTEREST / PROFIT EXPENSED

Deposits	<b>62,896,414</b>	114,029,959
Borrowings	<b>14,422,679</b>	24,951,126
Subordinated debt	<b>1,595,039</b>	2,587,954
Cost of foreign currency swaps against foreign currency deposits / borrowings	<b>2,447,397</b>	4,681,554
Finance charges on leased assets	<b>1,429,761</b>	1,237,692
	<b>82,791,290</b>	147,488,285

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# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

	Note	2025	2024
		----- Rupees in '000 -----	
<b>27. FEE AND COMMISSION INCOME</b>			
Branch banking customer fees		263,225	252,248
Finance related fees		659,453	623,006
Card related fees (debit and credit cards)		3,268,810	2,512,600
Investment banking fees		258,738	166,037
Commission on trade		1,639,601	1,587,309
Commission on guarantees		994,703	746,407
Commission on cash management		76,813	63,514
Commission on remittances including home remittances		155,970	383,605
Commission on bancassurance		276,624	146,927
Commission on distribution of mutual funds		967	6,452
Commission on online services		138,795	190,264
Rebate income		399,034	496,305
Brokerage income		2,035,754	1,235,834
Management fee		1,164,582	534,431
Commission on arrangement with financial institutions		207,698	-
Others		24,952	-
		<b>11,565,719</b>	<b>8,944,939</b>
<b>28. GAIN / (LOSS) ON SECURITIES - NET</b>			
Realised	28.1	7,625,039	1,866,292
Unrealised - measured at FVPL		26,182	(370,816)
		<b>7,651,221</b>	<b>1,495,476</b>
<b>28.1 Realised gain / (loss) on:</b>			
Federal government securities		6,516,575	1,699,870
Shares - Listed companies		556,929	268,042
Shares - Unlisted companies		171,671	-
Non Government Debt Securities		424,759	52,442
Mutual fund units		42,004	4,620
Foreign securities		(86,899)	(158,682)
		<b>7,625,039</b>	<b>1,866,292</b>
<b>28.2 Net gain / (loss) on financial assets:</b>			
measured at FVPL:			
Designated upon initial recognition		698,579	415,183
Mandatorily measured at FVPL		213,676	1,078
		<b>912,255</b>	<b>416,261</b>
measured at amortised cost		-	-
measured at FVOCI		6,712,784	1,450,031
		<b>6,712,784</b>	<b>1,450,031</b>
		<b>7,625,039</b>	<b>1,866,292</b>

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

	Note	2025 ----- Rupees in '000 -----	2024 ----- Rupees in '000 -----
<b>29. OTHER INCOME</b>			
Rent income		47,629	36,762
Gain on sale of property and equipment - net		147,258	61,525
Gain on sale of non banking assets - net		39,333	-
Gain on termination of leases - net		47,218	4,915
Gain on modification of lease		104,639	-
Gain on termination of islamic financing		67,155	100,897
Charges recovered on account of internal audit services to subsidiary		-	3,200
Charges recovered on account of consultancy services to subsidiary		667	-
Recoveries against charge off loans		15,000	27,275
Scrap sales		169	2,940
Auction publication advertisement charges - Gold finance		2,221	-
Recoveries against previously expensed items		30,592	35,857
Liabilities no longer required written back		13,252	1,590
Others		120,247	13,876
		<b>635,380</b>	<b>288,837</b>
<b>30. OPERATING EXPENSES</b>			
Total compensation expense	30.1	27,457,490	20,868,182
<b>Property expense</b>			
Rent and taxes		156,133	119,657
Insurance / Takaful		20,927	6,924
Utilities cost		2,285,496	2,335,723
Security (including guards)		1,766,186	1,490,295
Repair and maintenance (including janitorial charges)		1,050,719	1,132,917
Depreciation		1,262,870	1,120,163
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	11	3,440,858	2,713,926
Depreciation on non-banking assets	14.1.1	41,444	37,939
Other		1,921	-
		<b>10,026,554</b>	<b>8,957,544</b>
<b>Information technology expenses</b>			
Software maintenance		4,969,940	2,552,146
Hardware maintenance		1,023,251	859,806
Depreciation		1,406,950	1,021,639
Amortisation		912,719	626,046
Network charges	12.1	1,014,058	718,368
		<b>9,326,918</b>	<b>5,778,005</b>



# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

	Note	2025	2024
		----- Rupees in '000 -----	
<b>Other operating expenses</b>			
Directors' fees and allowances		17,000	13,300
Fees and allowances to Shariah Board		72,483	34,292
Legal and professional charges		820,317	610,303
Insurance / Takaful, tracker and other charges on car Ijarah - net of income		909,736	889,577
Outsourced services costs	30.6	1,363,923	403,143
Travelling and conveyance		882,081	630,364
NIFT clearing charges		159,544	129,827
Depreciation		1,192,202	939,146
Amortisation	12.1	176,833	177,118
Training and development		188,003	118,808
Postage and courier charges		224,220	212,664
Communication		990,026	992,030
Stationery and printing		1,010,469	942,378
Marketing, advertisement and publicity		2,432,946	2,967,791
Donations	30.2	193,894	331,875
Auditor's remuneration	30.3	83,417	74,565
Staff auto fuel and maintenance		607,383	1,223,598
Bank charges		92,107	92,370
Stamp duty		44,962	97,335
Online verification charges		106,471	107,790
Brokerage, fee and commission		197,518	90,580
Card related fees (debit and credit cards)		2,156,154	1,722,918
CDC and other charges		140,487	93,834
Consultancy fee		96,097	122,270
Deposit protection premium		255,275	205,191
Entertainment expenses		227,965	440,373
Repair and maintenance		502,340	388,656
Cash handling charges		391,834	409,377
Fee and subscription		624,040	1,018,408
Employees social security		9,175	13,035
Vehicle running and maintenance		725,644	-
Generator fuel and maintenance		191,309	216,518
Royalty	30.4	35,000	43,000
Others		273,282	291,206
		<b>17,394,137</b>	16,043,640
		<b>64,205,099</b>	51,647,371
Less: Reimbursement of selling and distribution expenses	30.5	(133,335)	(297,118)
		<b>64,071,764</b>	51,350,253

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

	Note	2025	2024
		----- Rupees in '000 -----	
<b>30.1 Total compensation expense</b>			
Fees and Allowances etc.		<b>180,359</b>	226,017
Managerial Remuneration:			
i) Fixed		<b>16,779,915</b>	11,293,088
ii) Variable of which;			
a) Cash Bonus / Awards etc.		<b>2,520,102</b>	1,914,946
b) Commission		<b>2,004,415</b>	881,458
Charge for defined benefit plan	38.9.1	<b>281,762</b>	462,822
Contribution to defined contribution plan		<b>894,851</b>	685,788
Rent and house maintenance allowance		-	1,443,082
Utilities allowance		<b>874</b>	320,679
Leaving indemnity		<b>16,956</b>	14,877
Medical		<b>1,558,797</b>	1,018,067
Car maintenance		<b>627,157</b>	452,317
Conveyance		<b>767,676</b>	801,095
Sports & welfare		<b>28,786</b>	18,258
Insurance staff		<b>470,879</b>	362,113
Contract staff cost		<b>545,283</b>	409,499
Amortisation of prepaid staff cost		<b>720,040</b>	543,956
Others		<b>45,085</b>	5,290
		<b>27,442,937</b>	20,853,352
Sign-on bonus		<b>5,200</b>	7,500
Severance allowance		<b>9,353</b>	7,330
		<b>27,457,490</b>	20,868,182

	No. of Persons	
	2025	2024
<b>Sign-on bonus</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Severance allowance</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>28</b>

**30.2** This represents amount set aside as donation out of Group's profits in accordance with the respective approved policies. During the year 2025, the holding company an amount of Rs. 120.291 million to Future Trust

	2025			2024		
	Pakistan	Bahrain	Total	Pakistan	Bahrain	Total
	----- Rupees in '000 -----					
Audit fee - Pakistan	<b>26,179</b>	<b>3,925</b>	<b>30,104</b>	22,649	3,888	26,537
Half-yearly review	<b>6,542</b>	-	<b>6,542</b>	5,989	-	5,989
Fee for other statutory certifications	<b>14,105</b>	-	<b>14,105</b>	6,433	-	6,433
Special certification and sundry advisory services	<b>18,546</b>	<b>2,025</b>	<b>20,571</b>	23,074	2,259	25,333
Out of pocket expenses and sales tax on services	<b>11,460</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>12,095</b>	9,571	702	10,273
	<b>76,832</b>	<b>6,585</b>	<b>83,417</b>	67,716	6,849	74,565

**30.4** Royalty represents amounts payable to Mr. Jahangir Siddiqui on account of use of name in the subsidiary of the Bank.

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

**30.5** Previously, in accordance with Circular 11 dated July 5, 2019 issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP), the Management Company was entitled to charge selling and marketing expenses to the Fund. The SECP, vide S.R.O. 600(I)/2025 dated April 10, 2025, amended Schedule XX of the NBFC Regulations, whereby the chargeability of selling and marketing expenses has been withdrawn with immediate effect. Accordingly, no such expenses have been reimbursed to the Management Company during the current period subsequent to April 10, 2025. For the year ended December 31, 2025, selling and marketing expenses were reimbursed only up to April 10, 2025, at such levels that the total expense ratio of the Fund remained within the limits prescribed under the applicable regulations.

**30.6** The material outsourcing arrangements by the Holding Company along with nature of services are as follows:

Name of Service Provider	Type of services	2025	2024
		----- Rupees in '000 -----	
Mustang HRMs (Private) Ltd.	Human Resource Management Services	290,644	262,607
Dagia Innovative Warehousing	Record Management Services	8,770	11,033
Constellation Printing Company (Private) Ltd.	Cheque book Printing Services	73,664	55,462
Security Organization System (Private) Ltd.	Cash Sorting Services	4,715	30,127
		<b>377,793</b>	<b>359,229</b>

## 31. WORKERS' WELFARE FUND

The Group has made provision for Workers' Welfare Fund (WWF) based on profit for the respective years.

32. OTHER CHARGES	Note	2025	2024
		----- Rupees in '000 -----	
Penalties imposed by regulatory authorities		330,781	134,606
Other Regulatory charges		34,577	-
		<b>365,358</b>	<b>134,606</b>

## 33. CREDIT LOSS ALLOWANCE AND WRITE OFFS - NET

Credit loss allowance against cash and balances with treasury banks		230	1,043
(Reversal) / credit loss allowance against balances with other banks		(1,474)	(3,658)
Credit loss allowance / (reversal of provision) against lending to financial institutions	7.6	(10,144)	(3,260)
(Reversal of credit loss allowance) / provision for diminution in value of investments	8.4	(211,978)	(108,028)
Credit loss allowance / provision against loans and advances	9.6	3,056,723	5,455,959
Credit loss allowance against other assets	14.2.1	105,980	(4,425)
Credit loss allowance against off-balance sheet obligations	20.1	(38,047)	333,764
Modification loss		24,664	85,614
Fair value loss recognized		(21,505)	1,488,388
Recovery of written off / charged off bad debts		(72,264)	-
Other provisions and write offs		77,678	168,843
		<b>2,909,863</b>	<b>7,414,240</b>

## 34. TAXATION

Current	9,835,631	18,845,867
Prior years	4,562,088	1,291,624
Deferred	(2,635,981)	(2,818,398)
	<b>11,761,738</b>	<b>17,319,093</b>

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

	2025	2024
	----- Rupees in '000 -----	
<b>34.1 Relationship between income tax expense and accounting profit</b>		
<b>Profit before taxation</b>	<b>19,300,966</b>	30,679,165
Tax at applicable rates in the Group	<b>11,255,488</b>	17,370,188
Effect of permanent differences	<b>217,438</b>	156,105
Effect of change in tax rates	<b>(376,989)</b>	(260,949)
Prior year charge	<b>862,129</b>	1,291,624
Deferred tax on disallowances	-	(1,215,900)
Effect of permanent differences	-	-
Additional charge	-	18,238
Others	<b>(196,328)</b>	(40,213)
<b>Tax charge for the year</b>	<b>11,761,738</b>	17,319,093

## 34.2 JS Bank Limited (the Bank)

### 34.2.1 Income Tax

The Bank has filed income tax returns under Section 114 of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 for the tax years 2007 through 2025. The returns so filed considered as deemed assessment order under Section 120(1) of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 (the Ordinance). Later, the return of income for tax years 2008 to 2024 were amended by the Officers of Inland Revenue (OIR) by taking recourse of tax audit or alternatively through amendment the assessment contending that certain matters in the deemed assessments were allegedly not conforming to the law and prejudiced the interest of revenue.

The Bank contested the disallowances before the Commissioner Inland Revenue Appeals [CIR(A)] and the Appellate Tribunal Inland Revenue [ATIR].

For tax year 2008, both the CIR(A) and ATIR annulled the OIR's action of amending the assessment being barred by time limitation following the judgments of Honourable Supreme Court of Pakistan.

For tax years 2009 to 2017, where aggregate demand was raised amounting to Rs.518.095 million, the appeals were decided by ATIR through combined Appellate Order dated January 31, 2022. Though the AO, except for the levy of surcharge under section 4A, minimum tax under section 113 and deduction of Sindh WWF all of the issues involved in the appeal either decided in Bank's favour (including the issue of goodwill, Amortisation of which was claimed over the period of 10 years) or set-aside for re-examination by the ATIR.

The Bank as well as the tax department have filed Income Tax Reference Applications before Sindh High Court against above-mentioned order of ATIR, which are pending. The management feels that there would be no additional liability arising out of such matters and that the provision made in respect of these years is adequate.

For the tax year 2018, The Bank filed an appeal before the Commissioner Inland Revenue (Appeals) [CIRA] vide letter AT-3295 dated January 27, 2021, challenging the order issued by the Additional Deputy Commissioner Inland Revenue [ADCIR], where an additional demand of Rs.292.855 million including Super tax was raised. CIRA, through its order dated May 10, 2024, upheld the ADCIR's order. Subsequently, an appeal was filed before the Appellate Tribunal Inland Revenue [ATIR], which, through its order ITA No.100/KB/2024 dated October 27, 2025, remanded the matter back to CIRA with directions to decide the case afresh on merits. Therefore, no additional amount has been ascertained through any Appeal Affect Order till date.

For the tax year 2020, the ATIR, through its order ITA No. 1002/KB/2024 (5A), remanded certain matters back to the learned officer while deciding other issues in favour of the Bank in relation to the First Amended Assessment Order.

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

Subsequently, the Second Amended Assessment Order was passed on December 30, 2025, raising a fresh demand of Rs. 50.677 million which was paid by the Bank. However, appeal has been filed before the Commissioner Inland Revenue (Appeals) [CIRA], as the Bank expects a favourable outcome on these matters as well, and accordingly, no provision has been made in this regard.

For tax year 2021, First amended order was passed on December 30, 2025, raising a demand of Rs. 340.185 million which has also been paid by the Bank. However, appeal has been filed before the Commissioner Inland Revenue (Appeals) [CIRA], as the Bank expects a favourable outcome on these matters as well, and accordingly, no provision has been made in this regard.

For the tax year 2022, the First Amended Order dated December 7, 2022 was challenged through an appeal filed before the Commissioner Inland Revenue (Appeals) [CIRA]. The CIR(A), through appellate order dated May 10, 2022, disposed of the appeal by setting aside the tax demand raised on account of non banking assets. However, the tax demand on other issues was confirmed by the CIR(A). An appeal against the appeal effect order was filed before the Appellate Tribunal Inland Revenue [ATIR] vide our letter AT 22 dated July 5, 2023, which is presently pending adjudication. A Second Amended Assessment Order was passed on December 30, 2025, establishing a refund of Rs. 64.770 million in favour of the Bank as against a refund of Rs. 251.79 million as claimed in the return of income. However, the Bank has also filed an appeal on certain matters before the Commissioner Inland Revenue (Appeals) [CIRA], and expects a favourable outcome on such matters as well.

For tax year 2023, Appeal against first amended assessment order dated April 18, 2024 was filed before CIRA through letter AT 4898 dated May 10, 2024 and proceedings are pending. Subsequently, the Second Amended Assessment Order was passed on December 30, 2025, establishing a refund of Rs. 315.990 million in favour of the Bank as against a refund of Rs. 1,658.835 million as claimed in the return of income. However, the Bank has also filed an appeal on certain matters before the Commissioner Inland Revenue (Appeals) [CIRA], and expects a favourable outcome on such matters as well.

For tax year 2024, Appeal against first amended assessment order was filed before ATIR through letter AT 3174 dated December 24, 2024 and proceedings are pending. Subsequently, the Second Amended Assessment Order was passed on December 30, 2025, raising a demand of Rs. 531.363 million which has been paid by the Bank. However, appeal has been filed before the Commissioner Inland Revenue (Appeals) [CIRA], as the Bank expects a favourable outcome on these matters, and accordingly, no provision has been made in this regard.

In respect of WWF, the Supreme Court of Pakistan has held in Judgement, PLD 2017 SC 28, that the amendments made in the WWF Ordinance through Finance Act, 2006 and 2008 were illegal and without lawful authority i.e. the banks do not fall into definition of Industrial Undertaking and thus, not liable to pay WWF. Based on that, the Appellate Tribunal through combined Appellate order dated January 31, 2022 has also annulled the OIR's action of levying WWF on Bank under Worker's Welfare Fund Ordinance, 1971 in tax years 2009, 2012 and 2013.

As a consequence of the 18th amendment to the Constitution, levy for the WWF was introduced by the Government of Sindh, Punjab and Balochistan through the Sindh WWF Act, 2014 (the Act), the Punjab Workers Welfare Fund Act, 2019 and the Balochistan Workers Welfare Fund Act, 2022, respectively. As per these Acts, the Bank is liable to pay WWF in these provinces. However, in this respect:

- the Bank has challenged the issue of jurisdiction claimed by Sindh Revenue Board before the Honourable High Court of Sindh (SHC) on grounds that banking companies cannot be considered as industrial establishment and that the Act cannot be applied to trans-provincial entities. The Court has restrained the Sindh Revenue Board to collect / recover Sindh WWF. For TY 2018 to TY 2023 the Court granted stay from recovery of Sindh WWF upon submission of Bank Guarantee to Nazir of Court.
- the Bank has also received notices regarding the recovery of Balochistan WWF for which the Bank has hired legal counsel to challenge in the court of law on same grounds as in case of Sindh WWF.

In 2018, Based on decision of the Supreme Court of Pakistan, the Bank had reassessed the provision of WWF which was previously held on the entire operating results of the Bank (including all provinces, part of Pakistan, AJK and Bahrain Operations) and maintained WWF only to the extent of its operations within Sindh Province till 2019. In 2020 after promulgation of Punjab WWF, the Bank has again decided prudently to maintain provision on the entire results of the Bank.

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

The Sindh High Court has dismissed the Bank's petitions for tax years 2016 through 2022 wherein the Bank along with other taxpayers challenged the levy of super tax on constitutional grounds. Based on the opinion of legal counsel, the Bank has filed appeal before the Supreme Court against the decision of the Sindh High Court. The Supreme Court has allowed interim relief to the taxpayers subject to the payment of 50% of the super tax liability. However, the Bank has adjusted full amount of super tax liability for Tax year 2016 and 2019 against the available tax refunds. Further, the bank has obtained stay from the Sindh High Court on other technical grounds regarding the levy of Super Tax for tax years 2017 and 2018, paying an amount of Rs. 55.607 million for tax year 2017. Amounts for the tax years 2020 and onwards have been paid.

In pursuance of SRO 1588(I)/2023 dated November 21, 2023 banking companies have been designated to the 'sector' for the purpose of section 99D of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2021 for the years 2022 and 2023. Tax authorities issued a recovery notice to the Bank thereby creating a demand. The Bank through its legal counsel challenged the levy, and the High Court of Sindh, decided the case against the Bank. The Bank decided to file an instant petition before the honorable Supreme Court and the matter is pending adjudication. An amount of Rs. 820 million was paid by the Bank, and the Bank's Legal counsel is pursuing our case. In a recent judgement, the Federal Constitution Court has held that the Constitutional Bench of the High Court of Sindh which had dismissed the earlier petitions, had no jurisdiction to hear cases involving constitutionality of statutes. In the opinion of the Bank's legal counsel, it is probable that this judgement will be set aside and the cases would be remanded back to the High Court of Sindh for decision afresh. Based on advice of its legal counsel, the management is confident that the Bank has a good chance to succeed on the basis of various grounds taken in the petition, therefore no provision has been made in this regard.

## 34.2.2 Withholding tax monitoring

Withholding tax monitoring was initiated against the Bank for tax years 2014 to 2021. Orders in respect of tax years 2014, 2015, 2016, 2018, 2020 and 2021 have been passed against which appeals have been filed before the CIR(A). CIR(A) has remanded back the matters for rectification in respect of tax years 2014 and 2015 against which rectified orders have been passed and demands have been reduced. The ATIR through order dated February 07, 2022 refused Department's appeal and maintained CIR(A)'s order for tax year 2014. Tax demands for tax years 2016, 2018 and 2020 were also set-aside by CIR(A).

## 34.2.3 Sales tax

The Bank as a registered person under Sindh Sales Tax on Services Act, 2011 has been issued a Sales Tax Order from the Sindh Revenue Board (SRB) creating a demand of Rs.193.44 million (besides Rs. 7.2 million is charged as penalty) against the Bank for alleged non-payment of Sindh sales tax on certain 'presumed non-taxable services / incomes'(i.e. Bancassurance, Home Remittances under Pakistan Remittance Initiative Scheme, SBP rebates on Government securities, Rebates from foreign correspondent Banks, and FX gain on remittance by Western Union)' for the tax periods July 2011 to December 2013, 2015 to 2017 and 2019 to 2020. Bank has filed appeals before Commissioner (Appeals) Sindh Revenue Board (CA-SRB) against the order of AC-SRB, which is pending.

After the year ended December 31, 2023, Punjab Revenue Authority (PRA) passed an Order for tax periods January to December 2017 raising tax demand of Rs. 157.4 million on alleged short withholding of Punjab Sales Tax. The amount along with default surcharge and penalty is confirmed by the commissioner inland revenue appeal through his order no 136/2024 dated 05 November 2024. The ATIR has confirmed the order of CIRA vide order dated January 8, 2026. The bank has engaged legal counsel to obtain stay and file reference application in LHC.

The Honourable Sindh High Court, in ST/STRA No. 421 of 2019 (Order dated October 22, 2024), adjudicated the taxability of interbank fund transfers, home remittances, and Bancassurance services under the Sindh Sales Tax on Services Act, 2011 for the period July 2011 to December 2013. The Court set aside the Tribunal's ruling and upheld the validity of Show Cause Notices issued by SRB, subject to limitation and procedural compliance. The matter was remanded for reconsideration, with directions allowing the taxpayer to submit additional responses and claim exemptions where applicable. The issue remains contingent pending final adjudication.



# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

For TY 2017, an order under Sections 3, 9, 8, 17, 22, 23, 43, and 44, bearing Reference No. 2740 of 2025, was passed on April 29, 2025. Through this order, a total tax demand of Rs. 25.163 million was raised. An appeal and stay against the said order have subsequently been filed before CIRA.

## 34.2.4 Azad Jammu & Kashmir Operations

The Bank has commenced operations in Azad Jammu & Kashmir from tax year 2009 and has filed returns for the tax years 2009 to 2024 with the tax authorities of AJK region. The Bank is currently engaged in multiple tax proceedings relating to amended assessments issued by the Commissioner Inland Revenue (CIR) for tax years 2013 to 2024. These proceedings involve matters such as income from surplus funds, allocation of head office expenses, interest income on local advances, super tax and education cess. While partial payments have been made under protest, the Bank has filed an appeal before Commissioner Appeals and the Appellate Tribunal Inland Revenue, several of which remain pending adjudication. In certain cases, appellate orders have resulted in partial relief, while other grounds remain unaddressed. The Bank's management remain confident that the appeals will ultimately be decided in its favour.

The management of the Bank is confident that the appeals filed in respect of the above tax years will be decided in the Bank's favour and accordingly no demand for payment would arise.

## 34.3 JS Global Capital Limited (JSGCL)

### 34.3.1 Income tax

Except for tax year 2009, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2020 - and 2021 - income tax assessments have been filed and are deemed to have been assessed under the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 (the Ordinance) unless selected by taxation authorities for audit purposes.

For tax year 2009, an ITRA no. 07/2013 was filed by the Commissioner, Inland Revenue against an order passed by the Learned Appellate Tribunal Inland Revenue (ATIR) in ITA no. 923/KB/2011 dated August 28, 2012, which was related to the apportionment of expenses, allowability of expenses and claiming of tax deducted at source aggregating to Rs. 61.16 million. However, the same is pending for decision before the Sindh High Court (SHC). The management, based on the opinion of its tax advisor, is confident about the favorable outcome of the above matters, therefore no provision has been recorded in this regard.

For tax year 2015, an order dated November 23, 2016, was passed under section 4B of the Ordinance by the Deputy Commissioner Inland Revenue (DCIR). Through said order, an income of Rs.810.584 million was computed under section 4B of the Ordinance and resultant demand for super tax of Rs. 24.318 million was raised. An appeal was filed against the above order before CIR-A on December 01, 2016, identifying various errors/details not considered. The CIR-A has confirmed DCIR's order vide his order dated May 30, 2017. In pursuance of the order of CIR-A, the Company has filed an appeal before ATIR along with an application for a stay against recovery of demand. The appeal before ATIR has been heard and the order is reserved whilst ATIR vide order dated July 18, 2017, has granted a stay for 60 days and subsequently, the said stay was further extended vide various orders by ATIR. Subsequently, recovery of aforesaid tax demand was previously stayed by the Honorable Sindh High Court (SHC) through C.P No 4915 of 2018 vide order dated June 28, 2018, with direction to the Department not to enforce recovery of tax demand till the decision of ATIR. However, based on its order dated July 21, 2020, the SHC has dismissed the aforementioned C.P and has declared the super tax for TY 2015 to be constitutionally vires. The Company has however filed an Income Tax Reference Application (ITRA) No. 52 of 2020 before SHC which is pending adjudication. The management, based on the opinion of its tax advisor, is confident about the favorable outcome of the above matters, therefore no provision has been recorded in this regard.

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

For tax year 2016 and 2017, notices dated December 27, 2016 and January 3, 2018 were issued under section 4B of the Ordinance by the DCIR. In the said notices, the DCIR has contended that the Company is liable to pay Super Tax amounting to Rs. 24.483 million and Rs. 19.490 million on 'income' of Rs. 816.122 million and Rs. 649.676 million for Tax Years 2016 and 2017 respectively. The Company has challenged both notices through writ petition before SHC on constitutional grounds wherein the SHC has, vide its orders dated January 16, 2017 and January 11, 2018 for Tax Years 2016 and 2017 respectively, has stated that no coercive action shall be taken against the Company. The DCIR passed the orders under section 4B vide order dated April 23, 2018 and May 4, 2018 for tax years 2016 and 2017 respectively to levy Super tax of above-mentioned amounts under the view that SHC has not restrained the department from passing the orders. In pursuance of the said orders, the Company filed appeals which CIR-A rejected vide its order dated October 12, 2018 for both years. As a result, the Company has filed appeals before the Appellant Tribunal Inland Revenue (ATIR) against the orders of CIR-A. Meanwhile, the Company paid 50% of tax demand of both tax years to maintain the above suits in light of the judgment of Hon'ble Supreme Court of Pakistan (Civil Appeals No. 1171/2017 and other connected appeals) wherein, the pending suits are declared to be entertained on the condition that a minimum of 50% of tax demand is deposited with tax authorities during the pendency of the appeal. During the year the appeal has been heard before ATIR and is reserved in order. The Company has, however, filed an Income Tax Reference Application (ITRA) No. 53 and 54 of 2020 before SHC which is pending adjudication. The management, based on the opinion of its tax advisor, is confident about the favorable outcome of the above matters, therefore no provision has been recorded in this regard.

For tax year 2018, a notice under section 4B of the Ordinance by the DCIR dated December 7, 2018, was issued, contending that the Company is liable to pay Super Tax amounting to Rs. 45.211 million in 'income' of Rs. 1,507.039 million. The Company had challenged the notice on constitutional grounds before SHC through C.P. No. 8670 of 2018. The SHC, vide its order dated December 14, 2018, had stated that no coercive action shall be taken against the Company. However, the SHC based on its order issued in September 2020 has dismissed the aforementioned C.P. The Company is hence awaiting the conclusion of ATIR on the above matter before it files a reference application for TY 2018. To date, no order has been passed by the Department, consequently, no outstanding tax demand exists to date. The management, based on the opinion of its tax advisor, is confident about the favorable outcome of the above matters, therefore no provision has been recorded in this regard. The management, based on the opinion of its tax advisor, is confident about the favorable outcome of the above matters, therefore no provision has been recorded in this regard.

For tax year 2016, an amended assessment order has been passed under section 122(5A) of the Ordinance by the Additional Commissioner Inland Revenue (ACIR). Through the said order, the ACIR raised demand amounting to Rs. 241.217 million. Upon appeal filed, CIR-A confirmed the ACIR's order vide its order dated December 12, 2017. In pursuance of the order of CIR-A, the Company had filed an appeal before ATIR. During last year ATIR vide its order dated March 29, 2019, had annulled CIRA's action on confirming disallowances made in the order passed by ACIR dated November 02, 2017, with directions to CIRA to pass speaking and reasoned order after providing due opportunity of being heard. As a result, the likely assessment position after the appeal effect of ATIR's order under section 124 of the Ordinance is that only tax demand on account of undistributed reserves is outstanding, which has also been stayed by SHC vide interim order in CP No. 0-2343 of 2019 dated April 09, 2019. Furthermore, during last year, a rectification application was filed for erroneously considered share premium reserves while computing excess reserves under section 5A of the Ordinance by the ACIR, in its order dated November 2, 2017. As a result, tax demand under section 5A would be reduced to Rs. 7.523 million. The Hon'ble Sindh High Court vide an interim order dated May 21, 2021, granted relief against the said notice. The management, based on the opinion of its tax advisor, is confident about the favorable outcome of the above matters, therefore no provision has been recorded in this regard.

The Company has been selected for an income tax audit under section 214C. as per the amendment order passed on June 28, 2023, via letter AT 238 dated July 17, 2023 a reduction in the refund amount has been imposed due to certain expense adjustments. However, the organization has duly filed an appeal with CIRA and is currently awaiting a decision. The management, based on the opinion of its tax advisor, is confident about the favorable outcome of the above matters, therefore no provision has been recorded in this regard.



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## 34.3.2 Sales Tax

In 2013, the Company received a show cause notice from the Sindh Revenue Board (SRB) under section 47 of the Sindh Sales Tax on Services Act, 2011. Subsequently, an order was passed reducing the demand to Rs. 9.86 million along with the default surcharge. The Company filed an appeal before the CIR-A and after being decided against the Company, it subsequently filed an appeal before Appellate Tribunal SRB. During the year 2014, the Company paid an amount of Rs. 7.15 million in respect of the above mentioned liability before June 25, 2014, under the notification SRB 3-4/8/2014 to avail the exemption from application of penalty and 75% of default surcharge. Appellate Tribunal SRB vide order dated November 29, 2017 decided the Sindh Sales Tax (SST) issue in favor of the Company. However, the issue of SST on advisory and consultancy services and commission earned on purchase/sale of mutual funds have been remanded back whilst the issue relating to SST on commission on foreign exchange dealing, services rendered outside Sindh and levy of default surcharge and penalty have been decided against the Company. The Company has filed a reference application before SHC in respect of the issues decided against the Company and remanded back.

During 2014, the Company also received another show cause notice from SRB under section 47 of the Sindh Sales Tax on Services Act, 2011. Subsequently, an order was passed raising a tax demand amounting to Rs. 10.77 million. The Company has filed an appeal against the order with CIR-A which is pending. Further, in respect of the same, a rectification application has also been filed with the department. The Company and other stock brokers have also filed a petition with the SHC and have been granted an interim stay against recovery of demand. However, the Company has paid an amount of Rs. 9.24 million before June 25, 2014, under the notification SRB 3-4/8/2014 to avail the exemption of penalty and 75% of default surcharge.

Furthermore, for fiscal year 2014 and 2015, SRB alleged short payment of SST vide Notice dated February 02, 2017. The Company has submitted all the required details in response to the notice and no order in this respect has been passed. The management, based on the opinion of its tax advisor, is confident about the favorable outcome of the above matters, therefore no provision has been recorded in this regard.

SRB has also issued an order in another proceeding for tax periods January 2014 to December 2016, which were confronted, vide notice dated August 15, 2017, levying sales tax on certain services and disallowance of input tax of Rs. 35,877,012. In pursuance of the said order, the Company filed an appeal before the Commissioner (Appeals), SRB which has been partly heard. However, the recovery of the aforesaid tax demand has been stayed by the Hon'able SHC in Suit no 767 of 2018 vide order dated April 13, 2018. The management, based on the opinion of its tax advisor, is confident about the favorable outcome of the above matters, therefore no provision has been recorded in this regard.

## 34.3.3 Federal Excise Duty (FED)

The tax department issued a show cause notice dated June 08, 2015, confronting (alleged) non-payment of Federal Excise Duty (FED) on the Company's services under the Federal Excise Act, 2005 and subsequently issued an order raising a demand amounting to Rs.78.003 million for the tax year 2010 and the tax year 2013. The Company filed a rectification appeal, in addition, to filing an appeal to the SHC, through the Stockbroker Association (of which the Company is also the member) against the aforementioned order because after the 18th amendment to the Constitution, the services that were previously subjected to FED under the federal laws are now subject to the provincial sales tax and the Company has accordingly discharged its tax obligation. The SHC initially, stayed Federal Board of Revenue from demanding sales tax on services from stockbrokers and subsequently, disposed of the order in the Company's favor. However, CIR-A on the matter of appeal filed by the Company issued an order in favor of the department vide its order dated January 31, 2017. In pursuance of the order of CIR-A the Company had filed an appeal before Appellate Tribunal SRB along with an application for stay of demand, which was granted initially for 30 days and was subsequently extended vide various orders. Appellate Tribunal SRB has decided the matter vide order dated December 20, 2017, received by the Company on April 09, 2018, whereby ATIR decided that the FED is applicable only on the commission earned from trading of shares and no other type of commission comes under the ambit of FED. With this opinion, ATIR has remanded back the issue related to the amendment era. For the amendment era, ATIR has relied upon the decision of SHC (stated above) and declared the charge of FED after July 01, 2011, null and void. The management, based on the opinion of its tax advisor, is confident about the favorable outcome of the above matters, therefore no provision has been recorded in this regard.

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## 34.4 JS Investments Limited (JSIL)

### 34.4.1 Income tax

In respect of the appeals filed by the Company before Commissioner Inland Revenue (Appeals) [CIR (Appeals)] against orders passed for tax years 2006 and 2009 against demand of Rs. 162 million and Rs. 66 million respectively, the CIR (Appeals) had not accepted the basis of additions by tax authorities and set aside both the orders in respect of allocation of expenses between various sources of income for fresh proceedings with the directions to apportion the common expenditure according to actual incurrence of expenditure to the various sources of income.

In respect of the above said order of CIR (Appeals) for tax years 2006 and 2009, the Company filed second appeal before the Appellate Tribunal Inland Revenue (ATIR) in respect of apportionment of expenses. The ATIR vide order dated April 20, 2017 deleted the additions on proration of expenses for tax year 2006 however, confirmed the CIR(A)'s order whereby CIR(A) remanded back / set-aside the issue of apportionment of expenses.

The Appellate Tribunal Inland Revenue vide order dated May 21, 2016 deleted the additions of tax Amortisation of management rights and remanded back the issues of disallowed provisions and advertisement expenses for the tax year 2009.

The tax authorities issued orders giving effect (hereinafter referred collectively as 'appeal effect orders') to the order of CIR (Appeals) for both tax years 2006 and 2009 whereby demands for these tax years were reduced to Rs. 77.33 million and Rs. 59.93 million respectively. As the allocation of expenditure in the said appeal effect orders was not made according to actual incurrence of expenditure to the various sources of income, therefore, the Company again filed appeals before the CIR (Appeals) against the said orders.

In respect of second round of appeal filed by the Company before CIR (Appeals) against appeal effect orders for tax years 2006 and 2009, the CIR (Appeals) for tax year 2006 confirmed apportionment of expenditure made by the tax authorities in appeal effect order, however, adjustment of allowable expenses were set aside. For the tax year 2009, CIR (Appeals) had set aside the appeal effect order in entirety for fresh assessment, which is yet to be made by tax authorities.

The CIR (Appeals) also rectified the order passed by his predecessor for the tax year 2006, whereby the addition regarding the portion of capital gain included in dividend received from mutual funds was held deleted. Resulted appeal effect order reflects refund of Rs.29 million. The tax authorities have filed an appeal before ATIR against said order of CIR (Appeals) in respect of deletion of addition regarding the portion of capital gain included in dividend. The ATIR vide order dated December 07, 2016 set-aside with the direction that the ACIR should examine the issue in the light of FBR Circular letter dated September 10, 2002.

In respect of tax year 2006, management contends, based on views of its tax advisor, that amendment of assessment for such tax year by tax authorities is time barred. Accordingly, the Company has filed an appeal before the Appellate Tribunal Inland Revenue. The ATIR is of the view that the amendment of assessment is not time bared however, the ATIR deleted the addition of tax Amortisation of management right vide order dated February 10, 2017. Based on the tax advisors opinion, the management of the Company is confident that the matter will be decided favourably and hence, no provision has been made.

Order under section 122(1)/(5) dated December 30, 2017 for the tax year 2015 passed by the DCIR created demand of Rs.40 million against which the Company has filed an appeal before the CIR(A). The DCIR considered our request for rectification and passed order under section 221 dated February 27, 2017 as a result of the above order the demand reduced to Rs.36.904 million. The CIR(A) vide order dated May 6, 2019 partly considered our submissions put before him. The DCIR passed appeal effect order dated February 17, 2020 determined refund of Rs 30.66 million. The company submitted appeal before the CIR (Appeal) against the appeal effect order. The Company also submitted appeal before the ATIR against the order of the CIR(A). Based on the tax advisors opinion, the management of the Company is confident that the matter will be decided favourably and hence, no provision has been made.



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The DCIR passed order under section 122(1)/(5) of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 dated June 23, 2014 and reduced the refund claim of Rs.8.499 million to Rs.3.102 million for the tax year 2012. The learned CIR (Appeal) vide order dated May 06, 2019 confirmed the ACIR's order and held that the appeal was not entertainable being barred by time limitation for the tax year 2012. The Company submitted appeal before the ATIR against the order of the CIR(A). Based on the tax advisors opinion, the management of the Company is confident that the matter will be decided favourably and hence, no provision has been made.

During the year, on April 11, 2025, the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP) imposing a penalty of Rs. 1 million on the Company and directed compensation to the unitholders of JS Value Fund (Now merged into JS Growth Fund) for alleged contraventions of the Non-Banking Finance Companies and Notified Entities Regulations, 2008. The Company has filed an appeal before the SECP Appellate Bench. The Company, based on the legal opinion, is confident that the matter will be decided in Company's favor and thereby no provision has been made in these financial statements.

## 34.5 BankIslami Pakistan Limited (BIPL)

### 34.5.1 Income Tax

During the year 2014 (relating to defunct KASB Bank Limited), appellate order passed by the Commissioner Inland Revenue Authority (CIRA) [in respect of Income tax assessments of International Housing Finance Limited, amalgamated into the defunct KASB Bank Limited during the year ended 31 December 2007] for tax year 2005 maintained the order of the Taxation Officer to the extent of disallowances relating to income from carry over transactions and gain on sale of property having an aggregate tax impact of Rs. 12.997 million. The defunct KASB Bank Limited has preferred appeals before the Appellate Tribunal Inland Revenue (ATIR) for tax year 2005 which are pending finalization. The management, based on the opinion of its tax advisor, is confident about the favorable outcome of the above matters, therefore no provision has been recorded in this regard.

In respect of various tax periods for the Bank and the defunct KASB Bank, the Sindh Revenue Board (SRB) has issued various assessment orders raising demands of Rs.107.577 million. The demand relates to the levy of Sindh Sales Tax on certain services, along with applicable default surcharge. The Bank has filed appeals against these orders before the Commissioner (Appeals) – SRB, which are currently pending adjudication. Furthermore, the Bank is contesting the issuance of certain showcause notices issued by SRB for the period covering from January 2012 till December 2013 before the Honorable Supreme Court of Pakistan based on the ground that these notices are time barred. The subject matter is also pending adjudication.

In respect of Tax Year 2019 and 2020, the ACIR under section 122(5A) of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 amended the return submitted by the Bank by adding / disallowing certain expenses thereby creating a Tax demand of Rs 1.247 billion. The Bank filed appeal against the orders before Commissioner Appeal. The Commissioner Appeal while passing order for Tax Year 2019 and Tax Year 2020 has remanded back / deleted significant amount of disallowances and confirmed disallowance amounting Rs 108 million pertaining to Non Banking Assets and initial allowance on fixed assets. The Bank has filed appeal against the confirmed disallowances before the Appellate Tribunal (ATIR) where the matter is pending adjudication.

In respect of Tax Year 2022 the ACIR under section 122(5A) of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 amended the return submitted by the Bank by adding / disallowing certain expenses thereby creating a Tax demand of Rs 522.794 million. The Bank has filed appeal against the orders before Commissioner Appeal which is pending adjudication. The management, based on the opinion of its tax advisor, is confident about the favorable outcome of the above matters, therefore no provision has been recorded in this regard.

During the year, the Bank received five re-assessment orders issued under Section 122 of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001, for Tax Years 2020 through 2024, dated December 31, 2025 creating an aggregate tax demand of Rs. 2.568 billion. The Federal Board of Revenue (FBR) has primarily challenged claims related to the defunct KASB Bank, specifically the utilization of brought forward tax depreciation and losses, Amortisation of goodwill, reversals of provisions against non-performing loans under Rule 1(c) of the Seventh Schedule, and provisions for diminution in the value of investments. While the Bank has paid a portion of the demand amounting to Rs. 1.5 billion based on a partial acceptance of the department's position, it has preferred an appeal before the Commissioner Inland Revenue (Appeals) against the remaining issues. Management,

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

supported by the advice of tax consultants, believes that the remaining contentions are legally sustainable and that a favorable outcome is probable; therefore, no provision for the remaining amount has been recognized in these financial statements. However remaining demand of Rs. 1.068 billion has been appropriately disclosed in these Financial Statements.

In respect of Tax year 2017 and 2018, the Bank has been in receipt of assessment orders from AJK FBR bearing demands amounting Rs 41.966 million and Rs 50.136 million respectively. The Bank filed appeal before the Commissioner Appeals (CIRA) which was concluded in Bank's favour. The Department, being aggrieved, filed appeal against the Commissioner Appeals order before the Appellate Tribunal Inland Revenue (ATIR), which upheld CIRA's decision. Now the department has approached High Court AJ&K for the resolution of the matter. Based on the advise from tax consultant, no provision has been recorded. The management, based on the opinion of its tax advisor, is confident about the favorable outcome of the above matters, therefore no provision has been recorded in this regard.

Following the 18th Amendment to the Constitution of Pakistan, the Government of Sindh enacted the Sindh Workers Welfare Fund (SWWF) Act, 2014, with the Sindh Revenue Board (SRB) as the designated collection agent. Since the promulgation of the Act, the SRB issued notices to various industrial establishments, including the Bank, demanding a contribution of approximately Rs.132 million.

The Bank, along with other financial institutions, challenged the levy in the Honorable High Court of Sindh (SHC) on the grounds that banks do not fall within the definition of "Industrial Establishment" as contemplated under the SWWF Act. The SHC initially granted a stay against the recovery of the demand, subject to the submission of bank guarantees.

On January 21, 2025, the SHC concluded the proceedings in favor of the Bank, ruling that the authority to levy and collect Workers Welfare Fund rests with the Federation. This decision was based on the resolution passed by the Council of Common Interest (CCI) vide order no. CCI.14/1/2019 dated December 23, 2019, which addressed the conflict of jurisdiction between Federal and Provincial authorities.

The SRB has recently preferred an appeal before the Supreme Court of Pakistan (SCP) against the SHC decision. Based on the advice of the Bank's legal consultant and the legal merits of the case following the SHC ruling, the management is confident of a favorable outcome. However on prudence basis provision has been recognized in these financial statements.

		2025	2024
	Note	----- Rupees in '000 -----	
<b>35. BASIC AND DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE</b>			
Profit after taxation for the year - attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Bank		<u><b>5,826,980</b></u>	<u>10,309,369</u>
		----- Numbers -----	
Weighted average number of basic outstanding ordinary shares during the year		<u><b>2,050,662,536</b></u>	<u>2,050,662,536</u>
		----- Rupees -----	
Basic and diluted earnings per share	35.1	<u><b>2.84</b></u>	<u>5.03</u>
<b>35.1</b>	There were no convertible / dilutive potential ordinary shares outstanding as at December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, therefore, diluted earning per share has not been presented separately.		
<b>36. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>		2025	2024
		----- Rupees in '000 -----	
Cash and balances with treasury banks - gross	5	<b>112,520,153</b>	84,153,600
Balances with other banks - gross	6	<b>6,851,967</b>	5,079,575
Overdrawn nostro accounts	16	<b>(938,887)</b>	(963,478)
		<u><b>118,433,233</b></u>	<u>88,269,697</u>

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

## 36.1 Reconciliation of movement in liabilities and equity to cash flows arising from financing activities

	2025					
	Liabilities		Equity			
	Subordinated debt	Other liabilities including lease liabilities	Share Capital	Reserves	Unappropriated Profit	Non-controlling interest
	----- Rupees in '000 -----					
<b>Balance as at January 01</b>	<b>11,492,708</b>	<b>50,215,396</b>	<b>20,506,625</b>	<b>9,618,250</b>	<b>26,121,333</b>	<b>12,415,850</b>
<b>Changes from financing cash flows</b>						
Proceeds from subordinated debt	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repayment of subordinated debt	(1,818)	-	-	-	-	-
Payment of lease liability against right-of-use assets	-	(4,399,116)	-	-	-	-
Dividend paid to NCI	-	-	-	-	-	(758,701)
	<b>(1,818)</b>	<b>(4,399,116)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(758,701)</b>
<b>Other changes</b>						
Liability related						
<b>Changes in other liabilities</b>						
cash based	-	18,065,586	-	-	-	-
non-cash based	-	1,219,859	-	-	-	-
Transfer of profit to statutory reserve	-	-	-	1,460,921	(1,460,921)	-
Total liability related other changes	-	19,285,445	-	1,460,921	(1,460,921)	-
<b>Equity related</b>	-	-	-	7,983	6,626,886	1,055,657
<b>Balance as at December 31</b>	<b>11,490,890</b>	<b>65,101,725</b>	<b>20,506,625</b>	<b>11,087,154</b>	<b>31,287,298</b>	<b>12,712,806</b>

	2024					
	Liabilities		Equity			
	Subordinated debt	Other liabilities including lease liabilities	Share Capital	Reserves	Unappropriated Profit	Non-controlling interest
	----- Rupees in '000 -----					
<b>Balance as at January 01,</b>	<b>11,344,671</b>	<b>55,791,201</b>	<b>20,506,625</b>	<b>7,290,037</b>	<b>17,731,217</b>	<b>9,360,919</b>
<b>Changes from financing cash flows</b>						
Proceeds from subordinated debt	150,000	-	-	-	-	-
Repayment of subordinated debt	(1,963)	-	-	-	-	-
Payment of lease liability against right-of-use assets	-	(4,023,523)	-	-	-	-
Dividend paid to NCI	-	-	-	-	-	(689,728)
	<b>148,037</b>	<b>(4,023,523)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(689,728)</b>
<b>Other changes</b>						
Liability related						
<b>Changes in other liabilities</b>						
cash based	-	328,013	-	-	-	-
non-cash based	-	(1,880,295)	-	-	-	-
Transfer of profit to statutory reserve	-	-	-	2,347,466	(2,347,466)	-
Total liability related other changes	-	(1,552,282)	-	2,347,466	(2,347,466)	-
<b>Equity related</b>	-	-	-	(19,253)	10,737,582	3,744,659
<b>Balance as at December 31,</b>	<b>11,492,708</b>	<b>50,215,396</b>	<b>20,506,625</b>	<b>9,618,250</b>	<b>26,121,333</b>	<b>12,415,850</b>

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

37	<b>STAFF STRENGTH</b>	Note	2025 ----- Numbers -----	2024 -----
	Permanent		<b>10,022</b>	9,119
	On Group's contract		<b>2,491</b>	2,442
	Outsourced	37.2	<b>1,282</b>	1,211
	<b>Group's own staff strength at the end of the year</b>		<b>13,795</b>	12,772
37.1	<b>Geographical segment analysis</b>			
	Pakistan		<b>13,788</b>	12,764
	Bahrain		<b>7</b>	8
			<b>13,795</b>	12,772

**37.2** This excludes employees of outsourcing services companies assigned to the Group to perform services of security guards and janitorial staff.

## 38 DEFINED BENEFIT PLAN

### 38.1 General description

The Holding Company operates a recognised gratuity fund for all employees who opted for this scheme introduced by the management with effect from January 01, 2007.

Permanent employees are eligible for the gratuity fund after 10 years of continuous service. Gratuity is payable at 65% of the last drawn basic salary per completed year of service.

The defined benefit is administered by a separate fund that is legally separate from the Holding Company. The plan is governed by the trust deed dated September 01, 2007. The trustees of the gratuity fund are composed of representatives from employers. The trustees of the gratuity fund are required by the trust deed to act in the interest of the fund and of all relevant stakeholders in the scheme, i.e. active employees, inactive employees, retirees and employers. The trustees of the gratuity fund are responsible for the investment policy with regard to the assets of the fund.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period, which is the same as applied in calculating the defined benefit obligation liability recognised in this consolidated statement of financial position.

**38.2** The plan in Pakistan typically exposes the Bank to actuarial risks such as: salary risk, discount rate risk, mortality risk and investment risk defined as follow:

#### - **Salary increase risk**

The risk that the final salary at the time of cessation of services is greater than assumed. Since the benefit is calculated on the final salary (which will closely reflect inflation and other macroeconomic factors), the benefit amount increases as salary increases.

#### - **Discount rate risk**

The discount rate is based on the yield on government bonds. If the market yield of bonds varies, the discount rate would vary in the same manner and would affect the present value of obligation and fair value of assets.



# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

## - Demographic Risks

### Withdrawal risk

The risk that the actual withdrawals experience is different from assumed withdrawal probability. The significance of the withdrawal risk varies with the age, service and the entitled benefits of the beneficiary.

### Longevity Risk

The risk that the actual mortality experience is different than the assumed mortality. This effect is more pronounced in schemes where the age and service distribution is on the higher side.

## - Investment risk

This is the risk that the assets are under-performing and are not sufficient to meet the liabilities.

### 38.3 Number of employees under the scheme

The number of employees covered under the gratuity scheme are: 4,248 (2024: 4,131).

### 38.4 Principal actuarial assumptions

The actuarial valuations were carried out as at December 31, 2025 using the following significant assumptions:

		2025	2024
Discount rate	per annum	11.00%	12.25%
Expected rate of return on plan assets	per annum	12.25%	16.00%
Expected rate of salary increase	per annum	11.00%	12.25%
The average duration of the defined benefit obligation	years	7	7

38.5 Reconciliation of payable to defined benefit plans	Note	2025	2024
		----- Rupees in '000 -----	
Present value of obligations	38.6	2,658,018	2,336,619
Fair value of plan assets	38.7	(2,045,796)	(1,540,991)
<b>(Receivable) / payable</b>		<b>612,222</b>	<b>795,628</b>

### 38.6 Movement in defined benefit obligations

Obligations at the beginning of the year		2,336,619	1,832,355
Current service cost		495,430	409,675
Past service cost		(274,130)	4,029
Interest cost		265,513	262,358
Benefits paid by the bank		(206,779)	(286,136)
Re-measurement loss		41,365	114,338
<b>Obligations at the end of the year</b>		<b>2,658,018</b>	<b>2,336,619</b>

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

		2025	2024
	Note	----- Rupees in '000 -----	
<b>38.7 Movement in fair value of plan assets</b>			
Fair value at the beginning of the year		1,540,991	1,270,223
Interest income on plan assets		205,051	213,240
Contribution by the bank - net		388,077	315,977
Benefits paid by the Bank		(124,702)	(168,922)
Re-measurements: Net return on plan assets over interest income gain / (loss)		36,379	(89,527)
<b>Fair value at the end of the year</b>		<u>2,045,796</u>	<u>1,540,991</u>
<b>38.8 Movement in (receivable) / payable under defined benefit schemes</b>			
Opening balance		795,628	562,132
Charge for the year	38.9.1	281,762	462,822
Contribution by the bank - net		(470,154)	(433,191)
Re-measurement loss / (gain) recognised in OCI during the year	38.9.2	4,986	203,865
<b>Closing balance</b>		<u>612,222</u>	<u>795,628</u>
<b>38.9 Charge for defined benefit plan</b>			
<b>38.9.1 Cost recognised in profit and loss</b>			
Current service cost		495,430	409,675
Net interest on defined benefit asset / liability		60,462	49,118
Past service cost - due to change in salary structure		-	403,549
Past service cost - due to change in scheme benefit rule		(274,130)	(399,520)
		<u>281,762</u>	<u>462,822</u>
<b>38.9.2 Re-measurements recognised in OCI during the year</b>			
Loss / (gain) on obligation			
Demographic assumptions		11,343	(54,606)
Financial assumptions		(28,547)	99,632
Experience adjustment		58,569	69,312
Remeasurement on plan assets		65,419	(26,526)
Return on plan assets over interest income		(101,798)	116,053
Deferred tax impact		(34,736)	(48,138)
<b>Total re-measurements recognised in OCI</b>		<u>(29,750)</u>	<u>155,727</u>
<b>38.9.3 Components of plan assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents - net		87,354	220,444
Government securities		274,498	70,788
Mutual Funds		-	50,005
Federal Government Shariah Compliant Securities		743,680	444,896
Ordinary and preference shares		1,012,027	1,049,827
		<u>2,117,559</u>	<u>1,835,960</u>
<b>38.10</b>	Investment in term finance certificates are subject to credit risk and interest rate risks, while equity securities and mutual funds are subject to price risk. Cash and cash equivalents include balances maintained with the Bank which are subject to credit risk. These risks are regularly monitored by Trustees of the fund.		



# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

## 38.11 Sensitivity analysis

**38.11.1** Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined obligation are discount rate, and expected rate of salary increase. The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on reasonably possible changes in one respective assumption occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant:

	<b>2025</b>
	- Rupees in '000 -
1% increase in discount rate	<b>2,511,026</b>
1% decrease in discount rate	<b>2,821,910</b>
1% increase in expected rate of salary increase	<b>2,767,299</b>
1% decrease in expected rate of salary increase	<b>2,559,027</b>
<b>38.12 Expected contributions to be paid to the funds in the next financial year</b>	<b>319,281</b>
<b>38.13 Expected charge for the next financial year</b>	<b>392,037</b>

## 38.14 Maturity profile

The weighted average duration of the obligation (in years): 7

## 38.15 Funding policy

The Bank endeavors to ensure that liabilities under the funded gratuity scheme is covered by the assets of the fund on any valuation date, based on actuarial assumptions.

## 39. DEFINED BENEFIT PLAN OF SUBSIDIARY

### 39.1 BankIslami Pakistan Limited (BIPL)

BankIslami Pakistan Limited (BIPL) operates a gratuity fund for its employees (members of the fund). The fund entitles the members to a lump sum payment at the time of retirement, resignation or death. Permanent staff are eligible for such benefits after three years of service.

The number of eligible employees covered under the defined scheme are 5,046 (2024: Rs. 4,688).

## 40. DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PLAN

The Group operates a contributory provident fund scheme for all permanent employees. The employer and employee both make a contribution of equal amount to the fund as follows:

	<b>Contribution basic salary</b>	<b>Number of employees</b>		<b>Contribution made during the year</b>	
		<b>2025</b>	2024	<b>2025</b>	2024
	Percentages	----- Numbers -----		----- Rupees in '000 -----	
<b>Bank</b>					
- JS Bank Limited	<b>7.1</b>	<b>3,707</b>	3,231	<b>436,559</b>	366,562
<b>Subsidiary companies</b>					
- JS Global Capital Limited	<b>7.33</b>	<b>233</b>	206	<b>24,385</b>	19,275
- JS Investments Limited	<b>7.33</b>	<b>95</b>	77	<b>8,084</b>	8,640
- BankIslami Pakistan Limited	<b>6.67</b>	<b>5,046</b>	4,688	<b>416,442</b>	285,907

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

## 41. COMPENSATION OF DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

41.1 The aggregate amount charged in the financial statements for the year in respect of the remuneration and benefits to the President and Chief Executive Officer, Directors and Executives are as follows:

Items	2025				
	Directors		President / CEO	Key Management Personnel	Other Material Risk Takers / Controllers
	Chairman	Non- Executives			
	Rupees in '000				
Fees and Allowances etc.	2,100	14,900	-	-	-
Managerial Remuneration					
i) Fixed	-	-	67,870	1,468,774	715,688
ii) Total Variable - Cash Bonus / Awards	-	-	55,000	295,888	162,656
Charge for defined benefit plan	-	-	2,080	26,309	14,853
Contribution to defined contribution plan	-	-	4,926	52,869	35,023
Medical	-	-	6,787	133,225	72,430
Utilities	-	-	-	-	-
House rent allowance	-	-	-	5,907	-
Conveyance	-	-	1,613	79,455	110,699
Car allowance	-	-	-	118,343	98,443
Others	-	-	623	59,458	27,821
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,100</b>	<b>14,900</b>	<b>138,899</b>	<b>2,240,228</b>	<b>1,237,613</b>
<b>Number of persons</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>136</b>
	2024				
Items	Directors		President / CEO	Key Management Personnel	Other Material Risk Takers / Controllers
	Chairman	Non- Executives			
	Rupees in '000				
Fees and Allowances etc.	1,700	11,600	-	-	-
Managerial Remuneration					
i) Fixed	-	-	58,796	1,136,050	698,731
ii) Total Variable - Cash Bonus / Awards	-	-	45,000	268,130	151,239
Charge for defined benefit plan	-	-	1,706	14,909	14,746
Contribution to defined contribution plan	-	-	4,283	56,777	37,174
Medical	-	-	5,880	107,844	66,515
Utilities	-	-	-	14,587	11,931
House rent allowance	-	-	-	65,640	53,691
Conveyance	-	-	1,555	70,226	116,167
Car allowance	-	-	-	105,118	110,898
Others	-	-	543	100,979	39,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>11,600</b>	<b>117,763</b>	<b>1,940,260</b>	<b>1,300,092</b>
<b>Number of persons</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>123</b>

41.1.1 The CEO and COO are provided with free use of Bank maintained cars in accordance with their entitlement.

41.1.2 Managerial remuneration includes joining related payments made to certain Executives in line with their terms of employment.

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

**41.1.3** The SBP, vide its BPRD Circular No. 01 dated January 25, 2017, issued Guidelines on Remuneration Practices, where the Bank is required to defer a certain portion of variable compensation of the Material Risk Takers (MRTs) and Material Risk Controllers (MRCs) subject to mandatory deferrals for a defined period. In this respect, deferral amount shall be withheld for a period of three years whereas remaining portion of the variable compensation shall be paid upfront to the MRTs and MRCs. The deferred remuneration shall vest proportionately over the deferral period following the year of variable remuneration award. The deferred portion of the variable remuneration shall be paid to the MRTs and MRCs on vesting, proportionally through yearly instalments, during the deferred period, in case no malus triggers are applicable. Details of MRTs and MRCs are given below:

<b>Employees Covered under:</b>	<b>2025</b>	2024
	----- Numbers -----	
Material Risk Takers (MRTs)	<b>70</b>	80
Material Risk Controllers (MRCs)	<b>43</b>	56
	<b>113</b>	136

<b>Movement of deferred remuneration</b>	<b>2025</b>	2024
	----- Rupees '000 -----	
Opening	<b>113,770</b>	34,158
Deferred during the year	<b>94,131</b>	99,147
Paid during the year	<b>(43,750)</b>	(19,535)
Closing	<b>164,151</b>	113,770

**41.2 Remuneration paid to Directors for participation in Board and Committee Meetings**

		<b>2025</b>					
		<b>Meeting Fees and Allowances Paid</b>					
		<b>For Board Committees</b>					
<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Name of Director</b>	<b>For Board Meetings</b>	<b>Board Audit Committee (BAC)</b>	<b>Board Human Resource, Remuneration &amp; Nomination Committee (BHRRNC)</b>	<b>Board Risk Management Committee (BRMC)</b>	<b>Board IT Committee (BITC)</b>	<b>Total Amount Paid</b>
		----- Rupees in '000 -----					
1	Mr. Adil Matcheswala	1,500	-	600	-	-	2,100
2	Mr. Sadiq Ali	1,500	600	-	600	-	2,700
3	Ms. Nargis Ghaloo	1,500	600	600	-	-	2,700
4	Mr. Khalilullah Shaikh	1,500	600	-	600	-	2,700
5	Mr. Qaiser Noor	500	-	150	-	150	800
6	Mr. Saad Ali Bhimjee	1,500	-	-	600	900	3,000
7	Mr. Usman Yousaf Mobin	1,500	-	600	-	900	3,000
<b>Total amount paid</b>		<b>9,500</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>1,950</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>1,950</b>	<b>17,000</b>

\*\* Mr. Qaiser Noor was appointed as Independent Director of the Bank on September 22, 2025.

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

		2024					
		Meeting Fees and Allowances Paid					
		For Board Committees					
Sr. No.	Name of Director	For Board Meetings	Board			Board IT Committee (BITC)	Total Amount Paid
			Board Audit Committee (BAC)	Human Resource, Remuneration & Nomination Committee (BHRNC)	Board Risk Management Committee (BRMC)		
----- Rupees in '000 -----							
1	Mr. Adil Matcheswala	1,250	-	450	-	-	1,700
2	Mr. Sadiq Ali	1,250	900	-	600	-	2,750
3	Ms. Nargis Ghaloo	1,250	900	-	-	600	2,750
4	Syed Mumtaz Ali Shah*	500	-	150	300	-	950
5	Mr. Khalilullah Shaikh **	1,250	900	-	450	-	2,600
6	Mr. Saad Ali Bhimjee ***	250	-	-	-	-	250
7	Mr. Usman Yousaf Mobin	1,250	-	450	-	600	2,300
<b>Total amount paid</b>		<b>7,000</b>	<b>2,700</b>	<b>1,050</b>	<b>1,350</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>13,300</b>

## 42. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The fair value of quoted securities other than those classified as held to maturity, is based on quoted market price. Quoted securities classified as held to maturity are carried at cost. The fair value of unquoted equity securities, other than investments in associates and subsidiaries, is determined on the basis of the break-up value of these investments as per their latest available audited financial statements. Fair value of unquoted debt securities, fixed term loans, other assets, other liabilities and fixed term deposits cannot be calculated with sufficient reliability due to absence of current and active market for assets and liabilities and reliable data regarding market rates for similar instruments.

### 42.1 Fair value of financial assets

The Bank measures fair values using the following fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements:

- Level 1:** Fair value measurements using quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2:** Fair value measurements using inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- Level 3:** Fair value measurements using input for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (i.e. unobservable inputs).

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

The table below analyzes financial instruments measured at the end of the reporting period by the level in the fair value hierarchy into which the fair value measurement is categorised:

	2025			Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
----- Rupees in '000 -----				
<b>On balance sheet financial instruments</b>				
<b>Financial assets - measured at fair value</b>				
<b>Investments</b>				
Federal Government Securities	-	196,850,902	-	196,850,902
Federal Government Shariah Compliant Securities	78,801,265	235,934,974	-	314,736,239
Shares	7,541,092	36,955	37,573	7,615,620
Non Government Debt Securities	-	1,075,732	-	1,075,732
Non-Government Shariah Compliant Securities	-	1,227,194	1,124,995	2,352,189
Foreign securities	-	23,044,423	-	23,044,423
<b>Financial assets - disclosed but not measured at fair value</b>				
<b>Investments</b>				
Federal Government Securities	-	33,709,882	-	33,709,882
	<b>86,342,357</b>	<b>491,880,062</b>	<b>1,162,568</b>	<b>579,384,987</b>
<b>Off balance sheet financial instruments</b>				
Forward purchase of foreign exchange	-	89,868,528	-	89,868,528
Forward sale of foreign exchange	-	62,440,609	-	62,440,609
Forward agreements for lending	-	-	-	-
Forward sale of securities contract	-	240,445	-	240,445
----- Rupees in '000 -----				
	2024			Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
----- Rupees in '000 -----				
<b>On balance sheet financial instruments</b>				
<b>Financial assets - measured at fair value</b>				
<b>Investments</b>				
Federal Government Securities	-	138,130,448	-	138,130,448
Federal Government Shariah Compliant Securities	-	311,025,501	-	311,025,501
Shares	5,226,656	-	-	5,226,656
Non Government Debt Securities	-	1,525,593	-	1,525,593
Non-Government Shariah Compliant Securities	-	33,180,407	-	33,180,407
Foreign securities	-	16,214,890	-	16,214,890
	5,226,656	500,076,839	-	505,303,495
<b>Financial assets - disclosed but not measured at fair value</b>				
<b>Investments</b>				
Federal Government Securities	-	121,590,686	-	121,590,686
	<b>5,226,656</b>	<b>621,667,525</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>626,894,181</b>
<b>Off balance sheet financial instruments</b>				
Forward purchase of foreign exchange	-	142,967,019	-	142,967,019
Forward sale of foreign exchange	-	95,241,980	-	95,241,980
Forward agreements for lending	-	15,018,080	-	15,018,080
Forward sale of securities contract	-	43,674	-	43,674

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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## Valuation techniques used in determination of fair valuation of fair values within level 2

Item	Valuation approach and input used
Units of mutual funds	Fair values of investments in units of mutual funds are determined based on redemption prices disclosed at the Mutual Funds Association of Pakistan (MUFAP) as at the close of the business days.
Market Treasury Bills (MTB), Pakistan Investment Bonds (PIB) and GoP Sukuks	Fair values of Pakistan Investment Bonds and Market Treasury Bills are derived using PKRV, PKFRV and PKISRV rates.
Debt Securities (TFCs) and Sukuk other than Government	Investments in debt securities (comprising of Term Finance Certificates, Bonds and any other security issued by a company or a body corporate for the purpose of raising funds in the form of redeemable capital) are valued on the basis of the rates announced by the Mutual Funds Association of Pakistan (MUFAP) in accordance with the methodology prescribed by the SECP.
Overseas Government Sukuks and Euro Bonds	The fair value of Overseas Government Sukuks, and Overseas Bonds are valued on the basis of prices available on Bloomberg.
Ordinary shares - listed	The fair value of investments in listed equity securities are valued on the basis of closing quoted market price available at the Pakistan Stock Exchange.
Ordinary shares - unlisted	The fair value of the investment in SWIFT shares has been determined using a market based approach, based on the share value annually calculated and published by SWIFT for all shareholders.  The fair value of ISE REIT shares has been determined using a market based approach, applying price to book multiples of comparable listed REITs to the net asset value, adjusted for discounts for lack of control and lack of marketability.

Item	Valuation approach and input used
Forward foreign exchange contracts	The valuation has been determined by interpolating the foreign exchange revaluation rates announced by the State Bank of Pakistan.
Derivatives	The fair values of derivatives which are not quoted in active markets are determined by using valuation techniques. The valuation techniques take into account the relevant underlying parameters including foreign currencies involved, interest rates, yield curves, volatilities, contracts duration, etc.
Property and Equipment - Land and buildings	Land and buildings and Non-banking assets under satisfaction of claims are carried at revalued amounts determined by professional valuers based on their assessment of the market values as disclosed in note 10 and 13 of these consolidated financial statements. The valuations are conducted by the valuation experts appointed by the Bank which are also on the panel of State Bank of Pakistan. The valuation experts used a market based approach to arrive at the fair value of the Bank's properties. The market approach used prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions involving identical or comparable or similar properties. These values are adjusted to reflect the current condition of the properties.
Non-banking assets acquired in satisfaction of claims	

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

The following table summarises the quantitative information about the significant unobservable inputs used in level 3 fair value measurements of investments:

Description	Fair value as at December 31, 2025	Unobservable inputs	Sensitivity of inputs
---Rupees in '000---			
Ordinary shares - unlisted	<b>37,308</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Price to book (P/B) multiple</li> <li>- Discount for lack of control</li> <li>- Discount for lack of marketability</li> </ul>	a 10% increase / decrease in the P/B multiple would result in an increase / decrease of Rs 3.731 million in the fair value. A 5.0 percentage point change in either the discount for lack of control or the discount for the lack of marketability would result in a change of Rs 3.109 million in the fair value
Non-Government Shariah compliant Securities	<b>1,124,995</b>	Credit spreads adjusted to reflect the risk profile of each instrument	A 10% increase / decrease in the PKRV rates would result in an increase / decrease of Rs. 112.499 million in the fair value.

The following table shows reconciliation of investment fair value movement:

	<b>Unlisted equity</b>	<b>Shariah debts</b>
	<b>2025</b>	
	----- Rupees in' 000 -----	
Opening balance	<b>289,259</b>	<b>1,113,000</b>
Impact of adoption of IFRS 9	<b>18,634</b>	-
Remeasurement recognised in Profit and Loss	<b>(278,259)</b>	-
Remeasurement recognised in OCI	<b>7,674</b>	<b>11,995</b>
Closing balance	<b>37,308</b>	<b>1,124,995</b>

**42.2** The Group's policy is to recognise transfers into and out of the different fair value hierarchy levels at the date the event or change in circumstances that caused the transfer occurred. There were no transfers between levels 1 and 2 during the year.

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

## 43. SEGMENT INFORMATION

### 43.1 Segment Details with respect to Business Activities:

	2025									
	Retail Banking	Corporate / Commercial Banking	Treasury	Investment, International and Institutional Banking	Zindigi	Islamic Banking	Brokerage	Asset Management	Others	Total
----- Rupees in '000 -----										
<b>Profit and Loss</b>										
Net mark-up / return / profit / interest / (expense)	(12,301,382)	2,979,420	36,049,861	1,410,689	(142,030)	35,603,952	324,071	(20,254)	(847,830)	63,056,497
Inter segment revenue - net	29,434,008	2,411,995	(29,809,658)	534,646	600,714	-	-	-	(3,171,705)	-
Non mark-up / return / income	2,615,611	1,778,358	4,251,864	847,446	651,111	9,510,742	2,482,934	1,654,855	239,384	24,032,305
<b>Total Income / (loss)</b>	<b>19,748,237</b>	<b>7,169,773</b>	<b>10,492,067</b>	<b>2,792,781</b>	<b>1,109,795</b>	<b>45,114,694</b>	<b>2,807,005</b>	<b>1,634,601</b>	<b>(3,780,151)</b>	<b>87,088,802</b>
Segment direct expenses	14,002,740	732,987	282,395	1,692,588	5,036,162	31,566,974	1,912,023	858,360	8,793,357	64,877,586
Inter segment expense allocation	3,843,569	1,213,787	267,212	385,808	793,675	-	-	-	(6,503,664)	387
<b>Total expenses</b>	<b>17,846,309</b>	<b>1,946,774</b>	<b>549,607</b>	<b>2,078,396</b>	<b>5,829,837</b>	<b>31,566,974</b>	<b>1,912,023</b>	<b>858,360</b>	<b>2,289,693</b>	<b>64,877,973</b>
Credit loss allowances and write offs - net	1,214,022	(191,824)	2,888	(383,584)	30,602	(631,655)	-	-	2,869,414	2,909,863
<b>Profit / (loss) before tax</b>	<b>687,906</b>	<b>5,414,823</b>	<b>9,939,572</b>	<b>1,097,969</b>	<b>(4,750,644)</b>	<b>14,179,375</b>	<b>894,982</b>	<b>776,241</b>	<b>(8,939,258)</b>	<b>19,300,966</b>
	----- Rupees in '000 -----									
<b>Profit and Loss</b>										
Net mark-up / return / profit / interest / (expense)	(25,209,470)	(3,829,117)	56,358,032	1,223,352	(98,233)	46,408,758	227,934	2	(1,078,763)	74,002,495
Inter segment revenue - net	43,896,776	8,106,564	(51,070,186)	1,236,421	521,310	-	-	-	(2,690,885.00)	-
Non mark-up / return / income	2,194,591	1,982,860	3,772,807	1,086,274	335,187	4,589,961	1,501,342	982,138	(199,849)	16,245,311
<b>Total Income / (loss)</b>	<b>20,881,897</b>	<b>6,260,307</b>	<b>9,060,653</b>	<b>3,546,047</b>	<b>758,264</b>	<b>50,998,719</b>	<b>1,729,276</b>	<b>982,140</b>	<b>(3,969,497)</b>	<b>90,247,806</b>
Segment direct expenses	12,958,635	741,554	226,182	1,446,439	3,945,674	22,874,218	1,225,307	482,840	8,253,552	52,154,401
Inter segment expense allocation	4,335,714	1,052,214	231,565	257,223	596,484	-	-	-	(6,473,200)	-
<b>Total expenses</b>	<b>17,294,349</b>	<b>1,793,768</b>	<b>457,747</b>	<b>1,703,662</b>	<b>4,542,158</b>	<b>22,874,218</b>	<b>1,225,307</b>	<b>482,840</b>	<b>1,780,352</b>	<b>52,154,401</b>
Credit loss allowances and write offs - net	2,449,410	1,708,071	6,209	487,756	38,869	2,733,556	(12,530)	-	2,899	7,414,240
<b>Profit / (loss) before tax</b>	<b>1,138,138</b>	<b>2,758,468</b>	<b>8,596,697</b>	<b>1,354,629</b>	<b>(3,822,763)</b>	<b>25,390,945</b>	<b>516,499</b>	<b>499,300</b>	<b>(5,752,748)</b>	<b>30,679,165</b>



# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

	2025									
	Retail Banking	Corporate / Commercial Banking	Treasury	Investment, International and Institutional Banking	Zindigi	Islamic Banking	Brokerage	Asset Management	Others	Total
<b>Balance Sheet</b>	Rupees in '000									
Cash and bank balances	9,603,614	322,712	28,235,095	3,620,660	1,071,751	75,929,228	581,955	3,378	-	119,368,393
Lendings to financial institutions	-	-	19,838,794	-	-	18,999,952	-	-	-	38,838,746
Investments	620,383	-	229,440,755	24,198,917	-	322,887,104	403,437	2,230,145	1,677,877	581,458,618
Net inter segment lending	371,390,754	8,935,091	-	-	6,777,709	-	-	-	53,334,650	440,438,204
Advances - performing	88,326,522	102,967,350	-	47,854,061	40,830	289,954,486	2,211,347	20,891	4,602,997	535,978,484
Advances - non-performing	3,228,590	1,952,665	-	1,240	2,446	1,089,973	-	-	88,374	6,363,288
Others	-	-	-	792,000	-	64,756,915	6,136,242	1,097,154	60,833,864	133,616,175
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>473,169,863</b>	<b>114,177,818</b>	<b>277,514,644</b>	<b>76,466,878</b>	<b>7,892,736</b>	<b>773,617,658</b>	<b>9,332,981</b>	<b>3,351,568</b>	<b>120,537,762</b>	<b>1,856,061,908</b>
Borrowings	14,280,581	8,445,908	3,401,591	-	-	14,613,108	-	-	-	40,741,188
Deposits and other accounts	390,375,641	99,695,224	-	42,497,791	7,892,736	658,970,349	-	-	-	1,199,431,741
Subordinated debt	-	-	-	-	-	2,996,990	-	-	8,493,900	11,490,890
Net inter segment borrowing	56,227,618	5,719,273	274,113,053	30,946,527	-	52,574,054	1,870,829	2,567,277	16,419,573	440,438,204
Others	12,286,023	317,413	-	3,022,560	-	44,463,157	7,462,152	784,291	14,500,654	82,836,250
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>473,169,863</b>	<b>114,177,818</b>	<b>277,514,644</b>	<b>76,466,878</b>	<b>7,892,736</b>	<b>773,617,658</b>	<b>9,332,981</b>	<b>3,351,568</b>	<b>39,414,127</b>	<b>1,774,938,273</b>
Equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68,410,829	68,410,829
Non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,712,806	12,712,806
<b>Total Equity and Liabilities</b>	<b>473,169,863</b>	<b>114,177,818</b>	<b>277,514,644</b>	<b>76,466,878</b>	<b>7,892,736</b>	<b>773,617,658</b>	<b>9,332,981</b>	<b>3,351,568</b>	<b>120,537,762</b>	<b>1,856,061,908</b>
<b>Contingencies and Commitments</b>	<b>28,599,261</b>	<b>111,535,314</b>	<b>67,437,910</b>	<b>14,777,482</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>237,662,353</b>	<b>544,762</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,629,008</b>	<b>462,186,090</b>
	2024									
	Retail Banking	Corporate / Commercial Banking	Treasury	Investment, International and Institutional Banking	Zindigi	Islamic Banking	Brokerage	Asset Management	Others	Total
<b>Balance Sheet</b>	Rupees in '000									
Cash and bank balances	12,044,528	421,951	32,972,487	1,199,620	36,839	42,076,616	448,996	27,166	-	89,228,203
Lendings to financial institutions	-	-	-	-	-	4,257,928	-	-	-	4,257,928
Investments	-	-	260,209,051	17,803,843	-	345,051,553	174,665	2,689,425	3,537,637	629,466,174
Net inter segment lending	269,135,658	64,452,654	1,999,730	675,328	6,666,406	-	-	-	53,960,991	396,890,767
Advances - performing	66,514,103	100,980,505	-	47,554,387	12,584	292,763,117	1,532,724	8,800	3,641,685	513,007,905
Advances - non-performing	2,943,758	3,218,190	-	630	25,914	2,020,246	-	-	55,777	8,264,515
Others	-	-	-	464,920	-	50,276,290	4,508,931	649,670	58,918,592	114,818,403
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>350,638,047</b>	<b>169,073,300</b>	<b>295,181,268</b>	<b>67,698,728</b>	<b>6,741,743</b>	<b>736,445,750</b>	<b>6,665,316</b>	<b>3,375,061</b>	<b>120,114,682</b>	<b>1,755,933,895</b>
Borrowings	10,160,671	17,074,664	1,463,170	-	-	85,662,161	-	-	-	114,360,666
Deposits and other accounts	328,859,641	151,596,312	-	35,454,361	6,741,743	559,174,212	-	-	-	1,081,826,269
Subordinated debt	-	-	-	-	-	2,996,875	-	-	8,495,833	11,492,708
Net inter segment borrowing	2,482,319	-	293,718,098	30,133,918	-	49,721,240	1,474,989	2,957,503	16,402,700	396,890,767
Others	9,135,416	402,324	-	2,110,449	-	38,891,262	5,190,327	417,558	18,419,595	74,566,931
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>350,638,047</b>	<b>169,073,300</b>	<b>295,181,268</b>	<b>67,698,728</b>	<b>6,741,743</b>	<b>736,445,750</b>	<b>6,665,316</b>	<b>3,375,061</b>	<b>43,318,128</b>	<b>1,679,137,341</b>
Equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64,380,704	64,380,704
Non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,415,850	12,415,850
<b>Total Equity and Liabilities</b>	<b>350,638,047</b>	<b>169,073,300</b>	<b>295,181,268</b>	<b>67,698,728</b>	<b>6,741,743</b>	<b>736,445,750</b>	<b>6,665,316</b>	<b>3,375,061</b>	<b>120,114,682</b>	<b>1,755,933,895</b>
<b>Contingencies and Commitments</b>	<b>21,531,623</b>	<b>104,827,389</b>	<b>78,520,444</b>	<b>9,970,239</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>495,441,474</b>	<b>42,185</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,063,437</b>	<b>711,396,791</b>

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

## 43.2 Segment details with respect to geographical locations

Geographical segment analysis	2025		
	Pakistan	Bahrain	Total
	----- Rupees in '000 -----		
<b>Profit and Loss</b>			
Net mark-up / return / profit / interest / (expense)	62,868,175	188,322	63,056,497
Inter segment revenue - net	(470,474)	470,474	-
Non mark-up / return / income	23,831,423	200,882	24,032,305
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>86,229,124</b>	<b>859,678</b>	<b>87,088,802</b>
Segment direct expenses	64,470,386	407,200	64,877,586
Inter segment expense allocation	(82,611)	82,998	387
<b>Total expenses</b>	<b>64,387,775</b>	<b>490,198</b>	<b>64,877,973</b>
Credit loss allowance and write offs	3,300,834	(390,971)	2,909,863
<b>Profit / (loss) before tax</b>	<b>18,540,515</b>	<b>760,451</b>	<b>19,300,966</b>
<b>Balance Sheet</b>			
Cash and bank balances	115,865,900	3,502,493	119,368,393
Lendings to financial institutions	38,838,746	-	38,838,746
Investments	558,414,196	23,044,422	581,458,618
Net inter segment lending	-	-	-
Advances - performing	532,404,156	3,574,328	535,978,484
Advances - non-performing	6,363,288	-	6,363,288
Others	133,251,506	364,669	133,616,175
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>1,385,137,792</b>	<b>30,485,912</b>	<b>1,415,623,704</b>
Borrowings	40,741,188	-	40,741,188
Deposits and other accounts	1,172,421,020	27,010,721	1,199,431,741
Subordinated debt	11,490,890	-	11,490,890
Net inter segment borrowing	(3,087,687)	3,087,687	-
Others	82,448,746	387,504	82,836,250
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>1,304,014,157</b>	<b>30,485,912</b>	<b>1,334,500,069</b>
Equity	68,410,829	-	68,410,829
Non-controlling interest	12,712,806	-	12,712,806
<b>Total Equity and Liabilities</b>	<b>1,385,137,792</b>	<b>30,485,912</b>	<b>1,415,623,704</b>
<b>Contingencies and Commitments</b>	<b>442,546,206</b>	<b>19,639,884</b>	<b>462,186,090</b>



# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

	2024		
	Pakistan	Bahrain	Total
	----- Rupees in '000 -----		
<b>Profit and Loss</b>			
Net mark-up / return / profit / interest / (expense)	73,827,006	175,489	74,002,495
Inter segment revenue - net	(676,776)	676,776	-
Non mark-up / return / income	16,135,592	109,719	16,245,311
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>89,285,822</b>	<b>961,984</b>	<b>90,247,806</b>
Segment direct expenses	51,722,473	431,928	52,154,401
Inter segment expense allocation	(59,428)	59,428	-
<b>Total expenses</b>	<b>51,663,045</b>	<b>491,356</b>	<b>52,154,401</b>
Credit loss allowance and write offs	7,343,872	70,368	7,414,240
<b>Profit / (loss) before tax</b>	<b>30,278,905</b>	<b>400,260</b>	<b>30,679,165</b>
<b>Balance Sheet</b>			
Cash and bank balances	88,279,530	948,673	89,228,203
Lendings to financial institutions	(12,220,180)	16,478,108	4,257,928
Investments	629,466,174	-	629,466,174
Net inter segment lending	-	-	-
Advances - performing	508,966,104	4,041,801	513,007,905
Advances - non-performing	8,264,515	-	8,264,515
Others	114,571,500	246,903	114,818,403
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>1,337,327,643</b>	<b>21,715,485</b>	<b>1,359,043,128</b>
Borrowings	114,360,666	-	114,360,666
Deposits and other accounts	1,081,826,269	-	1,081,826,269
Subordinated debt	(7,597,082)	19,089,790	11,492,708
Net inter segment borrowing	(2,465,044)	2,465,044	-
Others	74,406,280	160,651	74,566,931
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>1,260,531,089</b>	<b>21,715,485</b>	<b>1,282,246,574</b>
Equity	64,380,704	-	64,380,704
Non-controlling interest	12,415,850	-	12,415,850
<b>Total Equity and Liabilities</b>	<b>1,337,327,643</b>	<b>21,715,485</b>	<b>1,359,043,128</b>
<b>Contingencies and Commitments</b>	<b>702,348,766</b>	<b>9,048,025</b>	<b>711,396,791</b>

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

## 44. TRUST ACTIVITIES

The Group undertakes Trustee and other fiduciary activities that result in the holding or placing of assets on behalf of individuals and other organisations. These are not assets of the Group and, therefore, are not included as such in these consolidated financial statements. Assets held under trust are shown in the table below:

Category	2025					Total
	Securities Held ( Face Value)					
	No. of IPS Accounts	Market Treasury Bills	Pakistan Investment Bonds	Naya Pakistan Certificates	Government Ijara Sukuk	
	----- Rupees in '000 -----					
Charitable Institutions	2	282,000	-	-	-	282,000
Assets Management Companies	42	11,890,000	30,502,500	-	1,984,630	44,377,130
Companies	27	12,555,280	42,951,000	-	-	55,506,280
Employees Funds / NGOs	41	22,882,810	29,813,300	-	862,000	53,558,110
Individuals	239	15,076,745	339,900	1,749,043	73,970	17,239,658
Insurance Companies	12	74,086,655	117,678,300	-	29,039,400	220,804,355
Others	26	8,036,195	9,066,000	-	2,116,000	19,218,195
<b>Total</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>144,809,685</b>	<b>230,351,000</b>	<b>1,749,043</b>	<b>34,076,000</b>	<b>410,985,728</b>

Category	2024					Total
	Securities Held ( Face Value)					
	No. of IPS Accounts	Market Treasury Bills	Pakistan Investment Bonds	Naya Pakistan Certificates	Government Ijara Sukuk	
	----- Rupees in '000 -----					
Charitable Institutions	4	445,000	-	-	-	445,000
Assets Management Companies	35	6,000,000	17,387,500	-	1,954,630	25,342,130
Companies	20	25,602,935	32,730,400	-	-	58,333,335
Employees Funds / NGOs	44	19,625,515	36,803,900	-	1,649,840	58,079,255
Individuals	204	14,750,755	299,600	2,315,229	94,970	17,460,554
Insurance Companies	12	131,316,925	79,524,700	-	27,112,600	237,954,225
Others	29	8,926,885	123,682,000	-	1,483,000	134,091,885
<b>Total</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>206,668,015</b>	<b>290,428,100</b>	<b>2,315,229</b>	<b>32,295,040</b>	<b>531,706,384</b>

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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## 45. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Group has related party transactions with its parent, directors, key management personnel, associates and other related parties.

The Group enters into transactions with related parties in the ordinary course of business and substantially the same terms as for comparable transactions with person of similar standing. Contributions to and accruals in respect of staff retirement benefits and other benefit plans are made in accordance with the actuarial valuations / terms of the contribution plan. Remuneration to the executives / officers is determined in accordance with the terms of their appointment.

Details of transactions with related parties, other than those which have been specifically disclosed elsewhere in these consolidated financial statements are as follows:

	2025				
	Parent	Directors	Key management personnel	Associates	Other related parties
	Rupees in '000				
<b>Lendings to financial institutions</b>					
Opening balance	-	-	-	-	-
Addition during the period	-	-	-	-	500,000
Repaid during the period	-	-	-	-	(500,000)
Transfer in / (out) - net	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Investments</b>					
Opening balance	-	-	-	3,872,317	2,573,385
Investment made during the period	-	-	-	12,219,949	1,350,000
Investment redeemed / disposed off during the period	-	-	-	(13,330,704)	(1,350,000)
Surplus / (Deficit) on Investments	-	-	-	431,989	67,616
Transfer in / (out) - net	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,193,551</b>	<b>2,641,001</b>
Credit loss allowance for diminution in value of investments	-	-	-	1,174,244	-
<b>Advances</b>					
Opening balance	-	-	635,459	665,920	4,473,281
Addition during the period	-	520	418,151	-	10,479,042
Repaid during the period	-	(395)	(418,131)	(22,185)	(10,549,521)
Transfer in / (out) - net	-	-	54,660	(480,187)	808,150
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>690,139</b>	<b>163,548</b>	<b>5,210,952</b>
Credit Loss Allowance held against advances	-	10	3,621	163,548	481,964
<b>Other assets</b>					
Mark-up / return / interest accrued Receivable against bancassurance / bancatakaful	-	-	902	-	42,707
Prepaid insurance	-	-	-	-	2,069
Trade Receivable from brokerage and advisory business	-	-	-	-	187,786
Advance against investment in securities	-	-	-	-	7,177
Other receivable	164	-	-	-	792,000
Credit Loss Allowance against other assets	-	-	6	-	2,961
Credit Loss Allowance against other assets	-	-	6	-	8,830

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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	2025				
	Parent	Directors	Key management personnel	Associates	Other related parties
	----- Rupees in '000 -----				
<b>Borrowings</b>					
Opening balance	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowings during the period	-	-	-	-	-
Settled during the period	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer in / (out) - net	-	-	-	-	-
Closing balance	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Deposits and other accounts</b>					
Opening balance	112,836	9,446	56,248	21,675	6,865,671
Received during the period	8,332,480	43,869	1,357,201	1,131,482	438,447,033
Withdrawn during the period	(8,386,650)	(26,259)	(1,264,754)	(1,134,090)	(435,038,067)
Transfer in / (out) - net	-	-	(27,660)	(2,110)	90,371
Closing balance	58,666	27,056	121,035	16,957	10,365,008
<b>Subordinated debt</b>					
Opening balance	-	-	-	-	253,925
Issued during the period	-	-	-	-	-
Redeemed during the period	-	-	-	-	(30)
Transfer in / (out) - net	-	-	-	-	(450)
Closing balance	-	-	-	-	253,445
<b>Other liabilities</b>					
Mark-up / return / interest payable on deposits	-	-	579	-	19,010
Mark-up / return / interest payable on subordinated debt	-	-	-	-	1,074
Trade payable from brokerage and advisory business	-	-	-	-	22,392
Defined benefit obligation - net	-	-	-	-	124,732
Dividend payable	-	-	-	-	-
Others payable	375	-	-	-	12,373
<b>Contingencies and commitments</b>					
Letter of guarantee	-	-	-	-	588,170
Letter of credit	-	-	-	-	441,360



# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

	2024				
	Parent	Directors	Key management personnel	Associates	Other related parties
	----- Rupees in '000 -----				
<b>Lendings to financial institutions</b>					
Opening balance	-	-	-	-	-
Addition during the year	-	-	-	-	-
Repaid during the year	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer in / (out) - net	-	-	-	-	-
Closing balance	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Investments</b>					
Opening balance	7,595	-	-	1,309,844	3,872,090
Investment made during the period	-	-	-	1,327,796	1,986,306
Investment redeemed / disposed off during the year	-	-	-	-	(1,600,000)
Deficit on investments	-	-	-	-	(450,131)
Transfer in / (out) - net	(7,595)	-	-	1,234,677	(1,234,880)
Closing balance	-	-	-	3,872,317	2,573,385
Credit loss allowance for diminution in value of investments	-	-	-	1,191,911	-
<b>Advances</b>					
Opening balance	-	247	919,926	665,920	2,006,365
Addition during the year	-	2,204	448,993	618,721	13,077,017
Repaid during the year	-	(1,885)	(178,653)	(618,721)	(10,785,517)
Transfer in / (out) - net	-	(566)	(554,807)	-	175,416
Closing balance	-	-	635,459	665,920	4,473,281
Credit Loss Allowance held against advances	-	15	462	185,732	483,655
<b>Other assets</b>					
Mark-up / return / interest accrued	-	-	670	-	46,915
Receivable against bancassurance / bancatakaful	-	-	-	-	9,430
Prepaid insurance	-	-	-	-	58,277
Trade receivable	1,615	-	-	-	31,691
Advance against investment in securities	-	-	-	-	792,000
Other receivable	-	-	-	-	2,961
Credit loss allowance against other assets	-	-	-	-	26
<b>Borrowings</b>					
Opening balance	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowings during the period	-	-	-	-	-
Settled during the period	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer in / (out) - net	-	-	-	-	-
Closing balance	-	-	-	-	-

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

	2024				
	Parent	Directors	Key management personnel	Associates	Other related parties
	----- Rupees in '000 -----				
<b>Deposits and other accounts</b>					
Opening balance	80,689	369	41,934	46,398	12,110,023
Received during the year	11,025,819	20,298	871,091	2,565,724	271,222,852
Withdrawn during the year	(10,993,672)	(11,221)	(844,243)	(2,590,447)	(276,503,188)
Transfer in / (out) - net	-	-	(12,534)	-	35,984
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>112,836</b>	<b>9,446</b>	<b>56,248</b>	<b>21,675</b>	<b>6,865,671</b>
<b>Subordinated debt</b>					
Opening balance	2,500	-	485	-	21,119
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-	233,585
Redeemed during the year	(2,500)	-	-	-	(1,264)
Transfer in / (out) - net	-	-	(485)	-	485
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>253,925</b>
<b>Other liabilities</b>					
Mark-up / return / interest payable on deposits	-	-	-	2	15,576
Mark-up / return / interest payable on borrowings	-	-	-	-	-
Mark-up / return / interest payable on subordinated debt	-	-	-	-	1,173
Dividend payable	-	-	-	-	-
Trade payable	-	-	-	-	13,779
Donation payable	-	-	-	-	-
Defined benefit obligation - net	-	-	-	-	800,305
Others payable	-	-	-	-	33,588
<b>Contingencies and commitments</b>					
Letter of guarantee	-	-	-	-	15,369
Letter of credit	-	-	-	-	79,352
Forward lending	-	-	-	-	-



# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

	2025				
	Parent	Directors	Key management personnel	Associates	Other related parties
	----- Rupees in '000 -----				
<b>Income</b>					
Mark-up / return / interest earned	-	-	36,626	-	488,442
Fee, commission and brokerage income	7,110	90	2,263	-	201,301
Dividend income	-	-	-	-	113,252
Gain on sale of securities - net	-	-	-	-	70,949
Rental income	-	-	-	-	15,122
Other income	40	20	520	14	34,584
<b>Credit loss allowance on:</b>					
Investments - net	-	-	-	44,400	-
Advances	-	(5)	3,159	(22,184)	(1,691)
Other Assets	-	-	6	-	8,804
<b>Expense</b>					
Mark-up / return / interest paid	5,826	888	4,887	2,018	744,039
Operating expenses					
Compensation	-	-	964,572	-	2,426,648
Net charge for defined contribution plans	-	-	-	-	894,839
Net charge for defined benefit plans	-	-	-	-	281,762
Rent	4,559	-	-	-	11,276
Software Maintenance	-	-	-	-	15,270
Directors' fee & allowances	-	17,000	-	-	35,410
Insurance	-	-	-	-	266,249
Training and Development	-	-	12,709	-	-
Consultancy charges	-	-	-	-	50,096
Advisory fee	26,000	-	-	-	-
Royalty	-	-	-	-	25,000
Other expenses	15,153	1,519	-	-	406,995
<b>Payments made during the period</b>					
Insurance premium paid	-	-	-	-	432,691
Insurance claims settled	-	-	-	-	142,440
Donation Paid	-	-	-	-	265,822
Dividend paid	-	-	-	-	364,332
<b>Other Transactions</b>					
Sale of Government Securities	-	-	12,134	-	207,609,549
Purchase of Government Securities	-	-	-	-	9,373,785

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

	2024				
	Parent	Directors	Key management personnel	Associates	Other related parties
	Rupees in '000				
<b>Income</b>					
Mark-up / return / interest earned	-	93	24,943	35,619	787,432
Fee, commission and brokerage income	2,300	173	2,827	-	131,882
Dividend income	-	-	-	-	86,975
Gain on sale of securities - net	-	-	16	-	306,450
Gain / (loss) on sale of fixed assets	-	-	-	-	-
Rental income	-	-	-	-	-
Other income	-	-	(239)	22	589
<b>Credit loss allowance on:</b>					
Investments - net	-	-	-	18,922	-
Advances	-	15	307	-	2,815
Other Assets	-	-	-	-	(11)
<b>Expense</b>					
Mark-up / return / interest paid	23,254	-	2,940	3,706	1,611,411
Operating expenses					
Compensation	-	-	786,443	-	961,273
Directors' fee and allowances	-	13,300	-	-	36,110
Net charge for defined contribution plans	-	-	-	-	685,788
Net charge for defined benefit plans	-	-	-	-	462,822
Insurance expense	-	-	-	-	11,288
Rent	4,243	-	-	-	6,032
Software Maintenance	-	-	-	-	-
Advisory fee	20,500	-	-	-	-
Consultancy charges	-	-	-	-	61,077
Training and development	-	-	19,071	-	-
Royalty	-	-	-	-	22,500
Marketing, Advertisement & Publicity	-	-	-	-	21,142
Other expenses	3,053	-	-	-	386,880
<b>Payments made during the period</b>					
Insurance premium paid	-	-	-	-	259,062
Insurance claims settled	-	-	-	-	126,134
Donation Paid	-	-	-	-	174,559
Dividend paid	-	-	-	-	528,136
<b>Other transactions</b>					
Sale of Government Securities	-	-	13,425	-	182,570,938
Purchase of Government Securities	-	-	3,148	-	133,385,331



# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

## 46. CAPITAL ADEQUACY, LEVERAGE RATIO & LIQUIDITY REQUIREMENTS

2025                      2024  
----- Rupees in '000 -----

### Minimum Capital Requirement (MCR):

Paid-up capital (net of losses)

<b>20,506,625</b>	20,506,625
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### Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR):

Eligible Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1) Capital

<b>59,347,711</b>	54,060,081
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Eligible Additional Tier 1 (ADT 1) Capital

<b>6,620,002</b>	5,506,643
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Total Eligible Tier 1 Capital

<b>65,967,713</b>	59,566,724
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Eligible Tier 2 Capital

<b>12,059,482</b>	19,780,113
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Total Eligible Capital (Tier 1 + Tier 2)

<b>78,027,195</b>	79,346,837
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### Risk Weighted Assets (RWAs):

Credit Risk

<b>357,014,442</b>	299,924,033
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Market Risk

<b>22,186,950</b>	6,122,020
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Operational Risk

<b>154,166,864</b>	133,141,179
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Total

<b>533,368,256</b>	439,187,232
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Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Adequacy ratio

<b>11.13%</b>	12.31%
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Tier 1 Capital Adequacy Ratio

<b>12.37%</b>	13.56%
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Total Capital Adequacy Ratio

<b>14.63%</b>	18.07%
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The SBP through its BSD Circular No. 07 dated April 15, 2009 has prescribed the minimum paid-up capital (net of accumulated losses) for banks to be raised to Rs.10,000 million by the year ending December 31, 2013. The paid-up capital of the Bank as at December 31, 2025 stood at Rs. 20,506.525 million (2024: Rs. 20,506.525 million) and is in compliance with SBP requirements.

The Banks are also required to maintain a minimum Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) of 10.0% plus capital conservation buffer of 1.5% of the risk weighted exposures. Further, under Basel III instructions, Banks are also required to maintain a Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1) ratio and Tier 1 ratio of 7.5% and 9.0%, respectively (inclusive of Capital Conservation Buffer). As at December 31, 2025 the Group is fully compliant with prescribed ratios, as the Group's CAR is 14.63% whereas CET 1 and Tier 1 ratios stood at 11.13% and 12.37% respectively on Consolidated Basis. The Group has complied with all capital requirements throughout the year.

Under the current capital adequacy regulations, credit risk and market risk exposures are measured using the Standardized Approach and operational risk is measured using the Basic Indicator Approach. Credit risk mitigants are also applied against the Group's exposures based on eligible collateral under comprehensive approach.

2025                      2024  
----- Rupees in '000 -----

### Leverage Ratio (LR):

Eligible Tier-1 Capital

<b>65,967,713</b>	59,566,724
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Total Exposures

<b>1,591,413,044</b>	1,607,832,690
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Leverage Ratio

<b>4.15%</b>	3.70%
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### Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR):

Total High Quality Liquid Assets

<b>683,125,801</b>	517,736,180
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Total Net Cash Outflow

<b>235,790,416</b>	201,355,659
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Liquidity Coverage Ratio

<b>289.72%</b>	257.13%
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### Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR):

Total Available Stable Funding

<b>1,043,783,306</b>	1,060,751,693
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Total Required Stable Funding

<b>539,039,271</b>	528,102,996
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Net Stable Funding Ratio

<b>193.64%</b>	200.86%
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# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

- 46.1** The link to the full disclosure is available at <https://jsbl.com/knowledge-centre/investor-information/>
- 46.2** In order to mitigate the impact of expected credit loss (ECL) provisioning on capital, SBP has allowed transitional arrangement to absorb the impact on regulatory capital. Accordingly, transitional arrangement is applied. If Transition wasn't applied Capital Position would have been as below

	<b>Transition Arrangement</b>	<b>Full ECL Impact</b>
<b>CET1 to TRWAs</b>	<b>11.13%</b>	<b>10.78%</b>
<b>T1 Capital to TRWAs</b>	<b>12.37%</b>	<b>12.03%</b>
<b>Total eligible capital to TRWAs</b>	<b>14.63%</b>	<b>14.63%</b>
<b>Leverage</b>	<b>4.15%</b>	<b>4.03%</b>

## 47. RISK MANAGEMENT

Risk Management is a discipline at the core of every financial institution and encompasses all the activities that affect its risk profile. At the Bank, it involves identification, measurement, monitoring and controlling risks to ensure that:

- a) The individuals who take or manage risks clearly understands it;
- b) The Bank's Risk exposure is within the limits established by Board of Directors (BoD);
- c) Risk taking decisions are in line with the business strategy and objectives set by BoD;
- d) The expected payoffs compensate for the risks taken;
- e) Risk taking decisions are explicit and clear;
- f) Sufficient capital as a buffer is available to take risk; and
- g) Risk management function is independent of risk taking unit.

The Bank has a comprehensive set of Risk Management policies, practices and procedures which enable the Bank to take into consideration, in an appropriate manner, all major kinds of risks mainly credit, market, liquidity, operational, Digital and IT security risks. Keeping in view the dynamics of internal and external environment, we regularly review and update our Risk Management policies and procedures in accordance with regulatory environment and international standards.

Risk Management activities remain at the forefront of all activities of the Bank which places the highest priority on conducting its business in a prudent manner in line with the relevant laws and regulatory requirements.

Risk management framework of the Bank includes:

- a) Clearly defined risk management policies and procedures covering risk identification, acceptance, measurement, monitoring, reporting and control;
- b) Well constituted organizational structure, defining clearly roles and responsibilities of individuals involved in risk taking as well as managing it. The Bank, in addition to risk management functions for various risk categories, has instituted a Risk Management Committee (RMC), Operational Risk Management Committee (ORMC) as well as Central Credit Committee (CCC). RMC oversees the overall credit risk management at the Bank and provides guidance in setting strategic targets as well as concentration limits and monitors progress related to earnings growth, keeping in view the capital constraints and also adheres to the concentration limits. The RMC monitors aggregate exposure at the Business Group level and concentration limits (by industry, geography, size, tenor and consider environmental and social impact within each industry segment) so that one category of assets or dimension of risk cannot materially harm the performance of the Bank. RMC also monitors the advances portfolio, concentrations limits, aggregate limits at business level and various house keeping elements under Credit Administration. The committee also reviews Environmental Risk (ERR) concentration in

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

advances' portfolio as part of inherent environmental risks in the Bank's portfolio. Risk Management Committee also oversees the progress of non performing loans and cases under litigation along with the recommendation of transferring of any NPL to Corporate Restructuring Company (CRC). ORMC oversees the effectiveness of operational risk management for maintenance and implementation of operational risk management framework. It also monitors the Business Continuity Planning and reviews findings of any other management or board's sub committee. Whereas, Central Credit Committee (CCC) is entrusted with the responsibility of monitoring lending risk profile of the Bank. CCC meets regularly to actively supervise credit risk across its lending portfolio;

- c) An effective management information system that ensures flow of information from operational level to top management and a system to address any exceptions observed; and
- d) A mechanism to ensure an ongoing review of systems, policies and procedures for risk management and procedures to adopt changes.

While the overall responsibility of risk management rests with the BoD, it is the duty of Senior Management to devise risk management strategy by setting up well defined policies and procedures for mitigating / controlling risks, duly approved by the Board.

Giving due consideration to the above, the Bank has put in place the following hierarchy of Risk Management:

- Board Risk Management Committee (BRMC);
- Risk Management Committee (RMC) comprises of the President / Chief Executive Officer (CEO), Chief Risk Officer, Chief Operating Officer, Chief Credit Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Group Head Corporate & Commercial Banking, Group Head Centralized Operations, Country Head SME & Head Products & Analytics.
- Asset - Liability Committee (ALCO) comprises of the President / CEO, Treasurer, Chief Risk Officer, Chief Credit Officer, Group Head Investment Banking, FIs and International, Chief Financial Officer and attended by Other Business Heads;
- Central Credit Committee (CCC) comprising of the President / CEO, Chief Operating Officer, Chief Credit Officer, Chief Risk Officer, Group Head Centralized Operations, Group Head Corporate & Commercial Banking and Country Head - SME.
- Operational Risk Management Committee (ORMC) comprises of the President / CEO, Chief Operating Officer, Chief Risk Officer, Chief Compliance Officer, Chief Information Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Head of Distribution Retail Products, Head of Products & Analytics, Group Head Centralized Operations, Head Branch Banking Operations, Chief Digital Officer & Head Operational Risk;
- IT Steering Committee (ITSC) comprises of President / CEO, Chief Operating Officer, Chief Risk Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Information Officer, Chief Information Security Officer, Chief Officer-Zindigi, Chief Digital Officer, Chief Compliance Officer & Head Centralized Operations;
- Risk Management Group (RMG), a dedicated and independent set-up headed by Chief Risk Officer (CRO) and comprises of Heads of Portfolio Management & Risk Policies, Market/Liquidity Risks & Basel, Operational Risk & BCP, Consumer Risk, Agri Credit & Program Lending Risk and Digital & Information Security Risk.
- Credit Risk Group (CRG) is also an independent function to business and is headed by Chief Credit Officer (CCO). Credit Risk Heads dealing in corporate, Commercial, small & medium enterprises, financial institutions and international operations are reporting into CCO.

## Risk Matrix / Categories

The Bank, in common with other banks, generates its revenues by accepting Country, Credit, Liquidity, Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book, Market, Operational and other risks. Effective management of these risks is the decisive factor in the Bank's profitability.

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

## Risk Appetite

The Group's risk appetite is reflected in its endeavours to maintain a favourable credit rating and encompasses the following:

- The business strategy
- The expectations of stakeholders at different time horizons
- The characteristics of the risk-bearing entities
- The nature and characteristics of the risks undertaken
- The possible spread of risk situations across organizational units, assets-at-risk, and future time horizons.

Risk appetite drives business activity. It combines anticipations in risk and profitability with management preferences to control capital and resource allocation, as well as the distribution of exposure across activities and portfolios.

The Bank's hedging strategy is embedded in its risk management practices for addressing material categories of risk.

The Group's risk appetite is reflected in its endeavours to maintain a favourable credit rating and encompasses the following:

- The business strategy;
- The expectations of stakeholders at different time horizons;
- The characteristics of the risk-bearing entities;
- The nature and characteristics of the risks undertaken; and
- The possible spread of risk situations across organizational units, assets-at-risk, and future time horizons.

Risk appetite drives business activity. It combines anticipations in risk and profitability with management preferences to control capital and resource allocation, as well as the distribution of exposure across activities and portfolios.

The Bank's hedging strategy is embedded in its risk management practices for addressing material categories of risk.

## 47.1 Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk which arises with the possibility that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge its obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. Credit risk is managed in terms of credit policies, approved by the BoD and regulations issued by the SBP. The Bank is exposed to credit risk on loans and advances, fund placements with financial institutions and certain investments.

Credit risk management is an ongoing process. The overall credit policy and the credit risk instructions are issued by the Board of Directors. In this regards, a Central Credit Committee (CCC) is entrusted with the responsibility of monitoring lending risk profile of the bank. In order to maintain healthy growth of the credit portfolio, the Bank's Credit Risk Management processes are consistently upgraded and improved to meet future challenges.

The Bank's strategy is to minimize credit risk through product, geography, industry and customer diversification. Credit limits are established for all counter-parties after a careful assessment of their credit worthiness. An effective credit granting procedure, which requires pre-sanction evaluation of credit proposal, adequacy of security and pre-disbursement examination of charge documents is in place and managed by Credit Risk Group (CRG), Risk Management Group (RMG) & Credit Administration Department (CAD). The Bank maintains a sound portfolio diversified in nature to counter the risk of credit concentration and further confines risk through diversification of its assets by geographical and industrial sector. For managing impaired assets in the portfolio, the Bank follows the Prudential Regulations and Risk Management guidelines issued by SBP and the Credit related policies approved by the Board.

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

## 47.1.1 Credit risk: Standardised Approach

The Bank has adopted the Standardised Approach of Basel II for risk weighing its Credit Risk Exposures.

The following table illustrates the approved External Credit Assessment Institutions (ECAIs) whose ratings are being utilised by the Bank with respect to material categories of exposures:

Exposures	VIS	PACRA	MOODY'S	FITCH	S&P
Corporate	√	√	-	-	-
Banks	√	√	√	√	√
SME's (retail exposures)	√	√	-	-	-
Sovereigns	√	√	√	√	√
Securitisations	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Others (specify)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

The Bank has used Issue Specific Ratings for rating / risk weighing Issue Specific Exposures and Entity Ratings for rating / risk weighing claims against specific counterparties. Both short and long term ratings have been used to rate corresponding short and long term exposures. For this purpose, Mapping Grid has been provided by SBP as given below:

### Long - Term Ratings Grades Mapping

SBP Rating Grade	PACRA	VIS	Fitch	Moody's	S&P	ECA Scores
1	AAA AA+ AA AA-	AAA AA+ AA AA-	AAA AA+ AA AA-	Aaa Aa1 Aa2 Aa3	AAA AA+ AA AA-	1
2	A+ A A-	A+ A A-	A+ A A-	A1 A2 A3	A+ A A-	2
3	BBB+ BBB BBB-	BBB+ BBB BBB-	BBB+ BBB BBB-	Baa1 Baa2 Baa3	BBB+ BBB BBB-	3
4	BB+ BB BB-	BB+ BB BB-	BB+ BB BB-	Ba1 Ba2 Ba3	BB+ BB BB-	4
5	B+ B B-	B+ B B-	B+ B B-	B1 B2 B3	B+ B B-	5, 6
6	CCC+ and below	CCC+ and below	CCC+ and below	Caa1 and below	CCC+ and below	7

### Short - Term Ratings Grades Mapping

SBP Rating Grade	PACRA	VIS	Fitch	Moody's	S&P
S1	A-1	A-1	F1	P-1	A-1+, A-1
S2	A-2	A-2	F2	P-2	A-2
S3	A-3	A-3	F3	P-3	A-3
S4	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others

## 47.1.2 Policies and processes for collateral valuation and management as regards Basel II;

For Credit Risk Mitigation purposes the Bank uses only the eligible collaterals under Comprehensive Approach of Credit Risk Mitigation under Standardised Approach as prescribed by SBP under Circular No. 08 dated June 27, 2006, which includes Cash and Cash Equivalent Securities including Government Securities like Cash Margins, Lien on Bank Accounts, Foreign Deposit Receipts, Term Deposit Receipts, Pledge of Defense Saving Certificates, Regular Income Certificates, Special Saving Certificates, Market Treasury Bills and Pakistan Investment Bonds etc. and Shares, Term Finance Certificates (TFCs) and Mutual Funds Listed on the Main Index.

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

Under the Bank's policy all collaterals are subject to periodic valuations to monitor the adequacy of margins held. Shares / Marketable securities are valued by the Bank on daily basis to calculate the Drawing Power (DP). In case of any shortfall in the requisite margins, the DP is adjusted to the appropriate level and the business units are informed to take appropriate action as per the agreement with the customer.

Particulars of bank's significant on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet credit risk in various sectors are analysed as follows:

## 47.1.3 Lendings to financial institutions

	Gross Lendings		Non-performing Lendings		Credit loss allowance							
	2025		2024		2025		2024		2025		2024	
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 3	Stage 3	Stage 3	Total	Total
Public / Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private	38,843,182	4,272,508	-	14,580	(4,436)	-	-	-	17,820	-	(4,436)	17,820
	38,843,182	4,272,508	-	14,580	(4,436)	-	-	-	17,820	-	(4,436)	17,820

## 47.1.4 Investment in debt securities

### Credit risk by industry sector

	Gross Investments		Non-performing investments		Credit loss allowance / provision held							
	2025		2024		2025		2024		2025		2024	
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 3	Stage 3	Stage 3	Total	Total
Chemical and pharmaceuticals	394,692	1,093,980	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial	251,806,809	274,465,206	21,073	21,072	286	250	203,415	21,073	21,072	21,359	224,737	
Transport, storage and communication	143,446	143,446	143,446	-	-	-	-	143,446	143,446	143,446	143,446	
Power (electricity), Gas, Water, Sanitary Services	487,721	32,277,326	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Textile	56,616	56,616	56,614	56,615	-	-	-	56,615	56,615	56,615	56,615	
Production and transmission of energy	221,250	510,082	221,250	221,251	-	-	-	180,614	288,831	180,614	288,831	
Construction	-	33,333	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Electronics and electrical appliances	32,800	32,800	32,800	32,800	-	-	-	32,800	32,800	32,800	32,800	
Federal Government Shariah	116,667	55,000	55,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Compliant Securities	314,736,239	299,226,475	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Others	481,181	1,579,078	1,044,809	890,408	68	3	-	409,722	415,937	409,790	415,940	
	568,427,421	609,493,342	1,574,992	1,420,592	354	253	203,415	824,270	958,701	824,624	1,162,369	

### Credit risk by public / private sector

Public / Government	562,953,021	591,652,497	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private	5,474,400	17,840,845	1,574,992	1,420,592	354	253	203,415	824,270	958,701	824,624	1,162,369	
	568,427,421	609,493,342	1,574,992	1,420,592	354	253	203,415	824,270	958,701	824,624	1,162,369	

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

Gross Advances		Non-performing Advances		Credit loss allowance / provision held							
2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
				Stage 1	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 3	Total	

## 47.1.5 Advances

Rupees in '000

### Credit risk by industry sector

Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	21,022,878	16,169,960	1,370,411	1,541,835	399,460	570,333	6,367	5,712	1,159,615	1,185,210	1,565,442	1,761,255
Air transport	23,966,077	21,906,163	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemical and pharmaceuticals	22,510,738	19,912,578	496,595	1,234,623	138,864	106,621	7,162	6,616	406,537	1,159,938	552,563	1,273,175
Construction	25,519,251	26,067,052	2,947,305	2,647,172	248,390	62,943	11,947	210,383	2,037,808	1,684,353	2,298,145	1,957,679
Education and medical	4,929,746	3,528,095	76,782	122,208	33,327	28,539	2,051	6,724	61,676	80,180	97,054	115,443
Electronics and electrical appliances	7,091,545	5,194,236	1,423,441	2,386,032	30,620	15,491	342,407	4,349	1,339,704	1,561,372	1,712,731	1,581,212
Financial	82,017,257	128,178,704	223,400	240,400	49,879	32,904	2,883	2,432	223,200	240,189	275,962	275,525
Food, tobacco and beverages	35,502,313	33,455,746	5,662,967	5,896,021	224,133	110,031	23,729	48,836	5,044,668	5,103,030	5,292,530	5,261,897
Hotel and tourism	2,339,265	416,988	9,202	11,022	8,108	771	3,818	271	3,035	4,400	14,961	5,442
Individuals	72,620,776	70,445,398	5,919,469	5,969,358	554,896	656,967	350,623	350,841	3,679,669	4,461,916	4,585,188	5,469,724
Information and communication	29,088,866	18,648,052	3,677,660	1,000,335	91,543	11,778	16,033	2,477	3,511,789	866,295	3,619,365	880,550
Leather and related products	1,615,662	3,872,901	5,622	3,622	8,018	39,867	1,412	1,937	3,956	3,097	13,386	44,901
Metal and allied industries	14,309,460	15,732,756	6,598,246	6,520,266	30,224	35,783	50,177	5,369	6,078,269	5,136,355	6,158,670	5,177,507
Mining and quarrying	778,196	828,844	15,000	27,835	582	22	7,179	1,111	15,000	27,835	22,761	28,968
Plastic and Non Metallic Products	9,122,593	2,318,850	720,355	719,941	6,088	540	11,666	16,158	684,112	665,612	701,866	682,310
Power (electricity), gas, water, sanitary	15,695,608	17,080,749	797,837	1,192,397	135,933	91,125	668	1,753	701,107	1,006,555	837,708	1,099,433
Printing and Publication activities	1,458,256	6,156,125	21,813	119,400	73,679	62,795	2,634	8,121	2,033	32,887	78,346	103,803
Services	54,058,537	27,834,006	80,681	90,334	325,280	370,358	20,683	16,709	61,982	61,755	407,945	448,822
Textile	77,242,113	84,845,056	7,116,570	7,309,228	217,578	345,305	133,595	30,251	6,869,179	7,016,407	7,220,352	7,391,963
Transport, storage and communication	19,589,653	14,182,415	1,187,631	1,354,224	200,304	63,232	31,315	86,668	1,176,195	1,328,240	1,407,814	1,478,140
Wholesale and retail trade	43,781,371	23,007,105	3,157,178	3,321,327	457,350	86,716	30,989	9,386	2,136,704	2,144,139	2,625,043	2,240,241
Cement	746,301	2,074,411	500,000	500,000	10,343	20,346	-	-	500,000	500,000	510,343	520,346
Exports / Imports	400,214	340,578	4,000	319,148	1,375	581	84,091	-	4,000	68,848	89,466	69,429
Sugar	10,129,118	15,948,083	558,108	584,108	119,386	113,237	62,222	113,238	558,108	584,108	739,716	810,583
Private Trusts & Non-profit Organization	1,338,594	26,970	-	-	19,387	1,178	-	-	-	-	19,387	1,178
Others	20,783,724	16,358,442	2,635,697	2,483,911	409,191	215,229	98,824	31,470	2,584,336	2,407,511	3,092,351	2,654,210
	<b>597,658,112</b>	<b>574,530,263</b>	<b>45,205,970</b>	<b>45,594,747</b>	<b>3,793,938</b>	<b>3,042,692</b>	<b>1,302,475</b>	<b>960,812</b>	<b>38,842,682</b>	<b>37,330,232</b>	<b>43,939,095</b>	<b>41,333,736</b>

### Credit risk by public / private sector

Public / Government	22,084,500	38,128,356	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private	575,573,612	536,401,907	45,205,970	45,594,747	3,793,938	3,042,692	1,302,475	960,812	38,842,682	37,330,232	43,939,095	41,333,736
	<b>597,658,112</b>	<b>574,530,263</b>	<b>45,205,970</b>	<b>45,594,747</b>	<b>3,793,938</b>	<b>3,042,692</b>	<b>1,302,475</b>	<b>960,812</b>	<b>38,842,682</b>	<b>37,330,232</b>	<b>43,939,095</b>	<b>41,333,736</b>

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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## 47.1.6 Contingencies and commitments

### Credit risk by industry sector

	2025	2024
	----- Rupees in '000 -----	
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	<b>12,944,735</b>	21,986,941
Chemical and pharmaceuticals	<b>16,245,808</b>	10,733,131
Construction	<b>92,300,908</b>	72,445,947
Education and medical	<b>165,911</b>	212,729
Electronics and electrical appliances	<b>6,647,578</b>	3,625,297
Financial	<b>168,028,899</b>	236,100,781
Food, tobacco and beverages	<b>14,673,818</b>	20,943,368
Hotel and tourism	<b>4,652</b>	6,673
Individuals	<b>2,134,135</b>	3,594,299
Information and communication	<b>1,779,220</b>	6,845,273
Leather and related products	<b>939,446</b>	970,443
Metal and allied industries	<b>6,678,104</b>	5,690,568
Oil and Allied	<b>1,487,412</b>	2,470,440
Paper and allied	<b>5,840,428</b>	4,157,439
Power (electricity), gas, water, sanitary	<b>5,012,568</b>	6,536,887
Real estate activities	<b>10,746,232</b>	3,473,370
Textile	<b>58,949,401</b>	108,378,410
Transport, storage and communication	<b>3,021,753</b>	13,703,631
Wholesale and retail trade	<b>24,545,643</b>	18,440,502
Mining and Quarrying	-	4,452
Cement	-	1,026,046
Sugar	-	40,339,390
Production and transmission of energy	-	1,503,641
Exports / Imports	-	77,630,302
Services	-	16,085,211
Manufacturing	-	17,796,055
Others	<b>30,039,439</b>	16,695,565
	<b>462,186,090</b>	711,396,791

### Credit risk by public / private sector

Public / Government	<b>29,337,850</b>	92,578,734
Private	<b>432,848,240</b>	618,818,057
	<b>462,186,090</b>	711,396,791

## 47.1.7 Concentration of Advances

The Bank's top 10 exposures on the basis of total (funded and non-funded exposures) aggregated to Rs. 218,411.085 million (2024: Rs. 111,459.037 million) are as following:

		2025	2024
		----- Rupees in '000 -----	
Funded	47.1.7.1	<b>157,990,396</b>	75,066,413
Non Funded	47.1.7.2	<b>60,420,689</b>	36,392,624
Total Exposure		<b>218,411,085</b>	111,459,037

**47.1.7.1** None of the exposure against these are classified.

**47.1.7.2** The sanctioned limits against these top 10 exposures aggregated to Rs. 261,778.84 million (2024: Rs. 71,999.525 million).

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## 47.1.8 Advances - Province / Region-wise Disbursement & Utilization

Province / Region	2025							
	Disbursements	Utilization						
		Punjab	Sindh	KPK & FATA	Balochistan	Islamabad	AJK & Gilgit - Baltistan	Bahrain
	----- Rupees in '000 -----							
Punjab	162,496,637	162,496,637	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sindh	331,467,689	-	331,467,689	-	-	-	-	-
KPK including FATA	7,434,279	-	-	7,434,279	-	-	-	-
Balochistan	517,156	-	-	-	517,156	-	-	-
Islamabad	150,295,337	-	-	-	-	150,295,337	-	-
AJK including Gilgit-Baltistan	703,621	-	-	-	-	-	703,621	-
Bahrain	20,021,971	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,021,971
<b>Total</b>	<b>672,936,690</b>	<b>162,496,637</b>	<b>331,467,689</b>	<b>7,434,279</b>	<b>517,156</b>	<b>150,295,337</b>	<b>703,621</b>	<b>20,021,971</b>

Province / Region	2024							
	Disbursements	Utilization						
		Punjab	Sindh	KPK & FATA	Balochistan	Islamabad	AJK & Gilgit-Baltistan	Bahrain
	----- Rupees in '000 -----							
Punjab	114,528,579	114,528,579	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sindh	245,344,881	-	245,344,881	-	-	-	-	-
KPK including FATA	1,597,473	-	-	1,597,473	-	-	-	-
Balochistan	78,383	-	-	-	78,383	-	-	-
Islamabad	69,979,624	-	-	-	-	69,979,624	-	-
AJK including Gilgit-Baltistan	203,116	-	-	-	-	-	203,116	-
Bahrain	26,862,279	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,862,279
<b>Total</b>	<b>458,594,335</b>	<b>114,528,579</b>	<b>245,344,881</b>	<b>1,597,473</b>	<b>78,383</b>	<b>69,979,624</b>	<b>203,116</b>	<b>26,862,279</b>

## 47.1.9 Sensitivity of ECL to Future Economic Conditions

The ECL are sensitive to judgements and assumption made regarding formulation of forward-looking scenarios and how much such scenarios are incorporated into calculations. The Bank performs sensitivity analysis on the ECL recognized on each of its segments.

The table below shows the loss allowance on each segment assuming each forward-looking scenario (e.g. improved, base and worst) were weighted 100 percent instead of applying scenario probability across the three scenarios.

Total ECL as per FS	Improved		Base		Worst		
	As per sensitivity	Increase / decrease in %	As per sensitivity	Increase / decrease in %	As per sensitivity	Increase / decrease in %	
	----- Rupees in '000 -----						
Corporate and commercial	24,892,833	24,626,139	-1.07%	24,801,513	-0.37%	25,054,081	0.65%
Medium enterprise	8,707,571	8,558,384	-1.71%	8,632,741	-0.86%	8,773,210	0.75%
Small enterprise	1,198,620	1,121,250	-6.45%	1,121,250	-6.45%	1,187,424	-0.93%
Muskun	1,471,347	1,315,839	-10.57%	1,438,323	-2.24%	1,643,911	11.73%
Consumer	6,799,571	6,657,014	-2.10%	6,721,955	-1.14%	6,852,754	0.78%
Agriculture	502,821	427,119	-15.06%	476,103	-5.31%	563,785	12.12%
Credit Card	251,864	218,240	-13.35%	218,240	-13.35%	250,886	-0.39%
Staff	32,375	26,152	-19.22%	26,152	-19.22%	31,334	-3.22%
Overseas Operations	6,036	4,794	-20.58%	4,794	-20.58%	5,919	-1.94%

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## 47.2 Market Risk

Market risk is the risk of loss due to adverse changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, equity prices and market conditions. From the perspective of the Group, market risk comprises of interest rate risk, foreign exchange risk and equity position risk, which the Group is exposed to in its trading book.

The Group has an approved market risk policy wherein the governance structure for managing market risk, measurement tools used and the market risk exposure limits have been addressed. The Group's strategy for managing market risk is to relate the level of risk exposures to their risk appetite and the capital at hand.

The Board of Directors (BoD) and the Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO) are responsible for addressing market risk from a strategic perspective and are assisted by the market risk function in meeting these objectives.

The Market Risk Unit reports directly to Head ERM and is responsible for ensuring the implementation of market risk policy in line with the Group's strategy.

Risk reporting undertaken by the market risk function includes:

- a) Portfolio Reports;
- b) Limit monitoring reports;
- c) Sensitivity analysis; and
- d) Stress testing of the portfolio.

Currently, the Group is using the market risk standardised approach for the purpose of computing regulatory capital, the details of which are set out above.

### 47.2.1 Balance sheet split by trading and banking books

	2025			2024		
	Banking book	Trading book	Total	Banking book	Trading book	Total
----- Rupees in '000 -----						
Cash and balances						
with treasury banks	112,518,691	-	112,518,691	84,152,368	-	84,152,368
Balances with						
other banks	6,849,702	-	6,849,702	5,075,835	-	5,075,835
Lendings to						
financial institutions	38,838,746	-	38,838,746	4,257,928	-	4,257,928
Investments	507,921,495	73,537,123	581,458,618	620,249,132	9,217,042	629,466,174
Advances	542,341,772	-	542,341,772	521,272,420	-	521,272,420
Property and equipment	39,242,673	-	39,242,673	28,175,404	-	28,175,404
Right-of-use assets	8,968,662	-	8,968,662	7,078,577	-	7,078,577
Intangible assets	12,465,883	-	12,465,883	12,259,952	-	12,259,952
Deferred tax assets	3,356,645	-	3,356,645	-	-	-
Other assets	69,582,312	-	69,582,312	67,304,470	-	67,304,470
	<b>1,342,086,581</b>	<b>73,537,123</b>	<b>1,415,623,704</b>	<b>1,349,826,086</b>	<b>9,217,042</b>	<b>1,359,043,128</b>

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## 47.2.2 Foreign Exchange Risk

Main objective of foreign exchange risk management is to ensure that the foreign exchange exposure of the Group lies within the defined appetite of the Group.

Daily reports are generated to monitor the internal and regulatory limits with respect to the overall foreign currency exposures. The overall net open position, whether short or long has the potential to negatively impact the profit and loss depending upon the direction of movement in foreign exchange rates.

### Foreign exchange open and mismatched positions are marked to market on a daily basis.

Currency risk arises where the value of financial instruments changes due to changes in foreign exchange rates. In order to manage currency risk exposure the bank enters into ready / spot, forward and swap transactions with the State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) and in the interbank market. The Group's foreign exchange exposure comprises of forward contracts, foreign currencies cash in hand, balances with banks abroad, foreign placement with SBP and foreign currencies assets and liabilities. The net open position is managed within the statutory limits, as fixed by SBP. Counter parties limit are also fixed to limit risk concentration. Appropriate segregation of duties exists between the front and back office functions while compliance with the net open position limit is independently monitored on an ongoing basis.

	2025				2024			
	Foreign currency assets	Foreign currency liabilities	Off-balance sheet items	Net foreign currency exposure	Foreign currency assets	Foreign currency liabilities	Off-balance sheet items	Net foreign currency exposure
	----- Rupees in '000 -----							
United States Dollar	47,754,533	75,451,077	17,858,727	(9,837,817)	42,065,577	88,405,418	37,049,717	(9,290,124)
Great Britain Pound Sterling	984,562	6,541,329	5,546,137	(10,630)	666,744	5,965,705	5,340,701	41,740
Euro	1,309,984	2,573,415	128,537	(1,134,894)	1,747,083	2,535,419	715,003	(73,333)
United Arab Emirates Dirham	406,171	261,337	(152,552)	(7,718)	477,815	715,901	-	(238,086)
Bahraini Dinar	26,700	-	-	26,700	27,260	-	-	27,260
Singapore Dollar	10,936	-	-	10,936	1,786	-	-	1,786
Saudi Riyal	65,519	20,011	-	45,508	68,147	-	-	68,147
Other currencies	211,614	45,358	(19,410)	146,846	105,205	795	-	104,410
	<b>50,770,019</b>	<b>84,892,527</b>	<b>23,361,439</b>	<b>(10,761,069)</b>	<b>45,159,617</b>	<b>97,623,238</b>	<b>43,105,421</b>	<b>(9,358,200)</b>

	2025		2024	
	Banking book	Trading book	Banking book	Trading book
	----- Rupees in '000 -----			

Impact of 1% change in foreign exchange rate on

- Profit and loss account	<b>109,675</b>	<b>2,064</b>	94,129	547
- Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-

## 47.2.3 Equity position Risk

Equity positions in the banking book include Investment in equities that are available-for-sale or held for strategic investment purposes. These investments are generally regarded as riskier relative to fixed income securities owing to the inherent volatility of stock market prices. The Group mitigates these risks through diversification and capping maximum exposures in a single company, compliance with regulatory requirement, and following the guidelines laid down in the Group's Investment Policy as set by the Board of Directors (BoD). The Bank follows a delivery versus payment settlement system thereby minimizing risk available in relation to settlement risk.

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Equity price risk is managed by applying Portfolio level limits and scrip-wise stop loss monitoring.

	2025		2024	
	Banking book	Trading book	Banking book	Trading book
	----- Rupees in '000 -----			
Impact of 5% change in equity prices on				
- Profit and loss account	-	10,137	-	14,830
- Other comprehensive income	354,115	-	238,807	-

#### 47.2.4 Yield / Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (IRRBB)-Basel II Specific

Yield/ Interest rate sensitivity position for on-balance sheet instruments is based on the earlier of contractual re-pricing or maturity date and for off-balance sheet instruments is based on settlement date. This also refers to the non-trading market risk. The gap analysis between the market rate sensitive assets and liabilities is given below:

	2025		2024	
	Banking book	Trading book	Banking book	Trading book
	----- Rupees in '000 -----			
Impact of 1% change in interest rates on				
- Profit and loss account	783,431	4,718	772,881	-
- Other comprehensive income	(843,990)	(266,615)	(284,818)	(72,650)

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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## 47.3 Mismatch of interest rate sensitive assets and liabilities

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in the market interest rates. The Group is exposed to interest / mark-up rate risk as a result of mismatches or gaps in the amount of interest / mark up based assets and liabilities that mature or re-price in a given period. The Group manages this risk by matching / re-pricing of assets and liabilities. The assets and liabilities committee (ALCO) of the Bank monitors and manages the interest rate risk with the objective of limiting the potential adverse effects on the profitability of the Group.

Effective yield / interest / profit rate (%)	Total	Exposed to yield / interest rate risk										Non-interest / profit bearing financial instrument	
		Rupees in '000											
		Up to 1 month	Over 1 to 3 months	Over 3 to 6 months	Over 6 months to 1 year	Over 1 to 2 years	Over 2 to 3 years	Over 3 to 5 years	Over 5 to 10 years	Over 10 years			
<b>On-balance sheet financial instruments</b>													
<b>Assets</b>													
		3,257,482	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	109,261,199
2.89%	112,518,691	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,206,416
3.03%	6,849,702	643,286	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.44%	38,838,746	35,687,896	3,150,850	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.27%	581,458,618	38,194,350	68,674,676	10,106,650	4,734,634	4,986,046	1,487,995	10,739,270	-	-	-	-	-
12.16%	542,341,772	87,597,978	57,141,271	264,030,977	18,508,241	7,481,114	27,230,437	8,286,095	-	-	-	-	-
-	69,582,312	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69,582,312
	1,351,589,841	165,381,002	123,166,797	274,137,827	35,562,659	20,629,954	28,778,432	8,286,095	195,789,197	-	-	-	-
<b>Liabilities</b>													
	17,734,525	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,734,525
10.76%	40,741,188	6,731,706	5,585,821	5,505,531	4,284,111	6,152,906	6,149,016	2,735	-	-	-	-	-
7.38%	1,199,431,741	611,385,771	30,895,819	31,391,611	294,241	125,330	283,726	2,735	505,730,982	-	-	-	-
15.26%	10,055,035	520,232	6,272	116,116	439,396	686,744	832,907	-	6,861,504	-	-	-	-
14.04%	11,490,890	-	6,497,900	4,992,990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	55,046,690	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,046,690
	1,334,500,069	618,637,709	42,985,812	37,013,258	5,017,748	6,964,980	6,732,645	2,735	585,373,701	-	-	-	-
	17,089,772	(453,256,707)	86,180,985	237,124,569	30,544,911	13,664,974	22,045,787	8,283,360	(389,584,504)	-	-	-	-
<b>On-balance sheet gap</b>													
<b>Off-balance sheet financial instruments</b>													
	67,948,449	67,948,449	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Commitments in respect of:</b>													
- forward foreign exchange contracts	27,712,754	(38,064,044)	27,384,026	1,468,714	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- forward government securities transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- derivatives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- forward lending	80,366,223	80,314,223	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- other commitments	82,860,291	82,860,291	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	269,887,717	133,053,919	27,384,026	1,468,714	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(260,197,788)	(260,197,788)	113,585,011	238,593,283	30,544,911	13,664,974	22,045,787	8,283,360	(389,584,504)	-	-	-	-
	(260,197,788)	(260,197,788)	(146,632,777)	583,927,374	614,472,285	628,137,259	657,278,633	665,561,993	-	-	-	-	-





# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

## 47.3.2 Operational risk

The Bank currently uses the Basic Indicator Approach (BIA) to calculate Operational Risk for regulatory capital requirements, in line with State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) guidelines.

A comprehensive Operational Risk Management (ORM) Framework, approved by the Board of Directors, is in place to address all significant aspects of operational risk. The operational risk identification and assessment tools utilized by the Bank include Risk and Control Self-Assessments (RCSAs), Key Risk Indicators (KRIs), Internal Loss Data Collection (ILDC), and robust Incident Management.

To ensure effective implementation at the business level, Operational Risk Champions have been nominated across all departments. These champions are responsible for implementing the Framework in close coordination with the ORM department. Furthermore, an Operational Risk Management Committee (ORMC) actively monitors and oversees operational risk issues, providing strategic direction and reporting to the Board Risk Management Committee (BRMC).

To inculcate a strong operational risk management culture, the ORM function conducts awareness sessions for all new employees during induction. Additionally, mandatory operational risk training is rolled out for all existing employees via the Bank's online learning portal.

A robust Business Continuity Management (BCM) framework is established. Business Continuity Plans (BCPs) plans are regularly tested to ensure that the Bank's critical functions can seamlessly transition to and operate from alternate processing sites in the event that primary operating sites become inaccessible or unavailable.

## 47.4 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will not be able to raise funds to meet its commitments. The Bank's Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO) manages the liquidity position on a continuous basis.

The Group's policy for liquidity management is to maintain adequate liquidity at all times and in all currencies under both normal and stress conditions, to meet its contractual and potential payment obligations without incurring additional and unacceptable cost to the business.

Treasury is responsible for the managing liquidity risk under the guidance of Asset-Liability Committee of the Group. The Group's liquidity risk management approach starts at the intraday level (operational liquidity) managing the daily payments queue and factoring in our access to the qualifying securities of State Bank of Pakistan. It then covers tactical liquidity risk management dealing with the access to unsecured funding sources and the liquidity characteristics of our asset inventory (asset liquidity). Finally, the strategic perspective comprises the maturity profile of all assets and liabilities on our consolidated statement of financial position.

For monitoring and controlling liquidity risk, the Group generates a scenario sensitive maturity statement of financial position, and run controlled mismatches that are monitored and discussed by ALCO members regularly. The Group prepares various types of reports and analysis for assisting ALCO in taking necessary strategic actions for managing liquidity risk in the Group. These include liquidity ratios, Concentration analysis, Gap reports, Stress testing, Liquidity Coverage ratio & Net Stable Funding Ratio analysis etc.

Based on December 31, 2025 numbers LCR is 276.45%. against SBP minimum requirement of 100%, with Total Stock of High-Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA) of Rs. 698,396.492 million and Net Cash Outflows of Rs. 252,626.892 million.

Furthermore, Based on December 31, 2025 numbers the NSFR is 193.64% against SBP minimum requirement of 100%, with Total Available Stable Funding of Rs. 1,043,783.306 million and Total Required Stable Funding of Rs. 539,039.271 million.

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

The Group strategically emphasizes diversification and stability in its funding approach. Its funding base is varied, encompassing stable sources like equity, subordinated loans, retail and small business deposits, and less stable forms such as deposits from larger entities. It is fully compliant with Basel III Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) and Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR), ensuring an ample supply of high-quality liquidity assets relative to liabilities.

The Group employs stress testing to assess its balance sheet's vulnerability to hypothetical stress events. Liquidity risk factors undergo significant shocks, and their impact on the balance sheet is quantified. Stress testing encompasses scenarios defined by both regulatory standards and internally identified risks. Results are communicated to senior management, the Board of Directors, and regulators.

A Contingency Funding Plan (CFP) is in place to address liquidity challenges during crises. CFP identifying stress scenarios and corresponding funding plans, incorporating early warning indicators. Three Contingency Levels are defined in CFP with varying action Plans for each.

The Liquidity Coverage Ratio's (LCR) key drivers include High-Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA) and Net Cash Outflow, determined by asset liquidity quality and liability profile volatility. The composition of HQLA as of December 31, 2025, is detailed as below:

Level 1 Assets: Rs. 692,877.623 million

Level 2 Assets: Rs. 4,953.119 million



# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

Assets and Liabilities - based on contractual maturities

47.4.1

		2025												
		Upto 1 day	Over 1 to 7 days	Over 7 to 14 days	Over 14 days to 1 month	Over 1 to 2 months	Over 2 to 3 months	Over 3 to 6 months	Over 6 to 9 months	Over 9 months to 1 year	Over 1 to 2 years	Over 2 to 3 years	Over 3 to 5 years	Over 5 years
		Rupees in '000												
<b>Assets</b>														
Cash and balances with treasury banks	112,516,691	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balances with other banks	6,849,702	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lendings to financial institutions	38,838,746	23,050,371	85,503	12,469,796	2,976,043	174,807	29,913,589	8,978,756	77,216,420	101,531,162	162,544,221	171,973,492	10,137,588	
Investments	581,458,618	620,383	5,598,120	1,118,070	124,613	1,621,432	43,494,331	23,704,963	28,618,677	43,647,137	41,988,103	48,459,657	147,442,343	
Advances	542,341,772	73,692,620	44,562,682	17,493,754	9,212,588	16,115,452	1,098,298	643,016	1,385,885	3,584,108	3,079,090	7,270,459	20,205,691	
Property and equipment	39,242,673	-	-	776,668	219,648	979,820	718,627	574,683	824,704	1,444,350	1,599,428	750,491	1,463,623	
Right-of-use assets	8,966,662	50,660	101,321	204,413	457,497	718,627	272,261	574,683	824,704	887,678	1,102,952	5,755,529	3,365,012	
Intangible assets	12,465,883	-	-	667,946	45,721	58,990	142,329	138,613	281,113	-	-	-	-	
Deferred tax assets	3,356,645	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,356,645	-	-	-	-	
Other assets	69,562,312	203,649	547,084	7,330,902	2,889,258	3,657,336	18,757,679	882,289	5,664,313	2,789,639	3,355,193	14,009,430	8,964,120	
	1,415,623,704	194,017,381	78,731,839	40,081,539	15,925,388	23,326,464	93,676,487	34,922,320	117,347,757	153,884,074	213,688,987	248,219,058	191,576,387	
<b>Liabilities</b>														
Bills payable	17,734,525	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowings	40,741,188	3,665,473	111,726	1,918,514	2,044,440	3,541,381	2,074,422	5,319,872	186,559	4,284,111	6,152,906	4,254,940	6,151,751	
Deposits and other accounts	1,199,431,741	3,820,834	43,150,815	79,440,636	42,775,877	44,141,209	70,833,277	33,196,582	69,988,819	30,825,982	43,680,910	68,515,612	241,793,469	
Lease Liabilities	10,055,035	-	-	523,017	5,865	11,269	46,624	105,155	224,367	1,089,736	2,454,790	5,010,582	583,630	
Subordinated debt	11,490,890	-	-	-	233	-	733	233	733	1,933	2,491,923	1,867	8,993,235	
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other liabilities	55,046,690	143,885	624,983	2,757,498	1,532,882	10,681,961	2,010,641	920,275	5,981,902	1,757,926	2,613,063	11,647,907	13,840,312	
	1,334,500,069	446,180,132	8,017,852	84,639,665	46,359,297	58,375,820	74,965,687	39,542,217	76,381,390	37,963,688	57,383,592	89,430,008	271,362,387	
<b>Net assets</b>	<b>81,123,635</b>	<b>(252,162,201)</b>	<b>70,713,987</b>	<b>(44,558,126)</b>	<b>(30,433,929)</b>	<b>(35,049,356)</b>	<b>18,712,790</b>	<b>(4,619,897)</b>	<b>40,966,377</b>	<b>115,920,396</b>	<b>156,275,395</b>	<b>158,788,250</b>	<b>(79,784,010)</b>	
Share capital - net	20,506,625	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Reserves	11,087,154	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Surplus on revaluation of assets - net of tax	5,528,752	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Unappropriated profit	31,287,298	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Non-controlling interest	12,712,806	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	<b>81,123,635</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

	2024											
	Total	Over 1 to 7 days	Over 7 to 14 days	Over 14 days to 1 month	Over 1 to 2 months	Over 2 to 3 months	Over 3 to 6 months	Over 6 to 9 months to 1 year	Over 1 to 2 years	Over 2 to 3 years	Over 3 to 5 years	Over 5 years
Rupees in '000												
<b>Assets</b>												
Cash and balances with treasury banks	84,152,368	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balances with other banks	5,075,835	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lending to financial institutions	4,257,928	-	-	4,257,928	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investments	629,466,174	12,111,639	107,131	2,842,825	426,968	778,402	101,400,084	71,792,293	20,586,160	43,349,566	296,477,690	7,303,551
Advances	521,272,420	69,314,463	8,599,208	65,405,254	23,851,927	21,758,985	121,340,619	11,304,531	32,153,074	23,569,248	33,886,129	70,455,627
Property and equipment	28,175,404	-	-	276,039	147,642	1,322,932	1,986,473	422,758	1,104,611	3,762,630	3,325,314	13,590,002
Right-of-use assets	7,078,577	-	-	27,645	-	152,685	107,929	5,766	153,637	449,769	4,606,998	1,354,115
Intangible assets	12,259,952	534,265	106,853	240,436	506,899	773,976	345,051	612,031	878,693	1,368,332	609,227	5,819,586
Deferred tax assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	67,304,470	406,939	1,178,131	5,897,550	4,449,278	2,712,990	19,931,254	1,357,900	5,607,641	2,029,967	11,878,397	6,514,658
	1,359,043,128	139,886,162	14,407,393	78,987,677	29,382,714	27,499,970	245,111,410	85,485,279	60,483,816	74,529,512	102,022,044	352,783,955
<b>Liabilities</b>												
Bills payable	21,899,370	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowings	114,360,666	1,286,145	688,071	3,722,434	2,075,377	4,524,774	10,627,097	440,850	2,940,804	6,686,446	6,040,415	10,425,270
Deposits and other accounts	1,081,826,269	369,518,776	63,511,289	73,781,461	28,324,861	31,454,719	75,106,413	38,811,975	60,470,860	24,010,462	34,662,760	188,976,702
Lease liabilities	7,845,190	-	-	29,534	-	163,117	108,881	4,045	158,401	525,645	235,067	1,446,636
Subordinated debt	11,492,708	-	-	-	233	-	733	233	733	1,933	1,933	8,994,193
Deferred tax liabilities	2,452,165	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,420,046	335,569	696,550	-	-
Other liabilities	42,370,206	670,499	1,385,599	1,981,234	1,217,258	8,515,092	6,209,040	589,236	6,035,414	1,096,582	1,536,520	6,614,436
	1,282,246,574	393,374,790	65,564,959	79,514,663	31,617,729	44,657,702	92,052,164	41,246,385	69,941,781	33,017,618	42,476,695	218,457,237
<b>Net assets</b>	76,796,554	(233,488,608)	(51,157,566)	(526,986)	(2,235,015)	(17,157,732)	153,059,246	44,248,894	(9,457,965)	41,511,894	59,545,349	(113,419,698)
Share capital - net	20,506,625	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reserves	9,618,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus on revaluation of assets - net of tax	8,134,496	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unappropriated profit	26,121,333	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-controlling interest	12,415,850	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	76,796,554	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

## 47.4.2 Assets and Liabilities - Based on expected maturities

For assets and liabilities that have a contractual maturity, the expected maturity is considered to be the same as contractual maturity. Assets and liabilities that do not have a contractual maturity have been categorised on the basis of expected maturities as determined by ALCO.

		2025								
		Upto 1 month	Over 1 to 3 months	Over 3 to 6 months	Over 6 months to 1 year	Over 1 to 2 years	Over 2 to 3 years	Over 3 to 5 years	Over 5 to 10 years	Over 10 years
Rupees in '000										
<b>Assets</b>										
Cash and balances with treasury banks	112,518,691	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balances with other banks	6,849,702	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lendings to financial institutions	38,838,746	3,150,850	1,746,044	29,913,588	86,195,176	101,531,162	162,544,221	171,973,492	2,758,455	7,379,144
Investments	581,468,618	17,417,336	1,746,044	29,913,588	109,524,417	43,647,137	41,988,103	48,454,301	135,785,630	11,662,069
Advances	542,341,772	82,427,331	25,341,437	43,511,347	2,036,067	3,598,440	3,093,422	7,299,124	14,464,770	5,669,260
Property and equipment	39,242,673	777,852	1,201,857	1,101,881	2,239,993	887,085	1,852,730	1,105,113	911,887	1,463,624
Right-of-use assets	8,968,662	52,431	2,239,993	120,280	335,519	887,085	1,852,730	1,105,113	911,887	-
Intangible assets	12,465,883	687,946	104,711	142,329	419,726	887,678	1,102,982	5,755,529	3,365,012	-
Deferred tax assets	3,356,645	-	-	-	3,356,645	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	69,562,312	8,588,189	6,514,478	18,733,741	6,527,233	2,751,542	3,298,039	8,757,634	14,411,457	-
	1,415,623,704	265,007,374	40,299,370	93,523,166	209,394,783	153,303,044	213,979,487	243,945,193	171,697,211	26,174,097
<b>Liabilities</b>										
Bills payable	17,734,525	17,734,525	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowings	40,741,188	6,731,706	5,585,821	2,074,422	5,505,531	4,284,111	6,152,906	4,254,940	6,151,751	-
Deposits and other accounts	1,199,431,741	142,870,792	105,926,019	114,778,111	126,164,074	58,467,733	70,191,374	343,486,838	237,546,800	-
Lease liabilities	10,055,035	523,017	17,134	46,824	329,522	1,089,736	2,454,790	4,753,173	841,039	-
Subordinated debt	11,490,890	-	233	733	967	1,933	2,494,933	1,867	6,493,234	2,496,990
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other liabilities	55,046,690	4,061,027	12,216,335	2,011,755	6,903,081	1,759,695	2,615,714	4,163,091	21,315,992	-
	1,334,500,069	171,921,067	123,745,542	118,911,645	138,903,175	65,603,208	83,909,717	356,659,909	272,346,816	2,496,990
<b>Net assets</b>	81,123,635	93,086,307	(83,446,172)	(25,388,479)	69,491,608	87,699,836	129,969,750	(113,314,716)	(100,651,605)	23,677,107
Share capital - net	20,506,625									
Reserves	11,087,154									
Surplus on revaluation of assets - net of tax	5,529,752									
Unappropriated profit	31,287,298									
Non-controlling interest	12,712,806									
	81,123,635									

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

		2024										
		Total	Upto 1 month	Over 1 to 3 months	Over 3 to 6 months	Over 6 months to 1 year	Over 1 to 2 years	Over 2 to 3 years	Over 3 to 5 years	Over 5 to 10 years	Over 10 years	
		Rupees in '000										
<b>Assets</b>												
Cash and balances with treasury banks	84,152,368	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balances with other banks	5,075,835	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lendings to financial institutions	4,257,928	1,089,232	16,116,585	101,526,771	92,378,454	43,349,566	69,406,515	298,477,890	6,065,840	1,075,321	-	
Investments	629,466,174	104,176,248	276,038	125,504,736	88,886,647	23,862,925	26,616,077	33,886,129	59,346,717	11,108,908	-	
Advances	521,272,420	1,470,574	1,986,474	107,929	2,512,964	2,777,035	2,237,003	3,325,314	9,219,665	4,370,337	-	
Property and equipment	28,175,404	27,645	152,685	107,929	313,352	295,820	220,033	4,606,998	1,354,115	-	-	
Right-of-use assets	7,078,577	80,157	2,402,831	184,771	375,636	773,772	678,308	983,211	5,324,811	1,456,455	-	
Intangible assets	12,259,952	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Deferred tax assets	-	9,693,142	7,162,269	19,959,120	6,965,541	2,029,967	3,129,239	11,850,531	6,514,661	-	-	
Other assets	67,304,470	223,855,946	60,529,624	249,269,801	191,242,594	72,889,085	102,289,175	353,130,073	87,825,809	18,011,021	-	
	1,359,043,128											
<b>Liabilities</b>												
Bills payable	21,899,370	6,600,151	10,627,097	10,627,097	3,381,654	6,686,446	6,040,415	3,765,466	10,425,270	-	-	
Borrowings	114,360,666	66,894,167	176,686,698	108,157,406	114,433,041	41,379,915	57,693,904	87,962,868	426,824,133	-	-	
Deposits and other accounts	1,081,826,269	29,534	163,117	108,881	379,460	308,631	235,067	5,173,864	1,446,636	2,500,000	-	
Lease liabilities	7,845,190	-	233	733	967	1,933	1,933	2,495,867	6,491,042	-	-	
Subordinated debt	11,492,708	-	-	-	349,500	1,044,639	-	-	-	-	-	
Deferred tax liabilities	2,452,165	5,967,805	9,732,352	6,209,040	6,604,650	1,190,204	1,536,520	2,515,199	8,614,436	-	-	
Other liabilities	42,370,206	271,417,574	85,184,157	126,161,183	125,149,272	50,611,768	65,507,839	101,913,264	453,801,517	2,500,000	-	
	1,282,246,574	(47,561,628)	(24,654,533)	123,108,618	66,083,322	22,277,317	36,781,336	251,216,809	(365,975,708)	15,511,021	-	
	76,796,554											
<b>Net assets</b>												
Share capital - net	20,506,625											
Reserves	9,618,250											
Surplus on revaluation of assets - net of tax	8,134,496											
Unappropriated profit	26,121,333											
Non-controlling interest	12,415,850											
	76,796,554											



# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

## 48. DERIVATIVE RISK

The policy guidelines for taking derivative exposures are approved by the Board of Directors (BOD). The Bank's Asset & Liability Committee (ALCO) is responsible for reviewing and managing associated risks of the transactions.

The nature, scope and purpose of derivatives business, for trading purposes or hedging purpose and the types of derivative in which they deal.

The overall responsibility for offering derivative products and sustaining profitability lies with the Treasurer and in his absence with his delegate. The Market Risk / Treasury Middle Office of the Bank is responsible for measurement & monitoring of the market risk exposures, analysis of present and potential risk factors.

The Market Risk Unit also monitors associated Credit, Market and Liquidity Risk in line with Board of Directors approved limit framework. The unit coordinates with the business regarding approvals for derivatives risk limits and produces various reports / analysis for ALCO / BRMC on periodic basis. These reports provide details of outstanding un-hedged positions, profitability and status of compliance with limits. Treasury Operations records derivatives activity in the Bank's books and is responsible for reporting to the SBP.

The derivative transaction such as Cross Currency Swaps carries credit risk which is the risk that a party to a derivative contract will fail to perform its obligation. There are two types of credit risk associated with derivative transactions; 1) settlement, and 2) pre-settlement risk. The Bank's Central Credit Committee is responsible for reviewing and managing associated Counterparty Credit Risks of the transaction.

The Bank has also entered into Foreign Currency & Commodity Options from its Wholesale Banking Branch Bahrain for market making activities. The Bank can hedge its risk by taking on & off-balance sheet position in interbank market, where available.

## 49. GENERAL

**49.1** Corresponding figures have been re-arranged / re-classified, wherever necessary, to facilitate comparison in the presentation in the current period. However, there are no material re-arrangements / re-classifications to report.

**49.2** The figures in these consolidated financial statements have been rounded off to the nearest thousand unless otherwise stated.

## 50. DATE OF AUTHORISATION FOR ISSUE

These consolidated financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors of the Bank in their meeting held on February 24, 2026.

# Annexure - I

Statement showing written-off loans or any other financial relief of Rupees Five Hundred Thousand or above provided during the year ended December 31, 2025

S. No.	Name and address of the borrower	Name of individuals/ partners/ directors (with CNIC No.)	Father's/ Husband's name	Outstanding Liabilities at beginning of year				Principal written-off	Interest Mark-up written-off/ waived	Other financial Other than Interest/ Mark-up	Total
				Principal	Interest/ Mark-up	Other than Interest/ Mark-up	Total				
----- Rupees in '000 -----											
1	<b>ZAHOR AHMAD</b> GALI KHAJJOOR WALI MO.HALLAH ALI TOWN HAFIZABAD, HAFIZABAD	<b>ZAHOR AHMAD</b> 34301-212995-7	MUHAMMAD MANZOOR	2,615	-	-	2,615	-	2,340	1	2,341
2	<b>CHOUDHRY MAZHAR SALEEM</b> HOUSE NO 128 A BVII, IQBAL ROAD OPPOSITE DCO HOUSE, SAHIVAL	<b>CHOUDHRY MAZHAR SALEEM</b> 36602-1316702-5	CH M SALEEM AKHTER	-	3,950	-	3,950	-	3,950	-	3,950
3	<b>SHAHMIR KHAN</b> SE OFFCERS COLONY SL, M MULTAN, MULTAN	<b>SHAHMIR KHAN</b> 36302-7393696-1	SARDAR ANYAT ULLAH	1,712	1,017	-	2,729	-	855	-	855
4	<b>MUHAMMAD HAMZA KIBRIA</b> SHOP NO 13 B GHALLAH, MANDI ARIFWALA, ARIFWALA	<b>MUHAMMAD HAMZA KIBRIA</b> 36401-7059001-5	MUHAMMAD KIBRIYA	3,992	827	1,369	6,188	-	496	821	1,317
5	<b>ALI RAZA KHAN</b> H NO 1 ST NO 6 MOH, ALLA BLOCK K SANDA BHATIYAN, WALA BAND ROAD, LAHORE	<b>ALI RAZA KHAN</b> 35202-9411654-5	SHAH NAWAZ KHAN	24,269	6,160	883	31,312	-	5,425	883	6,308
6	<b>SAIMA ZAKA</b> MADHARIAN WALA ROAD, MOHALLAH TAJPURA, HAFIZABAD	<b>SAIMA ZAKA</b> 34301-4581558-4	MUHAMMAD ASLAM	1,903	1,651	104	3,658	-	541	-	541
7	<b>HENNA AZIZ ZEESHAN</b> HOUSE NO 209 U BLOCK, STREET 6 PHASE II DHA LAHORE CANTT, LAHORE	<b>HENNA AZIZ ZEESHAN</b> 91400-0360597-8	ZEESHAN AHMAD ALI RANJHA	4,672	4,277	186	9,135	-	1,209	186	1,395
8	<b>ABDUL REHMAN</b> GOTH MOHAMMAD HALEPO TO HALEPOTANI PO PHULADIO TALU, KO KHIPRO DISTRICT SANGHAR	<b>ABDUL REHMAN</b> 44202-9226469-7	NOOR MUHAMMAD	2,000	888	45	2,933	-	687	-	687
9	<b>MUNAWAR ALI</b> MITHANI HOUSE GAJAN PUR, LARKANA	<b>MUNAWAR ALI</b> 43203-9780849-5	ALI GOHAR MITHANI	-	911	-	911	-	911	-	911
10	<b>HUMZA BUTT</b> MODEL TOWN LINK ROAD OPPSIT TO RAJA SAHAB, Lahore	<b>HUMZA BUTT</b> 35202-3031926-1	MUHAMMAD ASIF BUTT	4,108	3,306	-	7,414	-	1,895	-	1,895
11	<b>NADEEM AHMAD CHOUDHRY</b> KHAN PUR PO, DHANOT T D TEHSIL, LODHRAN	<b>NADEEM AHMAD CHOUDHRY</b> 36203-1779116-9	HAJI ABDUL HAKEEM CH	600	703	30	1,333	-	503	-	503
12	<b>IFTKHAR AHMED KOREJO</b> VILLAGE MUHAMMAD MUR, AD KOREJO PO MUHAMMAD MURAD KOREJO TALUKA MORO DISTRICT NAUSHERO FEROUZE	<b>IFTKHAR AHMED KOREJO</b> 45303-8171722-9	HAJI ALI MUHAMMAD KOREJO	497	815	20	1,332	-	658	-	658
13	<b>MUHAMMAD USMAN KHAN</b> BANGLOW NO A 26, MUNIR FOUNTAIN EXT, GULISTAN E JOHAR BLOCK 19, Karachi	<b>MUHAMMAD USMAN KHAN</b> 42201-0407347-9	RIAZ AHMED KHAN	10,422	5,036	-	15,458	-	3,195	-	3,195

## Annexure - I

S. No.	Name and address of the borrower	Name of individuals/ partners/ directors (with CNIC No.)	Father's/ Husband's name	Outstanding Liabilities at beginning of year				Principal written-off	Interest Mark-up written-off/ waived	Other financial Other than Interest/ Mark-up	Total
				Principal	Interest/ Mark-up	Other than Interest/ Mark-up	Total				
Rupees in '000											
14	<b>MUHAMMAD SHAHBAZ</b> House 40A Neelam Block Madina Street Clifton Colony Near Ibrahim Masjid Lahore	<b>MUHAMMAD SHAHBAZ</b> 35202-0506972-1	Muhammad Sardar	31,870	7,550	-	39,420	-	5,420	-	5,420
15	<b>MUHAMMAD ASIF</b> BASTI SARDAR, SHAH WALO WAHI SALAMAT, RAY PO KHAS TEH DIST, LODHRAN	<b>MUHAMMAD ASIF</b> 36203-6229971-3	MUHAMMAD YASIN	753	776	18	1,547	-	504	-	504
16	<b>JAN MUHAMMAD DAHRI</b> VILLAGE WASIPUR PO DAUR KUNDAH NANDHU TEH QAZIAHMED DISTT SHAHEED BENAZIRABAD, BENAZIRABAD	<b>JAN MUHAMMAD DAHRI</b> 45401-8513037-1	KANDO KHAN	750	969	2	1,721	-	579	-	579
17	<b>MUHAMMAD RIAZ</b> CHAH AADH WALA, PO QURESHI WALA, MALIK PUR TEH DIST, LODHRAN	<b>MUHAMMAD RIAZ</b> 36203-0221235-5	GHAUS BUKHUSH	3,949	3,668	100	7,717	-	2,627	-	2,627
18	<b>IMTIAZ AHMAD</b> RANGIL PUR PO SHER, GARH TEHSIL DEPALPUR	<b>IMTIAZ AHMAD</b> 35301-5069462-5	MUHAMMAD YAR	8,995	6,421	358	15,774	-	3,419	-	3,419
19	<b>GHULAM QADIR</b> MOHALA WARD 01 JHOOL, TEH SINJHORO DIST SANGHAR	<b>GHULAM QADIR</b> 44205-6074225-5	QAMBEER	1,000	740	10	1,750	-	539	-	539
20	<b>AL-ABID SILK MILLS LTD.</b> A39 MANGHOPIR ROAD, SITE, KARACHI	<b>ADIA NASEEM</b> 42301-0783384-4 <b>NASEEM AHMED SATTAR</b> 42301-0840043-1 <b>AZEEM AHMED</b> 42301-0912143-9 <b>ZARINA NASEEM</b> 42301-0829619-0 <b>ASRA AMIR</b> 42301-0785813-2 <b>SADAF NADEEM</b> 42301-0878886-8 <b>REENA AZEEM</b> 42301-0831483-6 <b>SYED RAZA ABBAS JAFFERY</b> 42201-0215685-1	NASEEM AHMED SATTAR SHAIKH ABDUL SATTAR NASEEM AHMED NASEEM AHMED SATTAR AMIR NASEEM NADEEM YOUNUS AZEEM AHMED SYED SHABIT HUSSAIN	170,973	306,774	-	477,747	170,973	306,774	-	477,747
21	<b>NOOR FATIMA FABRICS (PVT) LTD.</b> RAMZANABAD JHUMRA ROAD, FAISALABAD	<b>MUHAMMAD SALEEM</b> 33100-0994910-9 <b>AJMAL FAROOQ</b> 33100-2966254-3 <b>MUHAMMAD SHAHID IQBAL</b> 33100-0994926-1 <b>SHAZIA YASMEEN</b> 33100-0894883-0 <b>ROBINA YASMEEN</b> 33100-0904750-0 <b>TAHIRA SALEEM</b> 33100-0894883-8 <b>SARDAR BEGUM</b> 33100-0894880-4	GHULAM MUHAMMAD ABDUL GHANI MUHAMMAD NAZIR MUHAMMAD ATIF AJMAL FAROOQ MUHAMMAD SHAHID IQBAL NA	64,595	55,409	-	120,004	-	55,409	-	55,409
<b>TOTAL:</b>				<b>339,675</b>	<b>411,848</b>	<b>3,125</b>	<b>754,648</b>	<b>170,973</b>	<b>397,936</b>	<b>1,891</b>	<b>570,800</b>

## Annexure - II

Details of disposal of property and equipment to related parties for the year ended December 31, 2025

	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Book value</u>	<u>Sale proceeds</u>	<u>Gain / (loss)</u>	<u>Mode of disposal</u>	<u>Particulars of Buyer</u>
	----- Rupees in '000 -----					
<b>Electrical, office and computer equipment</b>						
Mobile phone	72	-	7	7	Buyback	Yameen Ghani
Mobile phone	56	54	54	-	Buyback	Sadeed Barlas
Mobile phone	50	-	5	5	Buyback	Waqas Anis
Mobile phone	40	-	4	4	Buyback	Sohaib Kamran
Mobile phone	54	18	20	2	Buyback	Jafar Raza
Mobile phone	38	-	4	4	Buyback	Iftikhar Imtiaz
<b>Total</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>22</b>		



## PATTERN OF SHAREHOLDING

As on December 31, 2025

S. No.	No. of Shareholders	Shareholdings From	Total Shares Held
1	1009	Shareholding From 1 To 100	20,539
2	646	Shareholding From 101 To 500	231,873
3	522	Shareholding From 501 To 1000	472,054
4	999	Shareholding From 1001 To 5000	2,734,653
5	288	Shareholding From 5001 To 10000	2,214,712
6	405	Shareholding From 10001 To 50000	9,104,848
7	52	Shareholding From 50001 To 100000	3,806,250
8	86	Shareholding From 100001 To 5000000	82,268,709
9	4	Shareholding From 5000001 To 10000000	34,895,390
10	9	Shareholding From 10000001 To 2050662536	1914913508
<b>Total</b>	<b>4020</b>	<b>Percentage: 100%</b>	<b>2,050,662,536</b>

# PATTERN OF SHAREHOLDING

As on December 31, 2025

Categories of Shareholders	Shares Held	Percentage
<b>Directors, Chief Executive Officer, and their spouse(s) and minor children</b>		
Mr. Khalilullah Shaikh	500	0.00
Mrs. Hafsa Shamsie	1,132,320	0.06
Mr. Saad Ali Bhimjee	5,000	0.00
Mr. Adil Matcheswala	264,000	0.01
Mr. Qaiser Noor	1	0.00
Mr. Usman Yousaf Mobin	1	0.00
Mr. Basir Shamsie	1	0.00
Lt Gen (R.) Sadiq Ali	1	0.00
Ms. Nargis Ali Akber Ghaloo	1	0.00
<b>Associated companies, undertakings and related parties</b>		
Mr. Jahangir Siddiqui	2,248,519	0.11
Jahangir Siddiqui & Co. Limited	1,460,232,712	71.21
Mr. Shabir Ahmed Randeree	144,831,051	7.06
Mr. Ahmed Goolam Mahomed Randeree	99,559,050	4.85
<b>NIT &amp; ICP</b>	972	0.00
<b>Banks, development finance institutions, non-banking finance companies</b>	172,451	0.01
<b>Insurance Companies</b>	5,000	0.00
<b>Modarabas and Mutual Funds</b>	11,563,327	0.56
<b>General Public</b>		
a. Local	267,284,951	13.03
b. Foreign	6,088,467	0.30
<b>Foreign Companies</b>	5,104	0.00
<b>Others</b>	57,269,112	2.79
<b>Totals</b>	<b>2,050,662,541</b>	<b>100.00</b>



## NOTICE OF 20<sup>TH</sup> ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the 20th Annual General Meeting (“AGM”) of the shareholders of JS Bank Limited (the “Bank”) will be held on March 27, 2026, at 11:00 a.m. at the 15th Floor, The Centre, Plot No. 28, SB-5, Abdullah Haroon Road, Karachi, as well as through video conference facility to transact the following business:

### ORDINARY BUSINESS:

- i. To receive, consider, and adopt the Annual Audited Standalone and Consolidated Financial Statements of the Bank for the year ended on December 31, 2025, together with the Directors’ and Auditors’ Reports thereon.
- ii. To appoint the Bank’s Auditors for the year ending on December 31, 2026, and fix their remuneration.

The term of the present auditors, M/s. KPMG Taseer Hadi & Co., Chartered Accountants, shall expire at the AGM and cannot, in compliance with the Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2019, be re-appointed as having completed a term of five years. The Board of Directors, on the recommendation of the Board Audit Committee of the Bank, has recommended M/s BDO Ebrahim & Co. Chartered Accountants as auditors of the Bank for the year ending on December 31, 2026, who, being eligible, have offered themselves for appointment.

### SPECIAL BUSINESS:

- iii. To approve the review of the Directors’ Remuneration Policy in accordance with Regulation G-14 of the SBP’s ‘Corporate Governance Regulatory Framework’ and Regulation No. 16 of the Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2019, as amended from time to time, by passing the following ordinary resolution:

**“RESOLVED THAT** the review of Directors’ Remuneration Policy of JS Bank Limited, as presented to the Shareholders be and is hereby approved.”

- iv. To grant pre facto approval for increase in payment of remuneration to Independent and Non-Executive Directors for attending Board Meetings and Sub-Committee Meetings.

**“RESOLVED THAT** pre facto approval for increase in payment of remuneration from PKR 150,000/- to PKR 200,000/- per sub-committee meeting, and from PKR 250,000/- to PKR 400,000/- per board of Directors meeting to the Independent and Non-Executive Directors be and is hereby granted”.

(Attached to this Notice is a Statement of Material Facts covering the above-mentioned special business, as required under Section 134(3) of the Companies Act, 2017).

Karachi: March 6, 2026,

By Order of the Board  
Syed Muhammad Talib Raza  
Company Secretary

**Notes:**

- a) Share transfer books of the Bank will remain closed from March 21, 2026, to March 27, 2026 (both days inclusive). Transfers received in order at Bank's Share Registrar, CDC Share Registrar Services Limited, CDC House, Shahra-e-Faisal, Karachi at the close of business on March 20, 2026, will be treated in time to attend and vote at the Meeting.
- b) A member of the Bank entitled to attend, and vote may appoint another member as his/her proxy to attend and vote instead of him/her.
- c) Proxies must be received at the Registered Office of the Bank not later than 48 hours before the time of the Meeting.
- d) Beneficial owners of the shares registered in the name of CDC Share Registrar Services Limited (CDCSRSL) and/or their proxies will have to follow the following guidelines as laid down by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan.
- e) Shareholders having physical shareholding are requested to notify immediately of any change in their address to the Bank's share registrar. Whereas, CDC accountholder can contact their respective CDC Participant/broker / Investor Account Service.

**For Attending the Meeting**

- In light of the clarification issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan for ensuring participation of members in general meeting through electronic means as a regular feature, the Bank has also provided the facility for attending the meeting via video-link to its shareholders. The members are encouraged to participate in the meeting online by following the guidelines.
- The members who wish to attend the Annual General Meeting through video link are requested to get themselves registered by sending the particulars prescribed in the table below at the following email address [AGM@jsbl.com](mailto:AGM@jsbl.com) by the close of business hours (5:00 pm) on March 25, 2026.

Name of member	Authorized Representative (in case of corporate member)	CNIC No. / NTN No.	CDC Participant ID / Folio No.	Cellphone #	Email Address

- The Video Conference Link will be emailed to the registered members or their proxies who have provided all the requested information.
- In the case of Individuals, the account holder and/or sub-account holder whose registration details are uploaded as per the CDC Regulations, shall authenticate his/her identity by showing his/her original CNIC or original Passport along with the Participant ID number and the account number at the time of attending the Meeting.
- In the case of a corporate entity, the Board's resolution/power of attorney with specimen signature of the nominee shall be produced (unless it has been provided earlier) at the time of the Meeting.

**For Appointing Proxies**

- In the case of individuals, the account holder and/or sub-account holder whose registration details are uploaded as per the CDC Regulations shall submit the proxy form as per the above requirements.



- The proxy form shall be witnessed by two persons, whose names, addresses, and CNIC numbers shall be mentioned on the form.
- Attested copies of the CNIC or the passport of beneficial owners, and the proxy shall be furnished with the proxy form.
- The proxy shall produce his original CNIC or original passport at the time of the Meeting.
- In the case of the corporate entity, the Board's resolution/power of attorney with specimen signature shall be furnished (unless it has been provided earlier) along with a proxy form to the Bank.

#### **Procedure For E-Voting & Voting Through Postal Ballot**

In accordance with the Companies (Postal Ballot) Regulations, 2018, Section 143 and 144 of the Companies Act 2017 and under Postal Ballot Regulation, 2018, latest amendments notified through SRO dated December 05, 2022, SECP has directed all listed companies to arrange for postal ballot/e-voting for polling on Special Business/election of directors, if the number of persons who offer themselves to be elected is more than the number of directors fixed under Section 159 (1) of the Companies Act, 2017. Accordingly, shareholders will be allowed to exercise their right to vote through postal ballot i.e., by post or e-voting, in the manner and subject to the conditions contained in the aforesaid regulations. Details will be circulated in due course.

#### **Notice to Shareholders who have not provided CNIC:**

The Companies (Distribution of Dividends) Regulations, 2017 requires that the dividend warrants should bear the Identification Number which includes: (i) in the case of a registered shareholder or an authorized person, the Computerized National Identity Card Numbers (CNIC); (ii) in the case of a minor, child registration number or juvenile card number; and (iii) in the case of corporate shareholders registration number or national tax number. The Identification Number of the shareholders is, therefore, mandatory for the issuance of dividend warrants, and in the absence of such information, payment of dividends may be withheld in terms of the Companies (Distribution of Dividends) Regulations, 2017. Therefore, the shareholders who have not yet provided their Identification Numbers are advised to provide their Identification Numbers (if not already provided) directly to our Independent Share Registrar at the address given above without any further delay.

#### **Placement and Electronic Transmission of Financial Statements & Notices**

The Bank has placed the annual Audited Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2025, along with the Auditors and Directors' Reports on its website: <https://jsbl.com/knowledge-center/financial-reports/> as required under Section 223(7) of the Companies Act, 2017.

Further, the Bank's Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 2025, is transmitted to the shareholders at their email address registered with the Share Registrar.

Under Section 223(6) of the Companies Act, 2017, listed companies are allowed to send the Audited Financial Statements, etc., through an electronic mail system (e-mail). The members are hereby requested to convey their consent via email on a standard request form, which is available at the Bank's website i.e. <https://www.jsbl.com/knowledge-center/investor-information/>. Please ensure that your email account has sufficient rights and space available to receive such an email that may be greater than 1 MB in size. Members can request a hard copy of the Audited Financial Statements which shall be provided free of cost within seven days from the date of requisition. Further, it is the responsibility of the member(s) to timely update the Share Registrar of any change in his/her/its/their registered email address at the address of the Bank's Share Registrar mentioned above.

### **Mandate for E-DIVIDENDS for shareholders**

Under the provisions of Section 242 of the Companies Act, 2017, it is mandatory for a listed Company to pay cash dividends to its shareholders only through electronic mode directly into the bank account designated by the entitled shareholders. In order to receive dividends directly into their bank account, shareholders are requested to fill in the Electronic Credit Mandate Form available on Bank's website and send it duly signed along with a copy of CNIC to the Registrar of the Bank M/s. CDC Share Registrar Services Limited, CDC House, Shakra-e-Faisal, Karachi in case of physical shares. In case shares are held in CDC then Electronic Credit Mandate Form must be submitted directly to the shareholder's broker/participant/CDC account services.

### **Deduction of Income Tax from Dividend at Revised Rates**

Pursuant to the provisions of the Finance Act deduction of income tax from dividend payments shall be made on the basis of filers and non-filers as follows:

<b>N</b>	<b>S.No</b>	<b>Nature of Shareholders</b>	<b>Rate of deduction</b>
	1	Filers of Income Tax Return	15%
	2	Non-Filers of Income Tax Return	30%

Income Tax will be deducted based on the Active Taxpayers List posted on the Federal Board of Revenue website.

Members seeking exemption from the deduction of income tax or are eligible for deduction at a reduced rate are requested to submit a valid tax certificate or necessary documentary evidence, as the case may be.

### **Conversion of Physical Shares into Book Entry Form Shares**

The attention of the shareholders, having shares in physical scrips of the Bank, is invited towards Sub Section (2) of Section 72 of the Act. As per provisions of the above Section, every existing company is required to replace its physical shares with book-entry form in a manner as may be specified and from the date notified by the Commission, within a period not exceeding four years from the commencement of the Act i.e. May 31, 2017. Given the above and as per the instructions issued by SECP vide its Letter No. CSD/ED/Misc./2016-639-640 date March 26, 2021, such shareholders are requested to arrange to convert their shares held in physical form into book-entry form. For this purpose, the shareholder shall be required to open an account with either the Central Depository Company (CDC) or any Trading Rights Entitlement Certificate holder (Securities Broker) of the Pakistan Stock Exchange. The benefits associated with the Book-Entry-Form shares include "readily available for trading, whereas trading of physical scrips is currently not permitted", "no risk of damaged, lost, forged or duplicate certificates", "reduced stamp duty on physical to book-entry-form transfers", "Instantaneous transfer of ownership", "Instant receipt/credit of dividends and other corporate entitlements (i.e. bonus, rights and new issues, etc.)" and convenient pledging of securities, etc.



## **STATEMENT OF SPECIAL BUSINESS UNDER SECTION 134(3) OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2017**

This statement sets out the material facts about the Special Businesses to be transacted at the Annual General Meeting of JS Bank Limited (the “Bank”) to be held on March 27, 2026.

### **Review of Directors’ Remuneration Policy and the remuneration paid to the Directors for attending the Board and its Committees meetings.**

The Board of Directors of the Bank, on the recommendations of the Board Human Resource and Remuneration Committee (BHR & RC), has decided to increase the Directors’ remuneration from PKR 150,000/- to PKR 200,000/- per sub-committee meeting and from PKR 250,000/- to PKR 400,000/- per board meeting for Independent and Non-Executive Directors.

This decision was undertaken to compensate for the time and efforts required to discharge Director obligations and to value their skills and expertise in managing the affairs of the Bank. The increase is within limits prescribed by the State Bank of Pakistan and complies with BPRD Circular No. 24 of 2025 dated December 12, 2025.

The pre facto approval of the shareholders of the Bank is sought in terms of State Bank of Pakistan’s CGRF G-14 for the above mentioned matter.

The above proposed matter seeking the approval of the shareholders as an Ordinary Resolution entails the recommendation/ approval of the Board of Directors.

### **Interest of Directors**

The Directors of the Bank have no personal interest, directly or indirectly, in the above mentioned special business that would require further disclosure except to the extent of their remuneration.

### **Inspection of Documents**

The copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Bank and the minutes of the last AGM may be inspected / procured free of cost during the business hours on any working day from the Registered Office / Head Office of the Bank from the date of publication of the accompanying notice till the conclusion of the Annual General Meeting of the Bank

# Form of Proxy

20th Annual General Meeting

The Company Secretary  
JS Bank Limited  
Shaheen Commercial Complex  
Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed Road  
P.O. Box 4847 Karachi 74200 Pakistan

I/We \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ being member(s) of JS Bank Limited holding \_\_\_\_\_ Ordinary shares as per Register Folio No/CDC /A/c No. \_\_\_\_\_ hereby appoint \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ or failing him \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ as my / our proxy to attend, act and vote for me / us and on my / our behalf at the 20th Annual General Meeting of the Bank to be held on March 27, 2026 and / or any adjournment thereof.

As witness my / our hand / seal this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 2026 signed by \_\_\_\_\_ in the presence of (name & address)

Witness:

1. Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

CNIC or \_\_\_\_\_

Passport No. \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Signature on Rs. 5/-  
Revenue Stamp

The signature should  
agree with the  
specimen registered  
with the Bank

Witness:

2. Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

CNIC or \_\_\_\_\_

Passport No. \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

### **Important Note**

1. A member of the Bank entitled to attend and vote may appoint another member as his / her proxy to attend and vote instead of him/her.
2. The proxy form, duly completed and signed, must be received at the Office of the Bank situated at Shaheen Commercial Complex Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed Road, Karachi 74200 not less than 48 hours before the time of holding the meeting.
3. No person shall act as proxy unless he/she himself is a member of the Bank, except that a corporation may appoint a person who is not a member.
4. If a member appoints more than one proxy and/or more than one instrument of proxy is deposited by a member with the Bank, all such instruments of proxy shall be rendered invalid.
5. The Beneficial Owner of the physical shares and the shares registered in the name of CDC Share Registrar Services Limited (CDCSRSL) and/or their proxies are required to produce their original Computerized National Identity Card (CNIC) or Passport for identification purposes at the time of attending the meeting. The Form of proxy must be submitted with the Bank within the stipulated time, duly witnessed by two persons whose names, addresses and CNIC numbers must be mentioned on the form, along with attested copies of CNIC or the Passport of the beneficial owner and the proxy. In the case of a corporate entity, the Board of Directors' Resolution / Power of Attorney along with the specimen signature shall be submitted (unless it has been provided earlier along with the proxy form to the Bank).

پرائسی فارم  
میسواں سالانہ اجلاس عام

کمپنی سیکریٹری  
جے ایس بینک لمیٹڈ  
شاہین کمرشل کمپلیکس  
ڈاکٹر ضیاء الدین احمد روڈ  
پی او باکس نمبر 4847، کراچی 74200 پاکستان

میں/ہم \_\_\_\_\_ جے ایس بینک لمیٹڈ کے ممبران اور بمطابق رجسٹرڈ فولیو نمبر/سی ڈی سی/اکاؤنٹ نمبر \_\_\_\_\_  
عمومی حصص کے مالکان ہیں، جناب \_\_\_\_\_ یا ان کی عدم دستیابی کی صورت میں جناب \_\_\_\_\_  
کو بینک کے میسواں سالانہ اجلاس عام منعقدہ 27 مارچ 2026 یا کسی ملتوی شدہ تاریخ پر اپنی جانب سے حاضر ہونے، حصہ لینے اور ووٹ دینے کے  
لئے عوضی (Proxy) مقرر کرتا ہوں/کرتے ہیں۔

گواہان (نام اور پتے) کی موجودگی میں آج بروز \_\_\_\_\_ 2026 کو میں نے ذاتی طور پر دستخط کئے/مہر ثبت کی۔

گواہ:

1-

نام:

دستخط:

پتہ:

کمپیوٹرائزڈ قومی شناختی کارڈ یا پاسپورٹ نمبر: \_\_\_\_\_

گواہ:

2-

نام:

دستخط:

پتہ:

کمپیوٹرائزڈ قومی شناختی کارڈ یا پاسپورٹ نمبر: \_\_\_\_\_

5 روپے کی ریونیو اسٹیٹمپ پر دستخط  
کئے جائیں  
دستخط بینک میں موجود نمونے کے  
دستخط کے مطابق ہونا چاہئیں

## اہم نوٹ:

- 1- بینک کا کوئی ممبر کسی دوسرے ممبر کو اپنی جگہ اجلاس میں حاضر ہونے، حصہ لینے اور ووٹ دینے کے لیے عوضی مقرر کر سکتا ہے۔
- 2- باقاعدہ مکمل اور دستخط شدہ پراکسی فارم اجلاس عام کے انعقاد سے کم از کم 48 گھنٹے قبل بینک کے دفتر بمقام شاہین کمرشل کمپلیکس، ڈاکٹر ضیاء الدین احمد روڈ، پی او باکس نمبر 4847، کراچی 74200 پاکستان پر موصول ہو جانا چاہئیں۔
- 3- ایسا کوئی شخص بطور عوضی اجلاس میں شریک نہیں ہو سکتا جو بینک کا/کی ممبر نہ ہو، سوائے کوئی کارپوریشن جو کسی غیر ممبر کو اپنا عوضی مقرر کر سکتی ہے۔
- 4- اگر کوئی ممبر ایک سے زائد عوضی مقرر کرتا ہے اور ایک سے زائد عوضی فارم بینک کو موصول ہوتے ہیں تو ایسے تمام فارم منسوخ تصور کیے جائیں گے۔
- 5- فزیکل حصص کے ہینڈل مالکان اور سی ڈی سی شیئرز رجسٹرار سروس لمیٹڈ (سی ڈی سی ایس آر ایس ایل) میں رجسٹرڈ حصص کے مالکان اور/یا ان کے عوضی اجلاس میں شرکت کے وقت اپنا اصل کمپیوٹرائزڈ قومی شناختی کارڈ (CNIC) یا پاسپورٹ شناختی مقاصد کے لیے پیش کرنا ہوگا۔ باقاعدہ مکمل اور دستخط شدہ پراکسی فارم بینک میں مقررہ وقت پر جمع کروادیا جائے، جس پر دو گواہوں کے دستخط، نام، پتہ، کمپیوٹرائزڈ قومی شناختی کارڈ نمبر یا پاسپورٹ نمبر درج ہو۔ اس کے ہمراہ ہینڈل مالک اور پراکسی کے کمپیوٹرائزڈ قومی شناختی کارڈ نمبر یا پاسپورٹ کی تصدیق شدہ نقل بھی منسلک ہونا ضروری ہے۔ کارپوریٹ ادارے کی صورت میں بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کی قرارداد/پاور آف اٹارنی بعد نمونے کے دستخط جمع کروائی جائے (اگر پہلے سے پراکسی فارم کے ہمراہ جمع نہیں کروائی گئی)۔





**Registered office**

JS Bank Limited, Shaheen Commercial Complex,  
Dr. Zia Uddin Ahmed Road, P.O. Box 4847,  
Karachi-74200 Sindh, Pakistan.

UAN: (021-051)111-654-321



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