

Azerbaijan Industry Bank
Open Joint Stock Company (OJSC)

Consolidated Financial Statements and
Independent Auditor's Report
For the year ended 31 December 2025

Azerbaijan Industry Bank OJSC
Consolidated financial statements and independent auditor's report

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Statement of management's responsibilities for the preparation and approval of the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

The following statement is made with a view to distinguishing respective responsibilities of the management and those of the independent auditors in relation to the consolidated financial statements of "Azerbaijan Industry Bank" Open Joint Stock Company (the "Bank") and its subsidiary (collectively referred to as the "Group").

The management is responsible for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements that present fairly the financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2025, the results of its operations, cash flows and changes in equity for the year then ended, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs").

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for:

- Properly selecting and applying accounting policies;
- Presenting information, including accounting policies, in a manner that provides relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable information;
- Providing additional disclosures when compliance with the specific requirements in IFRSs are insufficient to enable users to understand the impact of particular transactions, other events and conditions on the Group's consolidated financial position and financial performance;
- Making an assessment of the Group's ability to continue as a going concern.

Management is also responsible for:

- Designing, implementing and maintaining an effective and sound system of internal controls, throughout the Group;
- Maintaining proper accounting records with reasonable accuracy at any time to ensure that these records enable them to prepare the consolidated financial statement of the Group in compliance with IFRS;
- Maintaining statutory accounting records in compliance with legislation and accounting standards of the Republic of Azerbaijan;
- Taking such steps as are reasonably available to them to safeguard the assets of the Group; and
- Detecting and preventing fraud, errors and other irregularities.

The consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2025 were authorized for issue on 31 March 2026 by the management of the Group:

On behalf of the Management Board:



Kanun Orujov
Chairman of the Board



Baku, Republic of Azerbaijan
Date: 21 April 2026



Sarvan Mikayilov
Chief Financial Officer

Baku, Republic of Azerbaijan
Date: 21 April 2026

Independent auditor's report To the Shareholders of Azerbaijan Industry Bank Open Joint Stock Company (OJSC)

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of **Azerbaijan Industry Bank Open Joint Stock Company** (the "Bank") and its subsidiary (collectively referred to as the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025, and the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2025, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *international Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards)* (IESBA Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), 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.

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

Independent auditor's report (continued)

To the Shareholders of Azerbaijan Industry Bank Open Joint Stock Company (OJSC)

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

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by 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 and 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 those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

GRANT THORNTON
Baku, Republic of Azerbaijan



Date: 22 April 2026

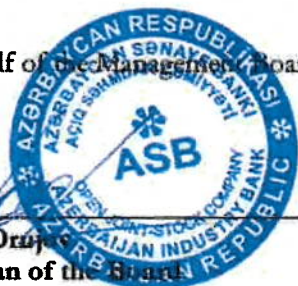
Azerbaijan Industry Bank OJSC
Consolidated financial statements

Consolidated statement of financial position
As at 31 December 2025

	Notes	31 December 2025 AZN	31 December 2024 AZN
ASSETS			
Cash in hand and balances with the Central Bank of the Republic	5	53,712,340	41,967,963
Due from banks	6	413,409,804	424,357,816
Loan and advances to customers	7	334,656,978	290,713,423
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	8	1,162,900	1,621,651
Right-of-use assets	9	608,966	778,866
Property and equipment	10	895,563	1,250,727
Intangible assets	11	1,158,245	1,435,567
Deferred tax asset	23	804,899	510,591
Other assets	12	12,198,050	10,181,583
TOTAL ASSETS		818,607,745	772,818,187
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
LIABILITIES:			
Amounts due to banks and government agencies	13	208,494,445	176,670,800
Deposits by customers	14	479,805,827	473,164,810
Other liabilities	15	10,057,923	8,985,605
TOTAL LIABILITIES		698,358,195	658,821,215
EQUITY			
Equity attributable to owners of the Bank			
Share capital	16	60,000,000	60,000,000
Treasury shares	16	(344,900)	(344,900)
(Deficit)/ Surplus on revaluation of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - net	8	(232,992)	134,009
Retained earnings		60,827,442	54,207,863
TOTAL EQUITY		120,249,550	113,996,972
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		818,607,745	772,818,187

On behalf of the Management Board:


Kanan Orujov
Chairman of the Board
Date: 21 April 2026
Baku, Azerbaijan Republic




Sarvan Mikayilov
Chief Financial Officer
Date: 21 April 2026
Baku, Azerbaijan Republic

The accompanying notes 1 to 30 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Azerbaijan Industry Bank OJSC
Consolidated financial statements

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income
For the year ended 31 December 2025

	Notes	2025 AZN	2024 AZN
Interest income	17	39,839,521	36,044,791
Interest expense	17	(20,863,450)	(18,256,353)
Net interest income before charge/(reversal) of impairment losses		18,976,071	17,788,438
Provision (charge)/reversal for impairment losses on loan and advances to customers, deposit placed in banks and other guarantees, net	18	(1,174,994)	139,776
Net interest income		17,801,077	17,928,214
Net gain on foreign exchange operations	19	3,528,536	2,756,672
Fee and commission income	20	12,907,761	12,792,308
Fee and commission expense	21	(12,728,950)	(12,448,645)
Other income - net		131,749	641,224
Net non-interest income		3,839,096	3,741,559
Operating income		21,640,173	21,669,773
Operating expenses	22	(13,361,608)	(13,440,279)
Profit before income tax		8,278,565	8,229,494
Income tax expense	23	(1,861,544)	(1,682,387)
Deferred tax income/(expense)	23	202,558	(37,131)
Net profit for the year		6,619,579	6,509,976
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in future periods:			
Other comprehensive (loss)/income			
Deficit on revaluation of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive (loss)/income		(458,751)	(386,328)
Related deferred tax effect	23	91,750	77,266
		(367,001)	(309,062)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		6,252,578	6,200,914
EARNINGS PER SHARE	24	0.110	0.108

On behalf of the Management Board:


Kanan Orujov
 Chairman of the Board
 Date: 21 April 2026
 Baku, Azerbaijan Republic




Sarvan Mikayılov
 Chief Financial Officer
 Date: 21 April 2026
 Baku, Azerbaijan Republic

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Azerbaijan Industry Bank OJSC
Consolidated financial statements

Consolidated statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 31 December 2025

	Share capital AZN	Treasury shares AZN	Surplus on revaluation of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income AZN	Retained earnings AZN	Total equity AZN
1 January 2024	60,000,000	(344,900)	443,071	47,697,887	107,796,058
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	6,509,976	6,509,976
Other comprehensive loss – net of tax	-	-	(309,062)	-	(309,062)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	(309,062)	6,509,976	6,200,914
31 December 2024	60,000,000	(344,900)	134,009	54,207,863	113,996,972
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	6,619,579	6,619,579
Other comprehensive loss -net of tax	-	-	(367,001)	-	(367,001)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	(367,001)	6,619,579	6,252,578
31 December 2025	60,000,000	(344,900)	(232,992)	60,827,442	120,249,550

On behalf of the Management Board:


Kanan Omerov
Chairman of the Board
Date: 21 April 2026
Baku, Azerbaijan Republic


Sarvan Mikayilov
Chief Financial Officer
Date: 21 April 2026
Baku, Azerbaijan Republic

The accompanying notes 1 to 30 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Azerbaijan Industry Bank OJSC
Consolidated financial statement

Consolidated statement of cash flows
For the year ended 31 December 2025

		31 December 2025 AZN	31 December 2024 AZN
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit before tax		8,278,565	8,229,494
Adjustments for non-cash and non-operating items:			
Charge/ (Reversal) of impairment losses on loans and advances to customers	18	915,569	(40,435)
Charge for provision for guarantees	18	222,226	19,212
Charge/ (Reversal) of impairment on due from banks	18	37,199	(118,553)
Dividend income		-	(50,000)
Depreciation on property and equipment	10	658,778	862,247
Amortization of intangible assets	11	613,191	544,040
Charge/ (Reversal) of provision against repossessed assets		-	(382,500)
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	9	302,693	270,454
Gain on disposal of property and equipment		(6,151)	(13,006)
Cash inflows from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities		11,022,070	9,320,953
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Decrease/(increase) in operating assets:			
Mandatory reserve deposits with the Central Bank of Azerbaijan Republic		(1,564,012)	9,098,338
Time deposits and overnight and blocked account		314,270,989	5,466,016
Loans and advances to customers		(44,859,124)	(40,343,111)
Other assets		(1,610,645)	(376,544)
(Decrease)/increase in operating liabilities:			
Due to the Central Bank of the Republic of Azerbaijan		-	(34,469)
Deposits by banks and government agencies		31,823,645	20,175,261
Deposits by customers		6,641,017	1,191,325
Other liabilities		236,498	1,470,303
Cash flows generated from/(used in) operating activities before taxation		315,960,438	5,968,072
Income tax paid	23	(1,785,922)	(1,513,567)
Net cash used in operating activities		314,174,516	4,454,505
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payments for purchase of property and equipment	10	(303,838)	(121,893)
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment		6,151	13,006
Payments for purchase of intangible assets	11	(336,288)	(442,615)
Dividend income received		-	50,000
Net cash used in investing activities		(633,975)	(501,502)

Azerbaijan Industry Bank OJSC
Consolidated financial statement

Consolidated statement of cash flows (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2025

CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

Dividend paid	-	-
Net cash used in financing activities	-	-
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	313,540,541	3,953,003
Cash and cash equivalents, at the beginning of the year	49,429,912	45,476,909
Cash and cash equivalents, at the end of the year	5.1 362,970,453	49,429,912

On behalf of the Management Board:



Kanan Orujov
Chairman of the Board
Date: 21 April 2026
Baku, Azerbaijan Republic


Sarvan Mikayilov
Chief Financial Officer
Date: 21 April 2026
Baku, Azerbaijan Republic

The accompanying notes 1 to 30 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Azerbaijan Industry Bank OJSC

Consolidated financial statements

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

1 Introduction

1.1 Legal status and nature of operations

Azerbaijan Industry Bank Open Joint Stock Company (the “Bank”) was established in the Republic of Azerbaijan in 1996. The Bank is registered in the Republic of Azerbaijan to provide commercial banking services and has been operating under a full banking license number 241 from 28 September 1996. It was formed as Caspian Investment Bank and was renamed to Capital Investment Bank (“CI Bank”) on 2 June 1998 and on 28 March 2006 the Bank changed its legal status to Open Joint Stock Company. On 30 November 2006, the Bank changed its name to “Azerbaijan Industry Bank” OJSC. The Bank's primary business consists of commercial activities, originating loans and guarantees, trading with securities, acceptance of deposits, transfers, settlement and cash operations and foreign currencies. As at 31 December 2025 the Bank had 6 branches in the Republic of Azerbaijan (31 December 2024: 6 branches).

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the following shareholders owned the issued shares of the Bank:

Shareholder:	2025	2024	2025	2024
	%	%	AZN	AZN
Anadolu Investment Company LLC	98.4252%	98.4252%	59,055,100	59,055,100
Leyla Gozal Abdolbari	1.0000%	1.0000%	600,000	600,000
Azerbaijan Industry Leasing LLC	0.5748%	0.5748%	344,900	344,900

Mr. Ahmad Abdolbari Gozal was the ultimate controlling owner of the Group. Subsequent to the year end, effective from the end of March 2026, Mr. Karim Gozal Abdolbari became the new ultimate controlling owner of the Group.

The registered office of the Bank is located at “Dreamland” Residential Complex, AZ1045, Baku city, Surakhani district, Azerbaijan. The Bank is the “Parent Company” of a subsidiary (the “Subsidiary”) collectively (the “Group”):

Subsidiary Name	Country of operation	Proportion or ownership interest/voting rights		Share capital (AZN)		Type of operation
		2025	2024	2025	2024	
		Azerbaijan Industry Leasing LLC	The Republic of Azerbaijan	100%	100%	

Azerbaijan Industry Leasing LLC is a limited liability company registered in the Republic of Azerbaijan on 20 April 2004. It was formed as CI Leasing LLC and was renamed to Azerbaijan Industry Leasing LLC on 6 February 2007. The company's primary business consists of leasing operations however there were no business during the year. The address of its registered office is as follows: 3, Zarifa Aliyeva Street, Baku AZ 1005, the Republic of Azerbaijan.

1.2 Operating environment

The Republic of Azerbaijan, as an oil exporting country, the economy of Azerbaijan is heavily dependent on oil being the largest contributor to the state budget both in volume and value terms, therefore the price of oil is of critical importance for the economy and abrupt changes in the price of oil have wide ranging effects on the macro-economic factors of the economy like depreciation in currency, slower economic and industrial expansions and instability of monetary ramifications. From the mid of June 2014 the oil prices fell instantaneously and this sharp decline had a direct impact on the oil producing countries i.e. Azerbaijan and their effects robust resulted in decrease in revenue of oil industry, reduction in fiscal revenues, reduction in production of oil and shutting of their progressive operations. For the purposes of remaining competitive in international market the Central Bank of Azerbaijan (CBAR) changed their foreign exchange policy by depreciating Manat against US Dollar by 34% through a press release on February 21, 2015 and 48% on 21 December 2015.

Azerbaijan Industry Bank OJSC

Consolidated financial statements

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2025

1 Introduction

1.2 Operating environment (continued)

The smooth depreciation of manat against US Dollar continued throughout 2016 and as a whole was approximately equal to 23% for the year. During 2017, the rate of Manat to US dollar remained stable at the equilibrium point. Since January 12, 2017 Azerbaijan's central bank has dropped the 4% exchange rate corridor it imposed on commercial banks in order to allow the currency to float freely. As of 01 January 2017, the exchange rate of manat to USD was AZN 1.7707 and its value increased to AZN 1.7001 as of 31 December 2017. During 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2024 and 2025 the value of manat remained stable and on 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 was equal to AZN 1.7000.

The volatility in oil prices is significantly effecting the financial and liquidity position of companies in oil or energy sector and lending exposure to this sector may also be adversely affected by the financial and economic environment which could in turn impact their ability to repay the amounts owed. Deteriorating operating conditions for customers may also have an impact on management's cash flow forecasts and assessment of the impairment of financial and non-financial assets. To the extent that information is available, management has reflected revised estimates of expected future cash flows in their impairment assessments.

Due to the uncertainty about future it is not possible to accurately estimate the effects on the Group's operations due to the expected changes in macro-economic factors and response of corollary measure thereon. Management believes it is taking all the necessary measures to support the sustainability and development of the Group's business in the current circumstances.

In order to further improve the entrepreneurship and develop the business environment in the country, in 2018 and in 2019 the tax legislation project was drafted in several directions and the amendments were adopted by Milli Majlis. These include business support, reducing tax evasion and the scale of shadow economy, expansion of tax base, improving tax administration, and improving the effectiveness of existing, also new tax incentives.

The most important change to tax legislation is the tax deduction for the ones levied on wages of citizens working in the private non-oil sector. According to the amendment, a monthly salary of up to 8,000 manats has been deducted for a seven-year income tax benefit of 100 percent, and for individuals earning more than 8,000 manats, income tax is set at 14 percent, which is a very big fiscal concession introduced by government.

By the end of 2025, the Azerbaijani economy successfully continued navigating the challenges and opportunities presented by fluctuating oil and gas prices. The Government of Azerbaijan maintained its dedication to implementing significant economic and social reforms aimed at diversifying the economy and reducing its dependence on the oil and gas sector.

By the end of 2025, the overall economy expanded by 1.5%, with oil sector output decreasing by 3.1% and non-oil sector output increasing by 3.9%. Strategic foreign exchange reserves of Azerbaijan increased and amounted to 77 billion US dollars as at 1 July 2025. All these influxes contributed to the stability of the Azerbaijani manat and supported economic resilience.

According to the CBAR, annual core inflation rate for 2025 stood at 4.5%, which is within the annual target inflation level of 4±2%. The CBAR continued its efforts to manage monetary conditions and maintain the stability of the Azerbaijani manat. The policy rate was adjusted in response to global inflation trends, with the refinancing rate set at 6.75% as at December 2025.(31 December 2024: 7.25%).

Fitch Ratings upgraded credit rating of Azerbaijan Republic to 'BBB-' in July 2025 and affirmed its credit rating in 2025, due to effectiveness of economic policy in recent years, strong fiscal performance and strong external buffers.

Azerbaijan Industry Bank OJSC

Consolidated financial statements

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2025

1 Introduction

1.2 Operating environment (continued)

The Bank's management is monitoring economic developments in the current environment and taking precautionary measures it considers necessary in order to support the sustainability and solvency of the Bank's business in the foreseeable future. The Bank considers its current liquidity position to be sufficient for its sustainable functioning. The Bank monitors its liquidity position on a daily basis.

Management believes that other changes in tax legislation will not have a material effect on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

2 Statement of compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and Interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC"). Further the accounting policies applied in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are consistent with those applied in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024, except for changes in accounting policies as described in note 3.1.

3 Standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards

3.1 New Standards adopted as at January 1, 2025

Following are relevant new amendments to existing standards were issued by the IASB, which have been assessed by management and are not deemed to be applicable to the Company and as such have not been adopted during the year:

Following are relevant new amendments to existing standards were issued by the IASB, which have been assessed by management and are not deemed to be applicable to the Company and as such have not been adopted during the year:

- Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (Amendments to IAS 1);
- Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback (Amendments to IFRS 16);
- Supplier Finance Arrangements (Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7); and
- Non-current Liabilities with Covenants (Amendments to IAS 1).

These amendments do not have a significant impact on these separate financial statements and therefore the disclosures have not been made.

3.2 Standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards that are not yet effective and have not been adopted early by the Company

Other Standards and amendments that are not yet effective and have not been adopted early by the Company include:

- Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 and 7);
- IFRS 18 'Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements';
- IFRS 19 'Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures; and
- Lack of Exchangeability (Amendments to IAS 21).

At the date of authorisation of these separate financial statements, several new, but not yet effective, standards and amendments to existing standards, and interpretations have been published by the IASB. None of these standards or amendments to existing standards have been adopted early by the Company.

Management anticipates that all relevant pronouncements will be adopted for the first period beginning on or after the effective date of the pronouncement. New standards, amendments and interpretations not adopted in the current year have not been disclosed as they are not expected to have a material impact on the Company's separate financial statements.

Azerbaijan Industry Bank OJSC

Consolidated financial statements

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2025

4 Material accounting policies

4.1 Overall considerations

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the measurement bases specified by IFRS for each type of asset, liability, income and expense. The measurement bases are more fully described in the accounting policies below.

4.2 Basis of preparation

The accounting policies applied in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are consistent with those applied in the annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024, except for changes in accounting policies as described in note 3.1. The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected. Information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical management judgments in applying accounting policies and changes in estimation uncertainty and critical management judgments that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements are described in note 4.22 and note 4.23. The Group presents its consolidated statement of financial position broadly in order of liquidity. An analysis regarding recovery or settlement within 12 months after the reporting date (current) and more than 12 months after the reporting date (non-current) is presented in note 29. Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the consolidated statement of financial position only when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liability simultaneously. Income and expenses are not offset in the consolidated income statement unless required or permitted by any accounting standard or interpretation, and as specifically disclosed in the accounting policies of the Group.

4.3 Basis for consolidation

These consolidated financial statements comprise the parent company and its subsidiary as of 31 December 2025. Control is achieved when the Company:

- has power over the investee.
- is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- has the ability to use its power to affect its returns.

When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies in line with those used by other members of the Group. Consolidation is done on line by line basis and all intra-group transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated in full.

4.4 Foreign currency translation

In preparing the financial statements of each individual group entity, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

The presentation currency is Azerbaijan Manat "AZN". The exchange rates used by the Group in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements as at year-end are as follows:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
1 USD/AZN	1.7000	1.7000
1 Euro/AZN	2.0022	1.7724

Azerbaijan Industry Bank OJSC

Consolidated financial statements

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2025

4 Material accounting policies

4.4 Foreign currency translation (continued)

1 GBP/AZN	2.2970	2.1382
100 RUB/AZN	2.1715	1.6300

Starting from the 2024 year, the CBAR started to present exchange rate of Ruble in terms of 100 Rubles per 1 manat.

4.5 Financial instruments

Recognition, initial measurement and derecognition

The Group recognizes financial assets and liabilities in its consolidated statement of financial position when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets and liabilities are recognized using settlement date accounting.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognized immediately in profit and loss accounts.

Financial assets are derecognized when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the financial asset and all substantial risks and rewards are transferred.

A financial liability is derecognized when it is extinguished, discharged, cancelled or expired.

Classification and measurement

Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured: at Amortized Cost, Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI) or Fair Value through Profit and Loss (FVTPL).

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

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

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

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

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.

All other financial assets are classified as measured at FVTPL.

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4 Material accounting policies

4.5 Financial instruments (continued)

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

Business model assessment:

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

The information considered includes:

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. In particular, whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest revenue, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of the liabilities that are funding those assets or realizing cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- how the 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 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 the 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 realized.

Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest:

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Profit' 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 financing risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as profit margin.

Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

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

- 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 asset arrangements); and
- features that modify consideration of the time value of money – e.g. periodical reset of interest rate.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

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4 Material accounting policies

4.5 Financial instruments (continued)

Reclassifications:

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

Impairment

The Group recognises allowance for impairment for expected credit losses (ECL) on financial assets measured at amortised cost, loan commitments issued, and financial guarantee contracts issued. Impairment losses are recognized in the profit or loss. The Group measures allowance for impairment at an amount equal to lifetime ECL, except for those financial instruments on which credit risk has not increased significantly since their initial recognition, in which case 12-month ECL is measured. 12-month ECL are the portion of ECL that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after reporting date. Stage of any financial asset is determined based on the policy approved by the board of the Group.

Measurement of ECL:

ECL are 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 finance 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.
- financial guarantee contracts: the expected payments to reimburse the holder less any amounts that the Group expects to recover.

Restructured financial assets

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

- 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. The cash shortfalls are discounted from the expected date of derecognition to the reporting date using the original effective interest rate of the existing financial asset.

Credit-impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost and debt financial assets carried at FVOCI are credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

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4.5 Financial instruments (continued)

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 or advance 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 reorganization; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

Purchased or originated credit impaired assets (POCI)

POCI assets are financial assets that are credit impaired on initial recognition. POCI assets are recorded at fair value at original recognition and interest income is subsequently recognized based on a credit-adjusted EIR. Life time ECLs are only recognized or released to the extent that there is a subsequent change in the ECL.

Revolving facilities

The Group's product offering includes a variety of corporate and retail overdraft and credit cards facilities, in which the Group has the right to cancel and/or reduce the facilities at a short notice. The Group does not limit its exposure to credit losses to the contractual notice period, but, instead calculates ECL over a period that reflects the Group's expectations of the customer behavior, its likelihood of default and the Group's future risk mitigation procedures, which could include reducing or cancelling the facilities.

Based on past experience and the Group's expectations, the period over which the Group calculates ECLs for these products, is estimated based on the period over which the Group is exposed to credit risk and where the credit losses would not be mitigated by management actions.

Write-off:

Assets carried at amortised cost and debt securities at FVOCI are written off (either partially or in full) when there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Group has exhausted all legal and remedial efforts to recover from the customers. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Group's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

Reversals of impairment loss

If the amount of an impairment loss decreases in a subsequent period, and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the excess is written back by reducing the loan impairment allowance account accordingly. The write back is recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, unrestricted balances on correspondent and time deposit accounts and advances to banks with original maturities within 90 days. For the purposes of determining cash flows, the minimum reserve deposit required by the Central Bank of the Republic of Azerbaijan ("CBAR") and blocked accounts are not included as a cash equivalent due to restrictions on their availability.

Due from banks

In the normal course of business, the Group maintains advances or deposits for various periods of time with other banks. Due from banks are initially recognized at a fair value. Due from banks with a fixed maturity term are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method and are carried net of any allowance for impairment losses. Those that do not have fixed maturities are carried at amortized cost based on expected maturities. Amounts due from financial institutions are carried net of any allowance for impairment losses.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2025

4 Material accounting policies

4.5 Financial instruments (continued)

Loans and advances to customers

Loans and advances to customers are non-derivative assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market, other than those classified in other categories of financial assets. Loans granted by the Group are initially recognized at a fair value plus related transaction costs. Where the fair value of consideration given does not equal the fair value of the loan, for example where the loan is issued at lower than market rates, the difference between the fair value of consideration given and the fair value of the loan is recognized as a loss on initial recognition of the loan and included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income according to nature of these losses. Subsequently, loans are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Loans and advances to customers are carried net of any allowance for impairment losses. Gains and losses are recognized in profit and loss accounts when the loans and receivables are derecognized or impaired, as well as through the amortization process.

Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss

At initial recognition, the Group has designated certain financial assets as FVTPL. Financial assets as FVTPL include financial assets that are either classified as held for trading or that meet certain conditions and are designated at fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition. These are measured at fair value with gains or losses recognized in profit and loss.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income financial assets are those non-derivative financial assets that, based on the business model, are classified as investments at fair value through other comprehensive income. The Group elects to present in OCI changes in the fair value of these investments in equity instruments until the investment is derecognized or until the investment is determined to be impaired at which time the accumulative gain or loss previously reported in other comprehensive income is reclassified to the profit and loss account. The fair value has been determined based on the latest available financial results of the investees companies.

Determination of fair value

The fair value for financial instruments traded in active market at the reporting date is based on their quoted market price or dealer price quotations (bid price for long positions and ask price for short positions), without any deduction for transaction costs.

For all other financial instruments not listed in an active market, the fair value is determined by using appropriate valuation techniques. Valuation techniques include net present value techniques, comparison to similar instruments for which market observable prices exist, options pricing models, value to book and other relevant valuation models

Financial guarantees and loan commitments

Financial guarantees are contracts that require the Group to make specified payments to reimburse the holders for a loss they incur because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due, in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. The financial guarantee liability is carried at amortized cost when payment under the contract has become probable. 'Loans commitments' are firm irrevocable commitments to provide credit under pre-specified terms and conditions. Financial guarantees issued or irrevocable commitments to provide credit are initially measured at fair value and their initial fair value is amortized over the life of the guarantee or the commitment. Subsequently, they are measured at the higher of this amortized amount and the amount of loss allowance.

Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

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Consolidated financial statements

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2025

4 Material accounting policies

4.5 Financial instruments (continued)

The Group as lessor

Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recognized as receivable at the amount of the Group's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the Group's net investment outstanding in respect of the leases. Rental income from operating leases is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The Group as lessee

Operating lease payments are recognized as per IFRS 16 'Leases'.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Group recognizes its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Group continues to recognize the financial asset and recognizes a collateralized borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognized in profit and loss accounts.

On derecognition of a financial asset other than in its entirety (for example, when the Group retains an option to repurchase part of the transferred asset or retains a residual interest that does not result in the retention of substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and the Group retains control), the Group allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognize under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognizes on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer.

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

Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Group are recognized at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Repurchase of the Group's own equity instruments is recognized and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Group's own equity instruments.

Amounts due to banks and government agencies

Amounts due to banks and government agencies are recorded when money or other assets are advanced to the Group by counterparty banks. The non-derivative liability is carried at amortized cost.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

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4 Material accounting policies

4.5 Financial instruments (continued)

If the Group purchases its own debt, it is removed from the consolidated statement of financial position and the difference between the carrying amount of the liability and the consideration paid is included in gains or losses arising from early retirement of debt.

Deposits by customers

Deposits by customers are non-derivative liabilities to individuals, state or corporate customers and are carried at amortized cost.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs.

Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognized on an effective yield basis.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Group derecognizes financial liabilities when, and only when, the Group's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable is recognized in profit and loss accounts.

Offset of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and reported net on the statement of financial position when the Group has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts, and the Group intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. In accounting for a transfer of a financial asset that does not qualify for derecognition, the Group does not offset the transferred asset and the associated liability.

4.6 Investment property

Investment property, comprising building, is held for capital appreciation. Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment property is carried at historical cost net of accumulated depreciation and recognized impairment loss. Depreciation was calculated on a straight-line basis over the useful life of the assets, which is 14 years. An investment property is derecognized upon disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from the disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the property (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in profit or loss in the period in which the property is derecognized.

4.7 Property and equipment

Property and equipment are initially recognized at acquisition cost, including any costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the Group's management.

These assets are subsequently measured using the cost model and are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is recognized to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis at the following annual rates mentioned below:

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4 Material accounting policies

4.7 Property and equipment (continued)

Furniture and equipment	25%
Computers	25%
Vehicles	25%
Leasehold improvements	20%
Other equipment and leasing assets	20%

Freehold land is not depreciated.

An item of property and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in profit or loss.

4.8 Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities

At inception of a contract, the Group assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for the Group for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Group assess whether:

- the contract involves the use of an identified asset – this may be specified explicitly or implicitly and should be physical distinct or represent substantially all of the capacity of a physically distinct asset. If the supplier has a substantive substitution right, then the asset is not identified;
- the Group has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset throughout the period of use; and
- the Group has the right to direct the use of the asset. The Group has this right when it has the decision-making rights that are most relevant to changing how and for what purpose the asset is used. In rare cases where the decision about how and for what purpose the asset is used is predetermined, the Group has the right to direct the use of the asset if either:
 - the Group has the right to operate the asset; or
 - the Group designed the asset in a way that predetermines how and for what purpose it will be used.

At inception or on reassessment of a contract that contains a lease component, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative stand-alone process. However, where the contract is not separable into lease and non-lease component then the Group has elected not to separate non-lease components and account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

The Group recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which is located, less any lease incentives received. The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is yearly reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability. The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group's incremental borrowing rate.

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

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;

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4 Material accounting policies

4.8 Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities (continued)

- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
- the exercise price under a purchase option that the Group is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Group is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Group's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Group changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option. When the lease liability is remeasured in this manner, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset.

The related changes in judgements and estimation uncertainties pertaining to IFRS 16 are given below:

In determining the lease term, management considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option. Extension options (or periods after termination options) are only included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended (or not terminated). The lease payments are discounted using the Group's incremental borrowing rate ("IBR").

4.9 Intangible assets

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization is recognized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortization method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis at the following annual rates.

License and certificates	33.33%
Other intangible assets	10%

An intangible asset is derecognized on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, and are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized.

4.10 Repossessed assets

The Group obtains collateral in respect of customer liabilities where this is considered appropriate. The collateral normally takes the form of a lien over the customer's assets and gives the Group a claim on these assets for both existing and future customer liabilities.

In certain circumstances, collateral is repossessed following the foreclosure on loans that are in default. Repossessed collateral is measured at the lower of their previous carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

4.11 Impairment of non-financial assets

On an ongoing basis, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and definitely-lived intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Where a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment at least annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired. Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

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4 Material accounting policies

4.11 Impairment of non-financial assets (continued)

to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

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

4.12 Other assets

Other assets are measured at initial recognition at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

4.13 Taxation

Income tax

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax expense.

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the statement of comprehensive income because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Group's current tax expense is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit and is accounted for using the balance sheet method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Such assets and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realized. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the statement of comprehensive income, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity.

Deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liability are offset and reported net on the statement of financial position if Group has a legally enforceable right to set off current income tax assets against current income tax liabilities; and deferred income tax assets and the deferred income tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on the same taxable entity. The Republic of Azerbaijan also has various other taxes, which are assessed on the Group's activities. These taxes are included as a component of operating expenses in the statement of comprehensive income.

4.14 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) because of a past event, it is probable that the Group will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2025

4 Material accounting policies

4.14 Provisions (continued)

the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, considering the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (where the effect of the time value of money is material). When some or all the economic benefits required to settle, a provision is expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognized as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

4.15 Other liabilities

Other liabilities are initially measured at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortized cost, using the effective interest rate method.

4.16 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects. Dividends on ordinary shares are recognized in equity as a reduction in the period in which they are declared.

Own equity instruments which have been subsequently reacquired (treasury shares) are recognized at cost and deducted from equity.

No gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Group's own equity instruments.

4.17 Recognition of interest income and expense

Interest income and expense are recognized on an accrual basis using the effective interest method. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial asset or a financial liability or group of financial assets or financial liabilities and of allocating the interest income or interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees on points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition. Income is recognized on an effective interest basis for debt instruments.

Once a financial asset or a group of similar financial assets has been written down (partly written down) as a result of an impairment loss, interest income is thereafter recognized using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss. Interest earned on assets at fair value is classified within interest income.

4.18 Recognition of fee and commission income and expense

Loan origination fees are deferred, together with the related direct costs, and recognized as an adjustment to the effective interest rate of the loan. Where it is probable that a loan commitment will lead to a specific lending arrangement, the loan commitment fees are deferred, together with the related direct costs, and recognized as an adjustment to the effective interest rate of the resulting loan. Where it is unlikely that a loan commitment will lead to a specific lending arrangement, the loan commitment fees are recognized in profit or loss over the remaining period of the loan commitment. Where a loan commitment expires without resulting in a loan, the loan commitment fee is recognized in profit or loss on expiry. Loan servicing fees are recognized as revenue as the services are provided. All other commissions are recognized when services are provided.

4.19 Recognition of dividend income

Dividend income is recognized on the ex-dividend date, if it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the amount of income can be measured reliably.

4.20 Operating expenses

Operating expenses are recognized in profit or loss upon utilization of the service or at the date of their origin.

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4 Material accounting policies

4.21 Earnings/Losses per share

Earnings/Losses per share are determined by dividing the profit or loss attributable to owners of the Bank by the weighted average number of participating shares outstanding during the reporting year.

4.22 Significant management judgements in applying accounting policies

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements requires management to make certain judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of financial assets and liabilities and the resultant allowances for impairment and fair values. In particular, considerable judgment by management is required in the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows when determining the level of allowances required for impaired loans to customers and allowances for impairment provision for unquoted investment securities. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognized prospectively. The following are significant management judgements in applying the accounting policies of the Group that have the most significant effect on the consolidated financial statements. Critical estimation uncertainties are described in note 4.23.

Judgement and estimates related to financial instruments

Judgements made in applying accounting policies that have most significant effects on the amount recognized in the consolidated financial statements of the year ended 31 December 2025 are as follows:

- Classification of financial assets: assessment of business model within which the assets are held and assessment of whether the contractual terms of the financial assets are solely payment of principal and interest of the principal amount outstanding.
- Calculation of expected credit loss (ECL): changes to the assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant impact on ECL for the year ended 31 December 2025 pertain to the changes introduced as a result of adoption of IFRS 9: Financial instruments. The impact is mainly driven by inputs, assumptions and techniques used for ECL calculation under IFRS 9 methodology.

Inputs, assumptions and techniques used for ECL calculation – IFRS 9 Methodology

Key concepts in IFRS 9 that have the most significant impact and require a high level of judgment, as considered by the Group while determining the impact assessment, are:

Assessment of significant increase in credit risk

The assessment of a significant increase in credit risk is done on a relative basis. To assess whether the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since origination, the Group compares the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial asset at the reporting date to the corresponding risk of default at origination, using key risk indicators that are used in the Group's existing risk management processes.

The assessment of significant increases in credit risk is being performed at least quarterly for each individual exposure based on below mentioned factors. If any of the following factors indicates that a significant increase in credit risk has occurred, the instrument will be moved from Stage 1 to Stage 2:

1. The Bank has established thresholds for significant increases in credit risk relative to initial recognition.
2. Additional qualitative reviews have been performed to assess the staging results and make adjustments, as necessary, to better reflect the positions which have significantly increased in risk.
3. IFRS 9 contains a rebuttable presumption that instruments which are 30 days past due have experienced a significant increase in credit risk.

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For the year ended 31 December 2025

4 Material accounting policies

4.22 Significant management judgements in applying accounting policy information

Judgement and estimates related to financial instruments (continued)

Movements between Stage 2 and Stage 3 are based on whether financial assets are credit impaired as at the reporting date. The determination of credit-impairment under IFRS 9 is similar to the individual assessment of financial assets for objective evidence of impairment under IAS 39.

Macroeconomic Factors, Forward Looking Information (FLI) and Multiple Scenarios:

The measurement of expected credit losses for each stage and the assessment of significant increases in credit risk must consider information about past events and current conditions as well as reasonable and supportable forecasts of future events and economic conditions. The estimation and application of forward-looking information requires significant judgment. PD, Loss Given Default (LGD) and Exposure at Default (EAD) inputs used to estimate Stage 1 and Stage 2 credit loss allowances are modelled based on the macroeconomic variables (or changes in macroeconomic variables) that are most closely correlated with credit losses in the relevant portfolio. Management overlay is also used to align the macroeconomics factors with the current condition of portfolio based on best management estimate and information.

The estimation of expected credit losses in Stage1 and Stage 2 is a discounted probability weighted estimate that considers a minimum of three future macroeconomic scenarios.

Definition of default:

The definition of default used in the measurement of expected credit losses and the assessment to determine movement between stages is consistent with the definition of default used for internal credit risk management purposes. IFRS 9 does not define default but contains a rebuttable presumption that default has occurred when an exposure is greater than 90 days past due.

Expected Life

When measuring ECL, the Group must consider the maximum contractual period over which the Group is exposed to credit risk. All applicable contractual terms are considered when determining the expected life, including prepayment options and extension and rollover options. For certain revolving credit facilities that do not have a fixed maturity, the expected life is estimated based on the period over which the Group is exposed to credit risk.

Governance

In addition to the existing risk management framework, the Group has established an Internal Committee to provide oversight to the IFRS 9 impairment process. The Committee is comprised senior representatives from Finance, Risk Management and Economics and is responsible for reviewing and approving key inputs and assumptions used in our expected credit loss estimates. It also assesses the appropriateness of the overall allowance results to be included in the consolidated financial statements.

Along with the ECL Model for IFRS 9, prudential regulations of CBAR are also the primary factors that the Group considers whether a financial asset is impaired are its overdue status and realizability of related collateral, if any.

The following other principal criteria are also used to determine that there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has occurred:

- the viability of the customer's business model and its capability to trade successfully out of financial difficulties and generate sufficient cash flow to service its debt obligations;
- the realizable value of security (or other credit mitigations) and likelihood of successful repossession;
- the likely deduction of any costs involved in recovery of amounts outstanding;
- the borrower experiences a significant financial difficulty as evidenced by borrower's financial information that the Group obtains;
- the borrower considers bankruptcy or a financial reorganization; and

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2025

4 Material accounting policies

4.22 Significant management judgements in applying accounting policy information (continued)

- the adverse change in the payment status of the borrower because of changes in the international or local economic conditions that impact the borrower.

Recognition of deferred tax asset

The extent to which deferred tax assets can be recognized is based on an assessment of the probability of the Group's future taxable income against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilized. In addition, significant judgement is required in assessing the impact of any legal or economic limits or uncertainties in various tax jurisdictions.

4.23 Estimation uncertainty

Information about estimates and assumptions that have the most significant effect on recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenses is provided below. Actual results may substantially differ.

Useful lives of depreciable and amortizable assets

Management reviews the useful lives of depreciable and amortisable assets which include property and equipment, and intangible assets at each reporting date, based on the expected utility of the assets to the Group. Actual results, however, may vary due to technical obsolescence, particularly relating to software and IT equipment.

Impairment of property and equipment and intangible assets

An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's or cash-generating unit's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. To determine the recoverable amount, management estimates expected future cash flows from each cash-generating unit and determines a suitable interest rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows. In the process of measuring expected future cash flows management makes assumptions about future operating results. These assumptions relate to future events and circumstances. The actual results may vary and may cause significant adjustments to the Group's assets within the next financial year. In most cases, determining the applicable discount rate involves estimating the appropriate adjustment to market risk and the appropriate adjustment to asset-specific risk factors.

Provision for impairment of loans and advances to customers

Loans and advances to customers are measured at amortized cost less allowance for impairment losses. The estimation of allowances for impairment involves the exercise of significant judgment and estimates. The Group estimates allowances for impairment with the objective of maintaining provisions at a level believed by management to be sufficient to absorb losses incurred in the Group's loan portfolio. The calculation of provisions is mainly made using ECL model and also time base criteria determined by the applicable prudential regulations.

Provisions

Provisions are raised based on management's estimates from information available surrounding particular transactions. Prudence is exercised when estimating provisions so as not to materially overstate the Group's reported net income and understates its liabilities.

Contingent liability arising from litigations

Due to the nature of its operations, the Group may be involved in litigations arising in the ordinary course of business. Provision for contingent liabilities arising from litigations is based on the probability of outflow of economic resources and reliability of estimating such outflow. Such matters are subject to many uncertainties and the outcome of individual matters is not predictable with assurance. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are applied prospectively.

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5 Cash in hand and balances with the Central Bank of the Republic of Azerbaijan

	2025	2024
	AZN	AZN
Cash in hand	14,130,133	14,283,014
Balances with CBAR	39,582,207	27,684,949
	<u>53,712,340</u>	<u>41,967,963</u>

Balance with CBAR includes the obligatory mandatory reserve deposits (restricted balances) of AZN 24,378,391 and AZN 22,814,379 respectively, as at 31 December 2025 and 2024. The Bank is entitled to use all funds on its correspondent account if average daily balance for 30 days' period will be eventually higher than required mandatory reserve.

5.1 Cash and cash equivalents for the purposes of consolidated statement of cash flows

	2025	2024
	AZN	AZN
Cash in hand and balances with the CBAR (note 5)	53,712,340	41,967,963
Due from banks with original maturity within 90 days	326,818,408	26,302,269
Correspondent accounts (note 6)	6,988,096	4,144,059
	<u>387,518,844</u>	<u>72,414,291</u>
Less: Mandatory reserve deposits with CBAR	(24,378,391)	(22,814,379)
Less: blocked account	(170,000)	(170,000)
Total cash and cash equivalents	<u>362,970,453</u>	<u>49,429,912</u>

Mandatory reserve deposits and blocked account are not available for use in the Bank's day-to-day operations. Balances with CBAR and mandatory reserve deposits are non-interest-bearing.

6 Due from banks

Due from banks comprise:

	2025	2024
	AZN	AZN
Time deposits and overnight	410,698,010	424,452,860
Correspondent accounts	6,988,096	4,144,059
	<u>417,686,106</u>	<u>428,596,919</u>
Less: allowance for impairment losses	(4,276,302)	(4,239,103)
	<u>413,409,804</u>	<u>424,357,816</u>

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024 accrued interest income included in due from banks amounted to AZN 5,126,510 and AZN 7,348,460 respectively. The interest rates ranging from 2.9% to 6.5% (2024: 1.5% to 6.5%) per annum.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2025

6 Due from banks (continued)

Movement in the allowance for impairment is as follows:

	2025	2024
	AZN	AZN
Balance as at 1 January	4,239,103	4,357,656
Charge/(Reversal) for the year	37,199	(118,553)
Balance as at 31 December	<u>4,276,302</u>	<u>4,239,103</u>

	31 December 2025			Total carrying value
	12-months ECL	Life time ECL not credit impaired	Life time ECL credit impaired	
	AZN	AZN	AZN	
Gross amount	417,514,931	-	171,175	417,686,106
Allowance for impairment loss	(4,105,127)	-	(171,175)	(4,276,302)
	<u>413,409,804</u>	-	-	<u>413,409,804</u>
	31 December 2024			Total carrying value
	12-months ECL	Life time ECL not credit impaired	Life time ECL credit impaired	
	AZN	AZN	AZN	
Gross amount	428,421,920	-	174,999	428,596,919
Allowance for impairment loss	(4,064,104)	-	(174,999)	(4,239,103)
	<u>424,357,816</u>	-	-	<u>424,357,816</u>

7 Loans and advances to customers

	2025	2024
	AZN	AZN
Loans and advances to customers	344,749,618	300,042,599
Less: allowance for impairment losses	(10,092,640)	(9,329,176)
Total loans and advances to customers	<u>334,656,978</u>	<u>290,713,423</u>

Movements in the allowance for impairment losses for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 are disclosed in note 18. As at 31 December 2025 and 2024 accrued interest income included in loans and advances to customers amounted to AZN 3,987,630 and AZN 3,626,936 respectively. Weighted-average interest rate is 7.23% (2024: 6.72%) per annum.

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7 Loans and advances to customers (continued)

The table below summarizes carrying value of loans and advances to customers analyzed by type of collateral, rather than the fair value of collateral itself:

	2025	2024
	AZN	AZN
Loans collateralized by deposits and blocked cash	233,344,997	229,503,626
Loans collateralized by equipment	49,727,537	14,026,997
Loans collateralized by guarantees	5,032,083	6,800,967
Unsecured loans	21,829,340	18,436,081
Loans collateralized by immovable property	28,939,407	21,670,288
Others	5,876,254	9,604,640
	<u>344,749,618</u>	<u>300,042,599</u>
Less: allowance for impairment losses	<u>(10,092,640)</u>	<u>(9,329,176)</u>
Total loans and advances to customers	<u>334,656,978</u>	<u>290,713,423</u>

The table below summarizes the carrying value of loans and advances to customers analyzed by industry sector:

	2025	2024
	AZN	AZN
Analysis by sector:		
Trade and services	226,695,327	198,806,758
Individuals	32,688,975	29,490,777
Agriculture	24,141,264	25,332,075
Manufacturing	56,101,597	17,028,061
Construction	2,012,543	2,725,470
Others	3,109,912	26,659,458
	<u>344,749,618</u>	<u>300,042,599</u>
Less: allowance for impairment losses	<u>(10,092,640)</u>	<u>(9,329,176)</u>
Total loans and advances to customers	<u>334,656,978</u>	<u>290,713,423</u>

Loans and advances to individuals comprise the following products:

	2025	2024
	AZN	AZN
Mortgage loans	24,998,023	21,285,960
Consumer loans	6,013,184	6,508,568
Plastic cards	1,348,458	1,366,629
Car loans	329,310	329,620
	<u>32,688,975</u>	<u>29,490,777</u>
Less: allowance for impairment losses	<u>(2,893,307)</u>	<u>(2,659,306)</u>
Total loans and advances to individuals	<u>29,795,668</u>	<u>26,831,471</u>

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the entire loan portfolio (100% of total portfolio) is granted to customers operating in the Republic of Azerbaijan.

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7 Loans and advances to customers (continued)

	31 December 2025			Total carrying value
	12-month ECL	Life time ECL not credit impaired	Life time ECL credit impaired	
	AZN	AZN	AZN	
Gross amount of loans and advances to	331,890,484	5,165,987	7,693,147	344,749,618
Allowance for impairment loss	(2,419,357)	(1,533)	(7,671,750)	(10,092,640)
	329,471,127	5,164,454	21,397	334,656,978

	31 December 2024			Total carrying value
	12-month ECL	Life time ECL not credit impaired	Life time ECL credit impaired	
	AZN	AZN	AZN	
Gross amount of loans and advances to customers	292,215,126	1,047	7,826,426	300,042,599
Allowance for impairment loss	(1,517,969)	(16)	(7,811,191)	(9,329,176)
	290,697,157	1,031	15,235	290,713,423

The movement in the expected credit loss (ECL) for loan to customers as at 31 December 2025 is as follows:

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	AZN	AZN	AZN	AZN
ECL allowance				
Balance at January 1,	1,517,969	16	7,811,191	9,329,176
Write off	-	-	(152,105)	(152,105)
Charge for the year	901,388	1,517	12,664	915,569
Total	2,419,357	1,533	7,671,750	10,092,640

The movement in the expected credit loss (ECL) for loan to customers as at 31 December 2024 is as follows:

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	AZN	AZN	AZN	AZN
ECL allowance				
Balance at January 1,	1,586,631	-	7,786,452	9,373,083
Write off	-	-	(3,472)	(3,472)
Charge for the year	(68,662)	16	28,211	(40,435)
Total	1,517,969	16	7,811,191	9,329,176

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8 Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income comprise:

Unquoted equity investments	Ownership %		2025 AZN	2024 AZN
	2025	2024		
Azerbaijan Industrial Insurance OJSC	5.00	5.00	834,140	834,140
MilliKart LLC	8.33	8.33	500,000	500,000
Baku Stock Exchange CJSC	9.52	9.52	120,000	120,000
			<u>1,454,140</u>	<u>1,454,140</u>
(Loss)/Surplus on revaluation of financial assets at fair value			<u>(291,240)</u>	<u>167,511</u>
			<u>1,162,900</u>	<u>1,621,651</u>

Management assert that there is no impairment in the carrying value of these investments as these are active companies. The fair value has been determined after considering the financial results of the investees and certain valuation techniques.

	2025 AZN	2024 AZN
(Deficit)/ Surplus on revaluation of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(291,240)	167,511
Related deferred tax liability	58,248	(33,502)
Total	<u>(232,992)</u>	<u>134,009</u>

9 Right-of-use assets

	2025 AZN	2024 AZN
At cost		
Cost as at 1 January	1,347,476	1,452,446
Additions	132,793	479,133
Disposal		(584,103)
Cost as at 31 December	<u>1,480,269</u>	<u>1,347,476</u>
Accumulated depreciation		
Accumulated amortization as at 1 January	568,610	882,259
Charge for the year	302,693	270,454
Disposal	-	(584,103)
Accumulated amortization as at 31 December	<u>871,303</u>	<u>568,610</u>
Net book value as at 31 December	<u>608,966</u>	<u>778,866</u>

The Group has recorded lease liabilities as per IFRS 16 'Leases' at the present value of remaining lease payments in respect of office buildings obtained on rent. During the year, amendments were made to lease agreements, which resulted in changes to the present value of the right-of-use asset. The Group has recorded right-of-use assets equal to the lease liabilities. For further detail please refer to note 15.

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10 Property and equipment

	Land	Furniture and equipment	Computers	Vehicles	Leasehold improvements	Other equipment	Leasing assets	Total
2025	AZN	AZN	AZN	AZN	AZN	AZN	AZN	AZN
At cost								
1 January 2025	320	3,518,283	4,419,421	304,207	153,779	10,532	67,099	8,473,641
Additions	-	187,773	110,515	-	5,550	-	-	303,838
Disposals	-	(12,452)	(243,799)	(244,515)	-	(213)	-	(500,979)
31 December 2025	320	3,693,604	4,286,137	59,692	159,329	10,319	67,099	8,276,500
Accumulated depreciation								
1 January 2025	-	(3,414,416)	(3,325,235)	(304,207)	(103,577)	(8,380)	(67,099)	(7,222,914)
Charge for the year	-	(122,594)	(524,636)	-	(10,929)	(619)	-	(658,778)
Disposal	-	12,452	243,575	244,515	-	213	-	500,755
31 December 2025	-	(3,524,558)	(3,606,296)	(59,692)	(114,506)	(8,786)	(67,099)	(7,380,937)
Net book value								
As at 31 December 2025	320	169,046	679,841	-	44,823	1,533	-	895,563

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)
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10 Property and equipment (continued)

2024	Land AZN	Furniture and equipment AZN	Computers AZN	Vehicles AZN	Leasehold improvements AZN	Other equipment AZN	Leasing assets AZN	Total AZN
At cost								
1 January 2024	320	3,554,875	5,027,124	319,207	102,527	11,341	67,099	9,082,493
Additions	-	24,648	45,191	-	51,252	802	-	121,893
Disposals	-	(61,240)	(652,894)	(15,000)	-	(1,611)	-	(730,745)
31 December 2024	320	3,518,283	4,419,421	304,207	153,779	10,532	67,099	8,473,641
Accumulated depreciation								
1 January 2024	-	(3,241,644)	(3,351,789)	(319,207)	(102,527)	(9,146)	(67,099)	(7,091,412)
Charge for the year	-	(234,012)	(626,340)	-	(1,050)	(845)	-	(862,247)
Disposal	-	61,240	652,894	15,000	-	1,611	-	730,745
31 December 2024	-	(3,414,416)	(3,325,235)	(304,207)	(103,577)	(8,380)	(67,099)	(7,222,914)
Net book value								
As at 31 December 2024	320	103,867	1,094,186	-	50,202	2,152	-	1,250,727

In the opinion of management, there has been no impairment in the carrying value of the Group's property and equipment as at 31 December 2025 (2024: Nil).

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11 Intangible assets

Intangible assets include software and licenses.

	2025	2024
	AZN	AZN
At cost		
Cost as at 1 January	4,784,050	4,714,328
Additions	336,288	442,615
Disposal/write off	(4,778)	(372,893)
Cost as at 31 December	<u>5,115,560</u>	<u>4,784,050</u>
Accumulated amortization		
Accumulated amortization as at 1 January	3,348,483	3,177,336
Charge for the year	613,191	544,040
Disposal/write off	(4,359)	(372,893)
Accumulated amortization as at 31 December	<u>3,957,315</u>	<u>3,348,483</u>
Net book value as at 31 December	<u><u>1,158,245</u></u>	<u><u>1,435,567</u></u>

12 Other assets

	2025	2024
	AZN	AZN
Financial assets		
Receivables on plastic card operations from other banks	7,172,068	4,363,884
Settlements on money transfers	84,510	82,817
Other assets	4,268,995	4,959,499
Total other financial assets	<u>11,525,573</u>	<u>9,406,200</u>
Non-financial assets		
Prepayments to suppliers for property and equipment	104,869	96,028
Deferred expenses	49,508	103,127
Other	518,100	576,228
Total non-financial assets	<u>672,477</u>	<u>775,383</u>
Total other assets	<u><u>12,198,050</u></u>	<u><u>10,181,583</u></u>

13 Amount due to banks and government agencies

	2025	2024
	AZN	AZN
Deposits from banks	163,689,600	140,657,870
Amount due to the Entrepreneurship Development Fund Agrarian Agency for	21,304,136	16,052,945
Amount due to Azerbaijan Mortgage Fund	23,500,709	19,959,985
	<u>208,494,445</u>	<u>176,670,800</u>

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)
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13 Amount due to banks and government agencies (continued)

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024 accrued interest expense included in Amounts due to banks and government agencies amounted to AZN 2,729,598 and AZN 2,787,870 respectively.

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024 the Group had loans and deposits from financial institutions totaling AZN 163,689,600 and AZN 140,657,870 respectively. These loans have maturity periods with in 1 year (2024: 1 year) and bear an annual interest rate of 4%-10% (2024: 2.5%-6.5%).

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024 included in Amounts due to banks and government agencies are loans from the National Fund for Support of Entrepreneurship amounting to AZN 21,304,136 and AZN 16,052,945, respectively. These loans have maturity periods from 2 year to 10 years and bear an annual interest rate of 1% (2024: 1%-7%).

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024 included in amounts due to banks and government agencies are loans from the Mortgage and Credit Guarantee Fund of the Republic of Azerbaijan amounting to AZN 23,500,709 and AZN 19,959,984 respectively. These loans have maturity periods from 6 to 25 years (2024: 1 to 25 years) and bear an annual interest rate of 4% per annum (2024: 4%-7% per annum).

14 Deposits by customers

Deposits by customers comprise:

	2025	2024
	AZN	AZN
Time deposits	375,351,424	372,947,119
Deposits payable on demand	104,454,403	100,217,691
	<u>479,805,827</u>	<u>473,164,810</u>

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024 accrued interest expense included in deposits by customers amounted to AZN 2,024,369 and AZN 4,355,282 respectively.

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024 deposits by customer insured by the State Deposit Insurance Fund of the Republic of Azerbaijan amounted to AZN 16,471,716 and AZN 16,750,048 respectively. Weighted average interest rate on deposits by customers is disclosed in note 29.

	2025	2024
	AZN	AZN
Analysis by sector:		
Individuals	320,307,708	298,897,850
Trade and services	117,689,210	129,347,455
Manufacturing	9,749,049	24,336,417
Construction	13,438,079	9,752,337
Agriculture	7,053,851	3,195,114
Transport and communication	5,519,264	3,942,736
Mining	1,256	1,256
Other	6,047,410	3,691,645
	<u>479,805,827</u>	<u>473,164,810</u>

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15 Other liabilities

	2025	2024
	AZN	AZN
Financial liabilities		
Settlements on money transfers and plastic card operations	6,592,077	6,140,908
Accrued expenses	115,857	382,626
Payables to employees	388,651	365,417
Lease liabilities	750,117	913,512
Total financial liabilities	<u>7,846,702</u>	<u>7,802,463</u>
Non-financial liabilities		
Taxes payable	1,271,577	1,007,546
Provision for guarantees and other commitments	375,109	152,883
Others	564,535	22,713
Total non-financial liabilities	<u>2,211,221</u>	<u>1,183,142</u>
Total other liabilities	<u>10,057,923</u>	<u>8,985,605</u>

Lease liabilities

The Group has recorded lease liabilities as per IFRS 16 'Leases' at the present value of remaining lease payments in respect of office buildings obtained on rent.

	2025	2024
	AZN	AZN
Non-current portion		
Lease liabilities	399,301	647,926
	<u>399,301</u>	<u>647,926</u>
Current portion		
Lease liabilities	350,816	265,586
	<u>350,816</u>	<u>265,586</u>
Total lease liabilities	<u>750,117</u>	<u>913,512</u>

	Within 1	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	Total
	AZN	AZN	AZN	AZN	AZN	AZN
31 December 2025						
Minimum lease payments	464,957	248,346	227,703	4,012	-	945,018
Finance charges	(114,141)	(59,778)	(20,909)	(73)	-	(194,901)
Net present value	<u>350,816</u>	<u>188,568</u>	<u>206,794</u>	<u>3,939</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>750,117</u>

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15 Other liabilities (continued)

Lease liabilities

	Within 1 year AZN	1-2 years AZN	2-3 years AZN	3-4 years AZN	4-5 years AZN	Total AZN
2024						
Minimum lease payments	422,828	421,648	203,348	176,798	1,500	1,226,122
Finance charges	(157,242)	(95,792)	(42,136)	(17,417)	(23)	(312,610)
Net present value	265,586	325,856	161,212	159,381	1,477	913,512

16 Share capital

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024 the number of authorized, issued and fully paid ordinary shares were 60 million, of which treasury shares comprised 0.345 million. All ordinary shares have a nominal value of AZN 1 (2024: AZN 1) and rank equally and carry one vote each. As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, treasury shares represent shares held by the subsidiary of the Bank.

17 Net interest income

	2025 AZN	2024 AZN
Interest income comprises:		
Interest income on financial assets recorded at amortised cost comprises:		
Interest on loans and advances to customers	21,434,204	17,209,004
Interest on due from banks	18,405,317	18,835,787
Total interest income	39,839,521	36,044,791
Interest expense comprises:		
Interest expense on financial liabilities recorded at amortised cost comprise:		
Interest on deposits by customers	(12,755,623)	(11,364,081)
Interest on amounts due to banks and government agencies	(8,107,827)	(6,892,272)
Total interest expense on financial liabilities recorded at amortised cost	(20,863,450)	(18,256,353)
Net interest income	18,976,071	17,788,438

18 Allowance for impairment losses

The following table shows reconciliations from the opening to the closing balance of the allowance for impairment loss:

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18 Allowance for impairment losses (continued)

	Due from banks AZN	Loans and advance to customers AZN	Guaranties reserve AZN	Grand Total AZN
1 January 2024	(4,357,656)	(9,373,083)	(133,671)	(13,864,410)
Written off against provision	-	3,472	-	3,472
Reversal/(charge) for the year	118,553	40,435	(19,212)	139,776
31 December 2024	(4,239,103)	(9,329,176)	(152,883)	(13,721,162)
Written off against provision	-	152,105	-	152,105
Reversal/(charge) for the year	(37,199)	(915,569)	(222,226)	(1,174,994)
31 December 2025	(4,276,302)	(10,092,640)	(375,109)	(14,744,051)

19 Net gain on foreign exchange operations

Net gain on foreign exchange operations comprises:

	2025 AZN	2024 AZN
Exchange gain on dealing - net	3,506,298	2,686,434
Exchange gain on position - net	22,238	70,238
	3,528,536	2,756,672

20 Fee and commission income

	2025 AZN	2024 AZN
Fee and commission income:		
Plastic card services	9,270,550	8,358,288
Documentary operations, settlements and others	3,327,571	4,149,539
Cash operations	309,640	284,481
	12,907,761	12,792,308

21 Fee and commission expense

	2025 AZN	2024 AZN
Fee and commission expense:		
Plastic card services	10,795,696	9,667,819
Documentary operations, settlements and others	1,903,347	2,696,410
Cash operations	29,907	84,416
	12,728,950	12,448,645

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For the year ended 31 December 2025

22 Operating expenses

	2025	2024
	AZN	AZN
Salaries and other benefits	7,264,704	7,148,022
Software maintenance costs	1,409,080	1,381,282
Security costs	901,235	919,439
Depreciation of property and equipment (note 10)	658,778	862,247
Amortization of intangible assets (note 11)	613,610	544,040
Communication expenses	358,698	321,639
Rent expense*	315,492	309,652
Repairs and maintenance expenses	257,848	295,665
Depreciation of right-of-use assets (note 9)	302,693	270,454
Insurance expenses	205,945	216,018
Professional expenses	174,454	212,656
Interest expenses on lease liabilities	171,638	200,806
Transportation and travel	193,791	177,700
Advertising and marketing expenses	210,980	175,275
Office supplies	130,598	109,295
Utilities expenses	71,051	91,353
Donation	5,000	74,815
Taxes, other than income tax expense	41,739	49,175
Plastic card and cheques printing expenses	49,767	43,546
Other expenses	24,507	37,200
	<u>13,361,608</u>	<u>13,440,279</u>

*This represents the rent expense of short-term nature, therefore has not been capitalized as right-of-use asset as allowed by IFRS 16 'Leases'.

23 Income taxes

The Group measures and records its current income tax payable and its tax bases in its assets and liabilities in accordance with the tax regulations of the Republic of Azerbaijan where the Group operates, which may differ from IFRS. Effective profit tax rate for the years 2025 and 2024 remained 20%. The Group is subject to certain permanent tax differences due to the non-tax deductibility of certain expenses and certain income being treated as non-taxable for tax purposes.

Deferred taxes reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for tax purposes. Temporary differences as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 relate mostly to different methods/timing of income and expense recognition as well as to temporary differences generated by tax-book bases' differences for certain assets. Tax legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan may give rise to various interpretations and changes. If the interpretations of the management do not correspond to the interpretation of the tax authorities concerning tax legislation, additional taxes, penalties and interest may be assessed by the tax authorities on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

The analysis of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities is as follows:

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For the year ended 31 December 2025

23 Income taxes (continued)

		2025 AZN	2024 AZN
Deferred tax assets	(a)	1,010,495	797,710
Deferred tax liabilities	(b)	(205,596)	(287,119)
Net deferred tax asset		804,899	510,591

The movement in the deferred tax balances is as follows:

		2025 AZN	2024 AZN
At the beginning of the year		510,591	470,456
Charge to profit and loss account		202,558	(37,131)
Charge to OCI		91,750	77,266
Net deferred tax asset		804,899	510,591

The movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities during the year, without taking into consideration the offsetting of balances within the same tax jurisdiction, is as follows:

a) Deferred tax assets

		2025 AZN	2024 AZN
Deductible temporary differences:			
Loans and advances to customers		1,738,310	535,155
Other assets		1,510,023	1,778,641
Intangible assets		793,862	701,631
Property and equipment		1,010,281	973,123
		5,052,476	3,988,550
Deferred tax asset 20% (2024: 20%)		1,010,495	797,710

b) Deferred tax liabilities

		2025 AZN	2024 AZN
Taxable temporary differences:			
Investments		(8,900)	(91,651)
Right-of-use assets		(608,966)	(778,866)
Other liabilities		(410,120)	(565,077)
		(1,027,986)	(1,435,594)
Deferred tax liability 20% (2024: 20%)		(205,596)	(287,119)

The effective tax rate reconciliation is as follows for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024:

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For the year ended 31 December 2025

23 Income taxes (continued)

	2025 AZN	2024 AZN
Profit before income tax	8,278,565	8,229,494
Tax at the statutory tax rate 20% (2024: 20%)	(1,655,713)	(1,645,899)
Tax effect of permanent differences	(205,831)	(36,488)
	(1,861,544)	(1,682,387)
Tax effect of temporary differences	202,558	(37,131)
Income tax expense	(1,658,986)	(1,719,518)
Current income tax expense	(1,861,544)	(1,682,387)
Deferred tax income/(expense)	202,558	(37,131)
Charge to profit and loss account	(1,658,986)	(1,719,518)
Charge to OCI	91,750	77,266
Total	(1,567,236)	(1,642,252)
Income tax payables		
		31 December
	2025	2024
	AZN	AZN
Balance at 1 January,	(405,822)	(237,002)
Charge for the year	(1,861,544)	(1,682,387)
Income tax paid during the year	1,785,922	1,513,567
Balance at 31 December	(481,444)	(405,822)

24 Earnings per share

The earnings and weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share is as follows:

	2025 AZN	2024 AZN
Net profit for the year attributable to owners of the Bank	6,619,579	6,509,976
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for basic and diluted	60,000,000	60,000,000
Earnings per share - basic and diluted	0.110	0.108

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

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25 Contingencies and commitments

In the normal course of business, the Group is a party to financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk to meet the needs of its customers. The Group uses the same credit control and management policies in undertaking off-balance sheet commitments as it does for on-balance operations.

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024 contingent liabilities comprise:

	2025	2024
	AZN	AZN
Contingent liabilities and credit commitments		
Guarantees issued and similar commitments	45,936,226	36,851,801
Commitments on loans and unused credit lines	28,522,339	24,363,437
Total	74,458,565	61,215,238

Extension of loans and advances to customers within credit line limits is approved by the Group on a case-by-case basis and depends on borrowers' financial performance, debt service and other conditions. As at 31 December 2025 and 2024 such unused credit lines come to AZN 28,522,339 and AZN 24,363,437 respectively.

Capital regulatory commitment

The Bank is fully complied with minimum capital requirements of the Regulator. For detail, refer to note 28 to the consolidated financial statements.

Further, the Bank submitted their periodical statutory returns to the Central Bank of Azerbaijan within the stipulated time frame and no adverse comments have been received till to the issuance of these consolidated financial statements.

Legal proceedings

From time to time and in the normal course of business the Group may receive certain claims from customers and counterparties. Management believes no material unaccrued losses will be incurred and accordingly no provision has been made in these consolidated financial statements. There was no claim pending against the Group at the reporting date.

Taxation

Commercial legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, including tax legislation, may allow more than one interpretation. In addition, there is a risk of tax authorities making arbitrary judgments of business activities. If a treatment, based on management's judgment of the Group's business activities, was to be challenged by the tax authorities, the Group may be assessed for additional taxes, penalties and interest.

Such uncertainty may relate to the valuation of financial instruments, valuation of provision for impairment losses and the market pricing of deals. Additionally, such uncertainty may relate to the valuation of temporary differences on the provision and recovery of the provision for impairment losses on loans and advances to customers and receivables, as an underestimation of the taxable profit.

Generally, taxpayers are subject to tax audits with respect to three calendar years preceding the year of the audit. However, completed audits do not exclude the possibility of subsequent additional tax audits performed by upper-level tax inspectorates reviewing the results of tax audits of their subordinate tax inspectorates. Management believes that its interpretation of the relevant legislation as at 31 December 2025 is appropriate and that the Group's tax, and currency positions will be sustained.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2025

25 Contingencies and commitments (continued)

25.1 Compliance with regulatory ratios

The Central Bank of Azerbaijan require banks to maintain certain prudential ratios computed based on statutory financial statements. As at 31 December 2025, the Group was in compliance with these ratios.

26 Transactions with related parties

Transactions between the Bank and its subsidiary, which is a related party of the Bank, have been eliminated on consolidation and are not disclosed in this note. Details of transactions between the Group and other related parties are disclosed below. Transactions have been entered on mutually agreed terms:

	Notes	2025		2024	
		Related party balances AZN	Total category as per the consolidated financial statements AZN	Related party balances AZN	Total category as per the consolidated financial statements AZN
Loans and advances to customers (gross)	7		344,749,618		300,042,599
- <i>shareholders and entities in which a substantial interest is owned by shareholders of the Group</i>		10,999,651		*11 144 202	
- <i>key management personnel - Associates of the Group</i>		1,701,649		1,831,791	
Allowance for impairment losses	7		10,092,640		9,329,176
- <i>shareholders and entities in which a substantial interest is owned by shareholders of the Group</i>		401		44	
- <i>key management personnel/ Associates of the Group</i>		13,294		16,265	
Deposits by customers:	14		479,805,827		473,164,810
- <i>shareholders and entities in which a substantial interest is owned by shareholders of the Group</i>		7,835,163		4,400,794	
- <i>key management personnel - Associates of the Group</i>		296,157,737		275,085,146	
Guarantees issued & similar commitments:	25		45,936,226		36,851,801
- <i>shareholders and entities in which a substantial interest is owned by shareholders of the Group</i>		1,423,009		2,469,941	
- <i>key management personnel- Associates of the Group</i>		16,110		3,025	

* This amount includes AZN 10,959,526 (2024: AZN 15 332 855) million which is pledged as security deposits.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2025

26 Transactions with related parties (continued)

The remuneration of directors and other members of key management were as follows:

				2025	2024
	Notes	Related party balances	Total category as per the consolidated financial statements	Related party balances	Total category as per the consolidated financial statements
<i>Total employees benefits</i>	22		7,264,704		7,148,022
<i>Key management personnel compensation for six persons (2024: 6 persons):</i>		1,126,058		962,861	

Included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 are the following amounts which were recognized in transactions with related parties:

		2025		2024	
	Notes	Related party balances	Total category as per the consolidated financial statements	Related party balances	Total category as per the consolidated financial statements
		AZN	AZN	AZN	AZN
Interest income:	17		39,839,521		36,044,791
- <i>shareholders and entities in which a substantial interest is owned by shareholders of the Group</i>		690,814		656,563	
- <i>key management personnel/ Associates of the Group</i>		100,734		111,617	
Interest expense:	17		20,863,450		18,256,353
- <i>shareholders and entities in which a substantial interest is owned by shareholders of the Group</i>		62,017		182,531	
- <i>key management personnel/ Associates of the Group</i>		8,838,101		8,783,800	
Provision/(reversal) of provision for impairment losses on					
interest bearing assets:	18		(1,174,994)		139,776
- <i>shareholders and entities in which a substantial interest is owned by shareholders of the Group</i>		357		(54,671)	
- <i>key management personnel/ Associates of the Group</i>		(2,971)		1,163	

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2025

26 Transactions with related parties (continued)

Fee and commission income:	20	12,907,761	12,792,308
- <i>shareholders and entities in which a substantial interest is owned by shareholders of the Group</i>	205,919		222,715
- <i>key management personnel/ Associates of the Group</i>	52,796		58,882
Operating expenses:	22	13,361,608	13,440,279
- <i>shareholders and entities in which a substantial interest is owned by shareholders of the Group</i>	101,153		176,482
- <i>key management personnel/ Associates of the Group</i>	-		17,758

Interest rates on related parties loan range from 5% to 24% per annum.

27 Fair value of financial instruments

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

Assets and liabilities for which fair value approximates carrying value

For financial assets and liabilities that have a short-term maturity (less than 3 months), it is assumed that the carrying amounts approximate to their fair value. This assumption is also applied to demand deposits and savings accounts without a maturity.

The following methods and significant assumptions have been applied to estimate the fair values of financial instruments:

- Cash and balances with the Central Bank of the Republic of Azerbaijan and minimum reserve deposit with the Central Bank of the Republic of Azerbaijan, due to the short-term environment and availability restrictions of these types of assets, the carrying amount is assumed to be reasonable estimate of their fair value.
- The fair value of loans and advances to banks and loans and advances to customers for loans provided during the period of month to the reporting date is assumed to be fair value amount for them. The fair value of the other loans is estimated by application of market interest rates when the loans were originated with the current market rates offered on similar deposits with the deduction of the allowances for credit losses from the calculated fair value amounts.
- Loans and advances to personal customers are made at fixed rates. As there is no active secondary market in the Republic of Azerbaijan for such loans and advances, there is no reliable market value available for this portfolio. Fixed rate - Certain of the loans secured are at a fixed rate. Fair value has been estimated by reference to the market rates available at the reporting date for similar loans of maturity equal to the remaining fixed period.
- Financial investments - Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss account and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are usually valued using valuation techniques or pricing models consist of unquoted equities and prices quoted on stock exchanges, however in the absence of such data, value to book has been considered as a reasonable estimate specially where the investee's assets are mostly of financial nature.
- Other financial assets and liabilities are mainly represented by short-term receivables and payables, therefore the carrying amount is assumed to be a reasonable estimate of their fair value.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2025

27 Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

- The carrying value of term deposits (included in deposits by customers and amounts due to banks and government agencies) for term deposits placed during the period of one month to the reporting date is assumed to be the fair value amount for them. The fair value of the other term deposits is estimated by application of market interest rates when the deposits were placed with the current market rates offered on similar deposits

The following table compares the carrying amount of financial assets and liabilities to their estimated fair values:

	Notes	2025		2024	
		Carrying AZN	Fair value AZN	Carrying value AZN	Fair value AZN
Financial assets					
Cash and balance with the Central Bank of	5	53,712,340	53,712,340	41,967,963	41,967,963
Due from banks	6	413,409,804	413,409,804	424,357,816	424,357,816
Loans and advanced to customers	7	334,656,978	334,656,978	290,713,423	290,713,423
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	8	1,162,900	1,162,900	1,621,651	1,621,651
Other financial assets	12	11,525,573	11,525,573	9,406,200	9,406,200
		814,467,595	814,467,595	768,067,053	768,067,053
Financial liabilities					
Amounts due to banks and government agencies	13	208,494,445	208,494,445	176,670,800	176,670,800
Deposits by customers	14	479,805,827	479,805,827	473,164,810	473,164,810
Other financial liabilities	15	7,846,702	7,846,702	7,802,463	7,802,463
		696,146,974	696,146,974	657,638,073	657,638,073

28 Capital risk management

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to comply with the capital requirements set by CBAR to the Bank, to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and to maintain a sufficient capital base to achieve a capital adequacy ratio of at least 10.50% (2024: 10%). Compliance with capital adequacy ratios set by the CBAR is monitored monthly with reports outlining their calculation reviewed and signed by the Group's Chairman of Management Board, Chief Financial Officer, Chief of Internal Audit Department and the Chairman of Supervisory Board. Other objectives of capital management are evaluated annually.

Under the current capital requirements set by the CBAR, banks have to: (a) hold the minimum level of share capital of AZN 50,000,000 (2025: AZN 50,000,000); (b) maintain a ratio of regulatory capital to risk weighted assets ("statutory capital ratio") at or above a prescribed minimum of 10.5% (2024: 10%) and (c) maintain a ratio of tier-1 capital to the risk-weighted assets (the "Tier-1 capital ratio") at or above the prescribed minimum of 5.50% (2024: 5%); (d) Tier 2 capital should not exceed 50 percent of regulatory capital; (e) Tier 2 capital should not exceed the amount of tier 1 capital.

CBAR sets and monitors capital requirements for the Bank. The Bank defines capital those items defined by statutory regulation as capital for credit institutions. Under the current capital requirements set by CBAR, banks have to maintain a ratio of capital to risk weighted assets (statutory capital ratio) above the prescribed minimum level. The Bank complies with the statutory capital ratio as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024. The calculation of capital adequacy based on requirements set by the CBAR and reported in the statutory prudential regulations as at 31 December is as follows:

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28 Capital risk management (continued)

	2025 AZN	2024 AZN
Tier 1 capital		
Share capital	60,000,000	60,000,000
Opening retained earnings	55,915,902	49,380,782
Total tier 1 capital	<u>115,915,902</u>	<u>109,380,782</u>
Deductions from tier 1 capital		
Deferred tax assets	(1,406,155)	(1,136,316)
Intangible assets	(1,158,245)	(1,435,567)
Total tier 1 capital after deductions	<u>113,351,502</u>	<u>106,808,899</u>
Tier 2 capital		
Total reserves	5,783,251	5,043,685
Current year gain	6,626,711	6,449,532
Total tier 2 capital	<u>12,409,962</u>	<u>11,493,217</u>
Total capital before deductions	125,761,464	118,302,116
Deductions	(2,154,000)	(2,530,000)
Total regulatory capital after deductions	<u>123,607,464</u>	<u>115,772,116</u>
Total risk-weighted assets:	<u>563,307,795</u>	<u>502,556,652</u>
Tier 1 capital adequacy ratio	<u>20.12%</u>	<u>21.25%</u>
Regulatory capital adequacy ratio	<u>21.94%</u>	<u>23.04%</u>

The Bank also monitors its capital adequacy levels calculated in accordance with the requirements of the Basel Accord, as defined in the International Convergence of Capital Measurement and Capital Standards (updated April 1998) and Amendment to the Capital Accord to incorporate market risks (updated November 2007), commonly known as Basel I.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)
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28 Capital risk management (continued)

The following table shows the composition of the capital position calculated in accordance with the requirements of the Basel Accord, as at 31 December:

	2025	2024
	AZN	AZN
Tier 1 capital		
Share capital	60,000,000	60,000,000
Retained earnings	60,827,442	54,207,863
Treasury shares	(344,900)	(344,900)
Total capital	<u>120,482,542</u>	<u>113,862,963</u>
Deductions from tier 1 capital		
Deferred tax assets	(804,899)	(510,591)
Intangible assets	(1,158,245)	(1,435,567)
Total tier 1 capital after deductions	<u>118,519,398</u>	<u>111,916,805</u>
Risk-weighted assets	<u>563,307,795</u>	<u>502,556,652</u>
Total risk weighted assets	<u>563,307,795</u>	<u>502,556,652</u>
Total capital expressed as a percentage of risk-weighted assets	<u>21.04%</u>	<u>22.27%</u>

The risk-weighted assets are measured by means of a hierarchy of risk weights classified according to the nature and reflecting an estimate of credit, market and other risks associated with each asset and counterparty, taking into account any eligible collateral or guarantees. A similar treatment is adopted for unrecognized contractual commitments, with some adjustments to reflect the more contingent nature of the potential losses. The Bank is subject to minimum capital adequacy requirements calculated in accordance with the Basel Accord established by covenants under liabilities incurred by the Bank.

Reconciliation of total statutory capital to IFRS equity

The following information is intended to provide additional information to users of the consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2025 and is not required under International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The following table provides an overview of the differences in composition of the net assets as at 31 December 2025 presented in the Group's consolidated financial statements prepared under IFRS and total regulatory capital determined under the rules and regulations of CBAR ("statutory capital").

	2025	2024
	AZN	AZN
Statutory retained earnings	<u>62,542,613</u>	<u>55,830,314</u>
Differences between total statutory capital & IFRS equity:		
Prior years adjustments	(1,622,451)	(1,682,895)
Loans and advances and guarantee provision (ECL adjustment)	(440,980)	182,099
Fee and commission income	(27,527)	18,270
Operating expenses	369,495	(46,932)
Other income	-	2,500
Deferred tax income/(expense)	(2,308)	(102,104)
Income tax expense	-	(2,500)
Subsidiary retained earnings (group reporting)	8,600	9,111
IFRS retained earnings	<u>60,827,442</u>	<u>54,207,863</u>

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29 Risk management policies

Management of risk is fundamental to the Group's banking business and is an essential element of the Group's operations. The main risks inherent to the Group's operations are those related to:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk

The Group recognizes that it is essential to have efficient and effective risk management processes in place. To enable this, the Group has established a risk management framework, whose main purpose is to protect the Group from risk and allow it to achieve its performance objectives. Through the risk management framework, the Group manages the risks the following risks:

Credit risk

The Group is exposed to credit risk which is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss.

Risk management and monitoring is performed within set limits of authority. These processes are performed by the Supervisory Board and the Group's Management Board. Before any application is made by the Credit Committee, all recommendations on credit processes (borrower's limits approved, or amendments made to loan agreements, etc.) are reviewed and approved by Credit Department specialists. Further the Bank has applied ECL model to monitor the credit risk.

The Group structures the level of credit risk it undertakes by placing limits on the amount of risk accepted in relation to one borrower, or groups of borrowers, and to industry segments. Limits on the level of credit risk by a borrower and a product (by industry sector) are approved quarterly by the Management Board. The exposure to any one borrower including banks and brokers is further restricted by sub-limits covering on and off-balance sheet exposures which are set by the Supervisory Board. Actual exposures against limits are monitored daily.

Where appropriate, and in the case of most loans, the Group obtains collateral and corporate and personal guarantee. A small portion of loans is personal lending, where no such facilities can be obtained. Such risks are monitored on a continuous basis and subject to annual or more frequent reviews.

Commitments to extend credit represent unused portions of credit in the form of loans, guarantees or letters of credit. The credit risk on off-balance sheet financial instruments is defined as a probability of losses due to the inability of counterparty to comply with the contractual terms and conditions. With respect to credit risk on commitments to extend credit, the Group is potentially exposed to a loss in an amount equal to the total unused commitments. However, the likely amount of the loss is less than the total unused commitments since most commitments to extend credit are contingent upon customers maintaining specific credit standards. The Group applies the same credit policy to the contingent liabilities as it does to the consolidated statement of financial position financial instruments, i.e. the one based on the procedures for approving the grant of loans, using limits to mitigate the risk, and current monitoring. The Group monitors the term to maturity of off-balance sheet contingencies because longer term commitments generally have more credit risk than short-term commitments.

Maximum exposure of credit risk

The Group's maximum exposure to credit risk varies significantly and is dependent on both individual risks and general market economy risks.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2025

29 Risk management policies

Credit risk (continued)

Maximum exposure of credit risk (continued)

The following table presents the maximum exposure to credit risk of on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet financial assets. For financial assets in the consolidated statement of financial position, the maximum exposure is equal to the carrying amount of those assets prior to any offset or collateral. The Group's maximum exposure to credit risk under contingent liabilities and commitments to extend credit, in the event of non-performance by the other party where all counterclaims, collateral or security prove valueless, is represented by the contractual amounts of those instruments.

	Notes	Maximum exposure AZN	Offset/deposit AZN	Net exposure after offset AZN	Collateralized loans AZN	Net exposure AZN
Year ended 31 December 2025						
Balances with the CBAR	5	39,582,207	-	39,582,207	-	39,582,207
Due from banks	6	413,409,804	-	413,409,804	-	413,409,804
Loans and advanced to customers	7	334,656,978	(233,344,997)	101,311,981	(90,553,653)	10,758,328
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	8	1,162,900	-	1,162,900	-	1,162,900
Other financial assets	12	11,525,573	-	11,525,573	-	11,525,573
Guarantees issued and similar commitments	25	45,936,226	(7,689,295)	38,246,931	(38,246,931)	-
Commitments on loans and unused credit lines	25	28,522,339	-	28,522,339	(28,522,339)	-
		874,796,027	(241,034,292)	633,761,735	(157,322,923)	476,438,812
Year ended 31 December 2024						
Balances with the CBAR	5	27,684,949	-	27,684,949	-	27,684,949
Due from banks	6	424,357,816	-	424,357,816	-	424,357,816
Loans and advanced to customers	7	290,713,423	(229,503,626)	61,209,797	(42,773,716)	18,436,081
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	8	1,621,651	-	1,621,651	-	1,621,651
Other financial assets	12	9,406,200	-	9,406,200	-	9,406,200
Guarantees issued and similar commitments	25	36,851,801	(21,716,048)	15,135,753	(15,135,753)	-
Commitments on loans and unused credit lines	25	24,363,437	-	24,363,437	(24,363,437)	-
		814,999,277	(251,219,674)	563,779,603	(82,272,906)	481,506,697

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)
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29 Risk management policies

Credit risk (continued)

Off-balance sheet risk

The Group applies fundamentally the same risk management policies for off-balance sheet risks as it does for its on-balance sheet risks. In the case of commitments to lend, customers and counterparties will be subject to the same credit management policies as for loans and advances. Collateral may be sought depending on the strength of the counterparty and the nature of the transaction.

Geographical concentration

The Risk Management Committee exercises control over the risk in the legislation and regulatory arena and assesses its influence on the Group's activity. This approach allows the Group to minimize potential losses from the investment climate fluctuations in the Republic of Azerbaijan.

The geographical concentration of Group's consolidated financial assets and liabilities is set out below:

As at 31 December 2025	Notes	The Republic of Azerbaijan AZN	OECD countries AZN	Non-OECD countries AZN	31 December 2025 Total AZN
Non-derivative financial assets					
Cash and balances with the CBAR	5	53,712,340	-	-	53,712,340
Due from banks	6	181,838,896	221,490,762	10,080,146	413,409,804
Loans and advances to customers	7	334,656,978	-	-	334,656,978
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	8	1,162,900	-	-	1,162,900
Other financial assets	12	11,525,573	-	-	11,525,573
Non-derivative financial Liabilities		582,896,687	221,490,762	10,080,146	814,467,595
Amounts due to banks and government agencies	13	44,804,845	163,689,600	-	208,494,445
Deposits by customers	14	479,805,827	-	-	479,805,827
Other financial liabilities	15	7,846,702	-	-	7,846,702
		532,457,374	163,689,600	-	696,146,974
Net position on non-derivative financial instruments		50,439,313	57,801,162	10,080,146	118,320,621

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29 Risk management policies

Credit risk (continued)

Geographical concentration (continued)

As at 31 December 2024	Notes	The Republic of Azerbaijan	OECD countries	Non-OECD countries	31 December 2024 Total
		AZN	AZN	AZN	AZN
Non-derivative financial assets					
Cash and balances with the CBAR	5	41,967,963	-	-	41,967,963
Due from banks	6	190,585,849	190,816,379	42,955,588	424,357,816
Loans and advances to customers	7	290,713,423	-	-	290,713,423
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	8	1,621,651	-	-	1,621,651
Other financial assets	12	9,406,200	-	-	9,406,200
Non-derivative financial Liabilities		<u>534,295,086</u>	<u>190,816,379</u>	<u>42,955,588</u>	<u>768,067,053</u>
Amounts due to banks and government agencies	13	36,012,930	140,657,870	-	176,670,800
Deposits by customers	14	444,544,880	-	28,619,930	473,164,810
Other financial liabilities	15	7,802,463	-	-	7,802,463
		<u>488,360,273</u>	<u>140,657,870</u>	<u>28,619,930</u>	<u>657,638,073</u>
Net position on non-derivative financial instruments		<u>45,934,813</u>	<u>50,158,509</u>	<u>14,335,658</u>	<u>110,428,980</u>

The Group does not deal with any derivatives.

Collateral

The amount and type of collaterals required depends on an assessment of the credit risk of the counterparty. Guidelines are implemented regarding the acceptability of types of collateral and valuation parameters.

The main types of collaterals obtained are as follows:

- For commercial lending, charges over equipment, movable and immovable property;
- For retail lending, mortgages over residential properties.

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

Credit quality by class of financial asset

The Group enters into numerous transactions where the counterparties are not rated by international rating agencies. The Group has developed internal models, which allow it to determine the rating of counterparties, which are comparable to rating of international rating agencies. A methodology to determine credit ratings of borrowers has been developed in the Group to assess corporate borrowers. This method allows for calculation and assignment/confirmation of a borrower's rating and rating of collateral for a loan.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2025

29 Risk management policies

Credit risk (continued)

Credit quality by class of financial asset

The system is based on a scoring model depending on key performance indicators of the borrower with the possibility of insignificant expert adjustments in case of insufficient objectivity of the benchmark. The method provides for the rating assignment based on the following criteria groups: market indicators of the borrower, goodwill, credit history, transparency and reliability of information, information on business and business environment, relations of the Group and the borrower, financial situation of the borrower, business activity, and collateral provided. The financial situation and business activity are the most important criteria. Therefore, the scoring model provides for overall assessment of the borrower and the loan.

A model of the borrower's scoring assessment has been developed in the Group to assess and decide on loans to small and medium-sized businesses. The scoring model is developed relating to standard loan products and includes key performance indicators of borrowers: financial situation, relations with the borrower, management quality, target use, business plan, location, credit history, collateral, etc.

The scoring assessment based on the borrower's parameters is one of the main factors for the decision-making process relating to loans.

A methodology of evaluation of borrowers-individuals is based on following criteria: education, occupancy, financial position, credit history, property owned by the borrower. Based on information obtained the maximum limit of a loan is calculated. The maximum limit of a loan is calculated using a ratio of debt burden on a borrower.

The Group applies internal methodologies to specific corporate loans and groups of retail loans. The scoring methodologies are tailor-made for specific products and are applied at various stages over the life of the loan. Thus, it is not possible to make a cross-product score comparison which would agree to the outstanding balance of loans to customers per the consolidated statement of financial position. As such, more detailed information is not presented.

Financial assets other than loans and advances to customers are graded according to the current credit rating they have been issued by an internationally regarded agency such as Fitch, Standard & Poor's and Moody's. The highest possible rating is AAA. Investment grade financial assets have ratings from AAA to BBB. Financial assets which have ratings lower than BBB are classed as speculative grade.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the availability of sufficient funds to meet deposit withdrawals and other financial commitments associated with financial instruments as they fall due.

The Treasury Department controls these types of risks by means of maturity analysis, determining the Group's strategy for the next financial period. Current liquidity is managed by the Treasury Department, which deals in the money markets for current liquidity support and cash flow optimization.

To manage liquidity risk, the Group performs daily monitoring of future expected cash flows on clients' and banking operations, which is a part of assets/liabilities management process. The Management Board sets limits on the minimum proportion of maturing funds available to meet deposit withdrawals and on the minimum level on interbank and other borrowing facilities that should be in place to cover withdrawals at unexpected levels of demand.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

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29 Risk management policies

Liquidity risk (continued)

An analysis of the liquidity risk is presented in the following table. The presentation below is based upon the information provided internally to key management personnel of the Group.

	Notes	Demand and less than 1 month AZN	From 1 to 3 months AZN	From 3 to 12 months AZN	From 12 months to 5 years AZN	Over 5 years AZN	Maturity Undefined AZN	31 December 2025 Total AZN
Non-derivative financial assets								
Fixed interest rate instruments								
Due from banks	6	33,589,552	112,007,000	75,745,500	185,319,000	-	-	406,661,052
Loans and advances to customers	7	314,787	1,301,190	221,989,740	40,625,480	70,425,781	-	334,656,978
Total fixed interest bearing financial assets		33,904,339	113,308,190	297,735,240	225,944,480	70,425,781	-	741,318,030
Non-interest-bearing financial assets								
Cash and balances with the Central Bank of Azerbaijan Republic	5	53,712,340	-	-	-	-	-	53,712,340
Due from banks	6	6,748,752	-	-	-	-	-	6,748,752
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	8	1,162,900	-	-	-	-	-	1,162,900
Other financial assets	12	11,525,573	-	-	-	-	-	11,525,573
Total non-interest bearing financial assets		73,149,565	-	-	-	-	-	73,149,565
Total non-derivative financial assets		107,053,904	113,308,190	297,735,240	225,944,480	70,425,781	-	814,467,595

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)
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29 Risk management policies

Liquidity risk (continued)

	Notes	Demand and less than 1 month AZN	From 1 to 3 months AZN	From 3 to 12 months AZN	From 12 months to 5 years AZN	Over 5 years AZN	Maturity Undefined AZN	31 December 2025 Total AZN
Non-derivative financial liabilities								
Fixed interest rate instruments								
Amounts due to banks and government agencies	13	418,235	836,303	167,375,159	34,182,150	5,682,598	-	208,494,445
Deposits by customers	14	4,388,183	80,378,800	85,620,394	189,859,960	15,104,087	-	375,351,424
Other financial liabilities	15	26,947	54,611	269,259	399,300	-	-	750,117
Total fixed interest-bearing financial liabilities		4,833,365	81,269,714	253,264,812	224,441,410	20,786,685	-	584,595,986
Non-interest-bearing financial liabilities								
Deposits by customers	14	86,625,796	600,000	14,464,246	19,040	2,724,521	20,800	104,454,403
Other financial liabilities	15	7,096,585	-	-	-	-	-	7,096,585
Total non-interest-bearing financial liabilities		93,722,381	600,000	14,464,246	19,040	2,724,521	20,800	111,550,988
Total non-derivative financial liabilities		98,555,746	81,869,714	267,729,058	224,460,450	23,511,206	20,800	696,146,974
Interest sensitivity gap		29,070,974	32,038,476	44,470,428	1,503,070	49,639,096		
Cumulative interest sensitivity		29,070,974	61,109,450	105,579,878	107,082,948	156,722,044		
Liquidity gap		8,498,158	31,438,476	30,006,182	1,484,030	46,914,575		
Cumulative liquidity gap		8,498,158	39,936,634	69,942,816	71,426,846	118,341,421		

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)
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29 Risk management policies

Liquidity risk (continued)

	Notes	Demand and less than 1 month AZN	From 1 to 3 months AZN	From 3 to 12 months AZN	From 12 months to 5 years AZN	Over 5 years AZN	Maturity Undefined AZN	31 December 2024 Total AZN
Non-derivative financial assets								
Fixed interest rate instruments								
Due from banks	6	42,376,442	70,850,542	258,029,968	49,171,494	-	-	420,428,446
Loans and advances to customers	7	12,864,526	15,543,964	180,672,530	55,875,471	25,756,932	-	290,713,423
Total fixed interest bearing financial assets		55,240,968	86,394,506	438,702,498	105,046,965	25,756,932	-	711,141,869
Non-interest-bearing financial assets								
Cash and balances with the Central Bank of Azerbaijan Republic		41,967,963	-	-	-	-	-	41,967,963
Due from banks	6	3,929,370	-	-	-	-	-	3,929,370
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	8	1,621,651	-	-	-	-	-	1,621,651
Other financial assets	12	9,406,200	-	-	-	-	-	9,406,200
Total non-interest bearing financial assets		56,925,184	-	-	-	-	-	56,925,184
Total non-derivative financial assets		112,166,152	86,394,506	438,702,498	105,046,965	25,756,932	-	768,067,053

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)
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29 Risk management policies

Liquidity risk (continued)

	Notes	Demand and less than 1 month AZN	From 1 to 3 months AZN	From 3 to 12 months AZN	From 12 months to 5 years AZN	Over 5 years AZN	Maturity Undefined AZN	31 December 2024 Total AZN
Non-derivative financial liabilities								
Fixed interest rate instruments								
Amounts due to banks and government agencies	13	17,833,785	16,110,473	111,283,236	17,150,347	14,292,959	-	176,670,800
Deposits by customers	14	29,274,131	102,499,477	241,054,121	119,390	-	-	372,947,119
Other financial liabilities	15	23,085	41,740	200,761	647,926	-	-	913,512
Total fixed interest-bearing financial liabilities		47,131,001	118,651,690	352,538,118	17,917,663	14,292,959	-	550,531,431
Non-interest-bearing financial liabilities								
Deposits by customers	14	92,102,848	-	-	-	8,114,843	-	100,217,691
Other financial liabilities	15	6,888,951	-	-	-	-	-	6,888,951
Total non-interest-bearing financial liabilities		98,991,799	-	-	-	8,114,843	-	107,106,642
Total non-derivative financial liabilities		146,122,800	118,651,690	352,538,118	17,917,663	22,407,802	-	657,638,073
Interest sensitivity gap		8,109,967	(32,257,184)	86,164,380	87,129,302	11,463,973		
Cumulative interest sensitivity		8,109,967	(24,147,217)	62,017,163	149,146,465	160,610,438		
Liquidity gap		(33,956,648)	(32,257,184)	86,164,380	87,129,302	3,349,130		
Cumulative liquidity gap		(33,956,648)	(66,213,832)	19,950,548	107,079,850	110,428,980		

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29 Risk management policies

Liquidity risk (continued)

In the table above, the terms to maturity correspond to the contractual terms. However, individuals are entitled to terminate the deposit agreement ahead of schedule according to effective laws.

The following tables detail the Group's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Group can be required to pay. The tables include both interest and principal cash flows. To the extent that interest flows are floating rate, the undiscounted amount is derived from interest rate curves at the end of the reporting period. The contractual maturity is based on the earliest date on which the Group may be required to pay.

	Notes	Weighted Average effective interest	Demand and less than 1 month AZN	From 1 to 3 months AZN	From 3 to 12 months AZN	From 12 months to 5 years AZN	Over 5 years AZN	Maturity Undefined AZN	31 December 2025 Total AZN
Non-derivative financial liabilities									
Fixed interest rate instruments									
Amounts due to banks and government	13	4.90%	418,235	836,303	167,375,159	34,182,150	5,682,598	-	208,494,445
Deposits by customers	14	4.00%	4,388,183	80,378,800	85,620,394	189,859,960	15,104,087	-	375,351,424
Other financial liabilities	15	19.60%	26,947	54,611	269,259	399,300	-	-	750,117
Total fixed interest bearing financial			4,833,365	81,269,714	253,264,812	224,441,410	20,786,685	-	584,595,986
Non-interest-bearing instruments									
Deposits by customers	14		86,625,796	600,000	14,464,246	19,040	2,724,521	20,800	104,454,403
Other financial liabilities	15		7,096,585	-	-	-	-	-	7,096,585
Liabilities on financial guarantees			4,168,660	8,881,509	32,886,057	-	-	-	45,936,226
Commitments on loans and guarantees			17,017,361	8,904	8,708,203	2,787,871	-	-	28,522,339
Total non-interest bearing financial			114,908,402	9,490,413	56,058,506	2,806,911	2,724,521	20,800	186,009,553
Total financial liabilities and commitments			147,032,020	112,880,804	464,757,045	37,507,751	8,407,119	20,800	770,605,539

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29 Risk management policies

Liquidity risk (continued)

	Notes	Weighted Average effective interest	Demand and less than 1 month AZN	From 1 to 3 months AZN	From 3 to 12 months AZN	From 12 months to 5 years AZN	Over 5 years AZN	Maturity Undefined AZN	31 December 2024 Total AZN
Non-derivative financial liabilities									
Fixed interest rate instruments									
Amounts due to banks and government agencies	13	4.54%	17,833,785	16,110,473	111,283,236	17,150,347	14,292,959	-	176,670,800
Deposits by customers	14	3.17%	29,274,131	102,499,477	241,054,121	119,390	-	-	372,947,119
Other financial liabilities	15	20.03%	23,085	41,740	200,761	647,926	-	-	913,512
Total fixed interest bearing financial liabilities			47,131,001	118,651,690	352,538,118	17,917,663	14,292,959	-	550,531,431
Non-interest-bearing instruments									
Deposits by customers	14		92,102,848	-	-	-	8,114,843	-	100,217,691
Other financial liabilities	15		6,888,951	-	-	-	-	-	6,888,951
Liabilities on financial guarantees			13,791,784	6,546,562	16,287,455	226,000	-	-	36,851,801
Commitments on loans and guarantees			200,000	15,000	19,824,142	4,324,295	-	-	24,363,437
Total non-interest bearing financial liabilities and commitments			112,983,583	6,561,562	36,111,597	4,550,295	8,114,843	-	168,321,880
Total financial liabilities and commitments			160,114,584	125,213,252	388,649,715	22,467,958	22,407,802	-	718,853,311

The amounts included above for financial guarantee contracts are the maximum amounts the Group could be forced to settle under the arrangement for the full guaranteed amount if that amount is claimed by the counterparty to the guarantee.

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29 Risk management policies

Market Risk

Market risk is that the risk that the Group's earnings or capital or its ability to meet business objectives will be adversely affected by changes in the level or volatility of market rates or prices. Market risk covers interest rate risk, currency risk, credit spreads, commodity prices and equity prices that the Group is exposed to. There have been no changes as to the way the Group measures risk or to the risk it is exposed or the way these risks are managed and measured.

The Group is exposed to interest rate risks as entities in the Group borrow funds at both fixed and floating rates. The risk is managed by the Group maintaining an appropriate mix between fixed and floating rate borrowings.

The Treasury department also manages interest rate and market risks by matching the Group's interest rate position, which provides the Group with a positive interest margin. The Treasury Department conducts monitoring of the Group's current financial performance, estimates the Group's sensitivity to changes in interest rates and its influence on the Group's profitability.

Most the Group's loan contracts and other financial assets and liabilities that bear interest are either fixed and contain clauses enabling the interest rate to be changed at the option of the lender. The Group monitors its interest rate margin and consequently does not consider itself exposed to significant interest rate risk or consequential cash flow risk.

Interest rate risk

The Group takes on exposure to the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates on its consolidated financial position and consolidated cash flows. Interest margins may increase because of such changes but may reduce or create losses if unexpected movements arise. Management monitors daily and sets limits on the level of mismatch of interest rate repricing that may be undertaken.

The following table presents a sensitivity analysis of interest rate risk, which has been determined based on "reasonably possible changes in the risk variable". The level of these changes is determined by management and is contained within the risk reports provided to key management personnel.

Impact on profit before tax:

	2025		2024	
	Interest rate +1 AZN	Interest rate -1 AZN	Interest rate +1 AZN	Interest rate -1 AZN
Financial assets:	<u>7,413,180</u>	<u>(7,413,180)</u>	<u>7,111,419</u>	<u>(7,111,419)</u>
Financial liabilities:	<u>(5,845,960)</u>	<u>5,845,960</u>	<u>(5,505,314)</u>	<u>5,505,314</u>
Net impact on profit before income tax	<u>1,567,220</u>	<u>(1,567,220)</u>	<u>1,606,105</u>	<u>(1,606,105)</u>

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29 Risk management policies

Currency risk

Currency risk is defined as the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Group is exposed to the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing foreign currency exchange rates on its financial position and cash flows.

The Treasury department controls currency risk by management of the open currency position on the estimated basis of AZN devaluation and other macroeconomic indicators, which gives the Group an opportunity to minimize losses from significant currency rates fluctuations toward its national currency. The Treasury Department performs daily monitoring of the Group's open currency position with the aim to match the requirements of the Central Bank of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

The Group's open positions by the major currencies in which they hold the financial assets and liabilities presented are as below:

	Notes	AZN	USD USD 1= AZN 1.7000	EUR EUR 1=AZN 2.0022	GBP GBP 1=AZN 2.2970	Other currencies	31 December 2025 Total
Non-derivative financial assets							
Cash and balances with the CBAR	5	18,731,644	28,376,090	6,558,627	42,287	3,692	53,712,340
Due from banks	6	7,002,236	155,660,781	60,619,648	189,917,167	209,972	413,409,804
Loans and advances to customers	7	252,044,951	82,612,027	-	-	-	334,656,978
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	8	1,162,900	-	-	-	-	1,162,900
Other financial assets	12	11,141,528	323,513	60,532	-	-	11,525,573
Total non-derivative financial assets		290,083,259	266,972,411	67,238,807	189,959,454	213,664	814,467,595
Non-derivative financial liabilities							
Amounts due to banks and government agencies	13	70,520,818	137,973,627	-	-	-	208,494,445
Deposits by customers	14	99,766,293	120,384,539	67,680,249	191,766,528	208,218	479,805,827
Other financial liabilities	15	7,429,323	291,015	126,364	-	-	7,846,702
Total non-derivative financial liabilities		177,716,434	258,649,181	67,806,613	191,766,528	208,218	696,146,974
Open position		112,366,825	8,323,230	(567,806)	(1,807,074)	5,446	

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)
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29 Risk management policies

Currency risk (continued)

	Notes	AZN	USD USD 1= AZN 1.7000	EUR EUR 1= AZN 1.7722	GBP	GBP 1= AZN 2.1382	Other currencies	31 December 2024 Total
Non-derivative financial assets								
Cash and balances with the CBAR	5	18,715,631	20,472,663	2,014,571		761,709	3,389	41,967,963
Due from banks	6	22,011,458	170,337,884	54,138,204		177,614,345	255,925	424,357,816
Loans and advances to customers	7	218,355,972	72,357,451	-		-	-	290,713,423
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	8	1,621,651	-	-		-	-	1,621,651
Other financial assets	12	9,036,704	318,817	50,679		-	-	9,406,200
Total non-derivative financial assets		269,741,416	263,486,815	56,203,454		178,376,054	259,314	768,067,053
Non-derivative financial liabilities								
Amounts due to banks and government agencies	13	36,012,930	140,657,870	-		-	-	176,670,800
Deposits by customers	14	123,700,336	112,740,998	56,451,364		180,016,225	255,887	473,164,810
Other financial liabilities	15	7,173,037	364,100	265,326		-	-	7,802,463
Total non-derivative financial liabilities		166,886,303	253,762,968	56,716,690		180,016,225	255,887	657,638,073
Open position		102,855,113	9,723,847	(513,236)		(1,640,171)	3,427	

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29 Risk management policies

Currency risk sensitivity

The following table details the Group's sensitivity to a 10% change in the AZN against the relevant foreign currencies at the reporting date. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the period end for a 10% change in foreign currency rates. A positive number below indicates an increase in profit and other equity where the AZN strengthens 10% against the relevant currency. For a 10% weakening of the AZN against the relevant currency, there would be a comparable impact on the profit and equity, and the balance below would be negative.

	Profit for the year		Equity	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	AZN	AZN	AZN	AZN
USD	832,323	972,385	665,858	777,908
EUR	(56,781)	(51,324)	(45,424)	(41,059)
GBP	(180,707)	(164,017)	(144,566)	(131,214)
Other currencies	545	343	436	274

This is mainly attributable to the exposure outstanding on USD, EUR and GBP receivables and payables in the Group at the end of the reporting period. In management's opinion, the sensitivity analysis is not always a representative of the inherent foreign exchange risk because the year end exposure does not reflect the exposure during the year.

Limitations of sensitivity analysis

The above tables demonstrate the effect of a change in a key assumption while other assumptions remain unchanged. There is a correlation between the assumptions and other factors. It should also be noted that these sensitivities are non-linear, and larger or smaller impacts should not be interpolated or extrapolated from these results.

The sensitivity analyses do not take into consideration that the Group's assets and liabilities are actively managed. Additionally, the financial position of the Group may vary at the time that any actual market movement occurs. For example, the Group's financial risk management strategy aims to manage the exposure to market fluctuations. As investment markets move past various trigger levels, management actions could include selling investments, changing investment portfolio allocation and taking other protective action. Consequently, the actual impact of a change in the assumptions may not have any impact on the liabilities, whereas assets are held at market value in the consolidated statement of financial position. In these circumstances, the different measurement bases for liabilities and assets may lead to volatility in shareholder equity.

Other limitations in the above sensitivity analyses include the use of hypothetical market movements to demonstrate potential risk that only represent the Group's view of possible near-term market changes that cannot be predicted with any certainty; and the assumption that all interest rates move in an identical fashion.

Price risk-own products

The Group is exposed to price risks of its products which are subject to general and specific market fluctuations. The Group manages price risk through periodic estimation of potential losses that could arise from adverse changes in market conditions and establishing and maintaining appropriate stop-loss limits and margin and collateral requirements. With respect to undrawn loan commitments the Group is potentially exposed to a loss of an amount equal to the total amount of such commitments. However, the likely amount of a loss is less than that, since most commitments are contingent upon certain conditions set out in the loan agreements.

Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss arising from systems failure, human error, fraud or external events. When controls fail to perform, operational risks can cause damage to reputation, have legal or regulatory implications, or

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29 Risk management policies

Currency risk sensitivity (continued)

lead to financial loss. The Group cannot expect to eliminate all operational risks, but it endeavors to manage these risks through a control framework and by monitoring and responding to potential risks. Controls include effective segregation of duties, access, authorization and reconciliation procedures, staff education and assessment processes.

30 Post reporting date events

No adjusting or significant non-adjusting events have occurred between the reporting date and the date of authorization of these consolidated financial statements.