

SUPPERSISING HEIGHTS SETTING STANDARDS

2025
Annual Report



Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques
King Salman bin Abdulaziz Al Saud
King of Saudi Arabia



His Royal Highness Prince
Mohammed bin Salman bin Abdulaziz Al Saud
Crown Prince and Prime Minister

Riyad Bank

Annual Report 2025

This Annual Report summarizes the performance and achievements of Riyadh Bank in 2025, including the Bank’s main business segments and supporting functions, such as technology, human resources, and corporate governance, as well as its commitment and activities related to corporate sustainability and environmental, social, and governance (ESG).

Report Boundary

The Report covers the activities of Riyadh Bank unless otherwise stated. The boundary for financial reporting includes Riyadh Bank and its subsidiaries.

Reporting Period

The report covers the period from 1 January to 31 December, 2025 and is consistent with Riyadh Bank’s usual annual reporting cycle for financial reporting. The most recent report covered the 12-month period ended 31 December, 2024. The Report has been issued in both English and Arabic, and in the event of any discrepancy, the Arabic version shall prevail.

Digital Annual Report

The interactive digital version of Riyadh Bank’s Annual Report is identical to the PDF version but also includes features for ease of finding, recording, extracting, and sharing information.

Compliance

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, other standards and pronouncements issued by the Saudi Organization for Certified Public Accountants (SOCPA), and in compliance with the provisions of Banking Control Law, the Regulations for Companies in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and by-laws of the Bank.

Queries

For any queries regarding this Report, please contact:

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IR WEB PAGE

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Theme of the Year

Surpassing Heights.

Setting Standards.

Riyad Bank entered 2025 with clear purpose, advancing from a successful transformation cycle into a new era of ambition and disciplined execution. Its evolution reflects years of strategic elevation, organizational strength, and sharpened capability, positioning the Bank as one of the Kingdom's most resilient and forward-looking financial institutions. As the Bank concluded its 2025 Strategy agenda and moved toward the newly launched 2030 Strategy, Riyadh Bank tapped into a new era that aims to deliver value to customers, Shareholders, and the wider market, shaping its economic progress.

Throughout 2025, Riyadh Bank accelerated its strategic priorities with a focus on disciplined performance, operational efficiency, customer centricity, and digital leadership. Investments in talent, data, and technology strengthened core capabilities while advancement in artificial intelligence (AI), next-generation platforms, and customer experience marked meaningful progress in redefining how banking is delivered in Saudi Arabia. These enhancements were matched by a deep commitment to responsible finance, reflected in sustainability initiatives, ESG integration, and empowerment programs that supported national development and expanded financial inclusion.

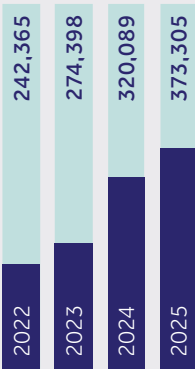
The Bank's achievements were reflected in external recognition and expanded influence across the financial ecosystem, achieving distinguished awards in digital leadership, trade solutions, and small and medium-sized enterprise financing affirming its market position. While Riyadh Capital's prominence in asset management and capital markets reinforced the strength of its integrated model. The inauguration of its new headquarters in the King Abdullah Financial District further symbolized constant and consistent evolution, providing a space tailored for the purpose of innovation, collaboration, and corporate elevation.

Looking ahead, Riyadh Bank enters its next strategic horizon with clarity of purpose and an elevated ambition. With its 2030 roadmap defined, the Bank aims to deepen relationships, expand leadership in digital and AI-driven banking, strengthen its ecosystem partnerships, and contribute more actively to Saudi Arabia's long-term transformation. These priorities reflect a renewed chapter powered by confidence, capability, and a track record of execution-positioning Riyadh Bank as a brand that continuously surpassed heights and sets standards as it shapes the future of financial services in the Kingdom.

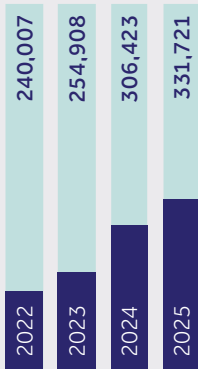
At a Glance

Delivering value across all dimensions

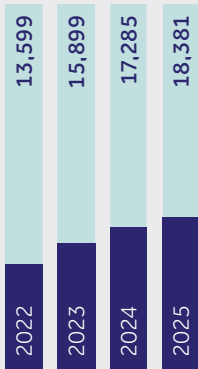
Financial Highlights



Net Loans (SAR Mn.)



Customer Deposits (SAR Mn.)



Operating Income (SAR Mn.)

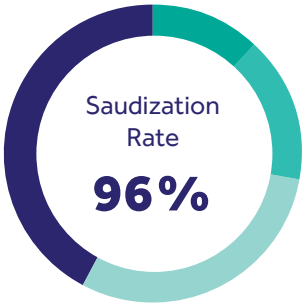
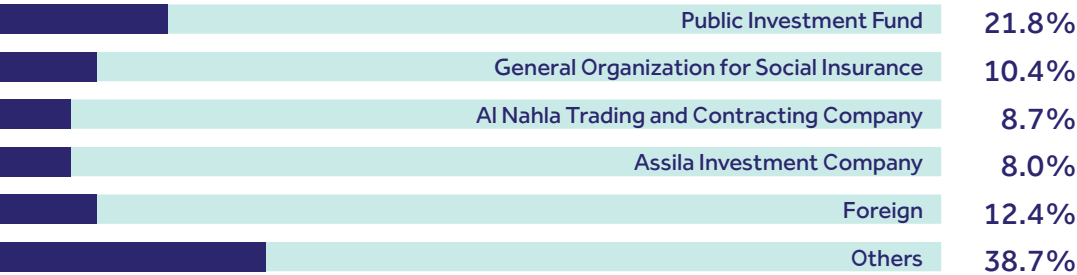
SAR 3.29
Earnings Per Share

SAR 519,481 Mn.
Total Assets

SAR 10,411 Mn.
Net Profit

Operational Highlights

Shareholders



224
Operating Branches

168,833
Points of Sale (PoS)

7,130
Employees

ESG Highlights



First
Saudi Bank to Set Sectoral Financed-Emissions Targets



SAR 31 Bn.
Sustainable Financing Achieved



Net Zero
Operations by 2035



Net Zero
Financed Emissions by 2060



98%
of Employees Completed ESG Training



Employee and community Volunteering Reached
24,866
Hours

Awards and Recognitions



BEST MOBILE BANKING SERVICES – KSA
Provided by: MEA Finance



BEST INNOVATION IN USER EXPERIENCE – KSA
Provided by: MEA Finance



BEST AI TECHNOLOGY IMPLEMENTATION – KSA
Provided by: MEA Finance



BEST INNOVATION IN RETAIL BANKING – KSA
Provided by: MEA Finance



**FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS
BOND DEAL OF THE YEAR**
Provided by: Global Banking & Markets



**PROJECT FINANCE LOAN
HOUSE OF THE YEAR**
Provided by: Global Banking & Markets



**OUTSTANDING NET-ZERO
STRATEGY – MIDDLE EAST**
Provided by: THE DIGITAL BANKER



**OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENT
IN CARBON EMISSION
REDUCTION**
Provided by: THE DIGITAL BANKER



**OUTSTANDING PERFORMANCE
AWARD IN THE BANKING SECTOR**
Provided by: Kafalah



**SMALL BUSINESS
FINANCING AWARD**
Provided by: Kafalah



**TECHNOLOGY SECTOR
SUPPORT AWARD**
Provided by: Kafalah



**TOURISM SECTOR
SUPPORT AWARD**
Provided by: Kafalah



**EXCELLENCE IN AUTOMATING
CUSTOMER EXPERIENCE AWARD**
Provided by: SS&C Blue Prism



SME CREDIT INNOVATION
Provided by: Mastercard



**BEST BANK FOR SME'S IN SAUDI
ARABIA**
Provided by: EuroMoney



BEST CORPORATE IN IR 2025
Provided by: extel



**BEST LOCAL BANK IN SAUDI
ARABIA**
Provided by: EMEA Finance



**BEST PRIVATE BANK IN SAUDI
ARABIA**
Provided by: EMEA Finance



**TOP BANK IN MEDIUM ENTERPRISES
FINANCING BY VALUE AWARD**
Provided by: Monsha'at



**PREDICTIVE & GENERATIVE AI
LEADERSHIP AWARD**
Provided by: DataRobot



IMPACT FINANCE AWARD
Provided by: ESG MENA



**BEST CX IN FINANCIAL
SERVICES**
Provided by: SCXA



**BEST USE OF CUSTOMER
INSIGHT AND FEEDBACK**
Provided by: SCXA



**BEST MEASUREMENT IN CUSTOMER
EXPERIENCE – STRATEGIC
APPROACH**
Provided by: ICXA



**BEST USE OF CUSTOMER INSIGHT
AND FEEDBACK – FINANCIAL
SERVICES**
Provided by: ICXA

Bank Profile

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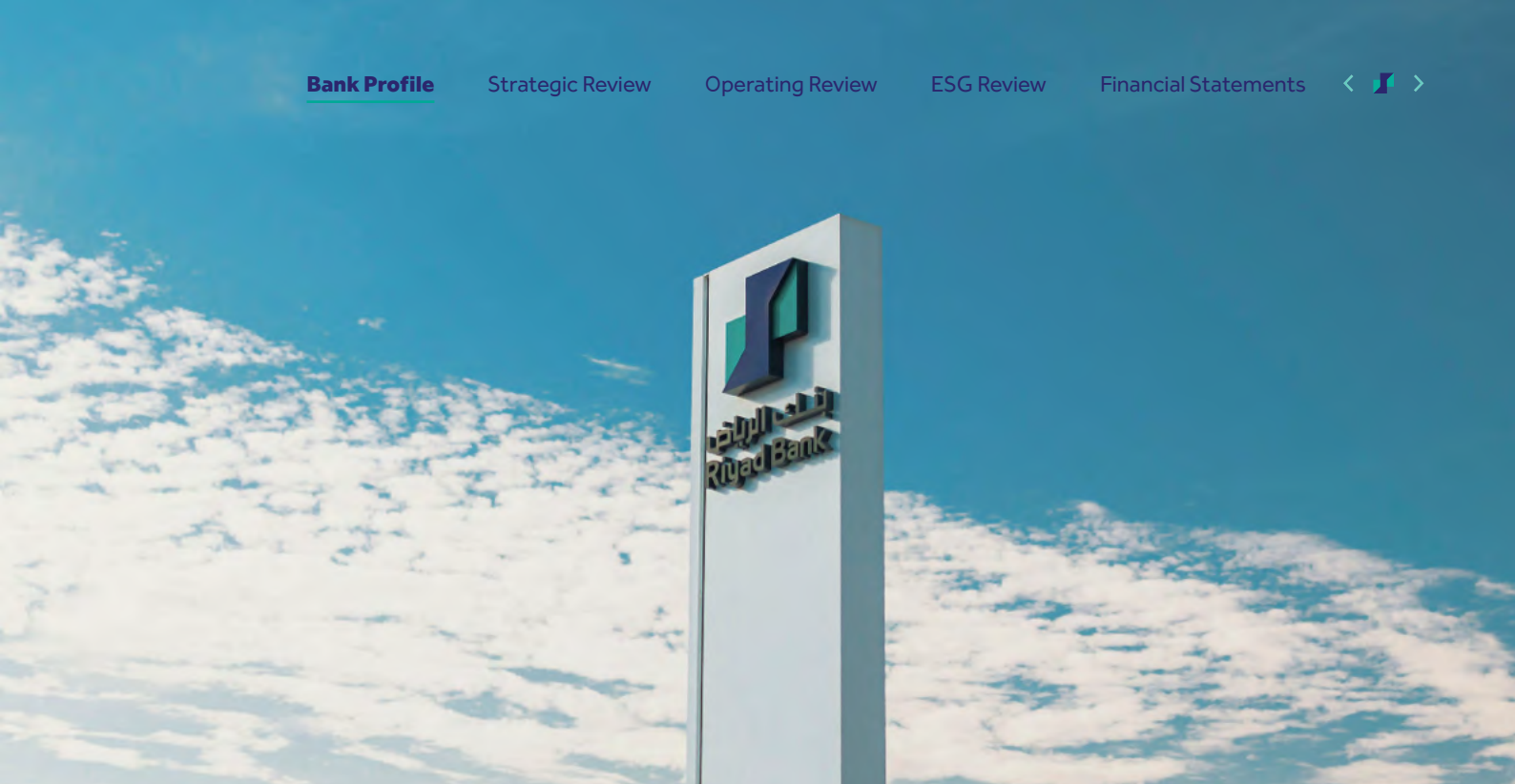
Nearly 7 decades of growth and innovation have positioned Riyadh Bank as a leading financial institution in Saudi Arabia and the Middle East.



About Riyadh Bank

Sustained strength. Proven leadership.

Riyad Bank has grown and innovated for almost 7 decades to become one of Saudi Arabia’s and the Middle East’s leading financial institutions. With paid-up capital of ﷲ 30 Bn., its success is anchored in a workforce of more than 7,000 people and a Saudization rate of 96 %, among the highest in the Kingdom. The Bank’s rise and ambition reflect its commitment to national talent and its continued ability to reach greater heights and set new standards in service and performance.



Year Established

1957



Paid-up Capital

ﷲ 30 Bn.



Net Income* before Zakat

ﷲ 11.6 Bn.

Vision

To be the most innovative and trusted financial solutions partner.

Mission

To help people, organizations, and society achieve their aspirations by being their trusted and caring financial solutions partner.

Values

- We Care
- We Win
- We are One Team

Riyad Bank serves retail and corporate customers, including small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), through a comprehensive suite of conventional and Shari’ah-compliant solutions. As a trusted financier and arranger of syndicated loans in core sectors such as oil, petrochemicals, and major infrastructure, the Bank plays a meaningful role in advancing Saudi Arabia’s Vision 2030 priorities. Through Riyadh Capital, it maintains leadership in IPO advisory and asset management, earning recognition for excellence and reinforcing its reputation as a sector pioneer.

Its innovative banking services are delivered through a nationwide network of 224 operating branches, more than 168,800 point-of-sale (POS) terminals, and over 1,670 ATMs. These channels are complemented by an advanced digital platform that utilizes modern technology to deliver fast, secure, and seamless customer experiences.

Beyond the Kingdom, Riyadh Bank maintains a growing international presence with offices in London, Houston, and Singapore, and a representative office planned for China. This expanding footprint reflects the Bank’s commitment to supporting clients wherever they operate and sustaining growth that reaches beyond boundaries.

The following lays out the contributions of each operating segment to the Bank’s total net income before Zakat for 2025.



Retail Banking

ﷲ 1,320 Mn.

Deposits, credit, and investment products for individuals.



Treasury and Investment

ﷲ 2,065 Mn.

Principally providing money market, trading and treasury services, derivative products, as well as the management of the Group’s investment portfolios.



Corporate Banking

ﷲ 7,559 Mn.

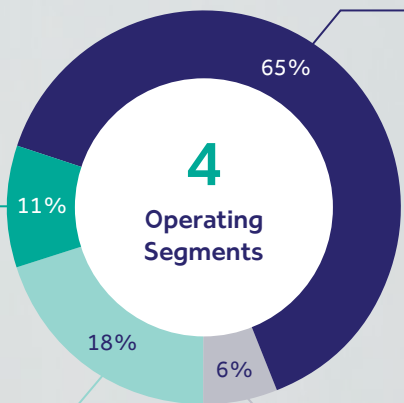
Principally handling corporate customers’ current accounts, deposits and providing loans, overdrafts, and other credit facilities and includes small to medium sized businesses.



Investment Banking and Brokerage**

ﷲ 665 Mn.

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



* The influence of other subsidiaries on the Bank’s results is not material.
** Represents Riyadh Capital.

Geographic Footprint

Setting standards across a growing footprint

Riyad Bank’s expansive presence across Saudi Arabia enables it to serve customers with reach, convenience, and consistency. With more than 224 operating branches and over 1,670 ATMs strategically distributed throughout the Kingdom, the Bank is positioned to support individuals, businesses, and institutions as they pursue growth and opportunity.

Saudi Arabia Operating Branches

224



ATM Machines

+1,600



Points of Sale

+168,000



International Offices

- ▶ UK Branch
London
- ▶ Representative Office
Singapore
- ▶ USA Agency
Houston
- ▶ **Soon in China**

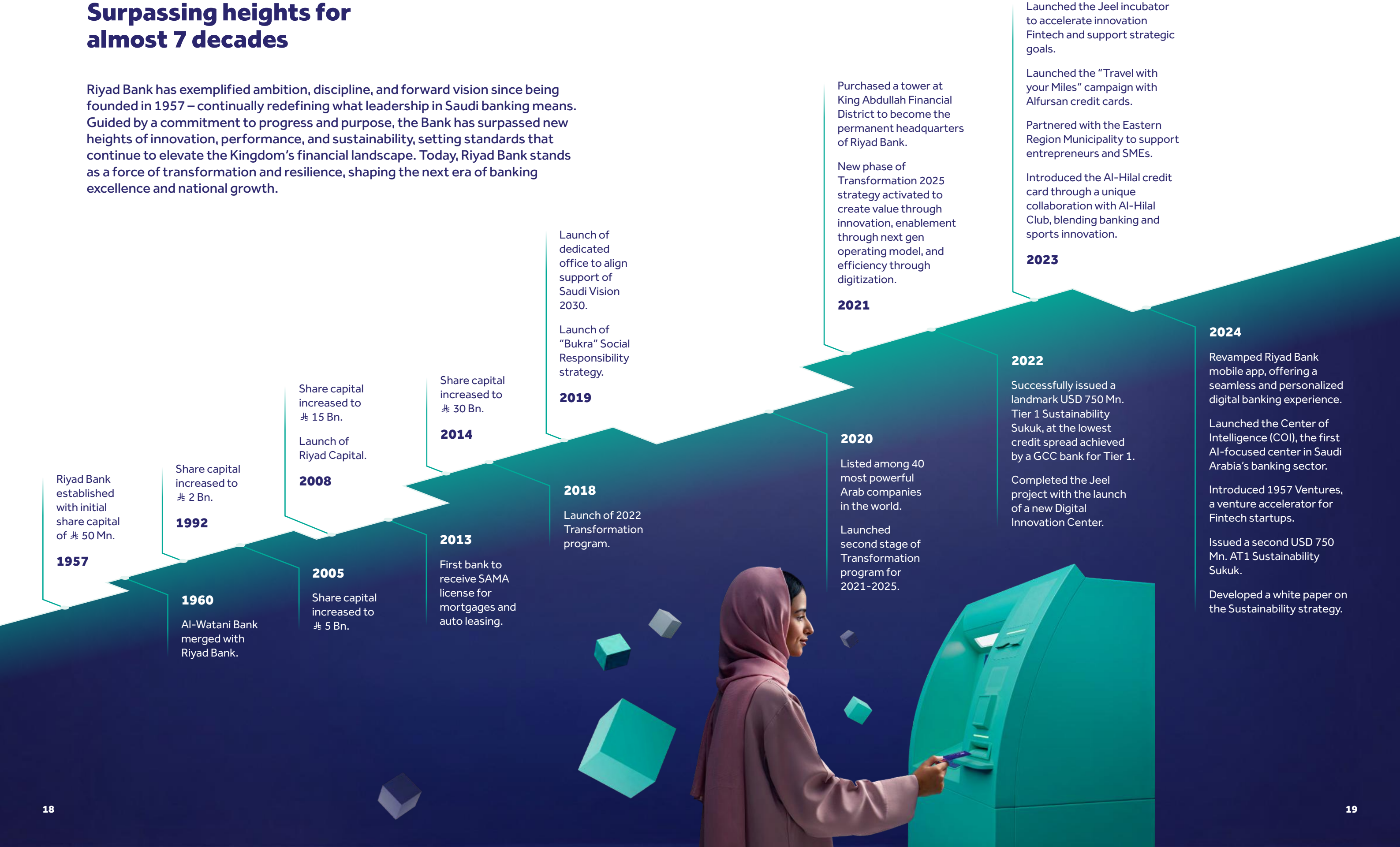
Its international footprint continues to advance as well. Riyadh Bank operates a branch in London, an agency in Houston, and a representative office in Singapore, with a new representative office planned for China. This growing network reflects the Bank’s ability to connect customers to domestic and international markets, and underpins its ambition to expand scale, strengthen relationships, and capture emerging opportunities across borders.



Riyad Bank’s Journey

Surpassing heights for almost 7 decades

Riyad Bank has exemplified ambition, discipline, and forward vision since being founded in 1957 – continually redefining what leadership in Saudi banking means. Guided by a commitment to progress and purpose, the Bank has surpassed new heights of innovation, performance, and sustainability, setting standards that continue to elevate the Kingdom’s financial landscape. Today, Riyadh Bank stands as a force of transformation and resilience, shaping the next era of banking excellence and national growth.



Year in Review

In 2025, Riyadh Bank continued to surpass heights and set new leadership standards in sustainable finance, innovation, and digital transformation, reinforcing its position as one of the Kingdom’s most forward-looking financial institutions. Throughout the year, the Bank launched pioneering initiatives that strengthened its ESG commitments, empowered SMEs and entrepreneurs, and expanded access to digital and financial solutions across Saudi Arabia. Each milestone reflects Riyadh Bank’s dedication to driving sustainable economic growth, supporting national priorities, and creating long-term value for its Stakeholders in alignment with Vision 2030.

Riyad Bank Launches ESG White Paper

Riyad Bank introduced its comprehensive Sustainability Strategy through a landmark white paper outlining the Bank’s ESG roadmap. The initiative reinforces the Bank’s long-term commitment to sustainability and responsible growth, aligning its objectives with Vision 2030 and global best practices.

Supporting National Aviation Competencies

Riyad Bank launched a specialized training course in the aviation sector to build national capabilities and support one of the Kingdom’s key industries. The initiative demonstrates the Bank’s focus on empowering Saudi talent and contributing to the development of vital sectors in line with national priorities.



JANUARY

Riyad Bank Joins the UN Global Compact

Riyad Bank became one of Saudi Arabia’s leading financial institutions to join the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC), reflecting its commitment to international standards in human rights, labor, environment, and anti-corruption. The Bank’s alignment with the UNGC reinforces its leadership in responsible banking and support for the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Signing the UN Principles for Responsible Banking

The Bank officially signed the UN Principles for Responsible Banking (UNEP FI), further embedding sustainability into its core operations and strategy. This milestone strengthens Riyadh Bank’s alignment with the SDGs and the Paris Climate Agreement while advancing responsible finance and climate-conscious lending.

First Saudi Bank to Join PCAF

Riyad Bank became the first financial institution in Saudi Arabia to join the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF). This step enables the Bank to measure and disclose greenhouse gas emissions across its portfolios, supporting climate transparency and the Kingdom’s sustainable finance agenda.

FEBRUARY

Launching the Islamic Giving Portfolio

Riyad Bank and Riyadh Capital introduced the ﷲ 30 Mn. Islamic Giving Portfolio, reinforcing the Bank’s dedication to social impact and community development. The portfolio supports charitable initiatives and reflects the Bank’s values of partnership and compassion.

Launching the “Naseem” Environmental Financing Program

Riyad Bank partnered with the Environment Fund to launch the largest financing program dedicated to the environmental sector in the Kingdom. With a financing portfolio valued at ﷲ 1 Bn., “Naseem” supports private-sector projects that advance environmental sustainability and contribute to the Saudi Green Initiative.

MARCH

Empowering MSMEs through a Landmark Program

Riyad Bank, in collaboration with Mastercard, launched a pioneering 3-tier MSME credit program, the first of its kind in the Kingdom. The program offers flexible financing through the Mastercard NMOO Business, Executive, and World Credit Cards, enabling enterprises to improve cash flow, expand operations, and access tailored financial support.

Supporting Families of Martyrs, Heroes, the Wounded, Detainees, and the Missing

The Bank signed a cooperation agreement with the Fund for Martyrs, Wounded, POWs, and Missing in Action to support more than 5,500 beneficiaries. Through its Bukra program, Riyadh Bank continues to strengthen its social responsibility and contribute to initiatives with long-term community impact.

Recognized as “Best Bank for SMEs”

Riyad Bank was named “Best Bank for SMEs” in Saudi Arabia by Euromoney, reflecting its leadership in supporting SME growth through innovative financial solutions. The recognition reaffirms the Bank’s commitment to empowering entrepreneurs and advancing economic diversification in line with Vision 2030.

MAY



Year in Review continued

Supporting Pilgrims through the “Daem” Initiative

Riyad Bank sponsored professional volunteers under the Daem program during the Hajj season, reinforcing its commitment to social responsibility and community service. The initiative provided translation, guidance, and first aid support to pilgrims, ensuring a safe and seamless experience.

JUNE



Signing a Financing Agreement with the National Development Fund

Riyad Bank signed a 3.5 Bn. financing agreement with the National Development Fund (NDF) to support high-quality development projects across the Kingdom. The agreement strengthens the Bank’s developmental role and reinforces its commitment to advancing sustainable economic growth and diversification in line with Saudi Vision 2030.

JULY



Empowering Entrepreneurs through the “Waei” Program

To commemorate World Entrepreneurship Day, Riyad Bank participated in a workshop titled “Financing Small and Medium Enterprises”, organized by the Saudi Banks Media Committee in collaboration with Monsha’at. The session aimed to equip entrepreneurs with the financial knowledge and tools needed to manage their projects effectively.

AUGUST

Founding Partner of Money 20/20 Middle East

As a founding partner and main sponsor of Money 20/20 Middle East, Riyad Bank showcased its leadership in Fintech, digital innovation, and entrepreneurship. The Bank highlighted initiatives that strengthen the financial ecosystem and support the Kingdom’s digital transformation and innovation agenda in line with Vision 2030.

Enabling Digital Payments with Google Pay

Riyad Bank introduced Google Pay for Android users through the national Mada network, enabling secure, contactless payments and enhancing customer convenience. This launch expands the Bank’s suite of digital payment solutions and supports the Kingdom’s drive toward a cashless economy.

Financing Growth through Saudi EXIM Collaboration

Riyad Bank signed a cooperation agreement with the Saudi Export-Import Bank (Saudi EXIM) to provide SMEs with export financing guaranteed up to 80% of loan value. The partnership enhances SME competitiveness and supports the diversification of the Kingdom’s non-oil economy.

Investing in Human Capital

Riyad Bank and the Financial Academy signed an agreement to deliver over 50 training programs for employees, demonstrating the Bank’s commitment to professional development and excellence.

SEPTEMBER

Strategic Partner at FII 9th Edition

Riyad Bank participated as a strategic partner in the 9th Future Investment Initiative (FII) held in Riyadh under the theme “Key to Prosperity: Unlocking New Frontiers of Growth”. The Bank’s presence reflected its central role in advancing innovation, investment, and sustainable growth.

Introducing the “Dream” Mastercard Credit Card

Riyad Bank launched the “Dream” Mastercard Credit Card, the first of its kind in Saudi Arabia. The card combines flexibility and diverse reward options in a single product, reflecting the Bank’s commitment to creating customer-centric solutions that meet evolving lifestyle needs.

Riyad Bank Inaugurates its New Tower in KAFD

Riyad Bank inaugurated its new tower in the King Abdullah Financial District. The relocation of all departments to the new headquarters marks a major milestone in the Bank’s growth journey, enhancing operational efficiency, collaboration, and its presence within the Kingdom’s financial hub.

OCTOBER

Outstanding Performance Award in the Banking Sector “Gold Category”

Riyad Bank received the “Gold Category” Outstanding Performance Award in the Banking Sector from the SME Financing Guarantee Program (Kafalah), recognizing its leadership in supporting and financing SMEs. The award highlights the Bank’s pivotal role in empowering SMEs as a cornerstone of the national economy and driving sustainable growth across key sectors.

Riyad Bank Concludes its Participation in Biban Forum 2025

Riyad Bank concluded its participation in Biban Forum 2025 in Riyadh as a main sponsor of the event and the Entrepreneurship World Cup. The Bank’s participation underscored its leadership in financing and empowering SMEs, showcasing innovative solutions and initiatives that support entrepreneurship and sustainable economic growth.



NOVEMBER

Investment Case

Strong fundamentals, clear growth outlook

Riyad Bank is accelerating growth with innovation, financial strength, and a clear vision for the future. As a key player in Saudi Arabia's economic transformation, the Bank is expanding its reach, advancing digital capabilities, and driving sustainable impact in line with Vision 2030. With a strong balance sheet, a forward-thinking strategy, and an unwavering commitment to excellence, Riyad Bank continues to push boundaries, delivering lasting value and shaping the future of banking beyond limits.

01



A Well-Connected Bank in Saudi Arabia with International Presence

Riyad Bank is the third largest Bank in the Kingdom in terms of assets, with a solid domestic franchise and brand, more than 6 decades of history, and the first joint stock banking company to be established in Saudi Arabia. The Bank has an extensive branch network operating through 224 operating branches in Saudi Arabia, a London branch, an agency in Houston, a representative office in Singapore, and will soon be in China. Riyad Bank also fosters excellent government and corporate relationships, offering customers a wide range of banking services.

Key Achievements

- Third largest bank in Saudi Arabia, by total asset, and the leading SME Bank.
- Continued to invest in the new Riyad Bank Mobile app, introducing new products and services, and enhancing the digital banking experience for retail customers.
- Led the trade finance sector in Saudi Arabia, leveraging both local expertise and international reach.
- Established the Jeel incubator, the 1957 Venture Company, and the Center of Intelligence, which continue to drive digital innovation and accelerate Fintech growth.
- Awarded "Best Bank for SMEs in Saudi Arabia", "Best Local Bank in Saudi Arabia", and "Best Private Bank in Saudi Arabia" by the Middle East Banking Awards.

02



Well Positioned for Growth in Line with Saudi Vision 2030

Key Pillars of the Bank's 2025 Strategy

Most Profitable



Most Efficient



Bank of Choice



Most Innovative and Digitally Enabled



Riyad Bank's growth in 2025 reflected the momentum of the Saudi economy and the acceleration of private-sector activity under Vision 2030. The Bank delivered one of the fastest loan portfolio growth rates in the Kingdom, driven by strong demand across diversified sectors and supported by disciplined balance-sheet expansion aligned with national priorities.

This performance underscores Riyad Bank's role as a system-level enabler of economic transformation, channeling capital toward productive activity while maintaining resilience and quality. Through focused strategic alignment, coordinated engagement with public and private Stakeholders, and continued investment in scalable digital and operational capabilities, the Bank remains closely aligned with Vision 2030 objectives and well positioned to support the next phase of sustainable growth across the economy.

Key Drivers and Accomplishments

- Full alignment of Riyad Bank's 2025 Strategy with Saudi Vision 2030 objectives.
- Led significant financing for Vision 2030 giga projects and key sectors, including infrastructure, education, and renewable energy.
- Ranked first in the "Finance Guarantee Program for SMEs (Kafalah)" for SME financing, guarantees, and number of supported enterprises, leading in the tourism and technology sectors.

Investment Case continued

03



Strong and Well-Capitalized Balance Sheet and Solid Income Generation Capacity



Riyad Bank’s proven track record of strong profitability and total Shareholders’ value returns is supported by a strong capital position, high levels of liquidity, and a stable deposit base, providing a robust foundation for meeting the demands of customers and delivering a sustainable return to Shareholders.

Key Ratios

CET1:	NSFR:
13.6%	109.2%
Total CAR:	ROAE:
18.4%	16.9%
Leverage:	ROAA:
12.0%	2.14%
LCR:	RoRWA:
146.8%	2.35%

04



A Responsible Bank with Strong ESG Credentials and an Experienced Leadership Team



Riyad Bank acknowledges the critical role of the banking sector in advancing Saudi Arabia’s aspirations for a low-carbon and sustainable economy, and prioritizes sustainability as a fundamental aspect of its commitment to fostering a responsible banking environment within the Kingdom. The Bank’s ESG commitment, embedded in the Sustainability strategy, aligns with Vision 2030 and global best practices.

Key Principles

- Clear roles and responsibilities for the Board and Management.
- Performance culture at the center.
- Experienced and seasoned Management team.

Key Drivers and Accomplishments

- Achieved 31 Bn. in sustainable financing, meeting the 2030 target.
- Female representation increased to 29.9% of the workforce and 30% of new hires.
- Mentored more than 41,546 MSMEs and entrepreneurs.
- Signed a 3-year strategic partnership with the Mohammed Bin Salman Foundation (Misk) to support the entrepreneurial community and enhance the capabilities of young entrepreneurs in Saudi Arabia.

Shareholder Information

Cementing investor trust and sustaining engagement

Share Information

Listing Date:

January 1993

Exchange:

Tadawul

Symbol:

1010

ISIN:

SA0007879048

Number of Shares Issued:

3,000,000,000

Closing Price as of 31 December, 2025:

ﷲ 27.14

Market Cap as of 31 December, 2025:

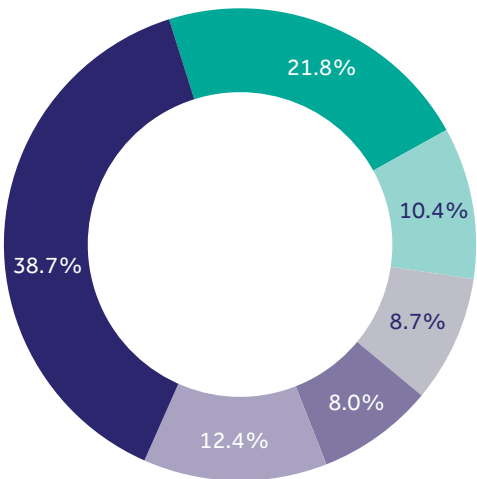
ﷲ 81,420 Mn.

Foreign Ownership Limit:

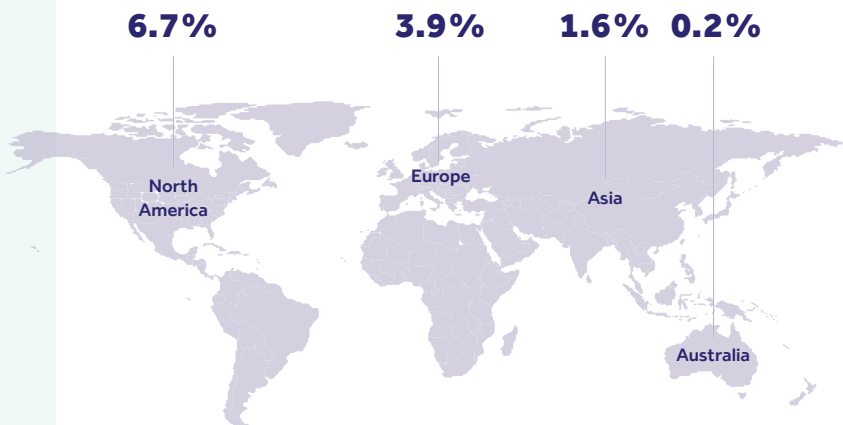
49%

Shareholders Share (%)

- 21.8% Public Investment Fund
- 10.4% General Organization for Social Insurance
- 8.7% Al Nahla Trading and Contracting Company
- 8.0% Assila Investment Company
- 12.4% Foreign
- 38.7% Others



Foreign Shareholders by Geography



Investor Relations Calendar 2025

Earning Calls

- YE 2024 Earnings Call on 12 February, 2025.
- Q1 2025 Earnings Call on 1 May, 2025.
- Q2 2025 Earnings Call on 4 August, 2025.
- Q3 2025 Earnings Call on 3 November, 2025.

Conferences and Roadshows

- Asia Fixed Income Deal Roadshow, 2-9 March, 2025.
- The 19th EFG Hermes One-on-One Conference, 9-10 April, 2025.
- Morgan Stanley Saudi Arabia Conference in London, 14-15 May, 2025.
- EFG Hermes Saudi Conference in London, 8-9 September, 2025.
- Goldman Sachs Financial Symposium in London, 10 September, 2025.
- Asia Fixed Income Deal Roadshow, 22-26 September, 2025.
- J.P. Morgan - Saudi Arabia Investment Forum in New York, 13-14 October, 2025.
- MEIRA Annual Conference in Muscat, 24-25 September, 2025.
- BofA MENA Conference, 4-5 November, 2025.

Riyad Bank is pleased to receive investors and Shareholders inquiries, please contact us through the channels below:

Shareholders Affairs:

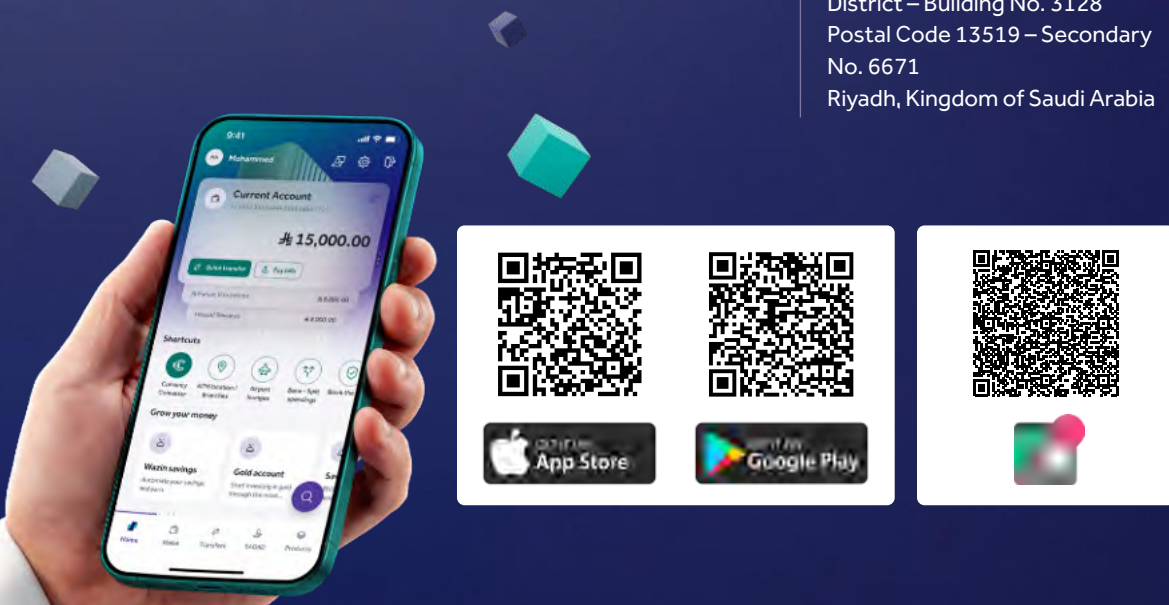
E-mail: sha@riyadbank.com
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Telephone: +966 11 401-3030
Ext. 3502

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Riyad Bank Tower
King Abdullah Financial District (KAJD)
Financial Boulevard – Al Aqeeq District – Building No. 3128
Postal Code 13519 – Secondary No. 6671
Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia



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Riyad Bank drives strategic focus into measurable outcomes, creating lasting value for Shareholders, Customers, Employees, Partners, and Communities.



Chairman’s Statement

Surpassing Heights. Setting Standards.

We begin by praising and thanking Allah for the successes achieved this year. 2025 marked a pivotal milestone in Riyadh Bank’s journey. By the grace of Allah, we exceeded our strategic targets, strengthened our position, and set new standards for performance, innovation, and governance. As we close the final chapter of our 2025 Strategy, we have completed a comprehensive transformation cycle that has moved the Bank into a more agile and future-ready phase that is closely aligned with the Kingdom’s ambitious economic vision and contributing effectively to the achievement of its objectives.



“
Our 2025 Strategy set an ambitious goal: to become the most profitable and efficient Bank in the Kingdom.

Customer Deposits Reached
ﷲ 332 Bn.

Total Assets Increased to
ﷲ 519 Bn.

Abdullah Mohammed Al-Issa
Chairman

A Strategy Successfully Delivered

At the end of a phase in our extended journey to become the banking of choice, Riyadh Bank has cemented its position as one of the Kingdom’s most resilient and forward-looking financial institutions. Since the launch of our transformation journey in 2017, we have remained committed to disciplined execution and continuous organizational renewal, enabling a qualitative leap in our market position and elevating the Bank from sixth to third among the Kingdom’s largest banks, driven by strengthened core businesses, accelerated growth, and the development of advanced digital and operational capabilities.

Our 2025 Strategy set an ambitious goal: to become the most profitable and efficient bank in the Kingdom, the Bank of Choice for customers and employees, and the leader in digital innovation. Through collective effort and steadfast execution discipline, we have- praise be to Allah- successfully achieved all of our ambitious targets.

Throughout the year, we continued to strengthen risk management frameworks, accelerate product development, enhance organizational agility, and invest significantly in our people. In parallel, we expanded our digital and data capabilities, elevated customer experience, and advanced the development of partnerships that support innovation, grow the business ecosystem, and underpin long-term sustainability.

Strong Performance Built on Solid Financial Fundamentals

In terms of financial performance, the Bank delivered on its commitment to sustainable profit growth and attractive shareholder returns. Net profit after Zakat reached ﷲ 10.4 billion, representing growth of 12% compared with ﷲ 9.3 billion in 2024. Total assets increased to ﷲ 519 billion, surpassing a half trillion threshold for the first time, up 15% compared with ﷲ 451 billion in the previous year.

Customer deposits grew by 8% to reach ﷲ 332 billion, reflecting balanced momentum across retail, corporate, and micro, small and medium enterprise (MSME) portfolios. Return on average equity improved to 16.9%, supported by disciplined balance sheet growth and strengthened profitability, while return on average assets reached to 2.14%, underscoring the Bank’s robust financial foundations and sustained operating momentum.

Our New Headquarters: A New Phase of Growth and Transformation

By the grace of Allah, we have completed all phases of our relocation to the new headquarters building at the King Abdullah Financial District in Riyadh. This move was one of the most prominent milestones of 2025. The architectural and technological landmark reflects Riyadh Bank’s ambition, embodies its deeply rooted values, and

reaffirms its commitment to supporting the nation’s journey of progress. The headquarters was designed as a unifying platform for our teams within a modern, collaborative environment that stimulates innovation, enhances operational efficiency, and fosters a culture of high performance and sustainable achievement.

Our new headquarters represents a strategic investment in our people and our long-term growth through advanced digital infrastructure, sustainable design, and world-class facilities while serving as a platform that enables us to embark on a new chapter of transformation and leadership, in alignment with the objectives of Saudi Vision 2030.

Our Future Aspirations and Riyadh Bank Strategy 2030

Our next strategic journey is guided by a clear vision and bold ambition set out in the Riyadh Bank Strategy 2030, which aims to make Riyadh Bank the Kingdom’s most innovative financial institution, delivering performance that outpaces the market, while further solidifying our position as the Kingdom’s third largest bank by 2030.

Our priorities will focus on deepening customer relationships, expanding our digital capabilities and AI-enabled solutions, strengthening partnerships across the business ecosystem, and enhancing operational resilience. We will also continue to expand in high-potential sectors, accelerate the diversification of revenue sources, and modernize our product and service offerings. Our ambition goes beyond institutional transformation, it extends to redefining leadership in the financial sector and contributing effectively to the Kingdom’s long-term prosperity, in line with the objectives of Saudi Vision 2030.

Acknowledgments

On my own behalf, and on behalf of all Riyadh Bank employees, I am honored to extend our highest gratitude and profound appreciation to the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Salman bin Abdulaziz Al Saud, and to His Royal Highness Prince Mohammed bin Salman bin Abdulaziz Al Saud, Crown Prince and Prime Minister, may Allah protect them. Their wise leadership continues to elevate the Kingdom’s development journey, and their ambitious vision inspires our efforts toward excellence and innovation, enabling us to achieve renewed accomplishments year after year. We also express our sincere appreciation to the Ministry of Finance, the Saudi Central Bank, and the Capital Market Authority for their continued support and guidance to the banking sector. This steadfast partnership is a fundamental pillar in strengthening the resilience of the financial sector and enabling Riyadh Bank’s continued growth and strategic transformation, as we move forward together in contributing effectively to realizing our beloved Kingdom’s ambitions and building a more prosperous and sustainable future.

CEO's Message

Balanced Execution and Sustainable Growth

By the grace of Allah, we delivered a strong performance in 2025 that embodied our commitment to balanced execution across all dimensions of our strategy. We successfully translated our long-term ambitions into tangible operational and financial achievements. Moreover, we generated stronger and more sustainable returns by optimizing our portfolio mix, improving products and services, adopting a prudent approach to risk management, and continuing to streamline operations. At the same time, targeted investments in advanced technologies, talent development, and data analytics capabilities enhanced our customer experience, enabling us to deliver services with greater speed, clarity and precision.



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Reinforcing Riyadh Bank's Position Among the Kingdom's Top 3 Banks.

Commercial Portfolio Expanded By
22%

Sustainable Finance Portfolio Reached
31 Bn.

Nadir S. Al-Koraya
Chief Executive Officer

Robust Performance Across All Business Lines, underpinned by Retail Banking resilience, Corporate Banking momentum, and Treasury and Investment strength.

Excellence in Profitability and Efficiency
By the grace of Allah, we recorded a strong and well-balanced performance by year-end 2025, building on the achievements of previous years and reinforcing Riyadh Bank's position among the Kingdom's top 3 banks. These results were driven by disciplined and measured portfolio growth, alongside the creation of diversified products that enhanced the services delivered to our customers, while continued digital progress strengthened the efficiency of our operating model and supported its scalability.

Loan growth outpaced market performance, rising by 17% during the year, which contributed to an improved balance sheet structure, supported by our medium-term funding strategy. Concurrently, profitability improved despite higher funding costs, underpinned by robust growth in fee and commission income. Throughout the year, we maintained strong asset quality, a normalized cost of risk, and stable non-performing loan ratios, backed by a solid liquidity and capital position.

The Bank of Choice in the Kingdom
Throughout 2025, we continued to advance our ambition to establish Riyadh Bank as the Bank of Choice for individuals, investors, and stakeholders. Customer experience served as a central pillar of this journey, enhanced through improved onboarding journeys, elevated digital service quality, deeper strategic partnerships, and innovative products tailored to diverse customer segments. In parallel, our brand value maintained its upward trajectory, reaching USD 2.53 Bn.

Advancing Innovation and Digital Transformation
In 2025, we continued our journey to position Riyadh Bank among the most innovative and digitally driven banks in the Kingdom. We strengthened our digital infrastructure through significant platform upgrades, expanded cloud adoption, and broader automation. These improvements enriched customer experiences, accelerated the delivery of products and services to market, and built scalable operating models that support future growth ambitions.

COI accelerating AI progress toward
2030

The Center of Intelligence (COI) served as a key catalyst in accelerating this progress, through the launch of a comprehensive, enterprise-wide AI strategy aligned with our 2030 ambitions.

Robust Performance Across All Business Lines
Retail Banking
In Retail Banking, we delivered stable, quality-focused performance throughout the year, recording loan portfolio growth of 3% despite softer demand amid higher interest rates. Product innovation and digital solutions, coupled with enhanced customer experiences and stronger engagement through our digital channels to deliver personalized services, have positioned the segment to capitalize on the anticipated improvement in demand in 2026.

In parallel, we continued to optimize branch network efficiency and selectively expand our footprint, ensuring that traditional channels remain aligned with evolving customer behaviors and growing digital adoption, while maintaining an enhanced customer experience across all touchpoints.

Corporate Banking
In Corporate Banking, we delivered strong growth, with the commercial portfolio expanding by 22% during the year, underpinned by solid financial fundamentals and a robust pipeline of business opportunities. This strong asset growth was accompanied by the development of cash management solutions, deeper client relationships, and a focus on acquiring operational accounts in priority sectors, resulting in improved liability balances, including current account deposits. Cross-sell activities also contributed to enhanced fee and commission income.

Meanwhile, MSME banking continued to play a pivotal role in portfolio diversification and delivering attractive returns, with MSME lending accounting for approximately 24% of the total loan portfolio.

CEO’s Message continued

Treasury and Investment

The Treasury and Investment Division delivered an exceptional performance, with the investment portfolio generating strong returns through carefully crafted, value-driven strategies and agile execution of investment decisions during periods of market volatility. This performance was further bolstered by strategic portfolio rebalancing, consistent income generation, and efficient funding, all of which supported current performance while paving the way for sustainable future growth.

In parallel, we continued to strengthen the Bank’s balance sheet structure by diversifying funding sources across instrument types and maturities in both domestic and international markets, enhancing its resilience and efficiency while preserving the flexibility needed to support sustainable growth in our core businesses.

Our cross-sell culture evolved significantly, contributing to a more integrated client service model through a deeper understanding of customers’ banking needs and addressing them holistically.

The Division also delivered innovative and comprehensive financial solutions for clients, enabling them to hedge against interest rate fluctuations and manage funding costs in a volatile market environment, through tailored hedging products designed to support the sustainability and financial resilience of our clients’ businesses.

These efforts resulted in notable growth in fee and commission income, driven by expanded cross-sell activities and comprehensive services delivered to clients.

Digital transformation also remained a top priority for the Treasury Division in 2025. In this context, the Bank launched the Gold Account service, which recorded significant trading volumes immediately upon its launch.

Riyad Capital

Riyad Capital, our investment arm, contributed positively to the Group’s performance, underpinned by its leading position in assets under management in the Kingdom, its regional leadership in custody services in the Middle East, and its strong presence in brokerage activities.

Reinforcing Riyad Capital’s standing as a leading investment platform and an active contributor to national economic development, the Company arranged transactions in the capital and debt markets, including sukuk issuances and leading a pre-IPO investment round for domestic companies, while also making significant progress in major real estate initiatives through the execution of real estate transactions valued at nearly ﷲ 10 Bn.

Integrating Sustainability and Social Impact into Our Operating Model

Sustainability and social responsibility remained among our foremost strategic priorities in 2025, as we continued to embed responsible finance and environmental, social, and governance (ESG) considerations into our operating model and decision-making processes. This integrated approach reflects our conviction that strong ESG performance supports long-term financial resilience, risk management, and sustainable value creation.

In early 2025, we launched the Riyad Bank Sustainability Strategy, providing a clear framework aligned with our business objectives and national priorities. The strategy focuses on expanding sustainable and transition finance, supporting the growth of the green economy, strengthening governance and risk management through alignment with leading international standards, and contributing to the Kingdom’s transition toward a low-carbon economy. These priorities are reflected in our governance, capital allocation, client engagement, and performance management.

Embedding ESG into our operating model and decision-making.

As a result, our sustainable finance portfolio reached ﷲ 31 Bn., exceeding our initial target. Progress was also reflected in improved external ESG ratings, with our MSCI ESG rating upgrading from BBB to A, and our Bloomberg ESG Disclosure Score rising from 1.62 to 2.85.

On the social responsibility front, we strengthened our community impact through purposeful partnerships and national programs centered on inclusivity. Notably, we signed a strategic partnership with the Fund for Martyrs, Wounded, POWs, and Missing in Action, supporting more than 22,500 beneficiaries, and launched our financial literacy program “Rihlat Banki” (My Bank’s Journey), which reached more than 500,000 beneficiaries across the Kingdom. We also contributed to initiatives in housing, food security, volunteering, and entrepreneurship.

Looking ahead, we will continue to embed ESG considerations into our strategy, risk management framework, and growth priorities, supporting our clients’ transition journeys while delivering sustainable risk-adjusted returns and positive societal outcomes.

MSCI ESG rating upgraded from

BBB to A

Our Outlook for 2026 and Beyond

With the grace of Allah, we look forward in 2026 to continuing the execution of Riyad Bank 2030 Strategy by deepening customer relationships, expanding cross-sell activities, and enhancing our digital capabilities and AI-powered solutions. In this context, we will focus on strengthening our operational resilience, consolidating our business ecosystem partnerships, while maintaining rigorous discipline in risk and capital management, achieving sustainable revenue growth, and pursuing targeted expansion in priority banking and high-growth segments.

Acknowledgements

In closing, I extend my sincere gratitude and appreciation to the Board of Directors for their continued support and empowerment. I also wish to express my thanks and recognition to all our employees and valued shareholders, whose dedication and tireless efforts have been instrumental in achieving our outstanding accomplishments throughout 2025.

Business Model

Raising performance.
Creating lasting value.

Riyad Bank’s business model is designed to deliver sustainable, long-term value for Shareholders and all Stakeholders by consistently elevating performance across financial strength, operational resilience, human capital, and innovation within a disciplined governance framework. Through integrated business lines, trusted relationships, and continuous investment in people, technology, and responsible practices, the Bank strengthens confidence in the financial system, supports economic progress, and ensures that growth is resilient, inclusive, and built to endure.

Our Strengths



How We Create Value

Riyad Bank is the third largest bank in Saudi Arabia, with a global presence to serve its customers and create value for its Stakeholders.

Our Vision

To be the most innovative and trusted financial solutions partner.

Our Mission

To help people, organizations, and society achieve their aspirations by being their trusted and caring financial solutions partner.

Our Values

- We Care
- We Win
- We are One Team

Our Business

- Retail Banking
- Corporate Banking
- Treasury and Investments
- Riyadh Capital



Business Model continued

Value Creation for our Stakeholders

In 2025, Riyadh Bank deepened its engagement with key Stakeholder groups, driving meaningful impact and creating exceptional, enduring value for both the present and future.



Our Shareholders

Communication Channels

- General Assembly Meetings.
- Digital channels (electronic voting, virtual attendance, and activating digital alerts to remind them to attend and vote).

2025 Developments

- Net profits after Zakat increased by 12% to reach **ﷲ 10.4 Bn.**
- Total Shareholders' equity increased by 9% to reach **ﷲ 64 Bn.**
- Inviting Shareholders to attend the Extraordinary General Assembly Meeting held on 13 April, 2025, corresponding to 15 Shawwal, 1446, to participate and vote. Attendance in-person and via modern technology.
- Inviting Shareholders to attend the Extraordinary General Assembly Meeting held on 28 October, 2025, corresponding to 6 Jumada Al-Awwal, 1447, to participate and vote via modern technology.
- Distributing cash dividends to Shareholders for the second half of 2024 and the first half of 2025.



ﷲ 10.4 Bn.
Net Profits after Zakat



95%
Customer Satisfaction



Our Customers

Communication Channels

- NPS surveys.
- Direct calls with detractors' customers.
- Frontline site visits.

2025 Developments

- Sent more than 7.8 Mn. NPS surveys to understand their expectations of Riyadh Bank's products and services with the aim to exceed those expectations, along with several surveys sent to employees to enhance their experience.
- Closed the loop with all detractors' customers by calling them personally to understand reasons for their concerns and solve their complaints.
- Won the "Best CX Measurement" Gold and "Best Use of Customer Insight and Feedback" Silver awards, at the ICXA Event (International Customer Experience Awards), and "Best CX in Financial Services" Gold and "Best Use of Customer Insight and Feedback" Silver awards at the Saudi Customer Experience Event.
- Developed new quick-wins initiative across digital channels, derived from usability testing insights, to improve the overall customer experience.
- Successfully delivered +90 digital enhancement changes across various channels, including enhancements to existing user journeys, introduction of new features, and

complete visual and functional redesigns to elevate the overall user experience.

- Revamped Riyadh Bank Employee Intranet Portal (Hala) with a fully redesigned user experience and enhanced visual interface to improve usability and internal engagement.
- Ensured consistent UX/UI quality across all of the projects by validating design alignment and applying structured Quality Assurance and Heuristic Evaluation reports based on each project's scope and requirements and based on customer insights.
- Launched the new Riyadh Bank Public Website, introducing a modernized interface along with a fully restructured Information Architecture to enhance content organization, accessibility, and overall user navigation.
- Improved Turnaround Time (TAT) across key customer journeys by streamlining processes and removing bottlenecks.
- Developed and refined more than 200 process maps to better understand and address customer needs.
- Achieved a 27% reduction in customer complaints, driven by root-cause analysis and service enhancements.
- Conducted frontline site visits to directly understand customer needs and identify opportunities for improvement.

Business Model continued

Value Creation for our Stakeholders continued

 Our Employees

Communication Channels

- CEO recognition letters for top performance and bi-weekly CEO lunches.
- Monthly meetings led by Human Capital SVPs.
- Division off-site gatherings.

2025 Developments

- Female representation 29.9% of the workforce, and 30% of new hires were female.
- Collaborated with the Government on the Tamheer Training program, launched the Fresh Graduate program (Fursan AlRiyad), and the Summer Training program, attracting and nurturing future Riyadh Bank employees while also giving opportunities of training and career growth to Saudi young talents.
- Hired 676 new Saudi employees, providing them with new career opportunities and future growth.
- Delivered 100 training courses, engaging a total of 3,461 attendees, reflecting the Bank's commitment to enhancing employees' skills and fostering a culture of continuous learning and development.
- Implemented the Elite Leaders Program 2025 for 172 participants, to ensure alignment with strategic objectives and supporting leadership development within the Bank.

- Enhanced employee benefits such as Tarabut (interest free loan) and had bank-wide session to create an awareness of existing benefits such as the Family Support program, better health insurance, education allowance, and so much more, to provide better support for employees and their families.
- Enhanced incentive schemes across different business lines to ensure it serves the Bank's growth aspirations.
- Prioritized employee well-being, recognition, and engagement through targeted initiatives fostering a supportive workplace culture. This included personalized CEO recognition letters for top performers, a 50% discount on Riyadh Metro fares for all Riyadh Bank employees to improve commuting and work-life balance, and 21 division specific off-site gatherings for team building, engagement, and awards recognizing top achievers, performers, and long-tenured Staff.
- Launched the comprehensive Employee Value Proposition (EVP) with key pillars and initiatives to enhance satisfaction, retention, and overall employee experience. Additionally, bi-weekly CEO lunches across divisions promoted an open and transparent environment, while monthly meetings led by Human Capital SVPs addressed employee interests, shared insights, and raised awareness on specific subjects.
- Monthly recognition of Value Ambassadors highlighted those embodying the Bank's core values, cultivating a positive environment.



 Our Suppliers/Partners

Communication Channels

- Cross-functional excellence programs.
- Procurement engagement.
- Governance, regulatory, and audit processes.

2025 Developments

- Cost Optimization Out-performance: Delivered significant value in cost optimization, driven by cross-functional excellence programs, Agile delivery, RPA, STP improvements, procurement efficiencies and ATM network optimization.
- Strategic Cost Avoidance: Achieved outstanding accomplishment in cost avoidance through smarter infrastructure planning and value-driven sourcing, balancing high quality standards with disciplined capital and renovation spend.
- Strong Collections & Recoveries: Improved recoveries through a disciplined, data-driven collections and recovery strategy, strengthening asset quality and overall balance-sheet resilience.
- Digital Leadership through Automation: Delivered the Bank's largest RPA expansion to date, automating 316 processes, generating productivity equivalent to 384 FTEs and processing 35 Mn. error-free transactions, significantly strengthening efficiency, controls and turnaround times. It contributed to winning the (Transformation and Excellence category) award, which is evidence of the pivotal role of robotic process automation in our digital transformation.

- Global Operational Recognition: Achieved international excellence with MT 202 Quality (STP ≥98%) and MT 202 Elite Quality (STP ≥99.70%) awards, positioning the Bank among the global elite in payments and treasury operations.
- STP Award 2025: From Bank of New York Mellon in recognition of our strong straight-through processing performance.
- Impeccable Governance & Compliance: Maintained a 100% on-time closure rate for all regulatory, internal audit and second-line observations, with zero overdue or pending items, reflecting a strong culture of proactive risk management and regulatory discipline.
- Future-Ready Infrastructure: Completed the seamless relocation to the iconic Riyadh Bank Tower (KAJD), while launching new regional towers in Khobar and Jeddah and commissioning a dedicated Trade Finance Building to support growth and service excellence.
- Operational Resilience & Crisis Readiness: Strengthened Business Continuity in line with SAMA guidelines and National Risk Standards.

Business Model continued

Value Creation for our Stakeholders continued

 Our Communities

Communication Channels

- Partnerships.
- Employee volunteers.

2025 Developments

- 41,546 MSMEs and entrepreneurs mentored.
- Reached nearly 509,703 individuals through financial literacy programs.
- 24,866 hours of employee and community volunteering.
- Misk Foundation partnership expanded its reach with 41,546 beneficiaries and 5,400 jobs created.

- The “My Banking Journey” Tour is a flagship financial literacy initiative that has successfully engaged nearly 509,703 beneficiaries across 8 cities in Saudi Arabia.
- Implemented women empowerment programs in Makkah, with 242 participants in education programs and 150 in-job training.
- During the Al-Hajj initiative, over 500 volunteers from Riyadh Bank and the community supported pilgrims’ safety and comfort, distributing essential supplies and benefiting thousands.



Riyad Bank creates lasting value by strengthening performance across financial, operational, human, and innovation pillars within a disciplined governance framework.



Strategy and KPIs

Strategic focus driving sustainable progress

Riyad Bank’s 2025 strategy, initially established in 2017 and further refined in 2022, has always been committed to positioning the Bank as the “the most innovative and trusted financial solutions partner”. The strategy is developed to accelerate growth and innovation through 4 essential strategic pillars:



These strategic pillars represented the Bank’s aspirations for 2025, and realizing them required excellence across internal and external capabilities. Internally, we focused on active risk management, accelerating launch of new products, overall organizational agility, and talent management. While externally, our focus has been on customer experience, collaboration with strategic partners to drive innovations and Fintech, and ecosystem expansion beyond traditional banking to emphasize sustainability through ESG initiatives.

Fully aligned with the goals of Saudi Vision 2030 and the Bank’s commitments to corporate sustainability, this strategy allows the Bank to pursue its business ambitions while contributing to the greater good and success of the Kingdom.

Riyad Bank’s 2025 strategic aspirations are driven by key operating model tactics across its business units.



Strategic Drivers

Riyad Bank’s success in achieving its aspirations will be driven by 3 strategic drivers:

Value through Innovation

Within the 2025 strategy, value will be driven by innovation across the entire customer experience. This entails developing tailored value propositions for the various customer segments in the Saudi market, offering products and services beyond banking, developing personalized relationships with customers, offering customized pricing, and providing state-of-the-art digital platforms for customers to conveniently interact with the Bank.

Efficiency through Digitalization

A key focus of the strategy is the continuous enhancement of digital maturity across the Bank, to enable faster customer service, operational efficiency, and cost optimization. Digitalization covers all aspects of the Bank’s operations, including customer touchpoints (e.g., Riyad Bank’s mobile application), customer journeys, and internal processes.

Enablement through Next Gen Operating Model

Successful implementation of the strategy is supported by improvements across all enabler departments. This entails pioneering new ways of working (e.g., implementing Agile), upgrading existing systems (e.g., modernizing the Bank’s core IT infrastructure), and elevating the Bank’s culture.

Roadmap to Success

Riyad Bank embarked on a carefully planned journey designed to steer the Bank towards its 2025 aspirations, through significant milestones. This journey is supported by multiple strategic initiatives that span across the Bank’s core business functions and support divisions. Riyad Bank has launched ambitious initiatives and projects aimed at enhancing business/product offerings across all segments, improving technological and digital infrastructures, elevating customer experiences through tailored products and personalized services, and equipping divisions with advanced tools and processes.

Strategy and KPIs continued

Strategic Pillars	Most Profitable	Most Efficient	Bank of Choice	Most Innovative and Digitally Enabled
Riyad Bank’s corporate strategy outlines 4 strategic pillars with clear aspirations to be achieved that will collectively make Riyadh Bank the Best Bank in the Kingdom. 	1 Highest Shareholder value created sustainably. Success Measurement Criteria - Return on Equity (RoE). - Total Shareholder return. - Profit growth. 2025 Achievements - RoAE steadily improved during 2025 to reach 16.9%. Sustained growth on balance sheet, optimized pricing decisions, and efficient cost management have been key drivers leading to the improvement. Principal Risks faced during 2025 and expected to continue - Trade tensions and shifting policies is likely to continue affecting growth. - Further slowdown in credit growth. - Interest rate cuts, moderating banking sector revenue growth.	2 Highest return on spend and operational excellence. Success Measurement Criteria - Cost-to-income ratio. 2025 Achievements - Growth in total operating income outpaced growth in operating expenses, resulting in positive JAWS and overall improvement in cost to income ratio. Principal Risks faced during 2025 and expected to continue - Tech disruptions continue to redefine customer expectations and investment requirements.	3 Best Bank for customers, employees, and society. Success Measurement Criteria - Net Promoter Score (NPS) of customer satisfaction. - Brand value. - People Index: - Employee engagement. - Employee satisfaction. - Talent measures. 2025 Achievements - NPS across the businesses and channels improved throughout 2025, driven by application enhancements and significant improvements in service quality. - Bank’s brand value in Brand Finance’s report increased significantly to USD 2.527 Bn. Principal Risks faced during 2025 and expected to continue - Competing with other banks for top talent might lead to difficulties in retaining skilled employees, affecting the Bank’s ability to maintain a committed and talented workforce.	4 Most innovative and digitally enabled bank. Success Measurement Criteria - Digital Maturity Index. 2025 Achievements - Several initiatives were implemented to enhance digital user experience and overall digital engagement. The score index, consisting of internal and external capabilities, has consistently improved in 2025 and has materially improved since the inception of the strategy. - Riyad Bank mobile app ranked #1 in independent benchmarking, assessed across experience, design and functionality. Principal Risks faced during 2025 and expected to continue - Delay in implementation or launch of the digital platforms. - Regulatory approvals on new products and channels.

Financial Review

Resilient performance. Disciplined growth. Enduring value.

Riyad Bank delivered strong and balanced financial performance in 2025, reinforcing its solid market position and ability to generate sustainable value in a competitive environment. The Bank continued to bolster resilience through disciplined portfolio growth and diversified income generation.

Throughout the year, the Bank strengthened its financial position by enhancing funding and liquidity management, optimizing the balance sheet, and maintaining firm credit quality amid challenging market dynamics. These results underscore the successful execution of Strategy 2025 and highlight the integrity of Riyad Bank’s business model as it transitions toward the 2030 Strategy.

Solid Financial Performance and Profitability

The execution of our strategic and operational priorities translated into another year of solid profitability. Net income reached ﷲ 10,411 Mn., representing growth of 12% compared with ﷲ 9,322 Mn. in 2024. Total operating income increased 6% year-on-year to ﷲ 18,381 Mn., underpinned by a 2% rise in net special commission income to ﷲ 13,072 Mn., supported by balance-sheet expansion and improved asset mix. Non-funded income rose by a robust 20%, reflecting

strong cross-sell momentum across Corporate, Retail, Treasury, and Riyad Capital, as well as continued progress in fee-generating activities.

Earnings per share grew by 9% to ﷲ 3.29, and return on average equity strengthened to 16.9%, up 40 basis points from the previous year, while return on average assets reached to 2.14%, reflecting enhanced profitability and more efficient use of capital and liquidity.

Material Differences in Operating Results compared to the Previous Year*

Description (ﷲ Mn.)	2025	2024	Change	Change %
Net income after zakat	10,411	9,322	1,089	12%
Total operating income	18,381	17,285	1,096	6%
Net special commission income	13,072	12,873	199	2%
Earnings per share (ﷲ)	3.29	3.01	0.3	9%
Total assets	519,481	451,403	68,078	15%
Net investments	79,513	70,120	9,393	13%
Net loans and advances	373,305	320,089	53,216	17%
Customer deposits	331,721	306,423	25,298	8%

*Certain comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to the current year’s classifications.

Riyad Bank reported net profits of

ﷲ10,411 Mn.

Total operating income for the year reached

ﷲ18,381 Mn.

Total assets increased to

ﷲ519,481 Mn.

A Summary of Riyad Bank’s Financial Results during the Past 5 Years

A) The following is an analysis of the most important items on the consolidated statement of financial position*:

Description (ﷲ Mn.)	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Assets					
Cash and balances with Saudi Central Bank, and due from banks and other financial institutions, net	40,568	42,899	41,609	53,980	43,232
Loans and advances, net	373,305	320,089	274,398	242,365	217,290
Investments, net	79,513	70,120	58,109	52,196	58,637
Property, equipment, and other real estate	8,370	7,271	6,138	3,774	3,020
Other assets	17,726	11,024	6,595	7,338	3,556
Total assets	519,481	451,403	386,849	359,653	325,736
Liabilities					
Due to banks and other financial institutions	39,082	41,163	42,464	38,760	43,134
Customer deposits	331,721	306,423	254,908	240,007	211,678
Other liabilities	73,197	35,423	29,219	24,712	23,624
Total equity	75,481	68,394	60,258	56,173	47,300

*Certain comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to current year classifications.

B) The following is an analysis of the most important items of the consolidated income statement: *

Description (ﷲ Mn.)	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Total operating income and Riyad Bank’s net share in the associates’ profits	18,415	17,315	15,911	13,519	11,535
Total operating expenses	6,807	6,918	6,940	5,691	4,817
Net income after zakat	10,411	9,322	8,046	7,019	6,025
Earnings per share (ﷲ)	3.29	3.01	2.58	2.32	2.01

*Certain comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to current year classifications.

Strong and balanced financial performance in 2025, reinforcing a solid market position and the ability to generate sustainable value.

Financial Review continued

Disciplined Balance Sheet Expansion

We continued to build a strong and diversified balance sheet across lending, investments, and deposits. Net loans and advances rose by 17% to ﷲ 373,305 Mn., outpacing the market growth in 2025. Corporate lending activity remained strong across Vision 2030–aligned sectors, while Retail maintained stable, quality-driven growth. The investment portfolio also expanded by 13%, reflecting prudent allocation decisions that balanced yield, duration, and risk.

Total assets reached ﷲ 519,481 Mn., an increase of 15%, marking an important milestone in the Bank’s scale and strength. Customer deposits grew to ﷲ 331,721 Mn., rising 8% year-on-year and supported by improved liability acquisition across Wholesale, Corporate and Retail.

Credit quality remained healthy, with the non-performing loan (NPL) ratio at 0.79%, NPL coverage at 150.1%, and a normalized cost of risk of 39 basis points, 14 basis points lower than the previous year. These results reflect the Bank’s ongoing commitment to disciplined underwriting, diversified portfolio construction, and proactive risk monitoring.

Strong Funding, Liquidity, and Capital Position

Funding and liquidity remained strong with Liquidity Coverage Ratio stood at 146.8%, the Net Stable Funding Ratio at 109.2%, and the SAMA-weighted loan-to-deposit ratio remained at a comfortable 81.8%. Capital ratios also remained solid, with Tier 1 capital at 16.0% and Total Capital Adequacy at 18.4%, providing a robust buffer to support future growth.

The Bank expanded and diversified its funding sources through several successful issuances, including a ﷲ 2.0 Bn. Additional Tier 1 Sukuk issued in January 2025 under the Bank’s newly established ﷲ 10 Bn. AT1 Program, and a USD 1.25 Bn. Tier 2 Sukuk issued in July 2025 under the international trust certificate issuance program. The issuance attracted exceptional market interest, with the orderbook exceeding USD 4.0 Bn., representing more than a 3.2 times oversubscription rate. The strong demand enabled Riyad Bank to upsize the transaction to USD 1.25 Bn. while achieving a final pricing of 6.21%, enhancing the Bank’s capital structure and reinforcing its commitment to financing and growth objectives.

Alongside these milestones, the Bank’s global footprint further expanded with 2 Asian syndications that garnered interest from 36 investors across China, Taiwan, India, Korea, Japan, Singapore, and Mauritius, further diversifying its currency and tenor profile. Riyad Bank has also fully recalled USD 1.5 Bn. Tier 2 Sukuk due 2030 at the end of year 5, on 25 February, 2025, aligned with market practice and investors’ expectations.

The launch of the Certificates of Deposit program added an additional short-term liquidity tool, enhancing the Bank’s flexibility and preparedness for changing market conditions.

Riyad Bank also confirms the following:

- There are no debt instruments issued by the subsidiaries.
- There are no term loans due from subsidiaries with a local bank as of 31 December, 2025.
- The Bank did not issue or grant any convertible debt instruments, contractual securities, subscription rights notes, or similar rights during 2025.
- The Bank did not issue or grant any conversion or subscription rights under convertible debt instruments, contractual securities, subscription right memorandums, or any similar rights during 2025.

Improving Efficiency and Strengthening Productivity

Operational efficiency remained a core priority throughout 2025. High-impact efficiency initiatives, process simplification, and increased automation enabled further improvements in our cost-to-income ratio, which reached 29.6%, an improvement of 100 basis points compared with the previous year. Operating expenses before impairment increased only 2.8%, despite ongoing investments in digital transformation, talent development, cybersecurity, and infrastructure upgrades. This balance between cost discipline and targeted investment is central to supporting sustainable long-term scalability.

A more efficient operating model also supported the Bank’s ability to reinvest in strategic priorities – particularly in digital transformation, innovation, analytics, and the customer experience – while maintaining strong financial resilience.

Geographical Analysis of the Total Revenue of Riyad Bank and its Subsidiaries

The total revenue for the year ended on 31 December, 2025 amounted to ﷲ 16,165 Mn. from operations inside the Kingdom, and ﷲ 2,216 Mn. from operations outside the Kingdom.

Geographical Analysis of the Total Revenue of Riyad Bank and Its Subsidiaries Within the Kingdom (ﷲ Mn.):

Year	Within the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia			Total Revenue from within the Kingdom
	Western Region	Central Region*	Eastern Region	
2025	3,009	10,467	2,689	16,165

* The amount specified for the Central Region includes revenue from central investments related to the investment and treasury sector, amounting to ﷲ 7,079 Mn. These are not linked to a specific geographical sector within the Kingdom. It also includes revenue related to other regions that cannot be separated.

Geographical Analysis of the Total Revenue of Riyad Bank and Its Subsidiaries from Outside the Kingdom (ﷲ Mn.):

Year	GCC Countries and the Middle East Region	Europe	North and Latin America	Southeast Asia	Other Regions	Total Revenue from Outside the Kingdom
2025	1,100	424	534	26	133	2,216

Dividends

Riyad Bank complies with the relevant applicable regulations, and aligns with the below policies when distributing profits to Shareholders:

- 25% of the net profits shall be deducted to form the statutory reserve. The deduction may be stopped when the total reserve reaches the amount of the paid-up capital.
- Based on the recommendations of the Board of Directors and the approval of the General Assembly, the determined profits shall be distributed to the Shareholders from the net profits, relative to the number of shares held.

The Board of Directors recommended that the dividends be distributed as follows:

(ﷲ '000s)	
Retained earnings from 2024	13,359,899
Net profit after zakat for the year 2025	10,410,951
Total Profits for Distribution	23,770,850
To be allocated and distributed as follows:	
Cash dividends distributed to Shareholders for the first half of 2025	(2,542,824)
Tier 1 sukuk cost	(565,215)
Final dividends for 2024	(2,695,525)
Transferred to the statutory reserve	(2,602,738)
Retained earnings for the year 2025	15,364,548

Financial Review continued

Riyad Bank distributed profits to Shareholders on 17 August, 2025 for the first half at 85 Halalas per share. The balance of the profits proposed to be distributed to the Shareholders for the second half of the year, at 55 Halalas per share, will be distributed, if approved by the General Assembly, bringing the total distributions for the full year 2025 to ﷲ 4,186 Mn., at ﷲ 1.4 per share. This is equivalent to 14% of the nominal value of the shares, after deducting zakat.

Credit Rating

Rating Agency	Long-term	Short-term	Future Outlook
Fitch	A-	F2	Stable
Standard & Poor's	A	A-1	Stable
Moody's	A1	P-1	Stable

Disclosure of Treasury Shares Held by Riyadh Bank and Details of Their Uses

The Extraordinary General Assembly on 13 April, 2025, approved the employee stock incentive program, of which 7.5 Mn. shares were purchased as treasury shares and allocated to the employee stock incentive plan. The number of treasury shares held amounted to 12,472,566 shares as on 31 December, 2025.

Accounting Standards Followed

The Bank prepares the financial statements in compliance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and other standards and pronouncements endorsed by the Saudi Organization for Chartered and Professional Accountants (SOCPA), the Banking Control Law, the Regulations for Companies in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and the by-laws of the Bank. These are audited by the external Auditors of the Bank in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing ("ISAs") that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Statutory Payments

There are no final statutory payments due by Riyadh Bank for the year 2025, except for what is mentioned in the descriptions below:

Description	(ﷲ'000s)	
	Paid	Due
Zakat – Tax and Customs Authority (ZATCA) (regarding the fiscal year 2025)*	-	1,196,756
Taxes borne by Riyadh Bank on behalf of some non-resident entities (according to the terms of the contract)	66,200	13,920
Taxes owed to Riyadh Bank foreign branches in favor of official authorities outside the Kingdom	77,186	2,712
GOSI	242,994	-
Visa and passport costs	5,713	-
Any other regular payments**	10,221	-

* Zakat will be paid for the year 2025, no later than 30 April, 2026.
** Governmental fees.

Statutory Violations and Penalties

Riyad Bank applies, in the course of its daily business, all banking systems, regulations, and rules issued by the supervisory authorities. Riyadh Bank is also keen to limit the occurrence of any violations and to take the necessary corrective actions if they occur.

Penal Decisions of the Saudi Central Bank:

Violation Subject	Fiscal Year 2025		Fiscal Year 2024	
	Number of Penal Decisions	Total Amount of Fines (ﷲ)	Number of Penal Decisions	Total Amount of Fines (ﷲ)
Violation of the Central Bank's supervisory instructions	21	26,673,180	36	16,533,330
Violation of the Central Bank's instructions regarding due diligence in combating money laundering and terrorist financing	6	39,605,000	0	0
Violation of the Central Bank's instructions for customer protection	4	1,090,000	3	467,500
Violation of the Central Bank's instructions for due diligence	0	0	0	0
Violation of the Central Bank's instructions regarding the level of performance of ATMs, points of sale, and SADAD machines	0	0	0	0

Statutory Violations and Penalties Imposed by the Supervisory, Regulatory, or Other Judicial Authorities in 2025:

Authority	Classification of the Violation	Number of Fines	Total Amount of Fines (ﷲ)
Secretariats and other government agencies	Fines from Municipalities, and other fines	47	1,355,375

Transactions with Related Parties

The following statement shows the balances resulting from related party transactions as on 31 December, 2025, which took place during the normal business cycle of Riyadh Bank:

Description	ﷲ'000s
Total	
Loans and advances	1,858,143
Customer deposits	38,163,230
Derivatives (at fair value)	(814)
Commitments and contingencies	2,774,945
Special commission income	116,976
Special commission expenses	2,476,933
Fee and commission income, net	80,015
Miscellaneous operating expenses	-

Financial Review continued

Transactions with related parties include a set of business contracts that are carried out for the account of Riyad Bank, in which the Major Shareholders, or members of the Board of Directors, or Senior Executives, or Subsidiaries have a direct or indirect interest. They are as follows:

Nature of the Contract	Related Party	Owner	Contract Expiry	Contract Duration (Years)	Annual Value of the Contract / or Total Spend for the Year (ﷲ)
Cash transport operations to and from branches and Bank customers, and ATM replenishment	Mr. Abdulrahman bin Mohammed Al-Huthail – Chief Operating Officer	Saudi Financial Support Services Company (SANID)	6/30/27	2	2,479,670
Renting ATM site - Passenger Lounge in Dammam	Public Investment Fund (PIF) – Major Shareholders	Saudi Arabia Railways (SAR)	7/21/25	1	20,000
Renting ATM site - Passenger Parking in Dammam	Public Investment Fund (PIF) - Major Shareholders	Saudi Arabia Railways (SAR)	12/18/25	1	35,000
Renting ATM site - Passenger Lounge in Hofuf	Public Investment Fund (PIF) – Major Shareholders	Saudi Arabia Railways (SAR)	6/19/25	1	15,000
Renting ATM site – Passenger Lounge in Riyadh	Public Investment Fund (PIF) – Major Shareholders	Saudi Arabia Railways (SAR)	3/1/25	1	15,000
Renting ATM site – Dry Port in Riyadh	Public Investment Fund (PIF) – Major Shareholders	Saudi Arabia Railways (SAR)	6/7/25	1	15,000
Renting ATM site – Al Kharj Station	Public Investment Fund (PIF) – Major Shareholders	Saudi Arabia Railways (SAR)	6/7/25	1	15,000
National Credit Data Pooling Services	Mr. Abdulaziz bin Abdullah Al-Askar – Chief Risk Officer	Saudi Credit Bureau (SIMAH)	12/31/27	3	455,000
Registration and reporting agreement for OTC financial derivatives contracts	Mr. Abdulaziz bin Abdullah Al-Askar – Chief Risk Officer	Saudi Credit Bureau (SIMAH)	12/31/26	3	432,170
Full Membership Agreement – Individual Report and SIMAH Scoring (Credit Performance Index)	Mr. Abdulaziz bin Abdullah Al-Askar – Chief Risk Officer	Saudi Credit Bureau (SIMAH)	12/31/25	1	16,847,123
Supplement to the Credit Report Agreement for GCC Countries	Mr. Abdulaziz bin Abdullah Al-Askar – Chief Risk Officer	Saudi Credit Bureau (SIMAH)	12/31/25	1	50,000

Nature of the Contract	Related Party	Owner	Contract Expiry	Contract Duration (Years)	Annual Value of the Contract / or Total Spend for the Year (ﷲ)
Agreement for implementation of software and hardware support business and services	Public Investment Fund (PIF) – Major Shareholders	Arabian Internet and Communications Services Company (solutions by stc)	6/24/28	3	2,716,774
Agreement for implementation of software and hardware support business and services	Public Investment Fund (PIF) – Major Shareholders	Arabian Internet and Communications Services Company (solutions by stc)	12/6/25	1	2,915,863
Network Detection and Response (NDR) Service	Public Investment Fund (PIF) – Major Shareholders	Arabian Internet and Communications Services Company (solutions by stc)	6/30/26	1	1,980,040
SMS Bulk Package	Public Investment Fund (PIF) – Major Shareholders	Arabian Internet and Communications Services Company (solutions by stc)	6/29/25	1	73,870,000
Agreement for providing cleaning, hospitality, landscaping, pest control, and logistics services – Central Region	Public Investment Fund (PIF) – Major Shareholders	National Security Services Company (SAFE)	8/31/27	3	18,852,591
Contract for managing cash centers, ATM replenishment, cash processing, and fund transfer to Bank branches	Public Investment Fund (PIF) – Major Shareholders	National Security Services Company (SAFE)	6/30/27	3	28,423,108
Unified Framework Agreement to purchase off-plan housing units - SEDRA 2	Public Investment Fund (PIF) – Major Shareholders	Developer / ROSHN Real Estate Company	9/30/26	4	200,000
Unified Framework Agreement to purchase off-plan housing units - ALAROUS	Public Investment Fund (PIF) – Major Shareholders	Developer / ROSHN Real Estate Company	12/31/26	4	200,000
Renting Car Parking Spaces at Granada	The General Organization for Social Insurance (GOSI) – Major Shareholders	The General Organization for Social Insurance (GOSI)	10/31/25	1	255,452

Financial Review continued

Nature of the Contract	Related Party	Owner	Contract Expiry	Contract Duration (Years)	Annual Value of the Contract / or Total Spend for the Year (ﷲ)
Renting Granada Building	The General Organization for Social Insurance (GOSI) – Major Shareholders	The General Organization for Social Insurance (GOSI)	10/31/25	1	38,094,339
Provision of Second Service Provider (SJN) connectivity service	Eng. Mutaz Kusai AlAzzawi – Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors; Dr. Mansour bin Abdulaziz Al-Mansour – Board Member	Etihad Etisalat Company (Mobily)	7/24/28	2	48,600
Connectivity service for the shared network with the Saudi Central Bank for Dammam Data Center	Eng. Mutaz Kusai AlAzzawi – Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors; Dr. Mansour bin Abdulaziz Al-Mansour – Board Member	Etihad Etisalat Company (Mobily)	1/30/27	1	48,600
Network Bandwidth Upgrade Service (KAFD)	Eng. Mutaz Kusai AlAzzawi – Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors; Dr. Mansour bin Abdulaziz Al-Mansour – Board Member	Etihad Etisalat Company (Mobily)	9/15/25	1	2,500,000
Providing professional services	A subsidiary of Riyad Bank	Riyadh Esnad Company	5/2/27	3	265,978,509
Branches and buildings network connectivity for data services – IPVPN	Public Investment Fund (PIF) – Major Shareholders	Saudi Telecom Company (stc)	6/1/27	2	20,712,457
Network Bandwidth Upgrade Service (KAFD)	Public Investment Fund (PIF) – Major Shareholders	Saudi Telecom Company (stc)	11/13/26	1	1,996,140
Service to link the Bank's internal transfers to the main Data Center in Riyadh and Dammam	Public Investment Fund (PIF) – Major Shareholders	Saudi Telecom Company (stc)	8/10/26	1	994,122
Service to link the Bank's internal transfers to the main Data Center in Riyadh and Dammam	Public Investment Fund (PIF) – Major Shareholders	Saudi Telecom Company (stc)	8/10/26	1	286,858
Purchase of QuickNet SIM cards	Public Investment Fund (PIF) – Major Shareholders	Saudi Telecom Company (stc)	8/15/25	1	623,064
Upgrade and increase of file storage capacity	Public Investment Fund (PIF) – Major Shareholders	Saudi Telecom Company (stc)	2/5/28	3	2,492,652

Nature of the Contract	Related Party	Owner	Contract Expiry	Contract Duration (Years)	Annual Value of the Contract / or Total Spend for the Year (ﷲ)
45 ATM site lease contracts in various regions of the Kingdom	Mr. Eid Faleh Al-Shamri – Audit Committee Member	Aldrees Petroleum and Transport Services Company	8/20/28	5	2,416,800
"Tamm" service contract to review the auto leasing product business	Public Investment Fund (PIF) – Major Shareholders	Elm Information Security Company	3/3/27	3	4,495,740
Agreement to provide "Yakeen" (Direct) service to add number of dependents to Yakeen service outputs	Public Investment Fund (PIF) – Major Shareholders	Elm Information Security Company	7/5/26	3	35,000
"Dakhli" Service	Public Investment Fund (PIF) – Major Shareholders	Elm Information Security Company	7/16/26	3	278,844
"Tawtheeq" Service	Public Investment Fund (PIF) – Major Shareholders	Elm Information Security Company	11/24/26	3	592,342
Agreement to provide "Yakeen" (Direct) Service	Public Investment Fund (PIF) – Major Shareholders	Elm Information Security Company	11/23/26	3	13,173,364
"Tahqaq" service contract for technical linking of different systems via the Internet	Public Investment Fund (PIF) – Major Shareholders	Elm Information Security Company	1/27/27	3	3,408,164
Electronic linking to benefit from the Digital Document Service	Public Investment Fund (PIF) – Major Shareholders	Elm Information Security Company	12/31/27	3	35,000
Subscription form for "Najiz" Judicial Services	Public Investment Fund (PIF) – Major Shareholders	Elm Information Security Company	6/21/26	1	1,241,800
"Nafath" Service	Public Investment Fund (PIF) – Major Shareholders	Elm Information Security Company	4/30/26	1	35,000
"Natheer" Service - affiliated with the Yakeen Direct Service Agreement	Public Investment Fund (PIF) – Major Shareholders	Elm Information Security Company	11/23/26	3	2,681,745
"Naba" Service	Public Investment Fund (PIF) – Major Shareholders	Elm Information Security Company	12/20/25	3	159,224
Main support service contract for managing and protecting digital identity and secure access to smart applications	Public Investment Fund (PIF) – Major Shareholders	Advanced Technology and Cybersecurity Company Ltd. (sirar by stc)	1/16/26	1	248,868

Financial Review continued

Nature of the Contract	Related Party	Owner	Contract Expiry	Contract Duration (Years)	Annual Value of the Contract / or Total Spend for the Year (ﷲ)
Digital Identities Infrastructure contract for managing and protecting digital identity and secure access to smart applications	Public Investment Fund (PIF) – Major Shareholders	Advanced Technology and Cybersecurity Company Ltd. (sirar by stc)	2/28/27	3	985,460
Commercial Agreement for the National Unified Access Portal - "Nafath" application agreement for biometric verification	Public Investment Fund (PIF) – Major Shareholders	Technology Control Company Ltd. (Tahakom)	12/16/26	3	13,143,431
"Nabbih" Service	Public Investment Fund (PIF) – Major Shareholders	Technology Control Company Ltd. (Tahakom)	10/11/26	1	4,500,000
Listing fees for Saudi Tadawul	Public Investment Fund (PIF) – Major Shareholders	Saudi Tadawul Group	12/31/25	1	1,000,000
Co-Location Service Agreement	Public Investment Fund (PIF) – Major Shareholders	Tadawul Advanced Solutions Company (Wamid)	11/30/26	1	1,103,425
Maintenance services contract for ThyssenKrupp elevators	Public Investment Fund (PIF) – Major Shareholders	TKE Elevator Field Operations	12/31/25	1	168,762
Contracting with Thiqa Business Services Company to provide "Wathiq" service	Public Investment Fund (PIF) – Major Shareholders	Thiqa Business Services Company	5/25/28	3	1,310,564
Agreement to provide "Nafith" platform service	Public Investment Fund (PIF) – Major Shareholders	Thiqa Business Services Company	10/31/28	3	9,293,794
Professional and Consulting Services Agreement	A subsidiary of Riyadh Bank	Jeel Digital Innovation Company Ltd.	9/13/27	3	76,093,558
Brokerage Services Contract – Mubasher Pro Direct Trading Program	Public Investment Fund (PIF) – Major Shareholders	Mubasher Financial Network Company	12/31/25	1	828,000
Contract for Mubasher Brokerage Services Systems and integration of existing trading services	Public Investment Fund (PIF) – Major Shareholders	Mubasher Financial Network Company	12/24/25	1	57,500

Nature of the Contract	Related Party	Owner	Contract Expiry	Contract Duration (Years)	Annual Value of the Contract / or Total Spend for the Year (ﷲ)
Credit Shield Insurance Policy for Credit Card Holders	Riyad Bank is one of the Major Shareholders	Liva Insurance	8/31/26	1	224,117
Financial Consideration for Securities Depository Center Company	Public Investment Fund (PIF) – Major Shareholders	Securities Depository Center Company (Edaa)	12/31/25	1	805,000
Data Supply Agreement between Masdr Data Solutions and Riyadh Bank	The General Organization for Social Insurance (GOSI) – Major Shareholders	Masdr Data Solutions	11/30/25	1	524,000
Al Hilal Club Sponsorship Contract	Public Investment Fund (PIF) – Major Shareholders	Al Hilal Club Company	6/30/26	3	29,000,000
Agreement for the use of VIP Lounge for Lounge 103 and Skybox 202	Public Investment Fund (PIF) – Major Shareholders	Al Hilal Club Company	5/31/27	2	4,620,000
Co-branded Commercial Cards Partnership Agreement between Riyadh Bank and Noon	Public Investment Fund (PIF) – Major Shareholders	Noon for E-Marketing Solutions Company (One Person Company)	7/26/27	2	25,916
Renting ATM site – Panda – Al Mansourah – Riyadh	Eng. Abdullah bin Mohammed Al-Issa – Chairman of the Board of Directors	Panda Retail Company	12/31/27	3	30,100
Renting ATM site –Panda – Ras Tanura	Eng. Abdullah bin Mohammed Al-Issa –Chairman of the Board of Directors	Panda Retail Company	11/21/28	3	36,400
Renting ATM site –Panda – Woroud Plaza – Al Kharj	Eng. Abdullah bin Mohammed Al-Issa – Chairman of the Board of Directors	Panda Retail Company	12/31/27	3	30,100
Portfolio Monitoring Services	Riyad Bank's subsidiary	Riyad Capital	12/31/29	5	200,000
Portfolio Monitoring Services	Riyad Bank's subsidiary	Riyad Capital	12/31/29	5	100,000
Analysis and Monitoring Fees	Riyad Bank's subsidiary	Riyad Capital	12/31/29	5	100,000
Tier 2 Sukuk Agent and Payment Administrator	Riyad Bank's subsidiary	Riyad Capital	11/5/25	1	100,000
Tier 1 Sukuk Agent and Payment Administrator	Riyad Bank's subsidiary	Riyad Capital	10/22/25	1	250,000

Financial Review continued

Disclosure of Small, Medium, and Micro Enterprises Data

1. Qualitative Disclosure:

In 2025, the Bank continued to consolidate its leadership in the MSME segment, driven by a clearly defined strategy focused on scale, ecosystem integration, and long-term value creation for MSME clients. The Bank’s approach emphasized strengthening its national footprint, enhancing strategic partnerships, and positioning MSMEs at the core of its growth agenda.

As of Q3 2025, Riyadh Bank’s MSME market share reached 25.1%. This level of market penetration reflects the Bank’s strong standing within the Saudi MSME banking sector and underscores its ability to capture a meaningful share of the market through a balanced and disciplined approach. The Bank’s scale in the MSME segment provides a solid foundation for sustained engagement, broader outreach, and deeper integration with the Kingdom’s economic development priorities.

During the year, the Bank intensified its engagement across the MSME ecosystem through a combination of targeted initiatives, strategic partnerships, and an expanding physical presence. A key milestone in this regard was the signing of a cooperation agreement with the Saudi EXIM Bank, representing a significant step in enhancing support for export-oriented MSMEs. This partnership is expected to play a critical role in enabling Saudi MSMEs to access tailored trade and export finance solutions, strengthen their competitiveness in international markets, and participate more effectively in global supply chains. The agreement reinforces the Bank’s commitment to supporting MSMEs beyond domestic operations and aligns with national objectives to diversify the economy and expand non-oil exports.

Key initiatives and ecosystem engagement included:

- Launch of dedicated MSME financing initiatives aimed at supporting business expansion and working capital needs across priority sectors.

- Active participation in MSME-focused events, financing tracks, and outreach programs across multiple regions of the Kingdom, enabling direct engagement with MSME clients.
- Collaboration with Monsha’at through SME Support Centers and national entrepreneurship platforms to enhance financial awareness and access to banking solutions.
- Strategic cooperation with the Saudi EXIM Bank to support export-oriented MSMEs and expand access to trade and export finance solutions.
- Continued enhancement of MSME credit and debit card propositions to support transactional efficiency and liquidity management for MSME clients.

In parallel, the Bank continued to advance its digital transformation agenda as a strategic enabler of its MSME proposition. The ongoing development of Riyadh Bank’s MSME digital platform is designed to complement both the Bank’s expanding physical presence and its ecosystem partnerships. Once fully launched, the platform is expected to enhance accessibility, simplify onboarding, and provide MSME clients with a more integrated and efficient banking experience, supporting scalable growth while maintaining strong governance and risk controls.

The Bank also continued to expand and strengthen its dedicated SME branch network, reinforcing its commitment to serving MSMEs across all regions of the Kingdom. This expansion reflects a deliberate strategy to ensure proximity to clients, improve service coverage, and support regional economic development. By extending SME-focused branches beyond major cities, the Bank enhances its ability to understand local market dynamics, support emerging business clusters, and deliver tailored financial solutions that address the specific needs of MSMEs in different regions.

Initiatives taken by Riyadh Bank to support these facilities, in addition to the number of employees, training initiatives, and workshops provided to customers and employees for the year 2025:

2025	Borrowing	Non-Borrowing
Sector they belong to	Corporate Banking	Retail Banking
Their administration	MSMEs	MSMEs
Number of employees serving the segment	223	56
Number of MSME employees sent for training		158
Total training days provided to MSME employees		5,784
Number of workshops held for MSME customers		936
Number of centers or branches where the segment provides its services to clients	47	All branches of Riyadh Bank in all regions of the Kingdom

Awards and External Recognition:

- Recognized as Best Bank for SMEs by Euromoney, reflecting overall strength in MSME banking capabilities.
- Awarded for Innovation in Credit Cards for SMEs by Mastercard, highlighting leadership in product innovation and digital payments.
- Ranked #1 in terms of number of entities financed with the “Finance Guarantee Program for SMEs (Kafalah)”, achieving 4 awards:
 - The Gold Award in the Banking Sectors
 - The Medium Enterprises Financing Award
 - The Tourism Sector Support Award
 - The Technology Sector Support Award

Looking ahead, the Bank remains focused on reinforcing its market leadership by deepening ecosystem partnerships, expanding its national SME footprint, and continuing to develop integrated financial solutions for MSMEs. Riyadh Bank is well positioned to sustain its leadership role and continue supporting the growth, resilience, and international reach of MSMEs across the Kingdom.

2. Quantitative Disclosure

2025	مليارات			
	Micro	Small	Medium	Total
Financing for small and medium enterprises – on-balance sheet items	19,317,183	31,311,260	40,628,160	91,256,602
Financing for small and medium enterprises – off-balance sheet items (nominal value)	1,431,457	5,874,110	13,144,823	20,450,390
On-balance sheet financing for small and medium-sized enterprises as a percentage of total on-balance sheet financing	5.1%	8.3%	10.8%	24.1%
Off-balance sheet financing for small and medium-sized enterprises as a percentage of total off-balance sheet financing	0.8%	3.2%	7.2%	11.3%
Total secured financing from the “Kafalah” program (on -balance sheet)	965,393	3,853,317	6,218,508	11,037,218

Market Overview

Global resilience, Saudi growth



Global Economy

Global growth is now projected at 3.2% in 2025 and 3.1% in 2026, according to the International Monetary Fund’s (IMF) October 2025 World Economic Outlook (WEO). These forecasts mark an upward revision from April’s estimates, which had been prepared shortly after the announcement of new tariff policies. The brighter outlook reflects that the tariff shock proved less disruptive than initially feared, with the global economy showing stronger-than-expected resilience and a muted inflationary response in the first half of 2025.

In early 2025, households and businesses front-loaded consumption and investment to hedge against tariff increases, providing a temporary boost to global economic activity. However, trade policy uncertainty remains persistently high due to a lack of clear agreements among major economies. Furthermore, the focus is now shifting from the potential level of tariffs to upward pressure on prices, future investment, and consumption.

While global inflation is projected to decline to 4.2% in 2025 and 3.7% in 2026, regional trends are diverging. In advanced economies, inflation forecasts have been revised upward in the UK, reflecting regulated price adjustments, and in the US, due to tariff pass-through effects. Conversely, inflation projections for emerging economies, including China and India, have been revised downward driven by lower-than-expected food, energy, and administered prices.

Fuel commodity prices are projected to decline by 7.9% in 2025 and a further 3.7% in 2026, according to the October 2025 WEO, driven primarily by lower oil prices. The decline, however, is still more gradual than anticipated in the April 2025 WEO. The oil market has reached a new equilibrium, with prices largely stabilized within the USD 60-USD 70 per barrel range since OPEC+ accelerated its production schedule, aside from a temporary mid-June spike linked to the Israel-Iran conflict. The market stability reflects the OPEC+ August 2025 decision to complete the phase-out of its 2.2 Mn. barrels per day voluntary cuts initiated in November 2023, with OPEC+ continuing to monitor market conditions for potential additional production increases.



Saudi Arabia Economy

Real GDP grew by 4.8% year-on-year in Q3 2025, supported by expansion in both the oil and non-oil activities. Oil GDP increased 8.3% from the same period last year, reflecting the rise in oil production that began in April 2025. This year Saudi production output returned to 10 Mn. bpd following the voluntary cuts implemented by OPEC+ members in November 2023. Meanwhile, the non-oil sector continued to drive growth, expanding by 4.3% in Q3 2025, supported by strong private investment, employment gains, and solid domestic demand. With Saudi Arabia unwinding oil production cuts faster than expected, the IMF’s October 2025 WEO has revised its growth forecast upward to 4% for both 2025 and 2026.

Riyad Bank’s PMI (an indicator of economic health in the non-oil sector) reached 58.5 in November, well above the neutral threshold of 50, signaling strong expansionary activity in the non-oil sector. This performance was underpinned by resilient private sector demand, particularly in wholesale and construction, alongside improved consumer sentiment. The reading continued to reflect strength in output, new orders, and employment gains. However, elevated competitive pressures and rising input costs have begun to weigh on organizations’ margins, forcing businesses to balance pricing strategies amid a highly dynamic market environment.

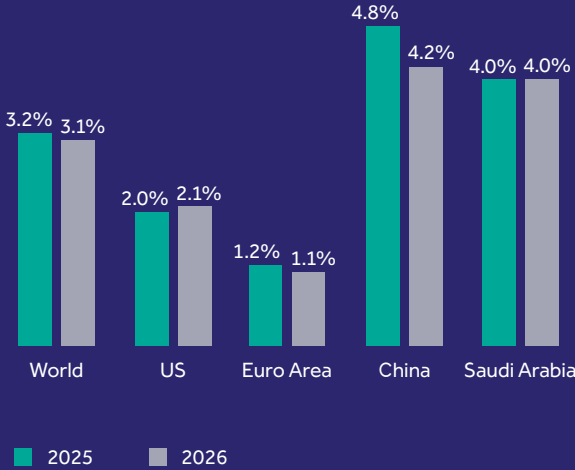
Meanwhile, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose by 1.9% year-on-year in November 2025, driven by price growth in housing and utilities which surged by 4.3% due to a 5.4% increase in actual rents paid by tenants for primary residences, while Insurance and financial services prices also increased by 5.1 %.

On the fiscal side, the Kingdom sustains its efforts toward achieving diversified and sustainable economic development. The recent budget statement estimated a deficit of ﷲ 245 Bn. (5.3% of GDP) in 2025, the budget deficit is projected to continue at lower levels over the medium-term. In 2025, total revenue is expected to reach ﷲ 1,091 Bn., decreasing by 13.3% compared to last year. Nevertheless, tax revenue is anticipated to increase by 3.3% to ﷲ 393 Bn. in 2025. Expenditure is

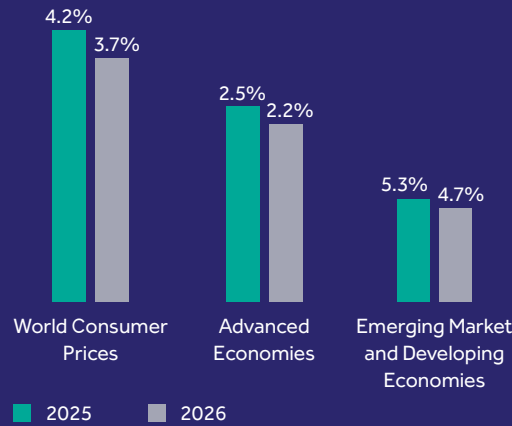
Global and Saudi economies remain resilient, supporting stable growth, moderating inflation, and a strong banking sector in 2025.



IMF Output Projections - October 2025



IMF Inflation Projections - October 2025



Expenditure is anticipated to decrease in 2025 compared to 2024 reaching ﷲ 1,336 Bn., due to lower OPEX and CAPEX spending. Projections for 2026 indicate an expansionary trajectory driven by the non-oil sector. Revenue is budgeted to grow to ﷲ 1,147 Bn., while government spending is expected to reach ﷲ 1,313 Bn.

The Saudi banking sector remains resilient, regardless of the evolving economic conditions, playing a key role in supporting growth across multiple sectors. According

to SAMA’s latest data, the total assets of the banking sector stood at ﷲ 4.96 Tn. in December 2025, reflecting a stable performance, even though the banking sector is witnessing persistent high interest rates which define the operating environment. While this supported healthy net interest margins, it also weighed on credit appetites. Banks are challenged with rising funding costs and increased competition for deposits as liquidity tightened compared with earlier cycles. Despite these pressures, credit growth remained robust, expanding by 11.5% year-on-year in 2025.

Digital Banking and Innovation

Paving the way for the Kingdom’s digital financial future

2025 marked a defining shift in Riyadh Bank’s digital transformation journey, moving the Bank from isolated digital initiatives to a unified, institution-wide operating model designed to deliver the Bank’s long-term digital ambition, guided by a controlled and measured Digital Maturity Index (DMI). During the year, the Digital division played a central role in shaping the foundation of the Bank’s 2030 Strategy, establishing the direction for AI-driven operations, platform-based financial services, scalable digital delivery, and a future Digital Excellence framework.

Key Highlights



The Bank recorded a tangible improvement in

DMI



Commercialized Jeel’s digital innovation capabilities by securing the first external contract with Esports Management Portal



Trained more than

300

professionals on innovation excellence via the Jeel Innovation Club

While many of these components have been designed for execution over the next 5 years, 2025 was the year they were formally defined, structured, and embedded across the Bank. This strategic consolidation created the foundation for faster value realization and more coordinated digital execution in the years ahead. The Bank now moves into 2026 with clearer priorities, stronger governance, and a more modernized digital operating model that reflects its aspiration to become Saudi Arabia’s leading digital financial institution.

Transforming the Digital Operating Model

A core focus for 2025 was rebuilding Riyadh Bank’s digital delivery model to better support the scale, speed, and complexity of future initiatives. The year saw a deliberate shift toward operational coherence, clearer ownership, and integration across internal and external teams. During this period, the Bank also began to fully leverage the digital capabilities developed over the past several years.

Jeel, the Digital Innovation Center, expanded significantly and became the Bank’s most trusted development partner, assuming end-to-end responsibility for key strategic initiatives such as Riyadh Mobile, the MSME platform, the Home Buying Ecosystem, and the Riyadh Bank public website.

Jeel’s evolution was reinforced by a deeper, more strategic partnership with Efignce which moved from acting as a design and UX/UI provider to becoming a fully integrated delivery partner embedded directly into Jeel’s operations. Efignce supported product management, delivery governance, customer-journey design, engineering oversight, and cross-squad coordination, bringing greater structure and discipline to the Bank’s digital execution engine.

To further ensure the best use of digital capabilities, strategy, and development, Riyadh Bank introduced a new Digital Delivery Model, with a unified cost and governance framework for digital companies, ensuring fast onboarding, consistent delivery, and quality.

The Bank also made strong progress in optimizing internal digital workflows, particularly in change-request handling. Redefined prioritization criteria, clearer intake channels, and integrated digital governance significantly improved throughput and transparency, while the centralization of business technology reporting provided Executives with unified visibility into digital performance, program status, and value realization.

One of the Bank’s key structural advancements in 2025 was the continued evolution of its digital delivery model to better support scale, speed and execution quality. This included strengthening onshore and offshore delivery capabilities, enhancing engineering capacity and introducing more structured performance management across digital delivery—laying the foundation for scalable and sustainable execution in 2026.



Digital Banking and Innovation continued

Advancing the Bank’s AI and Data Ambition

2025 was a pivotal year for defining the Bank’s long-term AI agenda. While the transformational outcomes of the “AI to the Core” ambition will unfold over the next 5 years, the COI laid the scientific, architectural, and governance foundations necessary to support that journey. The COI launched the Bank’s first enterprise AI Strategy, establishing a clear roadmap, a unified governance model, and a capability blueprint that positions the Bank to scale AI-driven decision-making, process automation, and customer personalization through 2030.

In parallel with this strategic groundwork, the COI delivered a strong portfolio of operational AI and analytics use cases. These included enhanced customer-lifetime-value models, cross-sell optimization for SME banking, AI-enabled complaints categorization, and upgraded Next Best Offer engines that improved engagement across digital channels.

AI also strengthened key risk and operational areas, with analytics capabilities deployed across Financial Crimes, Fraud, Treasury cash forecasting, and HR analytics.

The Bank also made meaningful progress in Generative AI (GenAI) adoption. Several GenAI pilots – including assistants for Human Capital, Remedy, and Customer Experience – moved into production by year-end, supported by a secure infrastructure co-developed with Business Technology Division. These early deployments, together with enhanced Machine Learning Operations and AI governance, lay the foundation for Agentic AI exploration in 2026, enabling autonomous, model-driven decision-making systems to begin augmenting human workflows.

Refreshing the Digital Maturity Framework

To enable Riyadh Bank’s next phase of digital transformation, the Bank refreshed its DMI framework. This updated methodology, designed and developed in 2025, introduces a more robust, globally aligned methodology to measure progress and business impact, strengthening the connection between digital investments, customer value creation, and measurable returns. The Bank recorded a tangible improvement in DMI by the fourth quarter of 2025, reflecting stronger digital foundations, expanded analytics capabilities, and more structured governance. Starting in 2026, the DMI will serve as a central performance tool across the organization as the Bank institutionalizes digital excellence across all business functions.

Jeel and the Expansion of the Innovation Ecosystem

Jeel’s expanded mandate was a cornerstone of the Bank’s innovation agenda in 2025. In addition to strengthening internal delivery, Jeel advanced the Kingdom’s innovation landscape by supporting Fintech licensing and regulatory testing in collaboration with the Saudi Central Bank (SAMA) and Fintech Saudi. It also broadened its reach through a memorandum of understanding (MoU) with Zypl.ai to bring advanced AI capabilities into the market and delivered more than 20 concurrent initiatives across micro, small, and medium-sized enterprise (MSME) lending, ESG reporting, customer experience, and payments.

A major milestone in 2025 was Jeel’s first external client engagement, marking the early commercialization of its digital innovation capabilities within the sports and digital entertainment sector.

Open Finance and Embedded Finance: Establishing the Bank’s Platform-Led Future

In 2025, the Bank advanced its Open Finance and Embedded Finance agenda by establishing the foundational capabilities required for future platform-led growth. This included strengthening governance frameworks, enhancing API infrastructure, expanding ecosystem connectivity, and aligning operating models across Digital and Retail functions.

These foundations position 2026 as the year for progressive go-to-market execution, as embedded propositions transition from readiness into controlled market deployment. Within this context, Embedded Personal Loans represent a key opportunity, reflecting global trends that show the increasing integration of lending into non-financial platforms and digital ecosystems. While the financial benefits are meaningful, the broader strategic value—access to new customer segments, behavioral data, deposit flows, and early capabilities for future lending-as-a-service models—positions embedded personal loans as a key pillar of growth.

These embedded propositions were reinforced by continued advancements in the Bank’s Open Finance roadmap. During the year, the Bank advanced its Banking-as-a-Service platform, expanded account aggregation, strengthened API infrastructure, and onboarded early Fintech partners in personal finance management and auto leasing. In 2026, the Bank will introduce payment initiation services and enhanced account information capabilities, significantly broadening the platform services available to partners and customers.

Strengthening Partnerships Across the Digital and Fintech Ecosystem

Strategic partnerships remained a core accelerator of the Bank’s digital agenda. In 2025, the Bank deepened relationships with global technology leaders through strategic partnerships with leading global and regional technology and Fintech partners, strengthening the Bank’s digital, AI and payments capabilities.

Riyad Bank also strengthened its regional presence through an MoU with Fintech partners and advanced the monetization of Cards-as-a-Service in partnership Through 1957 Ventures, the Bank expanded collaboration with global and regional technology, payments and Fintech partners, further reinforcing Riyadh Bank’s role as a catalyst for the national Fintech ecosystem.

Looking Ahead to 2026

With a unified digital strategy, enhanced delivery model, strengthened governance, and a clear roadmap for AI and platform banking, 2026 will be a year of scaled execution. The Bank will operationalize the foundations set in 2025: launching embedded finance propositions, expanding Open Finance services, activating the IT Resourcing Hub, deploying Agentic AI pilots, and rolling out enterprise digital excellence practices. Customer journeys will be redesigned end-to-end, and the Bank will begin to see the full impact of its transformed digital operating model.

2025 was a year of structural transformation – the year Riyadh Bank built the architecture for its digital future. With these foundations in place, the Bank enters 2026 positioned to accelerate delivery, deepen innovation, and advance its ambition to be the digital Bank of Choice in Saudi Arabia.

Communication and Customer Experience

Enhancing customer trust and satisfaction

In 2025, Riyadh Bank continued to strengthen its reputation as a customer-centric institution by embedding excellence in every aspect of its service delivery. The Bank’s unwavering focus on understanding and anticipating customer needs drove meaningful enhancements across all channels, reinforcing its position as a trusted financial partner in Saudi Arabia,

Key Highlights



Increased brand value by
23%
compared to 2024



+61.9%
faster credit cards TAT

Customer Experience remains central to Riyadh Bank’s corporate strategy as a key differentiator that drives customer loyalty, growth, and sustainable profitability. Through continuous journey enhancements and systematic listening mechanisms such as the Voice of Customer (VoC) and Closed-Loop Feedback (CLF) programs, the Bank ensures that its services remain closely aligned with evolving customer expectations.

Riyad Bank places particular emphasis on Turnaround Time (TAT) as one of its most critical performance indicators, continuously striving to reduce service completion times and deliver faster, more efficient, and reliable experiences that strengthen satisfaction and trust. The Bank’s commitment to improving TAT reflects its belief that speed, accuracy, and consistency are essential to customer confidence and overall service excellence.

In parallel, the Bank conducts ongoing analyses of customer experiences and pain points across multiple channels and products to identify opportunities for improvement and implement effective, timely solutions that enhance both operational efficiency and service quality. This data-driven approach empowers teams with actionable insights that translate into tangible enhancements along every step of the customer journey.

Excellence in Customer Experience directly supports the Bank’s strategic pillars by ensuring seamless, efficient, and personalized interactions across all touchpoints. This ongoing commitment not only enhances satisfaction and trust but also reinforces Riyadh Bank’s sustainable competitive advantage and brand equity in an increasingly digital and customer-driven financial landscape.

Deepening Engagement through Insight and Innovation

This year the Bank expanded its VoC program to include the Voice of Employee (VoE) initiative, creating a fully integrated feedback ecosystem that captures the experiences of both customers and employees. This expansion enabled the Bank to assess internal satisfaction levels with services and events, ensuring that employee engagement continues to reinforce customer satisfaction. The CLF process was also enhanced to include a follow-up survey after each case resolution, allowing the Bank to measure customer satisfaction with the CLF process itself and confirm that expectations were met.

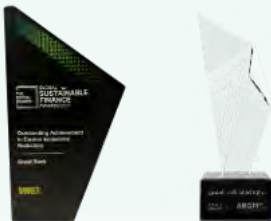
Riyad Bank achieved a notable 23% increase in Brand Value by the end of 2025 compared to 2024, reflecting stronger engagement and trust across all customer segments. The Bank also completed a full revamp of its public website, delivering a more intuitive design and seamless navigation, and contributed to the modernization of the Hala Portal. At the same time, it worked closely with various stakeholders on the development and implementation of the new Human Capital (HC) app, improving communication and efficiency within the organization.

Awards and Recognitions 2025



Saudi Customer Experience Association (SCXA) – Saudi Arabia

- Gold Award – Best Customer Experience in the Financial Sector
- Silver Award – Best Use of Customer Insights and Feedback



Communication and Customer Experience continued

Turning Customer Insight into Action

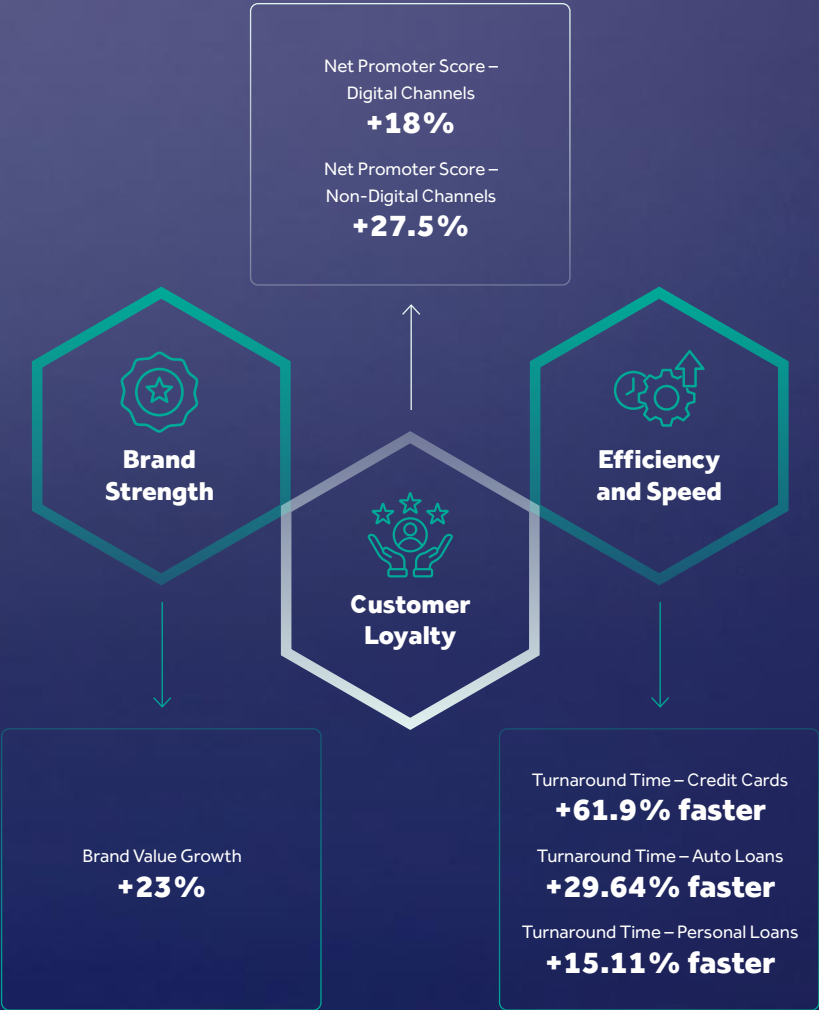
A key focus of 2025 was transforming customer insights into measurable improvements. By analyzing the highest-volume after-sales service requests, the Bank identified opportunities to streamline its offerings and introduced new services within the Riyadh Bank Mobile app. These included clearance letters, letters of no objection to salary transfer, live chat functionality, and auto lease services. This customer-driven prioritization helped reduce branch visits and TAT while enhancing convenience and satisfaction.

Measuring Progress through Performance and Results

Riyad Bank’s commitment to measurable results was reflected in its customer experience performance indicators. Brand Value increased by 23%, rising from USD 2.061 Bn. to USD 2.527 Bn., exceeding internal targets, these achievements highlighting the effectiveness of process optimization and digital enablement.

Customer Experience is a strategic differentiator at Riyadh Bank, driven by customer centricity, decision-making, and continuous service excellence across all touchpoints.

2025 was a year of measurable progress with higher satisfaction, faster service, and few complaints across all touchpoints.



Communication and Customer Experience continued

Strengthening Loyalty through NPS Growth

The Bank recorded a strong improvement in its NPS across all channels, driven by continuous investment in customer engagement and service quality. Digital channels reported an 18% increase, while non-digital channels rose by 27.5%. The new Riyadh Bank Mobile App played a key role in this achievement, offering improved onboarding flows, enhanced personalization, and clearer marketplace terms and redemption processes.

In the branch network, an internal campaign encouraged healthy competition among branches to achieve the highest NPS growth. This initiative was supported by increased quality control visits and training sessions focused on customer-experience best practices. The Contact Center also contributed significantly to the Bank's NPS growth, with employees participating in extensive training on products, systems, and procedures through a specialized Service Excellence department. Regular workshops and monthly review sessions led to fewer complaints and escalations, ensuring a more consistent and efficient service experience.

High-Impact Marketing and Customer Engagement

Riyad Bank amplified its market presence in 2025 through a series of high-impact nationwide campaigns designed to deepen customer engagement, strengthen brand visibility, and accelerate digital adoption. The 2025 Mega Campaign, encouraged customers to increase account activity – such as deposits, attracting new customers, and salary transfers – through a ﷲ 3 Mn. prize draw. The campaign drove a significant surge in new account openings and reinforced Riyadh Bank's leadership in engagement.

Building on this momentum, the launch of the Dream Mastercard positioned Riyadh Bank as a leader in premium travel and lifestyle offerings, supported by one of the Bank's largest multi-channel campaigns, utilizing AI-powered optimization and outdoor campaign presence across the Kingdom. The campaign achieved outstanding market visibility and customer engagement, generating strong lead momentum and reinforcing Riyadh Bank's leadership in premium lifestyle and travel propositions.

Digital Transformation and Data-Driven Experience

Digital transformation continued to underpin Riyadh Bank's progress in 2025. The introduction of new digital features across channels reduced complaint volumes, minimized the need for in-branch visits, and improved operational efficiency. The Bank made use of data derived from digital platforms, social media, and applications such as Google Maps to gain a comprehensive view of customer interactions. These insights were used to enhance service quality, identify improvement opportunities, and refine communication strategies across business units. AI was also introduced as part of the Bank's strategic initiatives, with projects exploring its potential to predict customer needs, personalize interactions, and optimize service delivery.

Focus for 2026

In the year ahead, Riyadh Bank's customer experience roadmap is focused on deepening personalization, expanding automation, and embedding intelligence across every customer journey. The Bank plans to leverage Digital Experience Analytics (DXA) to analyze real-time customer interactions and identify behavioral patterns, enabling the creation of more personalized and data-driven experiences. AI will be increasingly integrated into customer-journey frameworks to anticipate needs, recommend next-best actions, and proactively address issues before they occur.

Awards and Recognitions 2025



International Customer Experience Association (ICXA) – Global

- Gold Award – Best Measurement in Customer Experience (Strategic Approach)
- Silver Award – Best Use of Customer Insights and Feedback



The Bank also intends to re-engineer key processes in alignment with its broader transformation strategy to improve efficiency and reduce TAT, simplifying customer journeys and eliminating friction across all touchpoints. In addition, Riyadh Bank will continue enhancing its IVR system by introducing intelligent routing, simplified menu structures, and integration with digital channels to provide faster, more intuitive self-service options and reduce call handling times.

Through these ongoing initiatives, Riyadh Bank reaffirms its commitment to delivering exceptional customer experiences, strengthening loyalty, and direct contribution to our strategic objective to be Bank of Choice in Saudi Arabia.



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In 2025, Riyadh Bank delivered strong performance across its businesses, driven by disciplined risk management, innovation, digital transformation, and deepened customer and investor engagement.



Corporate Banking

Supporting Saudi Vision and corporate landscape

Corporate Banking remained a central pillar of Riyadh Bank’s franchise in 2025, reinforcing its role as a leading financial partner to major corporate’s, government-related entities, and MSMEs. The Division delivered strong financial performance, deepened sector leadership, and continued to drive meaningful contributions to the Kingdom’s economic transformation.

Portfolio Growth and Market Leadership

Corporate Banking remained the largest component of Riyadh Bank’s loan portfolio in 2025, with net commercial loans reaching ﷲ 274 Bn. and representing

approximately 74% of total gross loans. This scale reflects the Division’s central role in financing major national projects, government-related entities, and priority sectors aligned with Vision 2030.

During the year, commercial loans increased by ﷲ 50 Bn., achieving 22% growth driven by strong demand across project finance, structured solutions, and working-capital facilities.

Gross Loans

ﷲ 277 Bn.
22% ↗

Market Share

Corporate Lending Market
15% ↗

Operating Income

Year-on-Year
9% ↗



MSME financing reached to ﷲ 91 Bn. in 2025, underscoring Riyadh Bank’s sustained commitment to supporting MSMEs and strengthening the private sector. Lending to MSMEs expansion was driven by government-backed guarantee programs and targeted financing tools that enhanced access to credit for smaller businesses. The Bank achieved an impressive 25.1% market share in MSME financing as of Q3 2025, reaffirming its leadership in this vital segment.

Together, the corporate and MSME portfolios reinforced Riyadh Bank’s position as a leading financial partner to productive sectors of the economy and a key contributor to enterprise growth and national diversification.

Operational and Financial Performance

Corporate Banking delivered another year of strong performance in 2025, achieving solid growth across its key financial indicators while maintaining robust credit quality. Gross loans grew by 22% to ﷲ 277 Bn., resulting in the Division’s market share to reach 15% and reflecting healthy demand across corporate, government-related, and MSME segments while reducing its non-performing loan ratio and maintaining a healthy corporate loans coverage ratio.

Operating income increased by 9%, supported by higher lending volumes, stronger treasury and trade finance activity, and continued growth in cross-sell revenue. Fee income rose by 24%, underscoring the success of the Division’s diversified revenue base beyond traditional lending.

The Division’s total assets increased by 24% during the year, rising from ﷲ 230 Bn. to ﷲ 287 Bn., while net special commission income grew by 5% year-on-year to ﷲ 7.4 Bn. Fees and other income reached ﷲ 2.7 Bn., reflecting 24% growth.

Operating expenses were contained at ﷲ 2.5 Bn., a modest increase of 1% compared with 2024, contributing to improved efficiency and sustained cost discipline. Impairment charges remained manageable at

Key Highlights



Total Assets

ﷲ 287 Bn.
Increased 24%



Net Special Commission Income

ﷲ 7.4 Bn.
Increased 5%



Fees and Other Income

ﷲ 2.7 Bn.
Increased 24%

Corporate Banking continued

Key Highlights



Operating Expenses

ﷲ 2.5 Bn.

with modest growth of 1 % from 2024



Impairment Charges

ﷲ 820 Mn.

reflecting strong credit quality



Net Income before Zakat

ﷲ 7.6 Bn.

Increased from ﷲ 6.7 Bn. in 2024

ﷲ 820 Mn., supported by strong recoveries and a stable portfolio performance. As a result, net income before Zakat rose from ﷲ 6.7 Bn. in 2024 to ﷲ 7.6 Bn. in 2025, demonstrating Corporate Banking’s continued commitment to delivering value to clients and Shareholders.

Strategic Direction and Geographic Alignment

In 2025, Corporate Banking continued to advance its strategic priorities by reinforcing its client-focused model and modernizing its operating footprint. The Trade Finance Center in Riyadh was relocated to a more centrally accessible location based on client feedback and evolving business needs. This move enhanced accessibility for key corporate clients, strengthened relationship management, and improved collaboration across servicing and product teams, supporting the Division’s commitment to delivering seamless, high-quality banking solutions.

Corporate Banking also played a key role in advancing the Bank’s Strategy 2025. Throughout the strategy cycle, the Division delivered consistent growth, strengthened profitability, enhanced efficiency, and accelerated its digital transformation agenda. These achievements, combined with deeper sector focus and close alignment with Vision 2030 priorities, contributed meaningfully to the Bank’s strategic objectives of growth, innovation, and national impact.

Supporting Vision 2030 and National Development

Corporate Banking remained a key partner in driving Saudi Arabia’s economic transformation in 2025. The Division recorded 49.6% growth in its project finance portfolio, with the majority of financing directed toward infrastructure sectors such as power, water, and renewable energy. Participation in strategic giga projects continues to underscore the Bank’s commitment to supporting national-scale development.

Corporate Banking also advanced new partnerships and initiatives with government entities to support national priorities and expand access to sustainable financing. A key collaboration was launched with the Environment Fund to promote green investments, featuring a ﷲ 1 Bn. portfolio under the Financing Against Guarantees program. The program covers up to 80% of facility values, encouraging businesses to pursue environmentally aligned projects and accelerating the adoption of green financing across priority sectors.

In addition, the Division partnered with the Infrastructure Fund to design 2 new financing programs for health and education projects. Corporate Banking also introduced an Employee Loyalty program to enhance efficiency and engagement among public sector employees in support of Vision 2030 workforce transformation objectives.

Digital Transformation and Product Innovation

Corporate Banking advanced its digital transformation agenda, launching several innovative products and technologies designed to enhance client experience and operational efficiency. In Trade Finance, the Division implemented machine-learning based automation for document checking, resulting in faster and more accurate processing. Riyadh trade Finance Digital Channel Upgrade was released in 2025, contributing to a 19% growth in Letters of Credit and Letters of Guarantee issuance compared to 2024.

Several digital financing and service transformation initiatives were started during the year, such as the supply chain finance - Approved Payable program – fully digital, end-to-end platforms offering expanded working-capital solutions to corporate clients. Enhancements in client engagement included a reengineered Corporate Banking Contact Center and a revamped IVR system, improving accessibility, service quality, and operating hours. The Paperless Banking Initiative digitized key customer processes, reduced TATs, and supported the Bank’s sustainability ambitions.

The Division also strengthened MSME-focused digital offerings through the launch of MSME NMOO cards and Corporate credit cards. These were complemented by the rollout of same-day instant-settlement capabilities, which improved cash flow management and operational speed for corporate and MSME clients.

Partnerships, Collaborations, and National Engagement

Corporate Banking expanded its strategic partnerships and national engagement activities throughout 2025. These included collaborations with government entities, development funds, and key enablers of the Kingdom’s economic transformation. The Division served as a main sponsor of Biban 2025, organized by Monsha’at, demonstrating its commitment to fostering entrepreneurship. It also signed a cooperation agreement with the Saudi EXIM Bank to strengthen export financing and enable Saudi enterprises to expand internationally.

Corporate Banking launched a series of MSME-focused engagements, including workshops introducing NMOO cards in Riyadh, Jeddah, and Al-Khobar, and participated in the Garage Workshop attended by senior government leaders. Additionally, the Division sponsored and participated in major national events such as the Industry Hackathon with the Saudi Industrial Development Fund, the Future Investment Initiative, the Future Minerals Forum, and the Development Finance Conference MOMENTUM hosted by the National Development Fund.

These initiatives deepened collaboration with government and development entities and laid the foundation for multiple upcoming MoUs that will enhance business integration and advance the Kingdom’s sustainable-growth agenda.

Corporate Banking continued

Key Highlights



MSME Lending

Reached to
91 Bn.

Achieved
25.1%
MSME market share as of Q3 2025

Awards and Recognitions

Corporate Banking received multiple local and international awards and recognitions in 2025, reflecting outstanding performance, leadership, and innovation. Riyadh Bank was recognized by Monsha'at as one of the Leading Banks for Medium Enterprise Funding and was named Best Bank for the Digitalization of Trade Finance by Global Trade Review – Saudi Arabia. The Division received top recognition from Kafalah, ranking first in the number of financed entities and securing major awards including the Gold Award in the banking sector, the Small Enterprises Financing Award, the Tourism Sector Support Award, and the Technology Sector Support Award.

Internationally, the Bank was honored by Euromoney as the Best Bank for SMEs and recognized by Mastercard for Innovation in Credit Cards for SMEs. Corporate Banking also received 4 major awards from Project Finance International, including Global Power Deal of the Year, Middle East and Africa Social Infrastructure Deal of the Year, Middle East and Africa Petrochemical Deal of the Year, and Middle East and Africa Public-Private Partnership Deal of the Year. These accolades underscore the Division's excellence in structured finance, MSME empowerment, and digital transformation.

Corporate Banking in 2026

Looking ahead, Corporate Banking will continue to expand its strategic role in supporting the Kingdom's economic transformation. The Division plans to deepen financing across key sectors, enhance collaboration with government entities, and accelerate the digitalization of corporate services to deliver more agile, technology-enabled solutions.

Operational excellence will remain a priority, with increased use of data analytics, advanced risk-management tools, and streamlined credit processes to strengthen portfolio performance and drive efficiency. Corporate Banking will also broaden partnerships with national enablers to advance development in new industries and regional markets. These priorities will further reinforce Riyadh Bank's leadership and its contribution to sustainable national growth.

Awards and Recognitions 2025



Monsha'at

- Leading Bank for Medium Enterprise Funding

Global Trade Review – Saudi Arabia

- Best Bank for Digitalization of Trade Finance

Kafalah Program

- Ranked #1 in number of entities financed
- Gold Award – Banking Sector
- Small Enterprises Financing Award
- Tourism Sector Support Award
- Technology Sector Support Award

Euromoney

- Best Bank for SMEs

Mastercard

- Innovation in Credit Cards for SMEs

Project Finance International

- Global Power Deal of the Year – Taiba/ Qassim
- Middle East & Africa Social Infrastructure Deal of the Year – Al Ansar
- Middle East & Africa Petrochemical Deal of the Year – Amiral
- Middle East & Africa PPP Deal of the Year – Raxis–Rabigh IWTP



Retail Banking

Driving the Bank’s strategic progress and financial growth

Retail Banking continued to be a key engine of Riyadh Bank’s performance in 2025, delivering strong and steady growth across its customer base, product portfolio, and digital channels. The Division reinforced its leadership by deepening relationships across core segments and achieving measurable gains in financial results, service quality, and digital adoption.

Key Highlights



Grew total assets to **ﷲ 117 Bn.**



Expanded the affluent customer base by **8%**



Increased assets under management by **5%**

Strategic Progress and Enhanced Customer Engagement

Through disciplined balance-sheet management, enhanced customer journeys, and sustained innovation, Retail Banking advanced the Bank’s Strategy 2025 priorities and contributed meaningfully to the Saudi Vision 2030 financial-sector objectives. Progress during the year included major improvements in onboarding, deposit mobilization, and salary-transfer acquisition, all of which strengthened the customer-centric operating model and improved overall portfolio quality.

Stronger digital engagement and upgraded end-to-end servicing reduced dependency on the branch network, while stable lending performance – maintained despite competitive market pricing – reflected disciplined risk management and persistent demand across key products. Together, these achievements positioned Retail Banking as a core driver of sustainable growth, operational agility, and long-term strategic value for Riyadh Bank.

Robust Performance and Portfolio Strength

The Division delivered solid financial progress despite competitive pressures and shifting market dynamics. Total assets rose 4% to ﷲ 117 Bn., supported by a healthy demand in core lending portfolios. Mortgages grew 3%, personal finance increased 1%, and auto leases surged 14%. Gross loans increased 3% year-on-year to ﷲ 100 Bn., reflecting steady activity across products and segments, while liabilities grew by 6% to ﷲ 124 Bn.

Stronger asset quality and proactive risk management contributed to notable improvements in profitability. Net interest income increased 4% to ﷲ 4.7 Bn., while impairment charges declined 30% to ﷲ 527 Mn.. As a result, net income before Zakat rose 41% to ﷲ 1.3 Bn.. These outcomes highlight Retail Banking’s resilience, disciplined operations, and ability to maintain momentum in a challenging environment.

Customer Growth and Experience Excellence

Retail Banking’s customer base continued to expand in 2025, rising 6% from 2.53 million to 2.69 million, with particularly strong growth in the affluent (+8%), private (+14%), and mass (+7%) segments, driven by enhanced value propositions and a more personalized service model.

This expanding customer base was supported by continued improvements in service quality, as the Division achieved a growth of 20% year-to-date in NPS through targeted upgrades across branches, digital channels, and the Call Center, including enhancements to IVR systems that strengthened the overall customer experience.

Retail Banking Highlights



The division achieved a

20%

growth in NPS



Expanded the Bank@Work program for employer-based partnerships



Retail Banking continued

Powering Progress through Digital Innovation

Digital transformation remained central to Retail Banking’s evolution in 2025, with major upgrades across channels, products, and customer journeys that significantly strengthened digital engagement and service quality. The fully redesigned Riyadh mobile app delivered a markedly improved user experience through enhanced navigation, stronger security, and a modernized interface, supported by the rollout of more than 125 new features. These enhancements contributed to a sharp rise in digital adoption, with app-related NPS improving by 23%.

Digital onboarding saw major gains as the Bank introduced a fully native onboarding journey, expanded visitor ID access, and integrated instant debit card issuance which resulted in improving early activation and customer engagement. The addition of an in-app personal finance management tool further enriched the digital experience by providing customers with budgeting, spending insights, and financial planning capabilities.

Digital payments and ecosystem readiness advanced meaningfully as improved card activation flows, higher platform reliability, and enhanced integrations across Visa, Mastercard, and Western Union supported stronger POS and e-commerce penetration. These improvements complemented broader digital service enhancements, reinforcing the Bank’s commitment to seamless, end-to-end mobile journeys.

Enhancements across the Contact Center further strengthened the digital service model. The adoption of the GENESYS social media platform enabled faster and more responsive engagement across digital channels, while the Verint Quality Assurance System elevated service quality by evaluating both voice and text-based interactions, ensuring consistent standards and more personalized support.

Optimizing the Branch and ATM Network

As customer behavior shifted toward digital channels, Retail Banking continued to optimize its physical footprint to improve efficiency and customer access. The branch network ended the year at 224 operating branches, supported by selective renovations and strategic placement in high-demand areas. The ATM network was streamlined from 1,796 to 1,670 units through the removal of low-usage machines, improving cost efficiency while maintaining service reliability.

Strengthening Retail Offerings and Customer Propositions

Retail Banking continued to enhance its product suite and customer value propositions in 2025, introducing enhancements designed to deepen engagement and meet evolving customer expectations across all segments. The integration of Samsung Pay and Google Pay expanded mobile-payment options and supported the Kingdom’s shift toward a fully digital payment ecosystem, while the digital launch of the Shari’ah-compliant Gold Account reinforced the Bank’s growing wealth and investment offering.

The Division also revamped its credit card value proposition, making it more competitive and aligned with the needs of affluent and mass customers through enriched benefits, improved rewards structures, and enhanced digital servicing. In the mortgage portfolio, improvements to TAT, stronger partnerships with real estate developers, and optimized pricing logic contributed to stable, high-quality growth. These upgrades collectively advanced Retail Banking’s commitment to delivering more seamless, valuable, and customer-centered financial solutions.

Strategic Partnerships and Ecosystem Expansion

Strategic partnerships remained a core driver of Retail Banking’s growth in 2025, enabling the Division to broaden its customer base, strengthen product propositions, and enhance fee-generating capabilities. Retail Banking deepened its collaboration with leading real estate developers to support mortgage acquisition, accelerating home-finance volumes, and improving customer choice across key regions. In addition, strengthened bancassurance collaborations supported higher fee income and provided customers with a more comprehensive suite of protection and savings solutions. Employer-based partnerships also expanded through the Bank@Work program, a cross-selling initiative with Corporate Banking which strengthened salary-transfer acquisition and improved onboarding efficiency for new customers.

Retail Banking further advanced its digital ecosystem through partnerships with Fintechs and major e-commerce platforms, enhancing payment acceptance, digital wallet usage, and customer loyalty. This included an agreement with JCB International to become the first bank in the Kingdom to enable JCB card payments through the Mada network, enhancing convenience and providing seamless payment options for international visitors. The Bank also signed an MoU with Ant International to enable Alipay+ payments across the Mada network starting in 2026, further expanding payment choices and advancing the Bank’s commitment to financial innovation.

Segment Excellence: Private, Affluent, and Business Banking

Retail Banking’s priority segments delivered strong momentum in 2025, supported by enhanced service models, upgraded value propositions, and improved infrastructure across the Kingdom. Private Banking recorded another year of robust performance, with interest-bearing deposits rising 32%, and assets under management growing 5%, compared with 2024. Growth was supported by enriched advisory capabilities, the launch of exclusive products such as the World Elite Exclusive credit card, and revised call account features that strengthened deposit performance. Infrastructure expansion continued with the completion of the Al Khobar Center and groundwork for a new Jeddah Center, reinforcing the segment’s ability to serve high-net-worth clients with greater proximity and personalized service.

The segment’s commitment to service excellence was reaffirmed by its first-quarter recognition as the 2024 Best Private Banking in the Middle East by EMEA Finance, highlighting its leadership in high-quality service delivery and personalized wealth management.

Affluent Banking also accelerated its expansion, achieving 30% growth in loans and advances and an 8% rise in its customer base. The launch of the Virtual Branch in the third quarter further elevated convenience and 24/7 accessibility, improving service quality, and supporting the stability and growth of the Affluent Banking portfolio.

Retail Banking continued to anchor **Riyad Bank’s performance**, combining customer growth, portfolio resilience, and digital momentum in 2025.

Retail Banking continued

Business Banking continued to improve retention and servicing through targeted, data-driven initiatives. App-based notifications for low-transaction customers and automated pre-closure alerts enhanced engagement and strengthened customer continuity. System upgrades also simplified charitable donation workflows in collaboration with the Social Responsibility department, enriching the overall experience for business clients and reinforcing the Bank’s commitment to community-focused banking.

Accelerating Financial Inclusion in the Kingdom

Retail Banking played a pivotal role in advancing financial inclusion in support of Saudi Vision 2030, which aims to expand access to financial services, strengthen a savings culture, and accelerate the shift toward a cashless economy. Interest-bearing and saving deposits for individual customers increased during the year, demonstrating deeper engagement with savings and wealth-building products aligned with national goals to improve household financial resilience. The number of female customers grew 4.6%, while the under-18 youth segment increased 33.8%, reflecting targeted efforts to empower new segments, broaden participation, and build long-term financial literacy across the Kingdom.

Riyad Bank also introduced Token, its youth-focused digital banking proposition designed to build financial literacy and promote healthy saving behaviors. Through gamification, token rewards, real-time financial insights, and social features, Token positioned the Bank as an early leader in next-generation digital banking and strengthened outreach to younger customers.

Progress toward a cashless society accelerated as non-cash transactions reached 95.9%, supported by increased card usage, wider POS and e-commerce penetration, and reliability improvements across digital channels. Enhanced accessibility features – such as voice-guided ATMs for blind customers – further reinforced Riyad Bank’s commitment to inclusive, digitally driven financial services in line with Vision 2030’s ambitions.

Looking Forward to 2026

Looking ahead, Retail Banking is well positioned to sustain its growth trajectory in the year ahead, building on the momentum and achievements of 2025 while preparing for the next phase of expansion. With a strong focus on deeper digital engagement, enhanced cross-sell initiatives, and more personalized customer offerings, the Division is ready to deliver growth aligned with the Bank’s long-term strategic objectives.

Riyad Bank enters 2026 with a clear path to accelerate growth and enhance customer value. Key priorities include modernizing account offerings, deepening bancassurance partnerships, and scaling the Hassad Loyalty program to reward deposits, salary transfers, and referrals. The Division will introduce a new Elite tier within Affluent Banking to differentiate high-value propositions and strengthen competitiveness. The card portfolio will focus on achieving top-tier digital acquisition and improved utilization.

Ongoing branch and ATM optimization will further elevate efficiency, while new-generation ATMs and kiosks will offer enhanced user experiences and interfaces, QR-code withdrawals, and faster processing. These initiatives aim to deliver a more personalized, digitally enabled, and future-ready retail banking experience – supporting Riyad Bank’s long-term growth, customer-focus ambitions, and national development objectives.

2025 was a year of remarkable performance by the Division, cementing its role as an engine for Riyad Bank’s strategic growth moving forward.

Retail Banking continued

Riyad Token Case Study

Riyad Token: Building financial confidence from the first transaction

Riyad Bank identified a clear gap in family and youth banking. Most financial products were designed for adults, leaving parents to manage allowances informally and children with limited exposure to practical money management. As children increasingly engaged with digital platforms, the absence of a safe, structured, and engaging banking experience for younger users became more evident.

This created an opportunity to support financial literacy at an early stage, aligned with national priorities around financial inclusion and digital transformation. The challenge was to design a solution that empowered children to learn through real-world interaction, while giving parents full visibility, control, and peace of mind.

A family-focused digital solution

Riyad Bank responded with Token, a dedicated digital banking program designed specifically for children and families. Token enables parents to open and manage accounts for their children, monitor transactions, and manage allowances through a simple and secure digital experience.

In 2025, the Token app was comprehensively revamped to improve usability, navigation, and stability. The refreshed experience introduced a more intuitive interface, age-appropriate communication, and a design that balances structure with engagement. Features such as savings goals, card renewal, improved visibility of card details, and smoother task management were enhanced, supported by a full migration to the upgraded platform to ensure reliability.

Beyond banking functionality, Token integrates practical financial learning. Children interact directly with saving and spending tools under parental supervision, while educational content delivered through the Zood Al-Ajyal program reinforces financial concepts through monthly videos and quizzes. Incentives tied to regular saving further encourage consistent, positive behavior.

Impact, engagement, and long-term value

The 2025 enhancements strengthened Token as a reliable, user-friendly family banking solution. Improved performance and clarity supported more consistent usage, while the combination of learning, saving, and spending features helped reinforce healthy financial habits among younger users.

Targeted marketing initiatives, including seasonal campaigns, increased awareness and engagement among families. Most importantly, Token deepened relationships with households by positioning Riyad Bank as a trusted partner across generations, supporting long-term customer relationships and future growth.

“In 2025, Token attracted a growing number of registered children, reflecting increased adoption and our commitment to building financial confidence from an early age.”

Retail Banking continued

Mobile App Case Study

Riyad Mobile: Redefining digital banking at scale

As Saudi Arabia’s digital transformation accelerated under Vision 2030, customer expectations rose rapidly alongside the Kingdom’s shift toward a more connected, technology-enabled economy. Riyad Bank recognized a clear opportunity to reposition its mobile channel from a supporting touchpoint into a primary platform for everyday banking. While the legacy app met core needs, fragmented journeys, limited personalization, and partial digitization constrained engagement and scalability at a time when Saudi customers increasingly expected seamless, digital-first experiences.

This inflection point aligned closely with the Bank’s strategic priorities for customer centricity, efficiency, and digital leadership. By modernizing its mobile foundation, Riyad Bank aimed to support the Kingdom’s broader digitalization agenda, accelerate self-service adoption, and strengthen its ability to serve a growing and increasingly sophisticated customer base without proportional increases in operating complexity or cost.

Building a Modern, Customer-First Platform

In 2025, Riyad Bank executed a comprehensive relaunch of the Riyad Mobile App, redesigning the experience end-to-end. Informed by customer research, usability testing, and behavioral analytics, the app was rebuilt around intuitive, task-based journeys, and personalized dashboards that highlight relevant insights and actions with greater clarity and speed.

At the core of the transformation was a migration to a modern, scalable technology stack. This shift enabled faster release cycles, improved reliability, and future-ready integration across the Bank’s ecosystem. End-to-end digital journeys were expanded across payments, transfers, cards, financing, and service requests, supported by enhanced security features including biometrics and real-time monitoring. A phased rollout, combined with targeted in-app education and close cross-functional coordination, ensured a stable transition while maintaining service continuity.

Creating Measurable Value and Future-Ready Momentum

The relaunch delivered a clear shift toward digital self-service, driving higher engagement while reducing reliance on branches and call centers. Customers completed transactions more efficiently, digital sales gained momentum, and improved stability reinforced trust and satisfaction. This translated into a more scalable operating model capable of supporting growth without linear cost expansion.

Beyond near-term benefits, Riyad Mobile now serves as a strategic foundation for continuous innovation. Its modular, API-driven architecture, and advanced analytics capabilities position the Bank to rapidly introduce new features, integrate ecosystem partners, and evolve customer journeys over time. As Riyad Bank advances its 2030 ambitions, the mobile platform stands as a critical enabler of efficiency, innovation, and leadership, setting the stage for the Bank to define the next benchmark in digital banking in the Kingdom.

“Riyad Mobile has become a scalable growth platform - strengthening digital engagement today while laying the foundation for the next generation of innovation.”

Treasury and Investment

Strengthening the Bank’s global and national ties

In 2025, Riyadh Bank reinforced its market leadership in Treasury and Investment through record issuance activity, diversified funding sources, exceptional growth in derivatives business, and disciplined portfolio management. The Division delivered another year of strong performance, combining innovation and prudence to strengthen liquidity, deepen local and international investor relationships, and create long-term value.

Key Highlights



ﷲ 2 Bn.

AT1 Sukuk issued under the new ﷲ 10 Bn. program at a 6.00% coupon.



USD 1.25 Bn.

Tier 2 Sukuk priced at 6.209%.

Expanding Market Leadership through Strategic Funding

The year marked a milestone in the Bank’s funding strategy, highlighted by the issuance of ﷲ 2 Bn. in Additional Tier 1 Sukuk under the newly established ﷲ 10 Bn. AT1 program, priced at a 6% coupon. Riyadh Bank also issued a USD 1.25 Bn. Tier 2 Sukuk – priced at 6.209%. The transaction generated an orderbook exceeding USD 4 Bn., more than 3.2 times oversubscribed. The success of both issuances reflected Riyadh Bank’s strong credit fundamentals, prudent governance, and growing global reputation.

Treasury and Investment also successfully refinanced a USD 1.425 Bn. 3-year syndicated senior unsecured term loan facility with highly competitive terms, supported by institutions from the Middle East, Asia, Europe, and North America. It also executed Riyadh Bank’s debut trade loan, further diversifying wholesale funding sources while supporting trade finance activity.

Riyad Bank’s international presence continued to expand with 2 major Asian syndications that attracted interest from 36 investors across China, Taiwan, India, Korea, Japan, Singapore, and Mauritius. These landmark transactions established a scalable Asian funding channel, diversified Riyadh Bank’s investor base, and strengthened awareness of the Kingdom and its financial sector among regional lenders.

Diversifying for Strength and Sustainability

Treasury and Investment continued to expand and diversify its funding instruments to ensure flexibility, resilience, and sustainability. It completed its first EUR Bilateral Green Term Facility, marking Riyadh Bank’s debut green financing transaction in a non-USD currency. The facility supports projects that contribute to environmental sustainability in alignment with Saudi Arabia’s Vision 2030 and Net Zero 2060 objectives.

Riyad Bank further strengthened its relationships with global financial institutions, expanding access to international funding markets and deepening investor engagement. It executed new master agreements with major corporate and financial counterparties, enhancing its ability to deliver complex treasury solutions and maintain competitive pricing across markets.

Delivering Strong Investment Performance

Riyad Bank’s investment portfolio delivered exceptional results in 2025, driven by disciplined credit selection, proactive duration management, and strategic rebalancing toward high-quality credit instruments. Treasury and Investment realized strong capital gains and improved mark-to-market valuations while extending duration to increase returns in a moderate interest-rate environment.

Portfolio optimization included securing cost-efficient US Dollar funding through repo transactions using international assets, which supported liquidity generation and enhanced returns. This growth reflected the Division’s ability to scale responsibly while maintaining conservative risk parameters and strong governance.

Enhancing Client Value through Innovative Solutions

Treasury and Investment achieved outstanding results in client-facing activities, supported by product innovation, close coordination with Corporate Banking, and an enhanced advisory model. Driven by the strong

momentum in Global Markets, Riyadh Bank’s derivatives offerings through tailored hedging products expanded by over 29% year-on-year to reach a notional amount of ﷲ 392 Bn., outperforming the local market growth. Cross-sell activities supported fee income to increase by 28% year-on-year as the Division deepened collaboration with Corporate Banking and other business segments to deliver integrated funding, hedging, and investment strategies.

The Division also launched a bundled SME financing initiative designed to provide comprehensive solutions for SMEs, helping clients manage interest rate exposures and funding costs amid changing market conditions. These developments strengthened Riyadh Bank’s reputation as a trusted financial partner offering customized, value-added treasury solutions across all client segments.

Advancing Digital Leadership and Product Excellence

Digital transformation continued to define the Division’s agenda in 2025. Riyadh Bank launched the Gold Account Service, which achieved substantial transaction volumes upon launch. The service enables retail clients to buy, sell, and hold gold entirely through digital channels, delivering transparency, security, and convenience while expanding Riyadh Bank’s investment offerings.

Contributing to Saudi Arabia’s Vision 2030

Treasury and Investment continued to play a pivotal role in supporting Saudi Arabia’s Vision 2030 objectives of financial-sector development, sustainability, and economic diversification. Its green finance initiatives, including the EUR 300 Mn. Bilateral Green Term Facility, directly contribute to the Kingdom’s environmental transition goals. The Division also supported Vision 2030 priority sectors such as infrastructure, manufacturing, renewable energy, and SMEs, by offering tailored hedging, liquidity, and investment solutions.

Treasury and Investment continued

Key Highlights



2 Asian syndications totaling

USD 3 Bn.



USD 250 Mn.

private placement and USD 1.425 Bn. syndicated-loan refinancing completed.



EUR 300 Mn.

Green Term Facility, supporting Vision 2030 sustainability goals.

Looking Forward to 2026

In the year ahead, Treasury and Investment aims to build on its strong momentum by expanding its sustainable finance initiatives, establishing a bond program, and extending its coverage to include Private Banking and Affluent Banking clients. The Division will continue to strengthen collaboration with Corporate and Wholesale Banking to deepen client relationships, drive cross-sell income, and enhance integrated service delivery. It will also focus on expanding market share through the acquisition of new clients – particularly in foreign exchange and risk-management solutions – and increase the share of client business within existing relationships

Investment management will remain prudent yet opportunity-driven, focused on credit quality selective value capture, and alignment with market dynamics. As the Bank enters 2026, Treasury and Investment will continue to serve as a cornerstone of Riyadh Bank’s financial strength and resilience. Through disciplined balance-sheet management, innovative funding, and client-centric solutions, the Division will play an essential role in supporting sustainable growth and advancing the Kingdom’s financial-market development in line with Vision 2030.

In 2025, Treasury and Investment delivered **another year of strong performance**, combining innovation and prudence to strengthen liquidity, deepen investor relationships, and create long-term value.



Subsidiaries

Expanding reach, shaping the future

Riyad Bank’s subsidiaries form an integrated platform that extends the Bank’s reach, capabilities, and impact across priority sectors of the economy. Together, they translate strategy into execution by advancing innovation, strengthening investment leadership, accelerating digital transformation, and supporting operational excellence. Each subsidiary reflects Riyadh Bank’s ambition to elevate performance and shape the future of financial services while contributing to the Kingdom’s national agenda and long-term prosperity.

Subsidiary	Capital/ Invested Amount (ﷲ)	Ownership %	Main Activity
Riyad Capital	500,000,000	100%	Engaged in investment services and asset management activities related to dealing, managing, arranging, advising, and custody of securities regulated by the Capital Market Authority, incorporated in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
Ithra Al-Riyad Real Estate Company	10,000,000	100%	Formed with the objective to hold, manage, sell, and purchase real estate assets for owners or third parties for financing activities, incorporated in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
Esnad Al-Riyadh	500,000	100%	A limited liability company registered in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to provide human resources services to the Group.
Curzon Street Properties Limited	12,378	100%	A property holding company, incorporated in the Isle of Man.
Riyad Financial Markets	187,500	100%	A netting and bankruptcy jurisdiction country, to execute derivative transactions with international counterparties on behalf of Riyadh Bank, incorporated in the Cayman Islands.
Jeel Digital Innovation Company	100,000,000	100%	Engaged in systems analysis, application and operating systems development, hosting websites, financial technology solutions, and related activities, incorporated in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
1957 Ventures Fund	197,045,597	100%	Engaged in fostering innovation by investing in building Fintech ventures and offering comprehensive support, including resources, mentorship, and strategic insights, incorporated in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.



Riyad Capital

Riyad Capital delivered a landmark year in 2025, strengthening its position as one of the Kingdom’s leading investment management and financial services companies. With strong execution across asset management, investment banking, brokerage, and securities services, the Company further reinforced its reputation as a trusted provider of diversified investment solutions.

Strategic Direction and Performance

Riyad Capital remained committed to its vision of becoming the most trusted, innovative, and digitally enabled investment house in the region. The Company continued to pursue its ambition to be the most profitable and efficient investment manager of choice, delivering strong performance across its product suite and expanding its capabilities to meet evolving client needs.

The subsidiary delivered strong financial performance, with assets under management rising to ﷲ 97.5 Bn. and assets under custody increasing to ﷲ 1,048 Bn. Overall profitability also reached ﷲ 665 Mn. for the year, supported by firm market activity, the successful launch of new products, and disciplined cost management, reinforcing the Company’s position as a leading investment services provider.

Key Achievements and Milestones

Riyad Capital led one of the region’s largest private financing rounds by serving as lead investor in a USD 250 Mn. pre-IPO round for a fast-growing Saudi quick-commerce platform. This transaction positioned the client among the Kingdom’s emerging tech unicorns and demonstrated Riyadh Capital’s leadership in regional private equity and venture capital markets.

Riyad Capital also acted as Sole Arranger and Bookrunner for a local real estate company for its debut ﷲ 500 Mn. Sukuk – the first of its kind for the Saudi real estate sector. Initially planned at ﷲ 300 Mn., the issuance was upsized by more than 65% due to strong retail and institutional demand. Priced at an 8.5% coupon, this 3-year senior secured Sukuk strengthened Riyadh Capital’s position among the top arrangers of ﷲ-denominated Sukuk and underscored the Company’s structuring and execution expertise.

Despite a nationwide slowdown in the real estate sector, 2025 marked a pivotal year for Riyadh Capital, with the execution of several multibillion ﷲ transactions that significantly broadened the scale and diversity of its portfolio. A key milestone was the launch of the Buhairat Abha project in partnership with MDR Real Estate Development Company, Riyadh Capital’s first real estate investment in the Southern Region. The project, valued at more than ﷲ 1 Bn., reflects the Company’s commitment to strategic geographic expansion and to supporting the development of local communities.

Riyad Capital also advanced a major strategic partnership with the Saudi Railway Company through the launch of a real estate investment fund valued at up to ﷲ 6 Bn. The fund will develop a mixed-use project in Makkah’s Al Rusaifa District, adjacent to the Haramain High-Speed Railway Station, following a transit-oriented development model designed to support urban transformation and enhance the area’s economic potential. This initiative reflects Riyadh Capital’s ability to shape large-scale national developments and its role as a key contributor to the Kingdom’s evolving real estate landscape.



Subsidiaries continued

Riyad Capital 2025 at a Glance



Assets Under Management

ﷲ 97.5 Bn.



Assets Under Custody

ﷲ 1,048 Bn.



Profitability

ﷲ 665 Mn.



Private Equity & VC

USD250 Mn.

lead investor in pre-IPO round for a local company



Debt Capital Markets

ﷲ 500 Mn.

sukuk for a local real estate company (upsized by 65%)



Real Estate

Buhairat Abha (ﷲ 1 Bn.), portfolio reached ﷲ 10 Bn.



Strategic Fund

Up to ﷲ 6 Bn. Transit-Oriented Development Fund with Saudi Railway Company



Digital Innovation

Launch of Mostashary robo-advisory tool; ﷲ 1.7 Mn. invested in first month



Financial Literacy

Launch of Wa'i Mali youth investment series

Product Innovation and Client Solutions

Riyad Capital launched several innovative solutions to enhance accessibility, digital capabilities, and financial literacy. In line with Vision 2030's focus on financial awareness among youth, the Company introduced Wa'i Mali, a financial literacy video series aimed at educating first-time investors on savings, trading, and investment fundamentals.

A major achievement in digital innovation was the launch of Mostashary, an in-house developed robo-advisory tool integrated within the Riyad Capital app. The solution offers automated investment portfolios, goal-based planning, tailored risk profiling, and 24/7 digital access.

Awards and Recognitions

Riyad Capital received multiple industry accolades in 2025, reflecting its continued excellence in asset management, advisory, and securities services. The Company was ranked 5th in Forbes Middle East's "Top 40 Asset Managers 2025", recognizing its strong regional presence and performance. Riyad Capital was also honored internationally, receiving the Global Business Outlook Awards for Best Equity Capital Markets Advisor and Best Managed Securities Company in Saudi Arabia.

In addition, the International Finance Awards recognized the Company as the Best Securities House in Saudi Arabia and the provider of the Best Alternative Investment Offerings in the Kingdom. These distinctions underscore Riyad Capital's leadership in investment advisory, capital markets, and innovative financial solutions.

Awards and Recognitions 2025



Forbes Middle East Top 40 Global Business Outlook Awards International Finance Awards



Looking Forward to 2026

Looking ahead, Riyad Capital will continue expanding its investment capabilities, enhancing digital platforms, and diversifying its product offerings across all business lines. The Company aims to deepen client relationships, scale high-growth asset classes, attract new investors, and strengthen performance across traditional and alternative investments. With a clear focus on innovation, efficiency, and long-term value creation, Riyad Capital remains well-positioned to reinforce its leadership in the Kingdom's evolving financial landscape.

Subsidiaries continued



Jeel Digital Innovation Company

Anchoring Regulatory Trust, Regional Partnerships, and Scalable Transformation

2025 marked the most defining chapter in Jeel’s journey to date. The year began with a national milestone: Jeel received its license from the Saudi Central Bank (SAMA) as a Sandbox Enabler under the SAMA Sandbox Enablement Hub, positioning the company as a regulatory-trusted operator at the heart of Saudi Arabia’s innovation ecosystem. This recognition — announced during Money20/20 Middle East (a Fintech industry event), which was held in Riyadh, where Jeel represented Riyadh Bank and the Kingdom’s fintech ecosystem — elevated Jeel from a digital enabler to a strategic governance partner for compliant experimentation and financial-innovation assurance across the region. It affirmed the Bank’s leadership in combining innovation with regulatory discipline, a distinction now benchmarked across the Gulf.

Jeel Sandbox has rapidly evolved into a high-value engine for fintech engagement and market validation, converting Money20/20 momentum into a tangible client acquisition and partnership pipeline. Jeel Sandbox has already delivered clear feasibility signals across payments, wallets, and KYC use cases. This early traction has enabled Jeel to shortlist one strategic MVP use case, secure alignment on technical and regulatory readiness, and establish a structured funnel that strengthens RB’s digital roadmap while positioning Jeel as the preferred infrastructure partner for emerging fintech and government platforms.

Expanding Regional Footprint and Regulatory Collaboration

In 2025, Jeel advanced its regional engagement agenda through regional regulatory collaboration, extending sandbox-based experimentation beyond national boundaries. These efforts focused on enabling interoperability, regulatory alignment, and knowledge exchange across regional financial ecosystems.

This collaboration strengthened Jeel’s role in supporting regionally aligned innovation frameworks, reinforcing the GCC’s position as an increasingly connected and trusted financial-technology landscape.

Scaling Platforms and Strengthening the Bank’s Digital Core

In parallel, Jeel continued to strengthen the Bank’s digital core by enhancing platform governance, delivery alignment, and execution discipline. These efforts improved consistency across innovation and delivery initiatives, supporting more coordinated decision-making and scalable digital execution.

Jeel also supported the Bank in advancing secure, compliance-led digital capabilities across payments, programmable platforms, and emerging financial technologies. These initiatives focused on strengthening regulatory readiness, platform resilience, and future extensibility, reinforcing Jeel’s role as a trusted transformation partner to the Bank.

Ecosystem Partnerships and Sectoral Impact

Beyond regulatory collaboration, Jeel continued to strengthen its ecosystem engagement by working with a broad range of public and private sector stakeholders to translate innovation into measurable business and societal outcomes. These engagements supported cross-industry experimentation in embedded finance enablement, loyalty intelligence, and secure data exchange.

20+

enterprise

innovation initiatives delivered

Fintech

pipeline

accelerated from Money20/20

SAMA-licensed

regulator-trusted sandbox

Highlights of the Digital Innovation Center

Jeel Digital Innovation Center matured into a full enterprise transformation hub, orchestrating more than 20 concurrent innovation initiatives across MSME lending, ESG reporting, payments, and customer-experience domains.

The rollout of the Innovation Assurance Framework 2.0 embedded structured governance and risk-based validation into every project, while the Center of Intelligence (COI) Dashboard-as-a-Service gave executives real-time insights into performance, cost, and value creation.

Through the Jeel Innovation Club, over 300 professionals from Riyadh Bank and partner organizations participated in capability-building programs covering sandbox design, digital-governance, and customer-journey transformation — cementing Jeel’s role as a national center of excellence for innovation readiness.

Looking Ahead to 2026

As Jeel enters 2026, its focus is on scaling the SAMA-certified sandbox model, operationalizing cross-border regulatory collaboration, and deepening engagement across the GCC’s financial-technology ecosystem. Jeel’s purpose remains unchanged: to combine regulatory trust, operational excellence, and sustainable innovation in support of Riyadh Bank’s leadership ambitions and Vision 2030 objectives.

300+

participants in capability-building initiatives

Key Strategic Directions

1 Empower Riyadh Bank’s Digital Ambition

2 Enable customer growth for RB, through cross-sell

3 Build towards KSA Digital Ecosystem for Vision 2030

Subsidiaries continued

Jeel 2025 – Accelerating Innovation and Impact

Supported Riyadh Bank's 2030 strategy as its core innovation engine.	Advanced ecosystem collaboration across fintech, digital platforms and real-economy sectors.	Operated under a SAMA-licensed Sandbox regulatory sandbox framework.
Strengthened regulatory readiness for advanced digital and platform-based capabilities.	Introduced Innovation Assurance Framework 2.0 to reinforce governance and risk-based validation.	Deployed real-time performance and value-tracking capabilities to enhance execution transparency.
Delivered 20+ innovation initiatives across MSME, ESG, payments and customer experience.	Engaged 300+ professionals through structured innovation capability-building programs.	Strengthened partnerships with leading global and regional technology and fintech providers.
Advanced regional alignment fintech collaboration to support regional regulatory alignment and ecosystem interoperability.		



2025 marked a defining year for Jeel, strengthening its role as Riyadh Bank's trusted engine for regulated innovation and scalable digital transformation.



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Riyad Bank advances ESG priorities through a structured sustainability strategy, targets, strong partnerships, and disciplined risk management.



Overview

Driving sustainability, shaping impact

Riyad Bank acknowledges the critical role of the banking sector in advancing Saudi Arabia’s aspirations for a low-carbon and sustainable economy. The Bank prioritizes sustainability as a fundamental aspect of its commitment to fostering a responsible banking environment within the Kingdom. In this landscape of increasing demand for sustainable financing solutions, Riyadh Bank is dedicated to enhancing its financial offerings and supporting clients in their transition towards environmentally and socially sustainable practices.

2025 marked significant milestones for the Bank with the roll-out of financed emission targets for high-impact sectors, expansion of the sustainable finance framework (SFF), launch of sustainability training for all employees, enhancement in the Bank’s approach to climate and ESG risk management, and the establishment of a robust governance and oversight structure.

The Sustainability strategy, which encompasses corporate social responsibility (CSR) initiatives, is designed to align with Saudi Arabia’s Vision 2030. As sustainability is a core element of Vision 2030, these efforts contribute to the achievement of national objectives and enhance Riyadh Bank’s pursuit of leadership in sustainability within the Kingdom.

Riyad Bank’s Sustainability strategy is anchored in a double materiality assessment, which evaluates financial and impact materiality to align priorities with Stakeholder expectations and global best practices. This assessment defines 10 strategic priority areas and reinforces 9 existing focus areas where the Bank has already demonstrated leadership. By integrating sustainability into its business practices, Riyadh Bank is positioned to capitalize on emerging opportunities while effectively managing associated risks, thereby

ensuring long-term resilience and value creation for all Stakeholders. The Sustainability strategy takes a science-based approach to emissions reduction and sustainability, drawing on best practices from regional peers. It is informed by recommendations from the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), and the Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero (GFANZ), along with methodologies from the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol, the Net Zero Banking Alliance (NZBA), and the United Nations Environment Program Finance Initiative (UNEP). Since 2024, the Bank has started to align with the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB) frameworks (IFRS S1 and S2) to enhance reporting and transparency, ensuring adherence to global frameworks.

Riyad Bank accelerated its sustainability journey through several key partnerships in 2025. By joining the UN Global Compact (UNGC), the Bank reinforces its commitment to responsible practices across human rights, labor, environment, and anti-corruption. The Bank has signed the UN Principles for Responsible Banking (UN PRB) embedding sustainability into its core strategy, aligning its business with the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Paris Agreement. As a CDP Capital Markets Signatory, Riyadh Bank will elevate

its environmental disclosure and climate risk reporting. By adopting the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF) standards, the Bank ensures accurate measurement and transparent reporting of its financed and facilitated emissions. Engagement with the Loan Market Association (LMA) enables Riyadh Bank to advance sustainable finance practices and align its lending activities with international principles. These strategic partnerships position Riyadh Bank at the forefront of sustainable banking in Saudi Arabia.

The Bank actively collaborates with national institutions to advocate for policies and practices that support sustainable banking practices. Riyadh Bank is a member of SAMA’s ESG Saudi Banks Advisory Committee (EBAC), which is responsible for formulating recommendations for the banking industry. Riyadh Bank is one of the 2 banks that are part of the Ministry of Economy and Planning’s (MEP) Corporate Sustainability Policy Development Working Group (CSPD WG) tasked with supporting the development of sustainability reporting standards for companies in the Kingdom. Under MEP’s flagship programs, the Bank has been recognized as one of 19 ‘Sustainability Champions’ across the Kingdom. As a part of this initiative, the Bank leverages its expertise and experience in sustainability and ESG to mentor corporates - Jeel and Esnad, in developing their sustainability capabilities– as they develop their Sustainability strategy and enhance their disclosures, catalyzing transformation in the Kingdom.

Additional details on our sustainability journey can be found in the 2025 Sustainability Report.

Riyad Bank advances sustainability, supporting net zero financing and low-carbon growth.



Key Highlights



3
level sustainability governance established



Achieved
31 Bn.
in sustainable financing, reaching our 2030 target ahead of schedule



CSR Bukra impact
771,857
beneficiaries



MSCI ESG
rating upgraded to A and Bloomberg ESG rating score to 2.85



11.4%
women in leadership and 29.9% women in workforce

Overview continued

Riyad Bank’s Sustainability Strategy

Environmental



Commit to net zero financing in line with KSA net zero ambition

- Target
- Net zero financed emissions by 2060
 - 2030 Targets - Power: 186 tCO2/GWh
 - Iron and steel: 1.3 tCO2/t steel

2025 Update and Performance

On Track

Commit to net zero operations by 2035

- Target
- Net zero operations by 2035

2025 Update and Performance

- On track ↓
- Scope 1=2,992 tCO2e
 - Scope 2=65,925 tCO2e

Scale sustainable finance products and services

- Target
- 20 Bn. by 2030

2025 Update and Performance

- Achieved ↓
- 31 Bn. by 2025

Social



Increase women leadership representation and diversity / inclusion initiatives

- Target
- 35-40% women in workforce by 2027
 - 20-30% women in leadership by 2027

2025 Update and Performance

- On track
- 29.9% women in workforce
 - 11.4% women in leadership

Design tailored ESG training programs to develop and attract talents

- Target
- 100% employees trained on ESG topics by 2026

2025 Update and Performance

- On track
- 98% employees completed the training in 2025



Governance



Integrate sustainability in Governance and Board (create Sustainability Committee)

- Target
- Dedicated Board-level committee

2025 Update and Performance

- Achieved ↓
- 3 Level governance established
 - Board Sustainability Committee
 - Executive Sustainability Strategy Committee
 - Sustainability Strategy Working Group and Sustainable Finance Working Group

Integrate sustainability in Governance and Board (integrate sustainability KPIs in Executives’ compensation)

- Target
- Executive compensation linked to sustainability KPIs

2025 Update and Performance

- Achieved ↓
- Sustainability KPIs embedded in the Executives compensation

Sustainability policies

- Target
- Develop an overarching sustainability policy

2025 Update and Performance

- On track ↓
- The policy has been developed and is pending the final approval

ESG risk management frameworks and policies

- Target
- Develop ESG risk management frameworks and policies

2025 Update and Performance

- Achieved ↓
- Phase 1: Capacity building
 - The ESG and climate risk policy has been developed and is pending the final approval
- On track ↓
- Phase 2: Implementation phase

Disclose in line with best practices and standards

- Target
- Align ISSB disclosures by 2027

2025 Update and Performance

- On track ↓
- Began alignment in 2024

Engage with regulator and industry to shape sustainability practices in the region

- Target
- Join 4 industry partnerships

2025 Update and Performance

- Achieved ↓
- Riyadh Bank is now a signatory to UNGC, UN PRB, PCAF, CDP, and LMA

Environmental

Shaping a greener future

Riyad Bank recognizes its role in Saudi Arabia’s journey towards a sustainable future, actively contributing to environmental initiatives that align with Vision 2030. By integrating sustainable practices into its operations and financing solutions, the Bank supports the Kingdom’s commitment to a green economy while fostering resilience and innovation within the financial sector. The Bank’s efforts reflect not only its responsibility but also the dedication to creating lasting environmental impact.

Operational and Portfolio Footprint

Operational Emissions

Riyad Bank is committed to addressing its operational emissions, focusing on Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. Recognizing that banks have the greatest control over their direct operations and electricity purchases, this commitment aligns with internationally agreed aims to limit global warming levels.

The Bank has established a target to achieve net zero emissions for Scope 1 and Scope 2 by 2035. The 2023 emissions baseline was calculated in accordance with the GHG Protocol, with a focus on emissions avoidance and reduction rather than compensation and offsetting. The methodology for establishing the emissions baseline involved a comprehensive assessment of the Bank’s operations, including all subsidiaries and foreign offices, to ensure a complete inventory of emission sources.

In 2023, Riyadh Bank’s Scope 1 emissions totaled 3,683 metric tons of CO2e, primarily from fugitive emissions associated with refrigerant gases used in air conditioning units. Scope 2 emissions were recorded at 67,837 metric tons of CO2e, calculated using both market-based and location-based approaches. The Bank utilized various emission factors sourced from reputable organizations to ensure accuracy in these calculations.

To achieve its net zero target, Riyadh Bank has developed a strategy that includes several key levers for emission reduction. These strategies involve enhancing energy efficiency through the replacement of low-efficiency air conditioning units, implementing LED lighting, and utilizing double glazing on windows. Additionally, the Bank plans to explore the feasibility of using refrigerants with lower global warming potential.

The Bank is also exploring options to source renewable energy through the purchase of International Renewable Energy Certificates (i-RECs) to match its electricity consumption. This approach is aligned with the Bank’s commitment to supporting renewable energy initiatives within Saudi Arabia. The Bank aims to achieve a 90% reduction in its operational emissions through these strategies, with any remaining emissions to be offset using high-quality carbon removal credits.

Riyad Bank’s commitment to achieving net zero emissions for Scope 1 and Scope 2 by 2035 reflects its dedication to sustainability and environmental responsibility. By implementing these measures and continuously monitoring progress, the Bank aims to lead by example and enhance its own sustainability performance and contribute to the global transition toward a low-carbon economy.

In 2025, the Bank achieved 9% reduction in Scope 1 and 2 emissions, compared to 2024, and 4% decrease compared to the baseline year 2023. The table below details Riyadh Bank’s operational emissions.

Scope	2023*	2024	2025
Scope 1 tCO2e	3,683	4,480	2,992
Scope 2 tCO2e	67,837	71,144	65,925
Total (Scope 1+2) tCO2e	71,519	75,624	68,917

* Scope 2 emissions for the year ended 31 December 2023 have been restated from 55,668 tCO2e to 67,837 tCO2e. This adjustment follows a refinement in our data collection methodology and improved integration of external data sources to ensure a more comprehensive reflection of our operational footprint.

Environmental Footprint

Riyad Bank is committed to minimizing its environmental footprint through a complete approach that emphasizes energy efficiency, waste reduction, and water conservation.

To optimize energy consumption, the Bank has implemented several key initiatives, including the deployment of Building Management Systems (BMS) in branches to effectively monitor and control energy usage. Significant infrastructure upgrades have been made, including the installation of LED lighting, double-glazing windows, and high-efficiency Variable Refrigerant Flow (VRF) air conditioning systems.

Additionally, Riyadh Bank is actively replacing high-emission refrigerants with environmentally friendly alternatives that have a lower global warming potential. Targeted electricity savings programs aim to reduce electricity consumption across head offices, warehouses, and branches, while the promotion of

paperless initiatives through digital banking solutions helps to decrease paper usage and the associated energy costs of printing. In collaboration with Naqaa, Riyadh Bank recycled a total of 10,280 kg of plastic and paper waste. The Bank also collaborates with Saudi Investment Recycling Company (SIRC) to operate 4 reverse vending machines (RVMs) and has recycled 115,022 plastic bottles and aluminum in 2025. This progress reflects the Bank’s ongoing efforts to enhance its recycling rate and environmental impact.

In terms of waste management, the Bank has initiated programs to reduce waste generation. For example, Riyadh Bank has installed plastic recycling machines in various bank buildings and branches.

To address water consumption, Riyadh Bank has implemented smart faucet sensors and eco-friendly flushing systems.

As of the latest data, Riyadh Bank’s total energy consumption is detailed in the table below:

Environmental performance

Category	2023	2024	2025
Electricity (kWh)			
Total energy consumption	113,911,075	119,426,027	110,790,848
Water (m³)			
Total water consumption	212,700	245,548	205,519
Waste (Tonnes)			
Total recycled waste	2.59	14.40	13.24

Environmental *continued*

Financed Emissions

Riyad Bank is committed to addressing financed emissions as part of its sustainability objectives, recognizing the necessity for banks to establish net zero targets to combat climate change. Riyadh Bank stands out as the first - and still the only - bank in the Kingdom to set sector targets for financed emissions, demonstrating industry leadership and transparency in its approach. Furthering this leadership, Riyadh Bank also chairs the PCAF MENA Region Database Working Group, playing a pivotal role in establishing regional governance, mapping emissions data, and leading capacity-building efforts to enhance the quality and availability of financed emissions data across the region.

The Bank's financed emissions from the commercial loans portfolio in 2023 were calculated using over 90% of the total exposure, with a PCAF data quality score of 4.85, indicating a reliance on proxied data. As the Bank enhances its data quality and internal processes through direct engagement with clients, it anticipates a transition towards more accurate emissions reporting, reducing dependency on sector-region averages.

The Bank completed baselining its financed emissions for the corporate portfolio across all sectors. This was followed by a detailed assessment which involved comparing the current emissions baseline for 3 high-emission priority sectors - power, iron and steel, and oil and gas - with established decarbonization pathways from the International Energy Agency (IEA) to identify the necessary reductions to achieve the 2030 target. The analysis indicated that these 3 sectors account for approximately 40% of the Bank's financed emissions. To bridge the identified emissions gap, the Bank is focused on increasing its exposure to green assets, including renewable energy projects and hydrogen initiatives, while ensuring that these efforts align with the Saudi Vision 2030 and the Saudi Green Initiative objectives.

In the power sector, Riyadh Bank has set a target based on the IEA's net zero reference scenario, anticipating growth in renewable energy capacity by 70% by 2030. The strategy includes maintaining at least 60% of the portfolio in renewable energy sources and gradually increasing the share of gas-based production to replace oil.

For the iron and steel sector, the Bank aims to support a significant increase in production, projected to rise by 90% for iron and 65% for steel by 2030. The current emissions intensity baseline is below the global average, primarily due to financing production methods that utilize natural gas. The Bank's target is to achieve an emissions intensity of 1.3 tCO₂/t steel by 2030, leveraging opportunities in hydrogen-based steel production.

In the oil and gas sector, Riyadh Bank has established a baseline emissions intensity, recognizing the domestic producers' position as one of the most sustainable in terms of cost and carbon footprint intensity globally. This sector is expected to play a crucial role in ensuring the security of global energy markets for the foreseeable future. The Bank is committed to supporting the transition to cleaner energy sources, including opportunities in hydrogen production. By monitoring emissions and exploring innovative solutions, Riyadh Bank aims to strengthen its sustainability leadership and contribute to the Kingdom's decarbonization efforts.

Riyad Bank's approach to financed emissions reflects a commitment to sustainability while ensuring financial viability. By integrating ESG and climate considerations into lending decisions and actively engaging with clients on their decarbonization journeys, the Bank aims to improve its ESG performance and contribute to the global transition toward a low-carbon economy.

2024 and 2025 financed emissions assessment is under progress and will be disclosed in the dedicated 2025 Sustainability Report.

Financed Emissions Baseline and Targets



Environmental continued

Sustainable Finance

Riyad Bank is addressing the growing demand for sustainable finance in Saudi Arabia by financing major sustainability projects that align with the Saudi Vision 2030 and the Green Initiative. The Bank has successfully achieved its 2030 ambitious target ahead of schedule by extending ﷲ 31 Bn. of green and social financing. This achievement reflects a robust pipeline of sustainable projects, as well as a portfolio comprising of over 70 eligible green projects and over 9,500 eligible social transactions. Additionally, Riyad Bank has issued 2 Sustainability Sukuks totaling USD 1.5 Bn. (ﷲ 5.625 Bn.), which are fully allocated to both green and social projects and contribute to the overall sustainable financing efforts.

Recent developments further exemplify Riyad Bank’s commitment to sustainable finance. This year, the Bank announced a partnership with the Environment Fund to launch “NASEEM”, the largest financing program for the environmental sector in the Kingdom, amounting to ﷲ 1 Bn. This pioneering initiative aims to foster green initiatives and promote sustainable development, empowering businesses to innovate and develop green infrastructure, conservation projects, and circular economy solutions that contribute to both national and global sustainability goals.

Riyad Bank has updated its Sustainable Finance Framework (SFF), which outlines the Bank’s approach to financing projects that meet environmental and social standards. This framework incorporates best practices and aligns with the latest guidelines and principles of the ICMA and LMA that were published in 2025. The SFF facilitates issuance of various sustainable financing instruments, including Green, Social, Blue, and Sustainability Bonds, as well as Sukuks and Loans. It emphasizes the use of proceeds for eligible activities that align with Saudi Vision 2030 and the Kingdom’s commitment to achieving net zero emissions by 2060. The revised framework expands on the Bank’s approach towards exclusion and introduces additional categories

of eligible green and social activities such as biodiversity, climate adaptation, circular economy, food security, and socioeconomic advancement and empowerment. The Bank ensures transparency and accountability in project evaluation, selection, and reporting processes. With the updated SFF, published in early 2026, Riyad Bank aims to strengthen its leadership in sustainable finance, driving meaningful impact and creating long-term value for the Kingdom and its communities.

Additionally, Riyad Bank actively supported LMA on its recent publication, the Guide to Transition Loans, reflecting the Bank’s active role as a standard shaper in transition pathways and contributing to the development of emerging market practices. The newly established Transition Finance Framework (TFF) represents a pioneering initiative in the Kingdom, highlighting Riyad Bank’s commitment to supporting the transition to a low-carbon economy. The TFF provides a clear and structured approach to identifying and financing activities that facilitate the gradual reduction of emissions in hard-to-abate sectors while maintaining economic resilience. This framework aims to support clients and sectors on credible pathways to decarbonization. It provides a structured approach to identifying and financing activities that facilitate the gradual reduction of emissions in hard-to-abate sectors while maintaining economic resilience. The eligible transition activities identified under the framework are supporting projects that are not yet green, but are on a credible, science-based, and time-bound pathway to alignment with the goals of the Paris Agreement and the Kingdom’s Net Zero by 2060 objective. The Bank is committed to ensuring that all transition finance activities adhere to robust environmental and social safeguards, thereby promoting a just transition. The establishment of this framework positions Riyad Bank as a leader in the region’s sustainable finance landscape, enhancing its capacity to support the Kingdom’s ambitious decarbonization efforts under Vision 2030. This underscores the Bank’s recognition of the critical role that transition finance plays in achieving national and global climate objectives.

Furthermore, the Bank was honored with the Impact Finance Award at the CARE ESG Awards, with leaders commenting on the recognition as a reflection of their tangible progress towards building a more sustainable and resilient financial sector in the region. This acknowledgment reinforces Riyad Bank’s determination to elevate its efforts and continue playing a leading role in shaping a sustainable future for its customers, communities, and the region.

Looking ahead, Riyad Bank aims to continue its momentum in sustainable finance by developing innovative solutions that meet the evolving needs of its customers and support the Kingdom’s sustainability goals. The Bank is committed to prioritizing investments that contribute to a low-carbon economy and align with Saudi Vision 2030. Building on the achievement of its ﷲ 20 Bn. sustainable finance target, Riyad Bank is actively assessing a new, higher target to match the increasing demand for sustainable finance in Saudi Arabia. By delivering ongoing projects that exemplify its dedication to environmentally responsible development, Riyad Bank is positioned to play a pivotal role in shaping a sustainable future for the Kingdom and its communities, ensuring that it remains at the forefront of the sustainable finance landscape.



Case Study

Red Sea Global

Riyad Bank led a ﷲ 6.5 Bn. (USD 1.73 Bn.) green credit facility for Red Sea Global’s (RSG) development of AMAALA, a luxury wellness tourism destination. Riyad Bank acted as a sole underwriter for this transaction which adheres to RSG’s Green Loan Framework aligned with international standards.

This marks Riyad Bank’s third major partnership with RSG, reinforcing its commitment to sustainability and Saudi Arabia’s Vision 2030. AMAALA, opened in 2025, features 1,400 hotel rooms and pioneering amenities. Two signature attractions at AMAALA are the Corallium Marine Life Institute, which serves as a center for education and scientific research, and the AMAALA Yacht Club, designed to become a premier global destination for luxury yachting.

Riyad Bank’s leadership in green finance supports transformative, environmentally responsible developments with significant economic and reputational impact.



Social

Empowering people, communities, and society

Riyad Bank is committed to advancing Saudi Arabia’s social development agenda by enhancing community well-being and encouraging a supportive workforce. The Bank prioritizes financial well-being, community empowerment, and environmental protection while also focusing on employee well-being, talent development, and diversity and inclusion. By promoting diverse representation across all levels and ensuring customer satisfaction through innovative digital solutions, Riyad Bank aims to create sustainable growth and improve quality of life throughout the Kingdom.

CSR Approach

Bukra Strategy

Mission
To advance the Kingdom’s social development agenda as a CSR leader.

Vision
To deliver world-class CSR programs that have a meaningful and long-term social impact on Riyad Bank’s community.

- 3 Pillars**
- Enable financial well-being
 - Empower communities
 - Conserve ecosystems



2025 CSR Impact



41,546
SMEs and entrepreneurs mentored



Reached
509,703
individuals through financial literacy programs



24,866
hours of employee and community volunteering

Riyad Bank launched its Social Responsibility Program, Bukra, in 2019, establishing a framework designed to drive meaningful and long-term social impact across the Kingdom. The CSR strategy, updated in January 2024, is built on 3 key pillars: Enable, Empower, and Conserve. These pillars guide the Bank’s initiatives and ensure alignment with Vision 2030, and contributions to the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The Board Sustainability Committee and Executive Sustainability Strategy Committee provide a two-tier oversight of the Bank’s CSR strategy ensuring that initiatives are effectively integrated into operations and align with strategic goals.

Riyad Bank’s CSR initiatives are guided by a clear focus on addressing the needs of individuals and communities facing the greatest social and economic challenges, in alignment with national social protection priorities. Our programs are designed to support underserved segments, including beneficiaries registered within the Kingdom’s social security system, while promoting inclusion, dignity, and long-term empowerment.

Financial Access and Well-Being

Riyad Bank is dedicated to enhancing financial well-being in Saudi Arabia through impactful initiatives aimed at reducing youth unemployment, supporting small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and entrepreneurs, and improving financial access and literacy.



Social continued

Support MSMEs and Entrepreneurs

Riyad Bank has made significant strides in supporting MSMEs and entrepreneurs. The Bank aimed to train and mentor 5,000 entrepreneurs and has already engaged 41,546 participants. This progress is facilitated through strategic partnerships, such as the collaboration with Misk, which enhances the support provided to the entrepreneurial ecosystem.

Enhance Financial Access and Literacy

Riyad Bank recognizes the importance of enhancing financial access and literacy for disadvantaged and marginalized communities. The Bank set a goal to educate 30,000 individuals, including 10,000 from these communities. To date, it has reached an impressive nearly 509,703 individuals, exceeding the target through the Bukra Journey program, which offers comprehensive financial literacy classes and workshops.

Case Study

Partnership with Misk Foundation

Riyad Bank’s strategic partnership with the Misk Foundation on the Entrepreneur Track is a pivotal element of its social responsibility efforts. This collaboration has provided crucial resources and fostered innovation among young entrepreneurs, contributing significantly to the Kingdom’s economic diversification. In 2025, the Misk Foundation expanded its reach with 41,546 beneficiaries and 5,400 jobs created. Events were organized throughout the year with activities under Entrepreneurs Community, Misk Accelerator, Misk Launchpad, and Misk Startup School Masterclasses. Participants of various programs benefited through 1-1 coaching sessions, investment opportunities, workshops, hackathons, fundraising bootcamps, networking, and investor connections.



Misk
ميسك
مؤسسة محمد بن سلمان
Mohammed Bin Salman
Foundation

Case Study

My Banking Journey Tour

The “My Banking Journey” Tour is a flagship financial literacy initiative that has successfully engaged nearly 509,703 beneficiaries across 8 cities in Saudi Arabia, ensuring inclusive access for families, youth, women entrepreneurs and the elderly by providing tailored workshops on saving, budgeting, and responsible financial decision-making. This initiative exemplifies the Bank’s commitment to financial inclusion and education.



Empower Communities

Riyad Bank is equally committed to empowering communities through initiatives that support women and individuals with disabilities.

Empower Women

The Bank aims to sponsor 200 women and girls in educational programs and provide job training for 100 women. In 2025, the Bank implemented women empowerment programs in Makkah, with trainings related computer skills, English and sewing. Current progress against those targets shows, 242 participants in education programs and 150 in-job training. Through Bukra’s signature program “My Bank’s Journey”, the Bank supported women entrepreneurs and productive families by delivering a dedicated workshop on Entrepreneurship and Productive Families, benefiting 565 participants.

Empower People with Disabilities

The Bank is focused on improving community access for 100 people with disabilities, with current progress at 140 individuals, achieving 140% of the target. In partnership with the Disabled Children’s Association, Riyad Bank supports the “Haram Children Program”, providing comprehensive medical, educational, and rehabilitation services to 100 children with disabilities. This initiative reinforces the Bank’s commitment to empowering individuals with disabilities.

Volunteer Participation Rate

Riyad Bank has set a target of 2,000 volunteering hours across various programs annually. As of now, the Bank has achieved 24,866 volunteering hours, and have over achieved the target through diverse volunteer activities.

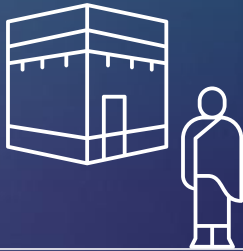
Conserve Our Ecosystems

Riyad Bank is committed to conserving ecosystems as part of its broader social responsibility strategy, recognizing the importance of environmental stewardship in enhancing community well-being and sustainability.

Case Study

Al-Hajj Initiative

During the Al-Hajj initiative, over 500 volunteers from Riyad Bank and the community supported pilgrims’ safety and comfort, distributing essential supplies and benefiting thousands. This initiative exemplifies the Bank’s dedication to community service and engagement.



Tree Plantation and Water Conservation

The Bank continues to support Bukra Nursery with the aim to plant 4,000,000 trees by 2032 to revitalize ecosystems. In 2025, Riyad Bank planned to plant 400,000 trees which was 100% achieved. This initiative reflects the Bank’s dedication to environmental sustainability.

In addition to our ongoing reforestation initiatives, Riyad Bank recognises water conservation as a critical environmental priority for the Kingdom. While our environmental efforts in 2025 focused primarily on tree planting, we laid the groundwork for expanded water conservation and awareness initiatives, which will form a key area of focus in 2026 in line with our Sustainability Strategy.

Socialcontinued

Human Capital

Riyad Bank is focused on building a diverse and inclusive workforce, recognizing that human capital is essential for achieving the Bank’s goals. The Bank is dedicated to diversity and inclusivity, ensuring equal opportunities for all employees, regardless of gender, age, or disability. The Bank is committed to upholding internationally recognized human rights and labor standards and align our practices with the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) principles .

To support a diverse workforce, Riyadh Bank has set a target of achieving 35-40% of women in the workforce and 20-30% women in leadership roles by 2027. The Bank implemented various initiatives aimed at increasing female representation across all levels. Currently, 29.9% and 11.4% of the Bank’s total workforce and leadership positions are comprised of women, respectively. The Bank promotes gender pay equality and in 2025, the average gender pay gap was 2%. As part of its dedication to equal opportunities, Riyadh Bank also aims to increase workforce participation of individuals with disabilities to 1%. Riyadh Bank is a Mowaamah certified organization, affirming its commitment to fostering a disability inclusive workplace. It provides a work environment that is accessible and friendly for people with disabilities. The Bank also offers a specialized career consulting program for employees with disabilities to help them develop and advance their career paths.

Riyad Bank has a high Saudization rate of 96%, one of the highest among large organizations in the Kingdom.

A detailed breakdown of our workforce diversity metrics is provided in the table below.

Total Workforce*

5,532

2024: 5,685



Breakdown by Gender



Females

1,654

2024: 1,644



Males

3,878

2024: 4,041

Breakdown by Nationality **

Saudi Nationals

5,300

2024: 5,474

Non-Saudi Nationals

232

2024: 211

Breakdown by Age

<30

1,081

2024: 1,163

30-50

4,190

2024: 4,283

>50

261

2024: 239

Inclusion

Number of employees with disability

48

2024: 56

Training and development are important aspects of Riyadh Bank’s human capital strategy. Tailored ESG training programs are designed to develop talent and enhance employees’ skills. In 2025, 98% of employees completed ESG training. Additionally, the Bank ensures that all employees receive the necessary resources to upskill and advance in their careers.

Total Training Hours

98,845

2024: 41,328



Average Training Hours per Employee

17.8

2024: 7.3

The well-being, health, and safety of employees, contractors, and visitors is important to Riyadh Bank. This commitment is reflected in the Health and Safety Policy, which ensures a safe working environment through proactive risk management and strict regulatory compliance.

Riyad Bank further emphasizes employee well-being by providing a supportive work environment that includes comprehensive benefits and recognition initiatives. Employees can leverage flexible and hybrid working arrangements, which are especially helpful for female employees returning to work after maternity leave. Benefits are designed to support employees and their families and include medical insurance, children’s education allowances for SVPs and above, daycare allowance for female employees, disability allowances for all employees, uncapped housing allowances, and investment savings programs, among others. Additionally, employees have seamless access to the Bank’s financing products, including zero-interest loans.

Investment Savings (ﷲ ‘000s)

Statement	Employees’ Share	Bank’s Share	Total
Balance at the Beginning of the Year	64,272	25,150	89,422
Deposits in 2025	19,456	6,568	26,024
Withdrawals in 2025	(20,480)	(4,473)	(24,953)
End-of-Year Balance	63,248	27,245	90,493

Finally, the Bank conducts annual employee engagement and satisfaction surveys, and the results of the 2025 survey indicate a satisfaction score of 67%, reflecting the effectiveness of employee engagement strategies.

*The table represents the Bank’s full-time employees
**Breakdown of workforce by nationality is restated for 2024, due to update in methodology used.

Social continued

Customers

Riyad Bank is committed to delivering exceptional customer experience and ensuring that services remain accessible, inclusive, and aligned with regulatory standards. Combining digital innovation with a strong physical presence across the Kingdom helps the Bank meet diverse customer needs efficiently and responsibly.

Supporting the growth of MSMEs is a priority for the Bank. The government-led Small and Medium Enterprises Loan Guarantee Program “Kafalah” aims to support SMEs in obtaining the necessary financing to expand and develop their activities. As a participant in the Kafalah program, the Bank facilitates guaranteed financing for MSMEs, helping them grow. Beyond financing, Riyad Bank offers digital account opening for startups, streamlining access to essential services.

No-cost retail checking accounts are available to all customers, making banking accessible to all. Programs such as Token Junior Banking engages younger generations. Riyad Bank also supports home ownership through affordable mortgage solutions under the Ministry of Municipalities and Housing Sakani Program. In addition, the Bank partners with the Cultural Development Fund to finance private sector organizations undertaking cultural projects in sectors like film, music, and heritage, supporting economic diversification and contributing to the goals of Vision 2030.

A strong network of 224 operating branches and 1,670 ATMs across the nation are complemented with channels like Riyad Self-service, and instant payment services, further enhancing convenience and accessibility. The Bank provides a fully accessible experience through an inclusive mobile app. This year, the Riyad Bank app was enhanced further to support visually impaired users by easier voice navigation and full screen reader compatibility. The physical facilities include audio-enabled and low-height ATMs, wheelchair-friendly facilities, accessible branch layouts,

enhanced emergency systems, and priority services for people with disabilities and the elderly. In collaboration with Riyad Academy and the Authority for the Care of Persons with Disabilities, the Bank organized employee training workshops pertaining to etiquette for interacting with persons with disabilities and the basics of sign language. These measures ensure that all customers have access to the Bank and banking systems with ease and independence.

In line with SAMA requirements, the Bank prioritizes customer protection through clear disclosures, fair advertising practices, and responsible debt collection. The Bank has policies to ensure transparency and integrity in all customer interactions, including rigorous standards for advertising, product development, and service delivery. The Product and Service Advertising Controls Policy ensures that all marketing communications are accurate, clear, and compliant with regulatory requirements, while the New Products and Services Policy establishes robust processes for risk management, customer protection, and regulatory compliance in the development and launch of new offerings. Together, these policies reinforce Riyad Bank’s commitment to safeguarding customer interests and maintaining the highest ethical standards in its business practices.

In addition to these policies, the Bank provides a range of customer support services to address individual needs and promote financial well-being. Loan modification options are available for customers facing financial difficulties, ensuring flexibility and support during challenging times. Complaint handling processes comply with regulatory guidelines, ensuring timely and fair resolution. In 2025, the Bank saw a 23% decrease in customer complaints, compared to 2024, with 100% service level agreement (SLA) compliance achieved for complaints. The Customer Experience team is equipped to address customer concerns and ensure effective complaint resolution. In 2025, they engaged with over 10,000 customers, actively listening and providing timely solutions.

Customer satisfaction is a KPI for Riyad Bank, and is tracked through post-interaction surveys, feedback across channels and metrics such as Net Promoter Score (NPS), Customer Effort Score (CES), Customer Satisfaction (C-SAT), turnaround time, and error rates. These metrics are reported directly to the CEO and Customer Focus Committee members. Insights from these metrics help the Bank enhance its services and processes, driving improvements in customer experience. The Bank’s focus on customer experience and satisfaction has led to an increase in the NPS for both digital and non-digital channels. The NPS score for non-digital channels increased by 27% compared to last year, achieving the 2025 target. For digital channels, the NPS increased by 17% compared to 2024.

To ensure the highest standards of accessibility, security, and inclusivity, the Bank has policies in place to protect customer information and support equal access for all customers:

- Cyber and Information Security Policy: Sets requirements for protecting Riyad Bank’s information assets, focusing on confidentiality, integrity, and availability. The policy applies to all Staff and subsidiaries, mandates compliance with regulatory standards, and outlines roles and responsibilities for managing cyber risks and ensuring ongoing security awareness and training. While each employee and department holds the fundamental responsibility to protect the Bank’s systems and comply with the standards and procedures in place, Management-level oversight is exercised via the Cyber Security Committee. The Board of Directors and Board-level Risk Management Committee provides strategic oversight and approval.
- Privacy Notice: Personal data is managed in line with Saudi Personal Data Protection Law; policies cover collection, use, sharing, and safeguarding of information. Customers are informed of their rights - including access, correction, and consent withdrawal - and the Bank maintains strict standards of security and compliance in all data handling practices.

- Disability Policy: Ensures that individuals with disabilities have equal and barrier-free access to all banking products and services, without discrimination or favoritism. The policy mandates the removal of physical and behavioral barriers, prioritizes respect and independence for persons with disabilities, and requires all Staff to uphold principles of justice and equality. It covers all divisions and subsidiaries, promotes a supportive environment for both customers and employees with disabilities, and provides for specialized training, accessible facilities, and adapted communication to meet diverse needs.



Social continued

Digitalization

In 2025, Riyadh Bank has demonstrated a steadfast commitment to digital transformation as a cornerstone of its ESG strategy, leveraging advanced AI technologies and strategic partnerships to drive operational excellence, customer-centricity, and sustainable growth. This year also marked a defining shift from isolated digital initiatives to a unified, institution-wide operating model, controlled and measured through a digital maturity index, setting the stage for the Bank's long-term digital ambition.

AI-Driven Efficiencies and Sustainability

Riyad Bank's adoption of AI-powered solutions has significantly enhanced operational efficiency and environmental sustainability. The ATM Cash Forecast Model, utilizing predictive analytics, optimizes cash replenishment schedules, reducing both operational costs and the carbon footprint associated with logistics. Staff Level Optimization tools dynamically allocate resources based on real-time data, improving service delivery while minimizing waste. The Bank's 5-Star Digital Segmentation enables tailored customer engagement and supports paperless interactions, directly reducing environmental impact.

Innovative Use Cases for Risk Mitigation and Customer Value

Key AI implementations, such as fraud detection, dynamic product pricing, and SME Smart Sales solutions, harness predictive analytics to boost revenue and efficiency while mitigating risk. The End-of-Relationship Prediction Solution allows the Bank to identify and proactively address customer churn, fostering trust and reinforcing social responsibility.

Strategic Partnerships for Sustainable Growth

Riyad Bank's collaboration with leading technology companies, including NVIDIA and DataRobot, accelerates the development of Generative AI and Agentic AI solutions. These partnerships empower the Bank to automate workflows, enhance decision-making, and drive innovation across core operations. This year also marked a defining shift from isolated digital initiatives to a unified, institution-wide operating model, controlled and measured through a digital maturity index, setting the stage for the Bank's long-term digital ambition.

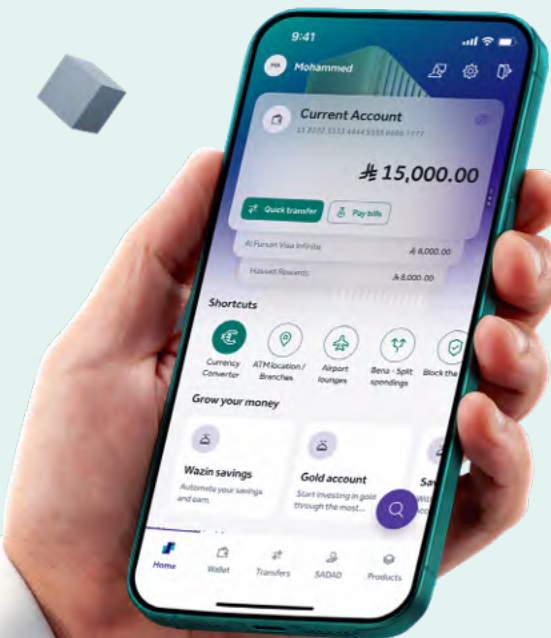
Empowering Employees and Customers

The launch of advanced Gen-AI tools, such as the Riyadh Bank AI-powered Assistant for HR policies and the CXC AI Assistant Chatbot, streamlines internal processes and content creation, improving operational efficiency and employee experience.

These strategic initiatives have translated into substantial digital adoption across the Bank's customer base:

In 2025, Riyadh Bank reached 72% of New to Bank retail customers onboarded digitally a significant increase from 44% in 2024, reflecting a growth of +63%.

94.3% of total retail financial transactions was executed digitally



Through these initiatives, Riyadh Bank is not only enhancing its digital capabilities but also reinforcing its commitment to ESG principles. By integrating cutting-edge AI into its operations, the Bank delivers sustainable value, supports responsible growth, and maintains its position as a leader in Fintech innovation and digital transformation.



Sustainability Governance

Leading with accountability and integrity

Riyad Bank’s sustainability governance framework is designed as a 3-tier structure that ensures strategic oversight and effective implementation of sustainability initiatives across the organization.

3-Tier Sustainability Governance Structure



The Board Sustainability Committee (BSC) provides top-level strategic oversight of ESG and climate-related risks and opportunities, ensuring they are embedded in the Bank’s business strategy, sustainability KPIs, and disclosures. The Committee is chaired by the Chairman of the Board and ensures that the Bank’s strategic priorities and progress are well-aligned with national and global targets, including Vision 2030. Through its mandate, the BSC drives the integration of sustainability into core decision-making, positioning the Bank to proactively manage emerging risks and capitalize on ESG opportunities, reinforcing long-term resilience and Stakeholder trust

The second tier, the Executive Sustainability Strategy Committee (ESC), is chaired by the CEO and supported by the Chief Transformation Officer as Vice Chairman. The Committee is responsible for the development of the Sustainability strategy, monitoring its implementation and progress against KPIs, and

providing updates to the Board and its Sustainability Committee, ensuring seamless governance synergies. It also addresses challenges pertaining to delivery of the Sustainability strategy. Members of the Committee represent all key business and control functions, such as finance, operations, human capital, retail banking, risk, compliance, wholesale banking, digital, corporate banking, and treasury, reflecting enterprise-wide commitment. Meeting at least 5 times annually, the ESC acts as the central forum driving the Bank’s sustainability agenda.

The third tier, is split into two working groups. Sustainability Strategy Working Group and Sustainable Finance Working Group.

The Sustainability Strategy Working Group plays a critical role in Riyad Bank’s sustainability governance by driving the operationalization and continuous improvement of the Bank’s Sustainability strategy. This group is responsible for implementing the approved Sustainability strategy and ensuring that all initiatives are aligned with the Bank’s organizational goals and values. It identifies and recommends best practices and frameworks to strengthen sustainability efforts and regularly reviews progress against objectives, providing updates to relevant Stakeholders and the ESC. The Working Group fosters a culture of continuous improvement by assessing and refining delivery, serves as an advisory body to Senior Management on sustainability requirements, and ensures compliance with regulatory standards and industry best practices. Additionally, it oversees the preparation of transparent and comprehensive ESG disclosures, ensures the accuracy and timeliness of ESG data from all departments, and validates data integrity through robust quality assurance processes. Through these responsibilities, the Working Group ensures effective execution of sustainability priorities and supports the Bank’s long-term ESG commitments.

To further enhance governance and oversight, Riyad Bank has established a permanent Sustainable Finance Working Group, comprised of experienced professionals from across the Bank. Chaired by the Head of Sustainable Finance, this committee is responsible for developing, reviewing, and maintaining the Bank’s sustainable finance framework, ensuring regulatory compliance, overseeing sustainable finance issuances, and monitoring the impact of proceeds. This initiative strengthens transparency and aligns the Bank’s activities with evolving market standards and best practices.

Business Ethics

Riyad Bank is committed to transparency, accountability, and ethical practices through clear frameworks. By maintaining focus on these frameworks, Riyad Bank strengthens its position as a leader in ethical banking.

The integrity and reputation of Riyad Bank depends on the ability to act ethically. The Code of Conduct serves as an important guide for all executive officers and all employees (officials, contractors, and the like), consultants, including employees who work through a third party. The Code of Conduct outlines the ethical principles and standards expected in daily operations. The Bank conducts annual mandatory training sessions on the Code of Conduct and ethical standards for all employees, with 99% of employees completing this training in the reporting year.

Riyad Bank understands that its reputation is a key part of its business and is dedicated to conducting operations according to its own ethical standards. The approach centers on the value provided to customers and Stakeholders, rather than on any gifts or inducements that may be offered or received. To support this, the policy provides clear guidance on the acceptance or provision of gifts, benefits, favors, and entertainment, reinforcing a zero-tolerance stance on bribery and corruption.

A strong Code of Conduct and Business Ethics Policy has been put in place to effectively combat bribery and corruption. This policy outlines clear roles and responsibilities across various Stakeholders, ensuring that anti-corruption measures receive proper oversight. Additionally, the Board of Directors plays an important role in overseeing the implementation of these anti-bribery and corruption measures, along with other relevant policies, to uphold a commitment to ethical business practices.

The Bank’s commitment to ethical conduct is further reinforced by its Whistleblowing Policy, which encourages employees and Stakeholders to report any acts or behaviors that may involve violations of ethical or legal standards. Whistleblowers are assured confidentiality and protection from retaliation, fostering a culture where concerns can be raised in good faith and investigated appropriately.

In addition, Riyad Bank maintains robust policies and controls to prevent financial crime, including Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorist Financing measures. These policies ensure compliance with local and international regulations, mandate regular Staff training, and establish procedures for detecting, preventing, and reporting suspicious activities.

The Bank also upholds a Conflict-of-Interest Policy to ensure that personal interests do not improperly influence professional judgment or actions. All employees are required to disclose any potential conflicts, and transparent processes are in place to manage and resolve such situations.

Furthermore, the Related Party Transactions Policy ensures that any transactions with related parties are conducted at arm’s length, fully disclosed, and subject to appropriate review and approval processes, thereby safeguarding the interests of the Bank and its Stakeholders.

Sustainability Governance continued

Integration of ESG in Risk

Riyad Bank recognizes the importance of integrating ESG factors into its risk management processes. A dedicated focus on ESG risks is essential for enhancing the Bank’s resilience and ensuring long-term financial stability. The Bank has developed a standalone ESG and Climate Risk Policy which outlines the Bank’s approach to managing ESG-related risks. The Policy is currently under final review prior formal approval.

Sustainability-related risks, particularly climate risks, are financial risks that are cross-cutting and can influence credit, market, operational, liquidity, and reputational risks. The integration of climate risk into the broader Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework and risk appetite statement is crucial.

In alignment with global best practices, the Bank has leveraged UNEP FI’s Portfolio Impact Analysis Tool to identify critical sustainability topics relevant to Saudi Arabia. This tool facilitates compliance with the Principles for Responsible Banking (PRB) by focusing on impact materiality.

Riyad Bank has performed a detailed ESG risk materiality assessment to evaluate ESG and climate risks across all relevant risk types. This assessment prioritizes the most material risks and highlights key transmission channels, including credit, market, liquidity, operational, and reputational risks.

The development of a KSA-specific climate risk heatmap is a significant step in identifying and measuring climate-related risks within the portfolio. This tool identifies sectors most exposed to climate risks and informs decision-making. The heatmap assesses both transition risks, linked to the shift towards a lower-carbon economy, and physical risks, associated with the impacts of climate change, such as extreme weather events. The Bank has also conducted exploratory climate scenario analysis to model and integrate the potential financial impacts of climate risks on its corporate credit portfolio. The results of the climate risk assessment inform the Bank’s capital adequacy (ICAAP), liquidity adequacy (ILAAP), and broader strategic planning.

To integrate ESG considerations into credit decision-making and due diligence, the Bank is incorporating ESG risk scorecard into the corporate credit, and project finance assessment processes. Front-line business functions evaluate corporate customers against the Bank’s exclusion and screening criteria, followed by the determination of ESG risk exposure of customer or project, through structured scorecards which is under pilot roll-out and system implementation. The Bank is also integrating ESG risk scorecards as a part of vendor due diligence and onboarding process to assess third parties and vendor relationships.

To ensure that ESG and climate risks are adequately identified, monitored, and managed in the portfolio, the Bank has defined a 3 lines of defense model, with roles and responsibilities of the Board of Directors, Senior Management, business units, and risk control functions clearly defined and communicated in the ESG and Climate Risk Policy.

By proactively assessing and managing ESG risks, Riyad Bank is positioning itself to meet emerging regulatory expectations and align with global sustainability standards. The commitment to integrating ESG factors into risk management processes reflects a dedication to responsible growth and long-term value creation for Stakeholders.



Governance

Anchoring governance on fairness and transparency

Members of the Board of Directors and its Committees

The Bank’s Board of Directors

The Bank is overseen by a Board of Directors consisting of 9 members elected by the General Assembly every 3 years. In its current tenure, the Board comprises 4 Independent members and 5 Non-Executive members, as defined by the Corporate Governance Regulations issued by the Capital Market Authority. In 2025, the Board convened for 7 meetings, with a 100% attendance rate.

Composition of the Board of Directors and Classification of its Members

Member’s Name	Period from 01.01.2025 to 30.10.2025	
	Position	Membership Classification
Abdullah Mohammed Al-Issa	Chairman of the Board of Directors	Non-Executive
Mutaz Kusai AlAzzawi	Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors	Independent
Ibrahim Hassan Sharbatly	Board Member	Independent
Jamal Abdul-Karim Al-Rammah	Board Member	Independent
Abdul Rahman Ismail Tarabzouni	Board Member	Independent
Omar Hamad Al-Madhi	Board Member	Non-Executive
Mona Mohammed Al-Taweel	Board Member	Independent
Nader Ibrahim Al-Wehibi	Board Member	Non-Executive
Hani Abdullah Al-Johani	Board Member	Independent
Yasser Abdullah Al-Salman	Board Member	Non-Executive

Member’s Name	Period from 31.10.2025 to 31.12.2025	
	Position	Membership Classification
Abdullah Mohammed Al-Issa	Chairman of the Board of Directors	Non-Executive
Mutaz Kusai AlAzzawi	Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors	Non-Executive
Ibrahim Hassan Sharbatly	Board Member	Non-Executive
Abdul Rahman Ismail Tarabzouni	Board Member	Independent
Omar Hamad Al-Madhi	Board Member	Non-Executive
Mona Mohammed Al-Taweel	Board Member	Independent
Mansoor Abdulaziz Al-Mansoor	Board Member	Independent
Hani Abdullah Al-Johani	Board Member	Independent
Yasser Abdullah Al-Salman	Board Member	Non-Executive

Board Meetings in 2025

Attendance Record of Board Members at 2025 Board Meetings, including In-Person and Proxy Attendance							
Member’s Name	03.02.25	16.03.25	01.06.25	21.07.25	29.08.25	02.11.25	21.12.25
Abdullah Mohammed Al-Issa	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mutaz Kusai AlAzzawi	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ibrahim Hassan Sharbatly	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Jamal Abdul-Karim Al-Rammah*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Abdul Rahman Ismail Tarabzouni	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Omar Hamad Al-Madhi	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mona Mohammed Al-Taweel	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Nader Ibrahim Al-Wehibi*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Hani Abdullah Al-Johani	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Yasser Abdullah Al-Salman	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mansoor Abdulaziz Al-Mansoor**						✓	✓

* Membership ended on 30.10.2025
** Membership started on 31.10.2025

Board Committees

Riyad Bank’s Board of Directors establishes specialized committees in accordance with the regulations set by the relevant authorities. These committees are instrumental in supporting the Board in fulfilling its duties and responsibilities as needed.

The following is a summary of the key duties and responsibilities of the Bank’s Board Committees.

1. Executive Committee

Key Duties and Responsibilities

The Executive Committee holds the credit, banking, financial, and administrative authorities within the Bank, entrusted by the Board of Directors.

Comprising 5 members, it convened for 11 meetings in 2025, with an attendance rate of 100%.

Governance continued

Executive Committee Meetings in 2025

Attendance Record of Executive Committee Members at 2025 Committee Meetings							
Member's Name	Position	14.01.25	18.02.25	11.03.25	27.04.25	13.05.25	24.06.25
Nader Ibrahim Al-Wehibi*	Chairman	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mutaz Kusai AlAzzawi***	Chairman	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mona Mohammed Al-Taweel*	Member	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mansoor Abdulaziz Al-Mansoor**	Member						
Abdul Rahman Ismail Tarabzouni	Member	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Hani Abdullah Al-Johani**	Member						
Yasser Abdullah Al-Salman	Member	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Attendance Record of Executive Committee Members at 2025 Committee Meetings						
Member's Name	Position	28.07.25	18.09.25	07.10.25	09.12.25	14.12.25
Nader Ibrahim Al-Wehibi*	Chairman	✓	✓	✓		
Mutaz Kusai AlAzzawi***	Chairman	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mona Mohammed Al-Taweel*	Member	✓	✓	✓		
Mansoor Abdulaziz Al-Mansoor**	Member				✓	✓
Abdul Rahman Ismail Tarabzouni	Member	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Hani Abdullah Al-Johani**	Member				✓	✓
Yasser Abdullah Al-Salman	Member	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

* Membership ended on 30.10.2025
 ** Membership started on 31.10.2025
 *** Chairmanship started on 31.10.2025

2. Audit Committee

Key Duties and Responsibilities

The Audit Committee exercises supervisory oversight of the financial reporting processes and compliance with relevant laws and regulations. It monitors the effectiveness and efficiency of the internal control system, recommends the selection of Auditors, studies and reviews interim and annual financial statements, and provides recommendations to the Board of Directors regarding these statements.

The Audit Committee comprises 5 members, with 4 external members namely Tariq Abdullah Al-Qaraawy, Eid Faleh Al-Shamri*, Abdullah Ahmed Al Shehri****, Raied Ali AlSeif**, and Sattam Abdullah Alsuwailem**. During 2025, the Audit Committee conducted 9 meetings, maintaining an attendance rate of 98%.

Audit Committee Meetings in 2025

Attendance Record of Audit Committee Members at 2025 Committee Meetings										
Member's Name	Position	02.02.25	25.03.25	20.04.25	19.05.25	20.07.25	18.08.25	19.10.25	29.10.25	28.12.25
Jamal Abdul-Karim Al-Rammah*	Chairman	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Mona Mohammed Al-Taweel***	Chairman	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Tariq Abdullah Al-Qaraawy	External Member	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Eid Faleh Al-Shamri*	External Member	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Abdullah Ahmed Al Shehri****	External Member		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sattam Abdullah Alsuwailem**	External Member									✓
Raied Ali AlSeif**	External Member									✓

* Membership ended on 30.10.2025
 ** Membership started on 31.10.2025
 *** Chairmanship started on 31.10.2025
 **** Membership started on 18.02.2025

3. Risk Management Committee

Key Duties and Responsibilities

The Risk Management Committee supports the Board of Directors in fulfilling its responsibilities by comprehensively overseeing the Bank's risk strategy. This involves reviewing acceptable risk thresholds, providing recommendations to the Board, and monitoring the Executive Management's adherence to the risk limits approved by the Board. In this capacity, the Committee may review all aspects and categories of risks faced by the Bank, assess the Executive Management's adherence to these risk controls, and verify the sufficiency of the measures implemented to mitigate them.

The Risk Management Committee is composed of 4 members, with Abdul Latif Ali Al-Rasheed as an external member. Throughout 2025, the Committee held 8 meetings with an attendance rate of 100%.

Governance continued

Risk Management Committee Meetings in 2025

Attendance Record of Risk Management Committee Members at 2025 Committee Meetings									
Member's Name	Position	08.01.25	03.03.25	29.05.25	25.06.25	13.08.25	26.08.25	21.10.25	17.12.25
Hani Abdullah Al-Johani	Chairman	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Jamal Abdul-Karim Al-Rammah*	Member	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Mona Mohammed Al-Taweel**	Member								✓
Abdul Rahman Ismail Tarabzouni***	Member		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Abdul Latif Ali Al-Rasheed	External Member	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

* Membership ended on 30.10.2025

** Membership started on 31.10.2025

*** Membership started on 16.02.2025

4. Nomination and Remuneration Committee

Key Duties and Responsibilities

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee assists the Board of Directors in governance matters and proposes a compensation policy for members of the Board of Directors, its Committees, and Senior Management officials. It regularly reviews and evaluates the adequacy and effectiveness of the remuneration, compensation, and incentives policy to ensure that the goals are achieved, assesses remuneration payment methods, and ensures compliance with the rules and regulations set by the Saudi Central Bank. The Nomination and Remuneration Committee develops the nomination and selection policy for the Board membership and ensures that all members meet the statutory requirements for Board membership in accordance with the relevant regulations.

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee consists of 5 members, including 2 external members, namely Ahmad Mohammed Al-Falih and Ali Ahmed Al-Ghamdi. Throughout 2025, the Committee held 6 meetings with an attendance rate of 100%.

Nomination and Remuneration Committee Meetings in 2025

Attendance Record of Nomination and Remuneration Committee Members at 2025 Committee Meetings							
Member's Name	Position	30.01.25	06.05.25	20.07.25	11.08.25	26.10.25	09.12.25
Mansoor Abdulaziz Al-Mansoor*	Chairman						✓
Mutaz Kusai AlAzzawi***	Chairman	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Nader Ibrahim Al-Wehibi**	Member	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Omar Hamad Al-Madhi	Member	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ahmad Mohammed Al-Falih	External Member	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ali Ahmed Al-Ghamdi	External Member	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

* Membership started on 31.10.2025

** Membership ended on 30.10.2025

*** Chairmanship ended on 30.10.2025

5. Strategic Planning Group

Key Duties and Responsibilities

The Strategic Planning Group oversees the formulation of the Bank's strategic directions while monitoring and evaluating progress towards achieving strategic objectives. It provides crucial support to the Board of Directors in strategic planning processes and important strategic matters, including business development and expansion. Additionally, the Group monitors the Bank's advancement towards its long-term financial and strategic objectives.

The Group consists of 5 members, and it held 1 meeting in 2025, maintaining an attendance rate of 100%.

Strategic Planning Group Meetings in 2025

Attendance Record of Strategic Planning Group Members at 2025 Group Meetings		
Member's Name	Position	15.04.25
Abdullah Mohammed Al-Issa	Chairman	✓
Ibrahim Hassan Sharbatly	Member	✓
Abdul Rahman Ismail Tarabzouni	Member	✓
Omar Hamad Al-Madhi	Member	✓
Hani Abdullah Al-Johani	Member	✓

6. Sustainability Committee

Key Duties and Responsibilities

The Sustainability Committee oversees the preparation, development, implementation, and management of the Bank's sustainability and social responsibility strategy. Its responsibilities include reviewing and submitting sustainability policies, strategies, pillars, and KPIs to the Board of Directors, approving implementation plans and related programs, and reviewing sustainability reports. It also oversees the preparation and integrity of sustainability disclosures, reviews corporate social responsibility budgets to make recommendations to the Board, carries out any additional sustainability-related tasks assigned by the Board, and submits periodic reports on them. The Sustainability Committee consists of 5 members, including 2 external members, Sattam Abdullah Alsuwailam and Omar Hadir Al-Farisi. During 2025, it conducted 1 meeting, maintaining an attendance rate of 100%.

Sustainability Committee Meetings in 2025

Attendance Record of Sustainability Committee Members at 2025 Committee Meetings		
Member's Name	Position	23.11.2025
Abdullah Mohammed Al-Issa	Chairman	✓
Mutaz Kusai Al Azzawi	Member	✓
Yasser Abdullah Al-Salman	Member	✓
Sattam Abdullah Alsuwailam	External Member	✓
Omar Hadir Al-Farisi	External Member	✓

Governance continued

Board Members



Abdullah Mohammed Al-Issa

- Memberships in Other Listed Joint Stock Companies (inside the Kingdom)**
- Chairman of the Board of Directors - Riyadh Bank
- Current Positions**
- Chairman of the Board of Directors - Assila Investment Company
 - Chairman of the Board of Directors - Amias Holding Company
- Previous Positions**
- Chairman of the Board of Directors - Amias Real Estate Company
 - Chairman of the Board of Directors - Shipping and Travel Services Company Ltd.
 - Chairman of the Board of Directors - Abdullah Mohammed Al-Issa Engineering Consulting Office
 - Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors - Clariant Switzerland
 - Board Member - Saudi Basic Industries Corporation (SABIC)
 - Chairman of the Board of Directors - Dur Hospitality Company
 - Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors - Etihad Telecom Company (Mobily)
 - Board Member - Saudi Arabian Mining Company (Maden)
 - Chairman of the Board of Directors - Arabian Cement Company

- Chairman of the Board of Directors - The National Medical Care Company
 - Chairman of the Board of Directors - Cement Products Industries Company
 - CEO - Assila Investment Company
 - Chairman of the Board of Directors - Saudi Company for Construction Contracting
 - Board Member - Jadwa Investment Company
 - Board Member - Saudi Company for Hotels and Tourist Areas
 - Board Member - Gulf Tourist Areas Company
 - Board Member - King Faisal Schools
 - Board Member - National Chemical Carriers Company
 - Board Member - Tabuk Hotels Company
 - Board Member - Riyadh Hotels and Entertainment Company Ltd.
 - Board Member - The National Shipping Company of Saudi Arabia
- Qualifications**
- Master of Science in Engineering Project Management - Southern Methodist University, USA
 - Bachelor of Industrial Engineering - Southern Methodist University, USA



Mutaz Kusai AlAzzawi

- Memberships in Other Listed Joint Stock Companies (inside the Kingdom)**
- Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors - Riyadh Bank
 - Chairman of the Board of Directors - Etihad Telecom Company (Mobily)
 - Chairman of the Board of Directors - Arabian Cement Company
 - Chairman of the Board of Directors - Herfy Food Services
 - Board Member - Savola Group
- Current Positions**
- Board Member - Afia International Company
 - Board Member - United Sugar Company
 - Chairman of the Board of Directors - Al-Qatrana Cement Company, Jordan
 - Board Member - United Sugar Company, Egypt
 - Board Member - Afia International Company, Egypt
 - Board Member - Alexandria Sugar Company, Egypt

- Board Member - The Queen Company for Food Industries, Egypt
 - Board Member and Executive Director - Saudi Industrial Construction and Engineering Projects Company
 - Board Member and Executive Director - Saudi Technology and Trade Company Ltd.
- Previous Positions**
- Board Member - Ready Mix Concrete and Construction Services Company, Jordan
 - Board Member - Merrill Lynch, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
 - Board Member - Al-Azzawi Group
 - Board Member and Executive Director - Al Wusataa Development Company
 - Board Member - Riyadh Bank
 - Board Member - Savola Food Company
 - Board Member - El Farasha Food Industries Compnay, Egypt
- Qualifications**
- Bachelor of Computer Engineering - King Saud University

Governance continued



**Ibrahim Hassan
Sharbatly**

**Memberships in Other Listed Joint Stock Companies
(inside the Kingdom)**

- Board Member - Riyad Bank

Current Positions

- Chairman of the Board of Directors - First International Business Group
- Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors - Al Nahla Group and Contracting Company
- Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors - Saudi Arabian Marketing and Agencies Company Ltd. (SAMA-CO)
- Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors - Fast Auto
- Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors - Al-Ameen Distinctive for Urban Development
- Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors - Al-Ameen Distinctive for Real Estate Investment

Previous Positions

- Board Member - Smile Communications, Africa
- Board Member - Commercial Union for Cooperative Insurance
- Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors - Jeddah Holding Development Company
- Board Member - Golden Coast, Egypt

Qualifications

- Bachelor of Business Administration - College of Commerce and Business Administration, Bristol, UK



**Mansoor
Abdulaziz
Al Mansoor**

**Memberships in Other Listed Joint Stock Companies
(inside the Kingdom)**

- Board Member - Riyad Bank
- Board Member - Etihad Etisalat (Mobily)
- Board Member - MBC Group
- Nomination and Compensation Rewards Committee Member - Knowledge Economic City

Current Positions

- Board Member - Aljazirah Rent A Car
- Chairman of the Nominations and Remuneration Committee - AlUla Development Company
- Board Member - Riyadh Downtown Development Company
- Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors - National Air Navigation Services Company
- Nomination and Remuneration Committee Member - Flyadeal

Previous Positions

- Chief Support Services Officer - Qiddiya Investment Company
- Vice President, Finance and Operations - King Abdullah Petroleum Studies and Research Center
- Human Resources Development Fund
- Arabian Pipes Co.

Qualifications

- PhD in Applied Linguistics - Ball State University, USA
- Master of Management and Human Resources - University of Central Missouri, USA
- Master of English Language - University of Central Missouri, USA
- Bachelor of English Language - King Faisal University



**Jamal
Abdul-Karim
Al-Rammah**

**Memberships in Other Listed Joint Stock Companies
(inside the Kingdom)**

- -

Current Positions

- -

Previous Positions

- Chairman of the Board of Directors - Saudi Aramco Insurance Company (Stellar)
- Board Member - Saudi Aramco Investment Management Company (SIAMCO)
- Board Member - Fujian Refining & Petrochemical Company, S-Oil
- Board Member - Gard Company
- Board Member - Bandlewood Corporation NV
- Board Member - Motor Oil Hellas Company
- Board Member - Jeddah Oil Refining Company
- Treasurer - Saudi Arabian Oil Company (Aramco)
- Chairman of the Compensation and Documentation Committee for a number of subsidiaries and joint companies - Aramco
- Member and Chairman of Committees - Aramco, as well as at several companies affiliated with Saudi Aramco and joint companies both inside and outside the Kingdom
- Finance General Manager - Aramco
- General Manager, Documentation - Aramco

Qualifications

- Management Executive Program - Harvard University, USA
- Bachelor of Management and Economics - University of Basrah
- Attended a number of management and finance programs at many international and domestic universities and institutions



**Abdul Rahman
Ismail Tarabzouni**

**Memberships in Other Listed Joint Stock Companies
(inside the Kingdom)**

- Board Member - Riyad Bank

Current Positions

- CEO and Founder - STV

Previous Positions

- Chairman and Founder - Saudi Arabia's Venture Capital and Private Equity Association
- Board Member - Saudi Digital Payments Company (stc pay)
- Board Member - Saudi Technology Development and Investment Company (Taqnia)
- Board Member - Careem
- Board Member - IKEA Saudi Arabia
- Board Member - Intigral
- Board Member - Jawwy (from stc)
- Head of Global Business Development, Android - Google
- Member of the Board of Trustees - King Fahad National Library
- Board Member - Jarir Marketing Company (Jarir Bookstore)

Qualifications

- Master of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science - Massachusetts Institute of Technology, USA
- Bachelor of Computer Science and Engineering - Massachusetts Institute of Technology, USA

Governance continued



Omar Hamad
Al-Madhi

- Memberships in Other Listed Joint Stock Companies (inside the Kingdom)**
- Board Member - Riyadh Bank
 - Board Member - Acwa Power Company
- Current Positions**
- Director of Direct Investments, General Administration of Investments in the Middle East and North Africa - Public Investment Fund
 - Chairman of the Board of Directors - Saudi Iron and Steel Company (HADEED)
 - Chairman of the Board of Directors - National Company for Investment in the Automotive and Mobility Sector (TASARU)
 - Chairman of the Board and Chairman of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee - Fund of Funds Company (Jada)
 - Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors - Regional Voluntary Carbon Market Company
 - Vice Chairman of the board of Directors - Saudi Arabian Military Industries
 - Board Member - El Seif Engineering Contracting
 - Board Member - 1957 Ventures
 - Chairman of the Investment Committee - Alat Technologies Company
 - Chairman of the Technical Investment Committee - Ceer Motors
 - Chairman of the Board of Directors - Awad Capital, United Arab Emirates
 - Chairman of the Board of Directors - Iliad Partners Tech Ventures, United Arab Emirates
 - Member of the Board of Directors and Investment Committee - NEOM Investment Fund

- Previous Positions**
- Board Member - National Agricultural Development Company
 - Board Member - Saudi Fisheries Company
 - Senior Executive Director and Board Member - Abdul Latif Jameel Investments
 - Senior Executive Director - Volkswagen Group Saudi Arabia
 - Assistant Undersecretary - SGIA
 - Consultant - McKinsey & Company
 - Research Engineer - Saudi Arabian Oil Company (Aramco)
 - Chairman of the Board of Directors - Alsalam Aerospace Industries Company (SAMI)
 - Member of the Board of Directors - The Saudi Industrial Investments Company (Dussur)
- Qualifications**
- Master of Business Administration - Massachusetts Institute, USA
 - Bachelor of Chemical Engineering - University of Pennsylvania, USA



Mona Mohammed
Al-Taweel

- Memberships in Other Listed Joint Stock Companies (inside the Kingdom)**
- Board Member - Riyadh Bank
- Current Positions**
- -
- Previous Positions**
- Adviser, Finance Minister's Team of Advisers - Ministry of Finance
 - CEO - FAB Capital
 - CEO - Emirates NBD Capital, KSA
 - Syndicated Loans Manager - HSBC Saudi Arabia
 - Investment and Securities Committee Member - Riyadh Chamber of Commerce
- Qualifications**
- Master of Business Administration - George Washington University, USA
 - Bachelor of Accounting - King Saud University



Nader Ibrahim
Al-Wehibi

- Memberships in Other Listed Joint Stock Companies (inside the Kingdom)**
- Board Member - Saudi Basic Industries Corporation (SABIC)
 - Board Member - Almunajem Foods Company
- Current Positions**
- CEO - Gulf Catering Company
 - CEO - Abdullah Ali Almunajem Sons Company
- Previous Positions**
- Board Member - Mudad Business Company
 - Board Member - Clariant, Switzerland
 - Board Member - Future Work Company
 - Assistant Governor, Insurance Affairs - General Organization for Social Insurance
 - Board Member - Jarir Marketing Company
 - Board Member - The National Medical Care Company
 - General Director, Planning and Development - General Organization for Social Insurance
 - Secretary General for the Board of Directors - General Organization for Social Insurance
 - Consultant, Pensions Administration - General Organization for Social Insurance
 - Board Member - Riyadh Bank
- Qualifications**
- Master of Arts in Social Protection Policies - Maastricht University, Netherlands
 - Bachelor of Insurance - Indiana State University, USA

Governance continued



Hani Abdullah Al-Johani

Memberships in Other Listed Joint Stock Companies (inside the Kingdom)

- Board Member - Riyadh Bank

Current Positions

- Head of Investments - Hassana Investment Company

Previous Positions

- Audit Committee Member - Umm Al Qura for Development and Construction
- Board Member, Audit Committee Member, and Risk Committee Member - Dar Al Tamleek Company
- Director, Alternative Investments Department - Hassana Investment Company
- Investment Analyst, Investment Research Department - General Organization for Social Insurance
- Audit Committee Member - Osool Integrated Real Estate Co.
- Board Member - Maarif for Education and Training
- Board Member - Maarif Holding Company
- Audit Committee Member - Jawda Integrated Real Estate
- Audit Committee Member - Raza Company

Qualifications

- Bachelor of Commerce in Economics and Finance - Saint Mary's University, Canada



Yasser Abdullah Al-Salman

Memberships in Other Listed Joint Stock Companies (inside the Kingdom)

- Board Member - Riyadh Bank

Current Positions

- Chief Financial Officer and Head of Finance Division - Public Investment Fund
- Chairman of the Board of Directors - TAWAL
- Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors - King Abdullah Financial District Company (KAJD)
- Board Member - Saudi Military Industries Company (SAMI)
- Board Member - Saudi Agricultural and Livestock Investment Company (SALIC)
- Board Member - Water Solutions Company
- Audit Committee Member - NEOM
- Audit Committee Member - Qiddiya Investment Company
- Audit Committee Member - Saudi Entertainment Ventures (SEVEN)
- Audit Committee Member - Red Sea Global (RSG)
- Audit Committee Member - Riyadh Expo Development Company

Previous Positions

- Board Member - The National Shipping Company of Saudi Arabia (Bahri)
- Board Member - National Water Company (NWC)
- Board Member - Saudi Railways Company (SAR)
- Executive Director, Financial Department - Saudi Agricultural and Livestock Investment Company (SALIC)
- General Manager, Investments - Etihad Etisalat (Mobily)
- Executive Director, Financial Affairs - Kingdom Holding Company

Qualifications

- Master of Accounting and Information Systems - Middle Tennessee State University, USA
- Bachelor of Accounting - King Saud University



Governance continued

Qualifications and Experience of External Committee Members

Names of Committee Members	Current Positions	Previous Positions	Qualifications
Audit Committee			
Tariq Abdullah Al-Qaraawy	- Audit Committee Member - Riyadh Bank - Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors - Amana Cooperative Insurance Company - Board Member, Financial Investment Funds - Osool and Bakheet Investment Company - Board Member - Evening Cups for Beverages Co. - Board Member - OceanX	- Vice President, Compliance and Quality Assurance - Building Development Company - Board Member - Digital Innovations Company - Audit Committee Member - Tabuk Fish Company - Board Member, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Nomination and Remuneration Committee Member - Salama Insurance Company - Founder and CEO - Idfaa Office for Management Consulting - Regional Director, Corporate Banking Group - Bank Albilad - Director, Strategy and Planning - Bank Albilad - Senior Relationship Manager, Corporate Banking - SABB Bank - Director, Islamic Banking and Corporate Banking - SABB Bank - Relationship Officer, Corporate Banking - The Saudi Investment Bank - Audit Committee Member - Savola Group	- Master of Accounting - George Washington University, USA - Bachelor of Accounting - King Saud University - Certified Management Accountant (CMA) - Institute of Management Accountants (IMA), USA - Certified Financial Manager (CFM) - IMA, USA
Eid Faleh Al-Shamri	- Board Member and Audit Committee Member - Al Hassan Ghazi Ibrahim Shaker Company - Board Member, Audit Committee Member, and Nomination and Remuneration Committee Member - Aldrees Petroleum and Transport Services Company - Board Member and Audit Committee Member - Taiba Investment Company - Board Member and Audit Committee Member - Seera Group Holding	- Board Member and Chairman of the Audit Committee - Fawaz Abdulaziz Alhokair and Partners Company - Board Member and Chairman of the Audit Committee - Alitco Company - Board Member - Gulf Stevedoring Contracting Company (GSCCO) - Board Member and Chairman of the Investment Committee - Amana Cooperative Insurance Company - Board Member - RDB-ELSEIF CO	- Bachelor of Science in Industrial Management - King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals - American Board of Chartered Accountants Fellowship

Names of Committee Members	Current Positions	Previous Positions	Qualifications
Audit Committee			
	- Audit Committee Member - Almarai Company - Audit Committee Member - King Salman Park Foundation - Audit Committee Member - Sports Boulevard Foundation	- Board Member - INMAIA Investment and Real Estate Development - Audit Committee Member - Banque Saudi Fransi - Audit Committee Member - Riyadh Bank	Member of American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) since 1995
Abdullah Ahmed Al Shehri	- Audit Committee Member - Riyadh Bank - Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors - First Mills Co. - Chairman of the Board of Directors - Tamkeen Human Resource Company - Board Member - Saudi Industrial Investment Group - Board Member - Innovative Care Company - Board Member - Al Mozaini Real Estate Company - Board Member - Alsulaiman Group	- Head of Strategic Investments and Development - Al Faisaliah Holding Group - Board Member - Accenture Company - Board Member - Axantia Company - Board Member - AlSafi Danone Company	- Master of Accounting - University of Miami, USA - Bachelor of Accounting - King Abdulaziz University, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia
Sattam Abdullah Alsuwaillem	- Audit Committee Member - Riyadh Bank - Sustainability Committee Member - Riyadh Bank - Board Member - Riyadh Capital - Investment Funds 1 & 2 - Founder and CEO - Arwad Trading Company - Founder and CEO - Hydrogen Systems Company	-	- Master of Economics - Western Illinois University - Bachelor of Business Administration - Rockford University, USA

Governance continued

Names of Committee Members				
Members	Current Positions	Previous Positions	Qualifications	
Audit Committee				
Raied Ali AlSeif	- Audit Committee Member - Riyadh Bank - Board Member - Arabian Shield Cooperative Insurance Company - Audit Committee Member and Risk Management Committee Member - Almarai - Audit Committee Member - Yamama Cement Co. - Audit Committee Member - Tejoury Company - Board Member - WUKAD for Digital Financing Brokerage - Board Member - Barq Holdings - Board Member - Basket House Plastic Factory Co. - Board Member - Basket House Sweets Factory Co. - Board Member - Diplomat Sweets	- Chairman of the Board of Directors - anb Capital - Board Member - Saudi Mobile Telecommunications Company (Zain)	Bachelor of Administrative and Accounting Sciences - King Saud University	
	Nomination and Remuneration Committee			
	Ahmad Mohammed Al-Falih	- Nomination and Remuneration Committee Member - Riyadh Bank - Board Member and Executive Committee Member - Herfy Food Services Company - Board Member and Nominations and Remuneration Committee Member - Maharah Human Resources Company - Board Member and Executive Director - The Leading Commercial Representation Company	- Board Member - Technical United - Board Member and Nominations and Remuneration Committee Member - Binladin International Holding Group - Chairman of the Nominations and Remuneration Committee - Herfy Food Services Company - Chairman of the Executive Committee, Maintenance Sector - Saudi Services Company Limited - Chairman of the Executive Committee, Contracting Sector - Saudi Binladin Group - Managing Director - Binladin International Holding Group - Board Member - Mohammed Saleh Al-Sultan Consulting Professionals - Board Member - Musa Abdul Aziz Al Mousa & Sons	Bachelor of Civil Engineering - King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals

Names of Committee Members	Current Positions	Previous Positions	Qualifications
Nomination and Remuneration Committee			
		• Board Member - Advanced Seal Company	
		• Board Member - Aluminum Products Co. (ALUPCO)	
		• Board Member - Holding Facilities Company	
		• Board Member - Easy Transport Company	
		• Consultant - Facilities Marketing Company	
		• General Manager - Facilities Marketing Company	
		• General Manager - Al-Mashreq Contracting Company	
		• General Manager - Olayan Food Services Company	
		• President - Tiné Company International	
		• Vice President - Riyadh International Catering Corp. (McDonald's)	
Ali Ahmed Al-Ghamdi	• Nomination and Remuneration Committee Member - Riyadh Bank	• Board Member - Hadeed Company (SABIC subsidiary)	• Bachelor of Business Administration (Management Systems) - Arab Open University
	• Vice President of Benefits and Compensation - Saudi Basic Industries Corporation (SABIC)	• Board Member - Gulf Petrochemical Industries Company	
	• Board Member - Petrokemya (SABIC subsidiary)	• Executive Director, Global Mobility Company - Saudi Basic Industries Corporation (SABIC)	
		• Executive Director, Executive Benefits and Compensation - SABIC	
		• Manager, Recruitment Department - SABIC	
		• Human Resource Specialist - SABIC	

Governance continued

Names of Committee Members	Current Positions	Previous Positions	Qualifications
Risk Management Committee			
Abdul Latif Ali Al-Rasheed	• Risk Management Committee Member - Riyadh Bank • Director General, Cyber Security - Ministry of Industry and Mineral Resources	• Director General, Cyber Security - Saudi Air Navigation Services • Head of Cyber Security - Engie Corporation • Head of Cyber Security Project - Saudi Arabian Oil Company (Aramco)	• Master of Information Security - Georgia Institute of Technology, USA • Bachelor of Computer Engineering - University of New Haven
Sustainability Committee			
Omar Hadir Al-Farisi	• Sustainability Committee Member - Riyadh Bank • Founder and Managing Director - Diyala Advisors, LLC, New York City, USA	• Board Member - Cenomi Centers • Board Member - Savola Group • Board Member - Gulf International Bank	• PhD in Law - Columbia University • Bachelor of Economics - University of Notre Dame, USA



Governance continued

Executive Management



Nadir Sami Al-Koraya

Current Positions
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Previous Positions

- Chief Treasury and Investment Officer - Riyadh Bank
- Executive Vice President, Treasury and Investment - Riyadh Bank
- Treasurer - Riyadh Bank
- Assistant General Manager, Treasury Group - SAMBA Financial Group

Qualifications

- Master of Business Administration - University of California, USA
- Bachelor of Civil Engineering - University of California, USA



Abdullah Ali Al-Oraini

Current Positions
Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

Previous Positions

- Chief Financial Officer - Alawwal Bank
- Head of Accounting, Asset and Liability Management, and Investor Relations Department - Saudi British Bank (SABB)
- Head of Capital and Liquidity Management - National Commercial Bank (NCB)
- Head of Capital Planning & Ratings Relations - National Commercial Bank (NCB)

Qualifications

- Master of Management Science - University of Waterloo, Canada
- Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering - King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals



Majed Hamdan Al-Ghamdi

Current Positions
Chief Wholesale Officer

Previous Positions

- CEO, Retail Banking - Saudi National Bank (SNB)
- Senior Executive Vice President, Retail Banking Group - National Commercial Bank (NCB)
- Senior Executive Vice President, Corporate Banking Group - National Commercial Bank (NCB)
- Executive Vice President, Enterprise Risk Management - National Commercial Bank (NCB)

Qualifications

- Master of Science in Risk Management - Stern School of Business, New York University
- Bachelor of Science in Industrial Engineering - King Abdul Aziz University



Mohammed Abo Al-Naja

Current Positions
Chief Corporate Banking Officer

Previous Positions

- Executive Vice President and Head of Corporate Banking Services - Riyadh Bank
- Senior Vice President, Manager Multinationals - Riyadh Bank
- Regional Director, Corporate Banking, Central Region - Riyadh Bank
- Senior Manager, Corporate and Investment Banking - SAMBA Financial Group

Qualifications

- Bachelor of Law - King Saud University

Governance continued



**Abdulmohsen
Mohammed
Al-Twajri**

Current Positions
Chief Treasury and Investment Officer

Previous Positions

- Executive Vice President, Treasury and Investment - Riyadh Bank
- Treasurer - Riyadh Bank
- Director, Financial Market Department - Riyadh Bank
- Senior Financial Market Dealer - Riyadh Bank

Qualifications

- Bachelor of Finance - Roger Williams University, USA



**Omar
Al-Saffaf**

Current Positions
Chief Retail Banking Officer

Previous Positions

- CEO - Dar Al Tamleek Company
- Head of Real Estate Finance - Saudi National Bank (SNB)
- Head of Leasing Finance - National Commercial Bank (NCB)
- Head of Personal Finance - National Commercial Bank (NCB)

Qualifications

- Bachelor of Public Administration - American University of Beirut



**Mazen
Ghassan
Pharaon**

Current Positions
Chief Digital Officer

Previous Positions

- Partner - Deloitte ME
- Digital Center Leader - Deloitte
- Chief Technology Officer - SAMBA Financial Group
- Project Leader for Launch - Alinma Investment Co.

Qualifications

- Bachelor of Computer Engineering - King Saud University



**Abdulaziz
Abdullah
Al-Askar**

Current Positions
Chief Risk Officer

Previous Positions

- Executive Vice President, Enterprise Risk Management - Riyadh Bank
- Executive Vice President, Corporate Credit - Riyadh Bank
- Manager, Credit Review and Approval Department - Riyadh Bank
- Credit Manager - Riyadh Bank

Qualifications

- Bachelor of Administrative Science - King Saud University

Governance continued



Hanadi Abdulrahman Al-Sheikh

Current Positions
Chief Transformation Officer

Previous Positions

- General Manager, Strategy - Tadawul

Qualifications

- Bachelor of Computer Science - George Washington University, USA



Enji Ahmed Al-Ghazzawi

Current Positions
Chief Human Capital Officer

Previous Positions

- Chief Operating Officer and Acting Chief Human Capital Officer - Riyadh Bank
- Chief Operating Officer - Riyadh Bank
- Executive Vice President, Operations - Riyadh Bank
- Assumed several positions at Riyadh Bank from the Operation Support Department to the Customer Call Center to managing the Loans operation, before moving to the Accounts Department. Managed the Comprehensive Services for the Central Region before heading the Operations Sector.

Qualifications

- Bachelor of Administrative Science - King Saud University



Abdulrahman Mohammad Al-Huthail

Current Positions
Chief Operating Officer

Previous Positions

- Executive Vice President of Operations
- Head of Consumer Finance Operations

Qualifications

- Diploma in Banking - Institute of Public Administration



Haifa Othman Bin Ahmed

Current Positions
Chief Experience Officer

Previous Positions

- Head of Customer Champion Department - Riyadh Bank
- Assumed various leading roles in the Bank's branches from Customer Service to Branch Manager before moving to the Customer Care Department as Head of the Department. Thereafter held the position of Acting Chief Experience Officer.

Qualifications

- Bachelor of Accounting and Business Management - King Saud University

Governance continued



Ahmed Rabie
Al-Rowaili

- Current Positions**
General Counsel
- Previous Positions**
- Chief Governance Officer and Secretary of the Board of Directors - Saudi National Bank (SNB)
 - General Manager, Legal Affairs and Secretary General of the Board of Directors - Takamul Holding Company
- Qualifications**
- Master of Law - Seattle University, USA
 - Bachelor of Administrative Science - King Saud University



Houssam
Humaidan
Al-Humaidan

- Current Positions**
Chief Compliance Officer
- Previous Positions**
- Chief Country Compliance - UBS
 - Head of Compliance and Anti-Financial Crime - Deutsche Bank
 - Vice President, Compliance and MLRO - BNP Paribas
 - Assistant Vice President, Compliance - Riyadh Bank
- Qualifications**
- Bachelor of Administrative Science - King Saud University



Fawaz Naif
Al-Kassar

- Current Positions**
Chief Internal Auditor
- Previous Positions**
- Chief Internal Auditor - Arab National Bank (ANB)
 - Chief Internal Auditor - Alawwal Bank
- Qualifications**
- Master of Business Administration - University of Oregon, USA

Governance continued

Evaluating the performance of the Board of Directors and its Committees

In accordance with the applicable laws and regulations and guidelines set by the relevant regulatory bodies in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, which require an annual performance evaluation of the Board of Directors and its Committees to assess work controls and procedures, identify strengths and weaknesses, and propose corrective measures aligned with the Bank’s interests, the Board undertook an internal evaluation. This involved members of the Board and its Committees participating in a comprehensive survey developed according to best governance practices, in collaboration with a third party. The findings and recommendations are then submitted to the Board to highlight strengths and suggest enhancements, as well as to identify weaknesses and recommend improvements. The Bank plans to maintain this annual performance evaluation for the Board and its Committees, engaging a third party every 3 years, in line with the applicable laws and regulations.

Actions taken by the Board of Directors to inform its members especially Non-Executives of Shareholders’ proposals and comments about the Company and its performance

This process involves documenting the proposals received from Shareholders during the General Assembly Meetings. Additionally, if the Bank receives any other proposals, they are communicated to the Chairman of the Board of Directors to be presented at the upcoming meeting and documented in the Board’s minutes, if applicable.

Audit Committee recommendations that conflict with the decisions of the Board of Directors or that were not adopted by the Board regarding the appointment, dismissal, fee determination, or performance evaluation of Riyadh Bank’s Auditors, along with the rationale for such recommendations and the reasons for their non-adoption

There are no recommendations from the Audit Committee that conflict with the decisions of the Board of Directors, and the Board has not rejected any recommendations regarding the appointment, dismissal, fee determination, or performance evaluation of Riyadh Bank’s Auditors.

Remuneration of the members of the Board of Directors, its Committees, and Senior Executives in 2025

The remuneration paid to the members of Riyadh Bank’s Board of Directors, its Committees, and Senior Executives is determined in accordance with the frameworks and instructions set forth by regulatory authorities. This remuneration is generally governed by the regulations for determining and paying remuneration to the members of the Board of Directors and its Committees in financial institutions, the Bank Remuneration Rules issued by the Saudi Central Bank, the Key Principles of Corporate Governance for Financial Institutions under the Control and Supervision of the Saudi Central Bank, the Corporate Governance Regulations issued by the Capital Market Authority, the Companies Law issued by the Ministry of Commerce, and the Bank’s Articles of Association.

Upon the recommendation of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, the Board of Directors determines the remuneration framework for Senior Executives. This ensures alignment with the strategic objectives of the Bank and aims to effectively incentivize Senior Executives towards achieving these objectives.

Remuneration of Board Members (ﷲ’000s)

	Member’s Name	Fixed Remuneration										
		Specific Amount ¹	Allowance for Attending Board Meetings	Total Allowance for Attending Committee Meetings ²	In-Kind Benefits	Remuneration for Technical, Administrative, and Consulting Duties	Remuneration of the Chairman, Managing Director or Secretary, if a Member	Total	Variable Remuneration	End of Service Benefits	Gross Total	Expense Allowance ³
Independent Members	Mansoor Abdulaziz Al-Mansoor**	242	10	15	-	-	-	267	-	-	267	-
	Jamal Abdul-Karim Al-Rammah*	1,200	25	80	-	-	-	1,305	-	-	1,305	37.88
	Abdul Rahman Ismail Tarabzouni	1,574	35	95	-	-	-	1,704	-	-	1,704	-
	Mona Mohammed Al-Taweel	1,407	35	100	-	-	-	1,542	-	-	1,542	-
	Hani Abdullah Al-Johani	1,483	35	55	-	-	-	1,573	-	-	1,573	-
	Independent Members	5,906	140	345	-	-	-	6,391	-	-	6,391	37.88
Non-Executive Members	Abdullah Mohammed Al-Issa	1,292	35	15	-	-	4,500	5,842	-	-	5,842	-
	Mutaz Kusai AlAzzawi	1,483	35	95	-	-	-	1,613	-	-	1,613	-
	Ibrahim Hassan Sharbatly	1,200	35	5	-	-	-	1,240	-	-	1,240	45.67
	Nader Ibrahim Al-Wehibi*	1,200	25	75	-	-	-	1,300	-	-	1,300	-
	Omar Hamad Al-Madhi	1,400	35	35	-	-	-	1,470	-	-	1,470	-
	Yasser Abdullah Al-Salman	1,233	35	65	-	-	-	1,333	-	-	1,333	-
	Non-Executive Members	7,808	200	290	-	-	4,500	12,798	-	-	12,798	46
	Total	13,714	340	635	-	-	4,500	19,189	-	-	19,189	84

1- The remuneration for members of the Board of Directors is ﷲ 1,000,000 for each member. The additional remuneration for the Chairman of the Board of Directors is ﷲ 4,500,000. Additionally, the remuneration for each Committee membership is ﷲ 200,000 for each Committee member. The additional remuneration for the Chairman of each Committee is ﷲ 50,000.
2- The allowance allocated for attending Board Committee meetings includes allowance for members of the Board of Directors who are not members of such Committee but are invited to attend by the respective Committee. Therefore, the total amount each member receives for attending the Committee meetings might differ from the attendance allowance stated for Committee members.
3- The expense allowance includes transportation and accommodation expenses for members of the Board of Directors and its Committees.

* Membership ended on 30.10.2025
** Membership started on 31.10.2025

Governance continued

Remuneration of Members of Board Committees (ﷲ'000s)

Member's Name	Fixed Remuneration (except for Attendance Allowance)	Allowance for Attending Meetings	Total	Expense Allowance ¹
Executive Committee Members				
Nader Ibrahim Al-Wehibi**	207	45	252	-
Mutaz Kusai AlAzzawi	208	55	263	-
Abdul Rahman Ismail Tarabzouni	200	55	255	-
Mona Mohammed Al-Taweel**	165	45	210	-
Yasser Abdullah Al-Salman	200	55	255	-
Hani Abdullah Al-Johani**	33.5	10	43.5	-
Mansoor Abdulaziz Al-Mansoor***	33.5	10	43.5	-
Total	1,047	275	1,322	-
Audit Committee Members				
Mona Mohammed Al-Taweel	208	45	253	-
Jamal Abdul-Karim Al-Rammah**	207	40	247	-
Tariq Abdullah Al-Qaraawy (External)	200	45	245	-
Eid Faleh Al-Shamri (External)**	165	35	200	-
Abdullah Ahmed Al Shehri (External)*	173	40	213	-
Sattam Abdullah Alsuwailem**	33.5	5	38.5	-
Raied Ali AlSeif***	33.5	5	38.5	-
Total	1,020	215	1,235	-
Risk Management Committee Members				
Hani Abdullah Al-Johani	250	40	290	-
Jamal Abdul-Karim Al-Rammah**	165	35	200	-
Mona Mohammed Al-Taweel***	33.5	5	38.5	-
Abdul Rahman Ismail Tarabzouni	174	35	209	-
Abdul Latif Ali Al-Rasheed (External)	200	40	240	-
Total	822.5	155	977.5	-

Member's Name	Fixed Remuneration (except for Attendance Allowance)	Allowance for Attending Meetings	Total	Expense Allowance ¹
Nomination and Remuneration Committee Members				
Mansoor Abdulaziz Al-Mansoor***	42	5	47	-
Mutaz Kusai AlAzzawi	241	30	271	-
Nader Ibrahim Al-Wehibi**	165	25	190	-
Omar Hamad Al-Madhi	200	30	230	-
Ahmad Mohammed Al-Falih (External)	200	30	230	-
Ali Ahmed Al-Ghamdi (External)	200	30	230	-
Total	1,048	150	1,198	-
Strategic Planning Group Members				
Abdullah Mohammed Al-Issa	250	5	255	-
Ibrahim Hassan Sharbatly	200	5	205	-
Abdul Rahman Ismail Tarabzouni	200	5	205	-
Omar Hamad Al-Madhi	200	5	205	-
Hani Abdullah Al-Johani	200	5	205	-
Total	1,050	25	1,075	-
Sustainability Committee Members				
Abdullah Mohammed Al-Issa	42	5	47	-
Mutaz Kusai AlAzzawi	33.5	5	38.5	-
Yasser Abdullah Al-Salman	33.5	5	38.5	-
Sattam Abdullah Alsuwailem***	33.5	5	38.5	-
Omar Hadir Al-Farisj***	33.5	5	38.5	-
Total	176	25	201	-
Members of Board Committees	5,163.5	845	6,008.5	0

1-The expense allowance includes transportation and accommodation expenses for members of the Board of Directors and its Committees.

** Membership ended on 30.10.2025

*** Membership started on 31.10.2025

Governance continued

Salary and Compensation Statement for 5 Senior Executives (including the CEO and CFO):

Description	﷼ '000s
Fixed Remuneration	
Salaries	14,251
Allowances	2,513
In-kind benefits	157
Total	16,920
Variable Remuneration	
Periodic remuneration	11,742
Dividends	-
Short-term incentive plans	-
Long-term incentive plans	5,830
Stock dividends	-
Total	17,572
End of service benefits	13,036
Total executive remuneration for the Board, if available	-
Gross Total	47,528

Assignment of Interests by Shareholders, Board Members, or Senior Executives

- There are no arrangements or agreements for any member of the Board of Directors or any of the Senior Executives to waive any salaries, remuneration, or compensation.
- There are no arrangements or agreements for any one of Riyadh Bank’s Shareholders to waive their rights to entitled dividends.

On 17 August, 2025, Riyadh Bank disbursed dividends to Shareholders at 85 Halalas per share for the first half of 2025. Upon approval by the General Assembly, the remaining dividends will be paid to Shareholders for the second half of 2025 at a rate of 55 Halalas per share. This will result in a total dividend payment of ﷼ 4,186 Mn., for 2025, equivalent to ﷼ 1.4 per share, or 14% of the nominal share value after Zakat deductions.

Changes to Major Shareholders Ownership

The following table shows the primary Shareholders of the Bank, each of which owns 5% or more of the shares, and the changes in their equity as of the end of the trading day on 31 December, 2025:

Name of the Shareholder	Number of Shares at the Beginning of the Year	Number of Shares at the End of the Year	Net Change	% Change	% Ownership
Public Investment Fund	652,608,000	652,608,000	-	-	21.75%
General Organization for Social Insurance	311,714,495	311,714,495	-	-	10.39%
Al Nahla Trade & Contracting Co.	262,149,903	262,149,903	-	-	8.74%
Aseela Investment Co.	240,000,000	240,000,000	-	-	8.00%

To compile the above data, Riyadh Bank relied on its records at the Saudi Stock Exchange (Tadawul) at the end of Tadawul’s session on 31 December, 2025.

Ownership of Riyadh Bank Shares by the Board Members, Senior Executives, and their Relatives, and the Respective Changes during 2025

The following tables detail any interest that belongs to members of the Board and Senior Executives, or their relatives, in shares or debt instruments of the Bank or any of its subsidiaries and any change that occurred thereof during the year:

The Board Members and their Relatives

Name of the Party holding the Interest	Number of Shares at the Beginning of the Year	Number of Shares at the End of the Year	Net Change	% Change	Debt Instruments
Abdullah Mohammed Al-Issa	1,262,000	1,262,000	-	-	-
Relatives of Abdullah Mohammed Al-Issa	31,234,420	32,478,098	1,243,678	3.98%	-
Jamal Abdul-Karim Al-Rammah**	1,142	N/A	-	-	-
Relatives of Jamal Abdul-Karim Al-Rammah**	-	N/A	-	-	-
Ibrahim Hassan Sharbatly	694,508	694,508	-	-	-
Relatives of Ibrahim Hassan Sharbatly	11,963,260	11,952,519	(10,741)	(0.09%)	-
Hani Abdullah Al-Johani	-	-	-	-	-
Relatives of Hani Abdullah Al-Johani	-	-	-	-	-
Yasser Abdullah Al-Salman	-	-	-	-	-
Relatives of Yasser Abdullah Al-Salman	-	-	-	-	-
Mona Mohammed Al-Taweel	32,000	32,000	-	-	-
Relatives of Mona Mohammed Al-Taweel	634,400	644,400	10,000	1.58%	-
Omar Hamad Al-Madhi	-	-	-	-	-

Governance continued

Name of the Party holding the Interest	Number of Shares at the Beginning of the Year	Number of Shares at the End of the Year	Net Change	% Change	Debt Instruments
Relatives of Omar Hamad Al-Madhi	-	-	-	-	-
Abdul Rahman Ismail Tarabzouni	10	10	-	-	-
Relatives of Abdul Rahman Ismail Tarabzouni	-	-	-	-	-
Mutaz Kusai AlAzzawi	1,347,000	1,819,000	472,000	35.04%	-
Relatives of Mutaz Kusai AlAzzawi	1,741,200	1,741,200	-	-	-
Mansoor Abdulaziz Al-Mansoor*	N/A	11,805	-	-	-
Relatives of Mansoor Abdulaziz Al-Mansoor*	N/A	14	-	-	-
Nader Ibrahim Al-Wehibi**	-	N/A	-	-	-
Relatives of Nader Ibrahim Al-Wehibi**	-	N/A	-	-	-

* The term of the Board of Directors started on 31.10.25

** The term of the Board of Directors ended on 30.10.25

Senior Executives and their Relatives

Position	Name of the Party Holding the Interest	Number of Shares at the Beginning of the Year	Number of Shares at the End of the Year	Net Change	% Change	Debt Instruments
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	Nadir Sami Al-Koraya	-	-	-	-	-
	Relatives of Nadir Sami Al-Koraya	432,381	58,365	(374,016)	(86.5%)	-
Chief Financial Officer (CFO)	Abdullah Ali Al-Oraini	40,000	40,000	-	-	-
	Relatives of Abdullah Ali Al-Oraini	698	-	(698)	(100%)	-
Chief Wholesale Officer	Majed Hamdan Al-Ghamdi	-	-	-	-	-
	Relatives of Majed Hamdan Al-Ghamdi	-	-	-	-	-
Chief Corporate Banking Officer	Mohammed Abo Al-Naja	-	-	-	-	-
	Relatives of Mohammed Abo Al-Naja	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
Chief Treasury and Investment Officer	Abdulmohsen Al-Twajiri	-	-	-	-	-
	Relatives of Abdulmohsen Al-Twajiri	-	-	-	-	-
Chief Retail Banking Officer*	Omar Al-Saffaf	N/A	-	-	-	-
	Relatives of Omar Al-Saffaf	N/A	-	-	-	-

Position	Name of the Party Holding the Interest	Number of Shares at the Beginning of the Year	Number of Shares at the End of the Year	Net Change	% Change	Debt Instruments
Chief Digital Officer	Mazen Ghassan Pharaon	-	-	-	-	-
	Relatives of Mazen Ghassan Pharaon	200	200	-	-	-
Chief Risk Officer	Abdulaziz Al-Askar	-	-	-	-	-
	Relatives of Abdulaziz Al-Askar	-	-	-	-	-
Chief Transformation Officer	Hanadi Abdulrahman Al-Sheikh	-	-	-	-	-
	Relatives of Hanadi Abdulrahman Al-Sheikh	3,300,000	3,500,000	200,000	6.06%	-
Chief Human Capital Officer	Enji Ahmed Al-Ghazzawi	-	-	-	-	-
	Relatives of Enji Ahmed Al-Ghazzawi	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
Chief Operating Officer**	Abdulrahman Mohammad Al- Huthail	N/A	-	-	-	-
	Relatives of Abdulrahman Mohammad Al- Huthail	N/A	-	-	-	-
Chief Experience Officer	Haifa Othman Bin Ahmed	-	-	-	-	-
	Relatives of Haifa Othman Bin Ahmed	9,966	-	(9,966)	(100%)	-
General Legal Counsel	Ahmed Rabie Al-Rowaili	-	-	-	-	-
	Relatives of Ahmed Rabie Al-Rowaili	-	-	-	-	-
Chief Compliance Officer	Houssam Humaidan Al-Humaidan	-	-	-	-	-
	Relatives of Houssam Humaidan Al-Humaidan	-	-	-	-	-
Chief Internal Auditor	Fawaz Naif Al-Kassar	-	-	-	-	-
	Relatives of Fawaz Naif Al-Kassar	-	-	-	-	-
Executive Vice President of Branch Network and Sales, Acting Head of Retail Banking***	Monther Hamad Al-Khaldi	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	-
	Relatives of Monther Hamad Al-Khaldi	1,006	N/A	N/A	N/A	-

* Appointed on 11.05.25

**Appointed on 19.03.25

***Term of appointment ended on 10.05.25

Governance continued

General Assemblies held during the Year 2025

In 2025, Riyadh Bank held 2 Assembly Meetings for its Shareholders, as per the following details:

1. The First Extraordinary General Assembly:

- **Date:** 15 Shawwal 1446H, corresponding to 13 April, 2025
- **Attendance Rate:** 73.1%

2. The Second Extraordinary General Assembly

- **Date:** 06 Jumada Al Awwal 1447H, corresponding to 28 October, 2025
- **Attendance Rate:** 76.5%

The table below lists names of the Board members and Committee Chairs (or their representatives) who attended these Assembly Meetings.

Name	Attendance	
	Extraordinary General Assembly Held on 15.10.1446H, corresponding to 13 April, 2025	Extraordinary General Assembly Held on 06.05.1447H, corresponding to 28 October, 2025
Abdullah Mohammed Al-Issa (Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chairman of the Strategic Planning Group)	✓	✓
Mutaz Kusai AlAzzawi (Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chairman of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee)	✓	✓
Ibrahim Hassan Sharbatly	✓	✓
Jamal Abdul-Karim Al-Rammah (Chairman of the Audit Committee)	✓	✓
Abdulrahman Ismail Tarabzouni	✓	✓
Omar Hamad Al-Madhi	✓	✓
Mona Mohammed Al-Taweel	✓	✓
Hani Abdullah Al-Johani (Chairman of the Risk Committee)	✓	✓
Nader Ibrahim Al-Wehibi (Chairman of the Executive Committee)	✓	✓
Yasser Abdullah Al-Salman	✓	✓

Number of Riyadh Bank’s Requests for Shareholders’ Records, their Dates, and Reasons during 2025:

Date of the Request	Reason
02.01.25	Corporate actions
03.02.25	Corporate actions
15.04.25	Dividend entitlement
12.05.25	Corporate actions

Date of the Request	Reason
21.07.25	Corporate actions
06.08.25	Dividend entitlement
03.09.25	Corporate actions
02.10.25	Corporate actions
26.10.25	Corporate actions
03.11.25	Corporate actions

Assurances of the Board of Directors

- The accounting records have been meticulously prepared and are accurate.
- The internal control system was established on robust foundations and has been effectively implemented.
- There is unequivocal confidence in Riyadh Bank’s ongoing operational capabilities.
- Concerning contracts involving Riyadh Bank, neither the Chairman, Board members, the CEO, the Chief Financial Officer, nor any individual closely related to them, has or had a significant interest in such contracts, except as disclosed in the statement of transactions with related parties.
- There is no conflict of interests between the Company’s activities or any of its branches and the business pursuits of any Board member, past or present.

Interests in Voting Shares

No Stakeholder in the category of shares eligible to vote belonging to persons (except for members of the Board of Directors of Riyadh Bank and Senior Executives and their relatives) informed Riyadh Bank of these rights, and any change in these rights during the fiscal year 2025.

External Auditors

During its convened session on 13 April, 2025, the Extraordinary General Assembly of Riyadh Bank approved the appointment of “KPMG” and “Deloitte & Touche and Associates” as the Bank’s external Auditors for the second and third quarters, as well as the annual audit of

the fiscal year 2025, and the first quarter of the fiscal year 2026. Subsequently, in its forthcoming meeting, the General Assembly will deliberate on the potential reappointment or substitution of the current Auditors and determine the auditing fees for assessing Riyadh Bank’s financial statements for the fiscal year ending on 31 December, 2026. This will be decided after reviewing the Board of Directors’ recommendation, which is in turn based on the Audit Committee’s recommendation.

Auditors’ Qualifications on the Annual Financial Statements

The Auditors’ Report shows that the financial statements are free of any material misstatement, and there are no qualifications regarding them.

Recommendations of the Board of Directors to replace the Auditors and their Reasons

The Board of Directors did not recommend replacing the Auditors before the end of the period for which they were appointed.

Corporate Governance Regulations

In general, Riyadh Bank shall be obliged to apply the provisions set out in the Corporate Governance Regulations issued by the Capital Market Authority, the Key Principles of Governance in Financial Institutions under the Control and Supervision of the Saudi Central Bank, and the directives set forth by the Saudi Central Bank. Riyadh Bank ensures its adherence to all corporate governance regulations and stays abreast of any updates in this regard. The Bank also keeps revising and updating its relevant policies and procedures in response to new regulatory requirements.

Governance continued

Riyad Bank Shari’ah Committee

The independent Shari’ah Committee at Riyad Bank comprises of distinguished scholars entrusted with reviewing and supervising Islamic banking operations within the Bank to ensure compliance with Islamic Shari’ah principles and regulations.

The Shari’ah Committee provides Shari’ah rulings on Islamic products and services presented to it, and issues corresponding Shari’ah resolutions.

The Shari’ah Committee of Islamic Banking at Riyad Bank consists of the following members:

His Excellency Sheikh/Prof. Abdulrahman bin Abdullah Al-Sanad

- **Position:** Chairman of the Shari’ah Committee.
- **Independence Status:** Independent.
- Chairman of the Shari’ah Committee at Riyad Bank since 2024 and holds a Ph.D. in Comparative Jurisprudence from the Higher Judicial Institute at Imam Mohammad Ibn Saud Islamic University. He is the President of the General Presidency of the Commission for Promotion of Virtue and Prevention of Vice (PVPV) with ministerial rank, and an author of numerous publications and research papers on Shari’ah transactions. He previously held the position of Director of the Islamic University, Dean of the Higher Judicial Institute, and Chairman of Shari’ah boards for several commercial companies.

His Eminence Sheikh/Dr. Mohammed bin Abdullah Butayban

- **Position:** Member of the Shari’ah Committee.
- **Independence Status:** Independent.
- Member of the Shari’ah Committee at Riyad Bank since 2024 and holds a Ph.D. in Comparative Jurisprudence from the Higher Judicial Institute at Imam Mohammad Ibn Saud Islamic University. He is a faculty member at King Faisal University, a Shari’ah advisor and trainer for various Shari’ah and financial institutions, a commercial arbitration practitioner, and an author of several Shari’ah publications and research papers.

His Eminence Sheikh/Dr. Zaid bin Abdulaziz Al-Shathri

- **Position:** Member of the Shari’ah Committee.
- **Independence Status:** Independent.
- Member of the Shari’ah Committee at Riyad Bank since 2024 and holds both a Master’s and a Ph.D in Comparative Jurisprudence from the Higher Judicial Institute at Imam Mohammad Ibn Saud Islamic University, and a Master’s in Corporate Finance Law from the University of Westminster, UK. He is a faculty member at the Higher Judicial Institute, a former Board member of the General Commission for the Guardianship of Trust Funds for Minors and their Counterparts, and a member of its Shari’ah Committee, and a former member of the Shari’ah Committee for a financial company. He previously held the position of advisor to the Committee for the Resolution of Securities Disputes (CRSD) and the Appeal Committee for the Resolution of Securities Conflicts (ACRSC), and he is an author of various publications and research papers on Shari’ah transactions.

Products and Services issued in 2025 Based on the Shari’ah Committee’s Decision

Decision No.	Product/Decision Title
03/Sh/181	E-Commerce Solutions Agreement
04/Sh/181	Corporate Savings Account
03/Sh/182	Pooling Account Agreement
04/Sh/182	Hassad Points Improvement Project for Customers
05/Sh/182	Multi-Account Payment Service
04/Sh/183	Dream Credit Card
04/Sh/184	Integrated Auto Leasing Finance Service
05/Sh/184	Integrated Personal Finance Service
02/Sh/186	Point of Sale (POS)
03/Sh/186	Supply Chain Structure - Accounts Payable Finance
05/Sh/186	Terms and Conditions of Riyad Bank Prepaid Card (Digital Card)
01/Sh/187	Riyad Bank Payroll Solutions
02/Sh/188	Customer Segmentation Program
03/Sh/188	Wallet as a Service (WaaS)
04/Sh/188	Kids Prepaid Card (Token)
06/Sh/188	Murabaha with Commitment to Discount
01/Sh/189	Profit Swap Product
04/Sh/189	Petty Cash Prepaid Card
05/Sh/189	Government Schools Petty Cash Prepaid Card
07/Sh/189	Domestic Worker Prepaid Card
09/Sh/189	Go Gamers Prepaid Card
13/Sh/190	Riyad Pay Wallet
01/Sh/191	MyPay Card
08/Sh/191	PayFor Credit Card
02/Sh/192	Riyad Business Agreement and Documents
01/Sh/193	Safety Deposit Box Lease Contract
02/Sh/193	“0%” Installment Program
07/Sh/193	Public Offering of Additional Tier 1 Capital Sukuk Program Denominated in Saudi Riyals (“The Program”) for Riyad Bank
02/Sh/195	Accounts Receivable Finance
03/Sh/195	Factoring
06/Sh/195	Level Up Prepaid Card
06/Sh/197	Murabaha Deposits

Governance continued

Shari’ah Committee Decisions issued in 2025

Decision No.	Decision Title	Decision Text	Decision Date
01/Sh/181	Annual Report on Islamic Banking Compliance for 2024	The Shari’ah Committee decided that the Islamic banking activity at Riyadh Bank is compliant with the provisions and principles of Islamic Shari’ah.	21.01.25
03/Sh/181	E-Commerce Solutions Agreement	After study, consideration, discussion, and review of the E-Commerce Solutions Agreement, the Shari’ah Committee decided that there is no Shari’ah objection to its implementation.	21.01.25
04/Sh/181	Corporate Savings Account	After study, consideration, discussion, and review of the “Investment Agency Agreement”, the Shari’ah Committee decided that there is no Shari’ah objection to implementing the Corporate Savings Account based on the Investment Agency (Wakala) structure.	21.01.25
05/Sh/181	Automated Transfer Service Form (Sweeping)	After study, consideration, discussion, and review of the Automated Transfer Service Form, the Shari’ah Committee decided that there is no Shari’ah objection to working with it.	21.01.25
06/Sh/181	Goods Sale Offer Form for Credit Cards	After study, consideration, discussion, and review of Shari’ah Committee Decision 06/Sh/157 regarding the terms and conditions of the Riyadh Bank AlFursan Credit Card, and the “Goods Sale Offer Form”, the Shari’ah Committee decided that there is no Shari’ah objection to working with it.	21.01.25
07/Sh/181	Real Estate Contributions Account Product Structure	After study, consideration, discussion, and review of the structure of the Real Estate Contributions Account product, the Shari’ah Committee decided that there is no Shari’ah objection to working with it, provided that the executive documents are presented to the Shari’ah Committee for review.	21.01.25
03/Sh/182	Pooling Account Agreement	After study, consideration, discussion, and review of the Pooling Account Agreement, the Shari’ah Committee decided that there is no Shari’ah objection to its implementation.	18.02.25
04/Sh/182	Hassad Points Improvement Project for Customers	After study, consideration, discussion, and review of the concept for the Hassad Points Improvement Project for customers, the Shari’ah Committee decided that there is no Shari’ah objection to working with it, and the executive documents that the Bank will sign with the service beneficiaries must be presented to the Shari’ah Committee.	18.02.25

Decision No.	Decision Title	Decision Text	Decision Date
05/Sh/182	Multi-Account Payment Service	After study, consideration, discussion, and review of the Multi-Account Payment Service, the Shari’ah Committee decided that there is no Shari’ah objection to its implementation.	18.02.25
06/Sh/182	Real Estate Brokerage Financial Incentives Agreement and Forms	After study, consideration, discussion, and review of the Real Estate Brokerage Financial Incentives Agreement and Forms, the Shari’ah Committee decided that there is no Shari’ah objection to their implementation.	18.02.25
07/Sh/182	Amendment Supplement for Murabaha Contract and Debt Mortgage Extension (Rescheduling)	After study, consideration, discussion, and review of the Amendment Supplement for Murabaha Contract and Debt Mortgage Extension (Rescheduling), the Shari’ah Committee decided that there is no Shari’ah objection to its implementation.	18.02.25
10/Sh/182	Tawarruq Facility Agreement with the National Development Fund	After study, consideration, discussion, and review of the Tawarruq Facility Agreement with the National Development Fund, the Shari’ah Committee decided that there is no Shari’ah objection to its implementation.	18.02.25
04/Sh/183	Dream Credit Card	After study, consideration, discussion, and review of the Islamic Dream Credit Card application form, the Shari’ah Committee decided that there is no objection to its implementation, emphasizing that insurance programs must be structured as Islamic Takaful Insurance.	20.02.25
06/Sh/183	Accounting Separation Policy for Islamic Financial Data	After study, consideration, discussion, and review of the Accounting Separation Policy for Islamic Financial Data, the Shari’ah Committee decided that there is no objection to its implementation and recommends presenting it to the Audit Committee.	20.02.25
07/Sh/183	Insurance Pricing Form	After study, consideration, discussion, and review of the Insurance Pricing Form, the Shari’ah Committee decided that there is no objection to its implementation.	20.02.25
02/Sh/184	Amendment to Article (4) “Financed Asset” of the Standard Consumer Finance Form	After study, consideration, discussion, and review of the amendment to Article (4) “Financed Asset” of the Standard Consumer Finance Form, the Shari’ah Committee decided that there is no objection to its implementation, provided that Constructive Possession (Qabd Hukmi) is verified.	15.04.25

Governance continued

Decision No.	Decision Title	Decision Text	Decision Date
03/Sh/184	Liability Consolidation Form	After study, consideration, and discussion, the Shari'ah Committee decided that there is no objection to working with the Liability Consolidation Form.	15.04.25
04/Sh/184	Integrated Auto Leasing Finance Service	After study, consideration, and discussion, the Shari'ah Committee decided that there is no objection to working with the Integrated Auto Leasing Finance Service.	15.04.25
05/Sh/184	Integrated Personal Finance Service	After study, consideration, and discussion, the Shari'ah Committee decided that there is no objection to working with the Integrated Personal Finance Service.	15.04.25
02/Sh/186	Point of Sale (POS)	After study, consideration, discussion, and review of the product agreements and documents, the Shari'ah Committee decided that there is no Shari'ah objection to working with the Point of Sale product.	20.05.25
03/Sh/186	Supply Chain Structure - Accounts Payable Finance	After study, consideration, and discussion, the Shari'ah Committee decided that there is no Shari'ah objection to working with the structure displayed, emphasizing the necessity of presenting the executive documents to the Islamic Banking Department.	20.05.25
04/Sh/186	Mortgage Declaration Form	After study, consideration, and discussion, the Shari'ah Committee decided that there is no Shari'ah objection to working with the Mortgage Declaration Form.	20.05.25
05/Sh/186	Terms and Conditions of Riyadh Bank Prepaid Card (Digital Card)	After study, consideration, and discussion, the Shari'ah Committee decided that there is no Shari'ah objection to working with the Terms and Conditions of the Riyadh Bank Prepaid Card (Digital Card).	20.05.25
06/Sh/186	Credit Policy Standards for Auto Leasing Finance Risks (9)	After study, consideration, discussion, and review of Shari'ah Committee Decision No. (02/Sh/163) regarding the Credit Policy for Auto Leasing Risks, the Shari'ah Committee decided that there is no Shari'ah objection to working with the Credit Policy Standards for Auto Leasing Finance Risks (9).	20.05.25
01/Sh/187	Riyad Bank Payroll Solutions	After study, consideration, and discussion, the Shari'ah Committee decided that there is no Shari'ah objection to working with the Riyadh Bank Payroll Solutions Agreement.	17.06.25

Decision No.	Decision Title	Decision Text	Decision Date
02/Sh/187	Credit Policies in Home Finance 8.0	After study, consideration, discussion, and review of Shari'ah Committee Decision No. (04/Sh/162) and Decision No. (01/Sh/148) regarding Credit Policies in Home Finance, the Shari'ah Committee decided that there is no Shari'ah objection to working with the Credit Policies in Home Finance Version Eight (8), emphasizing that rescheduling operations must be in accordance with what the Shari'ah Committee approved in its Decision No. (04/Sh/162).	17.06.25
04/Sh/187	Forward Final Term Sheet (Wa'ad) for FX Hedging Product	After study, consideration, and discussion, the Shari'ah Committee decided that there is no Shari'ah objection to working with the Forward Final Term Sheet (Wa'ad) for the FX Hedging product.	17.06.25
05/Sh/187	Retail Collection and Recovery Program (1.2)	After study, consideration, discussion, and review of Shari'ah Committee Decision No. (01/Sh/166), the Shari'ah Committee decided that there is no Shari'ah objection to working with the Collection and Recovery Program 1.2, emphasizing that the term "New Contract" refers to a new Tawarruq transaction in optional rescheduling operations.	17.06.25
02/Sh/188	Customer Segmentation Program	After study, consideration, and discussion, and given that the Bank is not obligated to grant benefits to the customer but provides them as a gift to the customer, the Shari'ah Committee decided that there is no Shari'ah objection to working with the Customer Segmentation Program.	14.07.25
03/Sh/188	Wallet as a Service (WaaS)	After study, consideration, and discussion, the Shari'ah Committee decided that there is no Shari'ah objection to working with the Wallet as a Service service, provided that the operations of the serviced portfolios are Shari'ah-compliant, and that agreements concluded with technical companies are presented to the Islamic Banking Department to obtain the necessary Shari'ah approval.	14.07.25
04/Sh/188	Kids Prepaid Card (Token)	After study, consideration, and discussion, the Shari'ah Committee decided that there is no Shari'ah objection to working with the Kids Prepaid Card (Token).	14.07.25

Governance continued

Decision No.	Decision Title	Decision Text	Decision Date
06/Sh/188	Murabaha with Commitment to Discount	After study, consideration, and discussion, the Shari'ah Committee decided that there is no objection to working with the Murabaha structure with a Commitment to Discount as displayed.	14.07.25
01/Sh/189	Profit Swap Product	After study, consideration, discussion, and review of the minutes of the 65th meeting of the Shari'ah Committee, the Shari'ah Committee decided - by circulation - that there is no Shari'ah objection to working with the Profit Swap product.	28.07.25
03/Sh/189	Shari'ah Audit Targets for 2026	After study and consideration, the Shari'ah Committee decided - by circulation - that there are no reservations regarding the Shari'ah Audit Targets for 2026, affirming its previous recommendation to increase the number of qualified human resources in Shari'ah Audit to raise the efficiency of audit operations.	06.08.25
04/Sh/189	Petty Cash Prepaid Card	After study, consideration, and discussion, the Shari'ah Committee decided that there is no Shari'ah objection to working with the Petty Cash Prepaid Card.	19.08.25
05/Sh/189	Government Schools Petty Cash Prepaid Card	After study, consideration, and discussion, the Shari'ah Committee decided that there is no Shari'ah objection to working with the Government Schools Petty Cash Prepaid Card.	19.08.25
07/Sh/189	Domestic Worker Prepaid Card	After study, consideration, and discussion, the Shari'ah Committee decided that there is no Shari'ah objection to working with the Domestic Worker Prepaid Card.	19.08.25
09/Sh/189	Go Gamers Prepaid Card	After study, consideration, and discussion, the Shari'ah Committee decided that there is no Shari'ah objection to working with the Go Gamers Prepaid Card.	19.08.25
13/Sh/190	Riyad Pay Wallet	After study, consideration, and discussion, the Shari'ah Committee decided by majority that there is no Shari'ah objection to working with the Riyad Pay Wallet.	17.09.25
18/Sh/190	Amendment to Islamic Return Calculation Structure in Companies	After study, consideration, and discussion, the Shari'ah Committee decided by majority that there is no Shari'ah objection to amending the Islamic Return Calculation Structure according to the structure displayed.	17.09.25

Decision No.	Decision Title	Decision Text	Decision Date
19/Sh/190	Adoption of Sale by Description (Mousoof fi Al-Thimma) in Personal Finance	After study, consideration, and discussion, the Shari'ah Committee decided by majority that there is no Shari'ah objection to adopting the Sale by Description (Mousoof fi Al-Thimma) in the Personal Finance product, emphasizing the importance of describing the commodity in a manner that eliminates ignorance (Jahala).	17.09.25
01/Sh/191	MyPay Card	After study, consideration, and discussion, the Shari'ah Committee decided that there is no Shari'ah objection to working with the MyPay Card.	02.10.25
02/Sh/191	Amendments to Unified Auto Leasing Contract	After study, consideration, and discussion, the Shari'ah Committee decided that there is no Shari'ah objection to working with the amendments explained in the presentation memo.	02.10.25
03/Sh/191	Rental Payment Schedule Document in Auto Leasing	After study, consideration, and discussion, the Shari'ah Committee decided that there is no Shari'ah objection to working with the Rental Payment Schedule Document.	02.10.25
04/Sh/191	Amendment to Real Estate Finance Contract (Murabaha)	After study, consideration, and discussion, the Shari'ah Committee decided that there is no Shari'ah objection to working with the mentioned amendments, noting the necessity of stipulating that late payment penalties - if any - be spent on charitable causes (Wujooh Al-Khair) in one of the documents subsidiary to the contract temporarily until the contract is amended and the necessary Shari'ah approval is obtained.	02.10.25
05/Sh/191	Real Estate Finance Documents	After study, consideration, and discussion, the Shari'ah Committee decided that there is no Shari'ah objection to working with the 2 documents displayed.	02.10.25
06/Sh/191	Customer Bearing Transfer Fees	After study, consideration, and discussion, the Shari'ah Committee decided that there is no Shari'ah objection to the remitting customer bearing the full transfer fees.	02.10.25
08/Sh/191	PayFor Credit Card	After study, consideration, and discussion, the Shari'ah Committee decided that there is no Shari'ah objection to working with the PayFor Credit Card.	02.10.25

Governance continued

Decision No.	Decision Title	Decision Text	Decision Date
01/Sh/192	Shari'ah Audit Work Report Q1-2025	The Shari'ah Committee reviewed the report prepared for Shari'ah Audit for the first quarter of 2025, submitted by the Shari'ah Audit team in the Islamic Banking Department on Tuesday, 15/04/1447H corresponding to 07.10.25. The Shari'ah Committee thanks the Shari'ah Audit team at the Bank and recommends increasing the recruitment of specialists in Shari'ah Audit to match the steady increase in assigned tasks. It also emphasizes to all concerned departments in the Bank the importance of cooperating with Shari'ah Auditors in speedily addressing observations, attending to recommendations, and adhering to the Shari'ah Committee's directives and completing what is required of them.	07.10.25
02/Sh/192	Riyad Business Agreement and Documents	After study and review of the displayed decisions, the Shari'ah Committee decided that there is nothing preventing the implementation of the Riyad Business Agreement and Documents.	07.10.25
01/Sh/193	Safety Deposit Box Lease Contract	After study and review of the displayed decisions, the Shari'ah Committee decided that there is nothing preventing the implementation of the Safety Deposit Box Lease Contract.	22.10.25
02/Sh/193	"0%" Installment Program Agreement	After study, consideration, and discussion, the Shari'ah Committee decided that there is no Shari'ah objection to working with the "0%" Installment Program Agreement, considering it falls under the category of Brokerage Fees (Ujah ala Samsara), emphasizing that the customer's choice of repayment duration upon entering the program is fixed and unchangeable. The concerned department must present the nature of the relationship between the Bank and the cardholding customer and the details of concluding the agreement to the Shari'ah Committee.	22.10.25

Decision No.	Decision Title	Decision Text	Decision Date
04/Sh/193	Non-Resident Financing Policy	After study, consideration, and discussion, the Shari'ah Committee decided that there is nothing to object to from a Shari'ah perspective. However, since the policy in paragraph 7.1.1.1 states that it includes Islamic and conventional products, the Shari'ah Committee restricts its approval to the Financing Policy for Islamic products only, excluding conventional ones, for non-residents.	22.10.25
07/Sh/193	Public Offering of Additional Tier 1 Capital Sukuk Program Denominated in Saudi Riyals ("The Program") for Riyad Bank	The Shari'ah Committee, having reviewed the structure and mechanism of the program and taking into account the "Write-down at the Point of Non-Viability" as displayed, hereby decides that the structure of the program is compatible with the provisions and principles of Islamic Shari'ah. It is permissible for any interested party to purchase the Sukuk, and it is permissible for Sukuk holders to sell their share in the secondary market at prevailing prices (which may be at par value, at a premium, or at a discount).	22.10.25
03/Sh/194	Corporate Finance Credit Risk Policy	After study, consideration, and discussion, the Shari'ah Committee decided - by circulation - to approve the policy and that there is no Shari'ah objection to working with it.	27.10.25
06/Sh/194	Tripartite Housing Support Contract (Self-Construction Re-financeable)	After study, consideration, and discussion, the Shari'ah Committee decided that there is no Shari'ah objection to working with the Tripartite Housing Support Contract (Self-Construction Re-financeable).	28.10.25
07/Sh/194	Update to Shari'ah Advisory Workflow	After study, consideration, and discussion, the Shari'ah Committee decided on the suitability of the workflow in its current form.	28.10.25
13/Sh/194	Credit Risk Management Framework	After study, consideration, and discussion, the Shari'ah Committee decided on the suitability of the framework and that there is no Shari'ah objection to working with it.	28.10.25
01/Sh/195	Lease Application Form	After study, consideration, and discussion, the Shari'ah Committee decided that there is no Shari'ah objection to using the Lease Application Form.	12.11.25

Governance continued

Decision No.	Decision Title	Decision Text	Decision Date
02/Sh/195	Accounts Receivable Finance	After study, consideration, and discussion, the Shari'ah Committee decided that there is no Shari'ah objection to implementing the Accounts Receivable Finance structure, provided that the executive documents are presented to the Shari'ah Committee, once prepared.	12.11.25
03/Sh/195	Factoring	After study, consideration, and discussion, the Shari'ah Committee decided that there is no Shari'ah objection to implementing the Factoring structure, provided that the executive documents are presented to the Shari'ah Committee, once prepared.	12.11.25
05/Sh/195	Not Stipulating the Quantity of the Commodity in Financings Based on the Sale by Description (Mousoof fi Al-Thimma) Structure	After study, consideration, and discussion, the Shari'ah Committee decided that there is no Shari'ah objection to omitting the commodity quantity in financings based on the Sale by Description (Mousoof fi Al-Thimma) structure within the "financed asset" clause of the contract. It is sufficient to state the price, type, and description of the commodity, with the quantity determined at the time of execution and documented in the possession certificates.	12.11.25
06/Sh/195	Level Up Prepaid Card	After study, consideration, and discussion, the Shari'ah Committee decided that there is no Shari'ah objection to implementing the Level Up Prepaid Card.	12.11.25
03/Sh/196	Murabaha and Tawarruq Documents in Treasury	After study, consideration, and discussion, the Shari'ah Committee decided that there is no Shari'ah objection to working with the presented Murabaha and Tawarruq Documents in Treasury.	12.11.25
04/Sh/196	Cooperation Agreements with the Infrastructure Fund	After study, consideration, and discussion, the Shari'ah Committee decided that there is no Shari'ah objection to implementing the Cooperation Agreements with the Infrastructure Fund.	12.11.25
02/Sh/197	MyPay Card	After study, consideration, and discussion, and as there was nothing objectionable from a Shari'ah perspective, the Committee decided that there is no objection to implementing the MyPay Card (after the noted amendment).	09.12.25

Decision No.	Decision Title	Decision Text	Decision Date
03/Sh/197	Petty Cash Prepaid Card	After study, consideration, and discussion, and as there was nothing objectionable from a Shari'ah perspective, the Committee decided that there is no objection to implementing the Petty Cash Prepaid Card (after the amendment).	09.12.25
04/Sh/197	Hassad Program Execution Documents	After reviewing the documents, and after study, consideration, and discussion, the Shari'ah Committee decided that there is no objection to implementing the Execution Documents for the Hassad Program (for the cards approved by the Shari'ah Committee).	09.12.25
05/Sh/197	Re-Signing the Price Quote in Auto Leasing Finance	After study, consideration, and discussion, the Shari'ah Committee decided that there is no Shari'ah objection to the proposed procedure, provided that the original price quote is attached to the new quote.	09.12.25
06/Sh/197	Murabaha Deposits	After study, consideration, and discussion, the Shari'ah Committee decided that there is no objection to implementing the master agreement for Murabaha Deposits.	09.12.25
07/Sh/197	Wazen Savings Account Agreement	After study, consideration, and discussion, the Shari'ah Committee decided that there is no objection to implementing the Wazen Savings Account Agreement.	09.12.25
11/Sh/197	Amendment to the Return Account Structure	After study, consideration, and discussion, the Shari'ah Committee decided that there is no Shari'ah objection to implementing the presented structure.	09.12.25

Governance continued

Compliance

Compliance Statement in Riyadh Bank

Compliance is an independent function responsible for identifying, evaluating, monitoring, and advising on compliance matters, supporting Riyadh Bank’s commitment to safeguarding its professional practices, and customers. By adhering to applicable laws and regulations and complying with international standards, Riyadh Bank ensures the highest standards of integrity and compliance in all areas of its operations.

Riyad Bank has zero tolerance towards any violation or non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

Code of Conduct and Business Ethics Policy (Anti-Bribery and Corruption)

Riyad Bank’s ability to do what is right is an instrumental factor in its integrity and reputation. The Bank’s Code of Conduct is designed to guide employees on the expected ethical principles and standards.

The policy is prepared on the basis that everyone at Riyadh Bank is responsible for conducting business ethically and no one should ever forgo integrity or even seem that they have. The Bank values its reputation and considers it to be an integral part of its business. Riyadh Bank is also committed to doing business based on its own ethical standards and the value it provides to its customers and Stakeholders, not on gifts or offers that may be given or received.

The policy also provides clear guidance on what the Bank allows for its employees to accept or give in terms of gifts, benefits, favors, entertainment, etc. Riyadh Bank does not compromise its reputation by engaging in, or appearing to engage in, bribery or any form of corruption. Moreover, the policy also aims to ensure that the bank implements a comprehensive mechanism to combat bribery and corruption.

Whistleblowing Statement and Tools (including Violations Reporting)

Riyad Bank is committed to encourage the highest possible professional and best practice standards in all its businesses. To achieve this, it encourages an environment and culture in which all parties can report all forms of non-compliance.

A whistleblowing policy has been implemented, which is intended to ensure that all employees and Stakeholders feel supported in speaking up in confidence and reporting matters that they suspect may involve improper, unethical, or inappropriate conduct and alike within the Bank.

The policy is intended to enable those who become aware of wrongdoing to report their concerns, so that they can be properly investigated. Reports can be made anonymously. However, if reporters put their names to allegations this policy has been established to protect reporters from any act of retaliatory, intimidating, or threatening conduct, and ensures that reports are examined with high levels of professionalism.

The Bank also established an appropriate control environment and channels for reporting of any potential bribery and corruption activities through whistleblowing using applicable internal and external means, including periodic testing for its effectiveness.

Personal Dealing and Insider Trading Oversight Policy

Riyad Bank has exhorted efforts to see that controls are put in place in order to ensure that there is no misuse of information by any of its employees.

Employees of Riyadh Bank, it being a financial services company, may have access to material, non-public information (MNPI), or insider information about the Bank itself, its clients, or other companies. Riyadh Bank strictly prohibits the misuse of MNPI or insider information used for any personal gain by employees.

Conflict of Interest Policy

Riyad Bank has a firmly committed fiduciary obligation towards its clients and Shareholders to act in their best interest. This means the Bank avoids and addresses, through controls, disclosures, or other appropriate steps, actual or potential conflicts of interest.

Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorist Financing Statement

Riyad Bank is firmly committed to the highest standards in combating money laundering and terrorism financing activities. Riyadh Bank is also committed to identifying potential money laundering and terrorism financing transactions with a high level of transparency and compliance with the applicable laws, rules, and guidelines issued by the Saudi Central Bank (SAMA), or other relevant regulatory authorities.

Additionally, Riyadh Bank has implemented a program to combat money laundering and terrorism financing to prevent the use of the Bank’s channels for illegal activities in connection with money laundering and terrorism financing activities.

The program ensures compliance with global requirements, including the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) recommendations, local laws, as well as SAMA regulations, and other regulatory requirements to prevent illegal transactions or activities.



Governance continued

Riyad Bank has established robust anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing (AML/CTF) policies and procedures based on local and international guidelines to combat and prevent criminal activities. The subject policies and controls encompass several programs such as:

- Know Your Customer (KYC)/ Customer Due Diligence (CDD)
- Transaction monitoring
- Sanctions
- Training and awareness
- Reporting of suspicious activities

The AML and CTF programs are subject to independent reviews and evaluations by internal and external Auditors as well as periodic inspections by SAMA.

Know Your Customer (KYC)/ Customer Due Diligence (CDD)

Riyad Bank has implemented robust KYC/CDD procedures to ensure comprehensive and accurate understanding of its customers in line with regulatory requirements.

All customers are required to present valid and updated identity documents in accordance with the applicable requirements. The Bank diligently applies proper due diligence measures to update and verify customer information, according to the customer risk profile rating or in case of a trigger event.

The Bank strictly prohibits the opening of anonymous or numbered accounts and does not engage in any relationships with shell banks.

Transactions Monitoring System

The Bank has implemented a robust automated transaction monitoring system to identify potential suspicious transactions based on updated scenarios and internal procedures. The authorized officers thoroughly investigate and analyze these transactions to determine their legitimacy and take the appropriate actions accordingly. Suspicious transactions are reported internally and externally to the relevant competent authorities.

Riyad Bank takes immediate action to rectify any violation to ensure compliance with the applicable laws and regulations, and implement corrective measures as required.

Financial Crime Risk Assessment

The Bank implements comprehensive measures to assess the risks associated with money laundering, terrorist financing and other financial crimes. A comprehensive risk register is prepared to document and manage these risks, and the Bank’s internal controls are regularly reviewed to address any weaknesses and enhance the effectiveness of risk management.

Sanctions and Targeted Financial Sanctions Program

The Bank has a highly effective system for the screening of transactions and customers against the names listed by local authorities and international organizations, such as UN, OFAC, EU, UK, and SAMA.

This allows the Bank to identify and mitigate risks associated with sanctioned individuals and entities, ensuring that the Bank does not engage in any transactions or activities that could violate sanction requirements.

Training and Awareness

Training and awareness are considered two fundamental pillars for fostering a culture of compliance within Riyad Bank. The Compliance Division is entrusted with the responsibility of raising awareness about regulatory requirements and any updates that may arise. The Bank is committed to providing regular compliance training to all Bank’s associates including Board of Directors, Senior Management and new joiners, based on the Bank’s approved policies and relevant regulations and guidelines. Further, the Bank utilizes various channels to deliver training and awareness that highlight the importance of Compliance, Compliance risks and Financial Crime risks, ensuring that all employees are well-informed about the approved policies, instructions and relevant developments.

Risk Management

The Bank has a sound risk culture, an enabling risk appetite, and an Enterprise Risk Management Framework (ERMF) in order to ensure a robust internal control environment and an affective risk management oversight exist in the Bank.

Risk Culture

Risk culture of the Bank starts at the top and the Board of Directors sets the tone from the top and then the senior Management cascade it down throughout the Bank. Risk culture is one of the critical principles of the Bank’s enterprise risk management to set the norms of behavior and actions around the management of risk. It shapes the Bank’s ability to identify, understand, assess, manage, and mitigate the current and future risks. It ensures that proper risk culture is embedded within the Bank.

Risk Governance

The Board of Directors has an ultimate responsibility for the Bank’s strategy, governance, risk management, compliance, and financial soundness. The Board of Directors has a designated Risk Management Committee to have continuous oversight on risk management to ensure effective risk governance. SAMA and the Basel Committee have directed that the risk management function should be independent from other banking functions. To put in place an adequate operating structure to consider the risk and control, the Bank has implemented a 3 lines of defense approach with controls at different organizational units i.e. the operating units, other control areas, and Internal Audit. The Bank’s sound governance and risk management are reinforced by the 3 lines of defense approach, which is also an integral part of the ERMF.



Governance continued

Enterprise Risk Management Framework

Risk is inherent to Riyadh Bank’s business activities and should be managed through a process of ongoing identification, measurement, and monitoring, subject to risk limits and other controls. This process of risk management is critical to Riyadh Bank’s continuing profitability and each individual within the Bank is accountable for the risk exposures relating to their responsibilities.

Riyad Bank’s ERMF provides a set of definitions of all the risks the Bank encounters.

Effective risk management is critical to Riyadh Bank’ sustainable growth. It will require identifying, assessing, measuring, controlling, mitigating, and reporting the risks faced by the Bank. Furthermore, Riyadh Bank’s ERMF should allow for a clear linkage between Riyadh Bank’s Business Strategy, Risk Appetite, and Capital Management.

Risk Appetite Framework

The Risk Appetite Framework (RAF) is an integral component of the Bank’s ERMF and is embedded in the Bank’s strategy and annual operating plan. The RAF establishes the overall approach through which the Bank ensures prudent risk-taking. It is established on the basis of best practices and outlines the process of developing a Risk Appetite Statement (RAS), governance, monitoring, and reporting. The RAS is integrated with the Bank’s strategic planning process and is approved by the Board on an annual basis.

In pursuit of its strategy, the Bank is exposed to various types of risks, including but not limited to credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk, operational risk, ESG risk, and cyber and information security risk. Strategic risk objectives, containing a full suite of quantitative metrics and qualitative statements are defined in the RAF. The Bank also expresses risk appetite qualitatively in terms of policies, processes, procedures, and controls duly meant to manage risks that may or may not be quantifiable.

The Bank will continue to invest in a risk management ecosystem for all key existing and emerging risks.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is defined as the risk of financial loss resulting from the secondary party to a credit transaction not meeting (or not meeting completely) their financial obligations. Accordingly, the Bank developed a credit risk management framework and various policies that encompass all financing programs to ensure the Bank minimizes the overall risk in its credit portfolio and reduces losses incurred by financing activities.

The Bank operates in accordance with its stringent credit framework, policies, manuals, and procedures, which are reviewed regularly, considering latest updates and regulations of SAMA, BIS, risk dynamics, and market developments. Credit limits and returns should be commensurate with the level of risk. Excessive concentration of credit risk should be avoided in all dimensions in both retail and corporate exposure.

The Bank’s credit rating system conforms to international standards. The Bank, while having its own credit rating system, also incorporates the ratings of external agencies in the due diligence process. The credit risk assessment is executed through standardized measurement tools. This provides a comprehensive picture of the Bank’s asset quality. In addition, it measures the probability of default which is a prerequisite for calculating expected credit losses in accordance with accounting standards.

The Bank’s processes are constantly evolving in line with requirements of both local and international regulators. The Bank complies with all SAMA and Basel requirements in measuring the capital adequacy ratio required to cover credit risk according to the standard method (Standardized Approach). The Bank uses internal credit risk models for credit assessments. These models are validated and reviewed annually by an independent area or a third party. The validation includes tests that are carried out to ensure the reliability of the results of the credit rating models and their quantitative and qualitative aspects.

Real Estate Finance Risk

The Bank’s total outstanding residential real estate finance portfolio as of 31 December, 2025 was ﷲ 68 Bn. The Bank has developed adequate policies and procedures to ensure that the appropriate insurance coverage is in place to hedge against potential financial losses associated with its residential real estate portfolio. However, risk elements that are not part of the insurance coverage are dealt with according to the Bank’s internal risk management framework.

Following are the different types of insurance covers that the Bank has utilized to hedge various risks associated with its residential real estate finance portfolio:

- **Life Insurance:** The life insurance provides financial protection in the event of death resulting from natural or accidental events, or a specified cause as per the insurance policy, in order to recover the outstanding financed amount from the insurance company.
- **Disability Insurance:** The disability insurance provides financial protection to recover the outstanding financed amount if the policyholder becomes fully and permanently disabled and is unable to work or engage in an income earning activity.
- **Property Insurance:** Property insurance provides coverage for physical damage or loss to the property caused by events such as fire, flood, or natural disasters etc. This is aimed to mitigate the financial impact of property damage, allowing the Bank to recover the costs due to unexpected/unforeseen events.

Market and Liquidity Risk

Market risk is the risk of losses resulting from fluctuations in market prices, of relevant instruments such as special commission rates, stock prices, foreign exchange rates, and any changes in the fair value of financial instruments and securities held by the Bank.

The Bank continuously measures and monitors risks pertaining to assets and liabilities resulting from fluctuations in fair values or future cash flows of financial instruments due to changes in market prices. This is achieved using risk structure, limits, and metrics approved by the Board of Directors and monitored by the Market and Liquidity Risk Management department.

There is also a trade-off between liquidity and profitability, and an appropriate balance must be struck in all operations, while maintaining a strong liquidity position to increase customer confidence and improve the cost of funding. Additionally, periodic reports on market and liquidity risks are submitted to the Asset and Liability Management Committee and the Investments Committee. Such reports are then submitted to the Board’s Risk Committee.

The Bank adopts the value at risk (VaR) standard, which is a tool to measure and quantify the level of financial risk in a Bank’s trading or FVOCI portfolios. The Bank can then monitor the changes and volatility of market prices and the relationship linking these changes to one another as a basic standard for measuring market risks. Moreover, several other advanced standards are used to improve analytical capabilities in managing market risks, including liquidity, stress tests, and analysis of market risk sensitivity.

The Bank continues to enhance its operations and systems to manage market and liquidity risks effectively and to implement the latest regulatory standards as per the requirements of SAMA and BIS.

Governance continued

Operational Risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people, and systems, or from external events. These risks arise in all activities undertaken by various business and support functions. They may also arise due to risks from third party service providers. Operational risk is inherent in all of the Bank’s products, activities, processes, and systems. The effective management of operational risk is a fundamental element of a bank’s risk management strategy.

The Bank has developed operational risk management and measurement policies, standards, and guidelines. They include performing an independent view of the identified risks by business units and designing an effective test of key controls and risk tolerance, in addition to monitoring and reporting of the operation risk profile, operational risk training, and raising risk awareness. In addition, there is an integrated risk-based approach that is compatible with the Bank’s activities that includes:

- Identifying operational risks, including emerging risks, by means of improving various tools to effectively manage operational risks.
- Measuring operational risks using a standardized methodology for risk assessment in cooperation with the second line of defense departments.
- Evaluating operational risks and their impact on the Bank’s strategic and executive operational objectives.
- Continuously monitoring the impact of operational risks to ensure that priorities are set in taking the corrective actions necessary to address risks.
- Submitting periodic reports to the Executive Management, the Operational Resilience Committee, and the Enterprise Risk Management Committee on important operational risk cases to obtain guidance on corrective action and approvals as needed.
- Identifying and sharing leading practices with the Management and competent officers in Risk Management.
- Enhancing awareness and knowledge of different risks in the Bank.

Technology Risk

In today’s digital banking landscape, technology risk has emerged as a critical component of the Bank’s operational risk framework. As technology underpins the core banking operations and strategic initiatives, effective management of technology-related risks is paramount to maintaining the Bank’s competitive edge and ensuring operational resilience. The Bank has implemented a comprehensive technology risk management framework that aligns with its overall risk appetite and strategic objectives. Riyadh Bank’s approach encompasses both existing and emerging technology risks, with a particular focus on digital transformation, secured delivery of services, and systems resilience.

- Key components of the technology risk management strategy include:
- Implementation of robust risk metrics and monitoring mechanisms aligned with the Bank’s risk tolerance framework.
 - Development and maintenance of an integrated technology risk register that synchronizes with the Bank’s ERMF.
 - Regular assessment and documentation of critical control points, including gap analysis and enhancement recommendations.
 - Execution of annual risk assessments, control testing, and validation procedures.
 - Comprehensive evaluation of high-risk applications and systems through collaborative efforts with business units.
 - Regular reporting of technology risk metrics and performance indicators to relevant governance committees.
 - Systematic review of technology policies to ensure alignment with international best practices and SAMA regulatory requirements.

Technology risk management demonstrates the Management’s commitment to maintaining a secure and resilient technological infrastructure while supporting the Bank’s digital transformation journey. Through continuous monitoring and enhancement of the control environment, Riyadh Bank strives to protect its Stakeholders’ interests and maintain its position as a trusted financial institution in the Kingdom.

Cyber and Information Security Risk

Cyber and information security risk refers to risks arising from the possibility of breaching the necessary regulatory, technical, and procedural measures put in place to protect the Bank’s information from unauthorized access, disclosure, reproduction, as well as from use, modification, transfer, loss, theft, or misuse thereof in a deliberate and subversive, or accidental manner.

The Bank manages cyber and information security risks through a comprehensive practical framework via which governance is applied across all its information systems, practical procedures are organized, and implementation of the regulatory requirements and necessary rules is facilitated, ensuring the protection of the Bank’s informational assets to reduce various cyber and information security risks. Moreover, cyber and information security legislation issued by the relevant authorities are enforced. There is direct and complete supervision of all relevant activities from the viewpoint of cyber and information security. A process of cyber security testing and cyber security risk assessments established, and continuous monitoring of system events in correlation with cyber threat intelligence is performed for the purpose of identifying cyber security risks and taking necessary measures to immediately reduce/mitigate those risks.

The Bank is effectively complying with the applicable regulatory directives, international standards and best practices besides constantly enhancing the cyber security awareness program to promote a cyber security culture amongst all employees, contractors, vendors, and customers.

Data Privacy

Privacy risk refers to the potential for personal data to be accessed, disclosed, or used in unauthorized ways that can harm the privacy of the individual or violate legal and regulatory requirements. This could result from compliance violations, data breaches, data misuse or mismanagement, insufficient data protection, or improper access controls. This exposure of customer, employee, or third-party data can lead to legal liabilities, reputational damage, regulatory penalties, and loss of customer trust.

In compliance with the Saudi Personal Data Protection Law and other regulations and best practices, Riyadh Bank has established an effective governance structure and implemented comprehensive data privacy policies, processes, technologies, and data protection controls to enable data subjects to practice their rights and safeguard the personal data of the Bank’s customers, employees, third parties, and all related data subjects.

Financial Crime Risk

In recent years financial crimes have emerged as a serious threat and challenge to financial institutions and their employees. Riyadh Bank realizes the gravity of such crimes and their consequences. Therefore, efforts were made to take preventive measures of a strategic nature to combat and prevent financial crimes, which helped eliminate such crimes to a great extent.

The Bank took steps to incorporate the best international practices to execute its strategy to combat and monitor suspicious transactions related to AML and combating terrorist financing, including controls designed to combat embezzlement, financial fraud, and monitor bank accounts. The Bank will continue to further strengthen the controls to prevent financial crimes.

The nature of the risks is dynamic and subject to change with the changes in the financial environment, types of crimes, and technologies used in the banking industry. Therefore, Riyadh Bank’s strategy is subject to periodic reviews and frequent updates. In addition, a risk assessment review is also carried out periodically that encompasses the functions, departments, policies, and procedures for addressing risks of internal and external fraud and determines the level and nature of those risks. Since they may pose special risks, all new financial products and services are subject to risk assessment by control functions before they are launched.

Riyad Bank sought to raise employee awareness by launching awareness programs throughout the year to boost commitment to combating financial crimes. The customers and concerned parties play an important role in helping the Bank to detect fraud. Accordingly, awareness and ad campaigns are launched to inform customers of the types of fraud they may face and how to report it.

Governance continued

ESG Integration into Risk Management

Integration of ESG Standards and Principles into banking practices is widely accepted as a major objective for successful management of climate risks in order to ensure long-term sustainability. Banks are increasingly expected to integrate climate-related risks into their traditional risk management frameworks, policies, and practices.

Climate risk can have a significant impact on banks, influencing credit risk, market risk, operational risk, and liquidity risk. Banks may face credit risk if borrowers are unable to pay back loans due to extreme weather events or impacts on their business models. Market risk may arise from a reduction in asset value, increased volatility, or repricing of securities and derivatives. Operational risk can result from disruptions in the Banks’ business continuity or reputational risk as customers become more climate conscious. Liquidity risk can be caused by increased outflows triggered by more withdrawals than anticipated (e.g., due to a climate-related event such as a wide area flood).

Riyad Bank has been developing its capacity in this regard starting with awareness about ESG and climate risks. The Bank has invested in training programs and workshops to improve its ESG-related risk management capabilities and knowledge, and to align with international best practice. Riyadh Bank has initiated the integration of ESG into risk management policies and practices in line with its Sustainability strategy. In this regard the Bank has successfully developed a sectoral level climate risk heat map with a KSA context. The heatmap has enabled the Bank to identify high-risk

sectors and will support the next steps, such as the development of client-level climate scorecards.

Stress Testing

Stress testing is an integral tool to estimate and contain a range of qualitative and quantitative material risks enabling the Bank to identify current and potential vulnerabilities in the Bank’s exposures, which could result in material losses during stressed conditions.

Stress testing complements other approaches in the assessment of risks. Under the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) and Internal Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Process (ILAAP) exercises, it is the primary indicator of the Bank’s ability to withstand stress events and maintain sufficient levels of capital and liquidity at all times. It is used for the evaluation of the financial position of the Bank under severe but plausible shocks to assist in the decision-making within the Bank.

Risk management develops and monitors the stress methodologies along with underlying assumptions to ensure the efficacy of stress models. The stress testing exercise is conducted twice a year in line with SAMA’s requirements.

Pillar 3 Disclosures

Pillar 3 Disclosure requirements have been issued by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS). They require banks to publish a range of quantitative and qualitative disclosures, mainly covering risk, capital, leverage, and liquidity. These are published and posted on the Bank’s website www.riyadbank.com in accordance with SAMA instructions. Such disclosures are not subject to examination or review by the Bank’s external Auditors.

Riyad Bank’s internal controls remain strong, ensuring compliance, safeguarding assets, and supporting reliable financial reporting in 2025.

Effectiveness of Internal Controls

Riyad Bank has a well-established internal control system to ensure an effective internal control environment, in line with the “Guidelines on Internal Control” issued by SAMA. The system acts to ensure that strategic goals are achieved by protecting the Bank’s assets and guaranteeing that operations are carried out pursuant to applicable guidelines. Internal controls include clear corporate governance that defines the roles and responsibilities of the Board, its Committees and the Bank’s Management.

The Executive Management and its Committees ensure that risks related to regulatory requirements, strategy, financial performance, information technology, assets and liabilities management, liquidity, credit, operations, legal affairs, ESG, and information security are appropriately managed.

Bank employees and departments are responsible for the efficiency and effectiveness of their respective internal control environments. This assurance is provided through periodic self-assessment reviews of processes and controls to proactively identify areas of improvement and ensure timely remediation. Additionally, independent control functions and internal and external auditors conduct reviews to ensure adequacy of the internal control environment.

The Compliance department ensures compliance with regulatory requirements and guidelines. Meanwhile, the Internal Audit department independently assesses the adequacy and efficiency of the internal control environment, by ensuring all applicable policies and procedures are implemented and practiced appropriately.

Senior and Executive Management and the Audit Committee are regularly updated on the status of the internal control environment, as well as actions identified to improve its adequacy and effectiveness. They ensure timely implementation of the measures taken to mitigate all identified risks.

Annual assertions and acknowledgments of Executive Management pertaining to internal control

During the fiscal year ended on 31 December, 2025, the top Management and regulators of the Bank emphasized that:

- The internal controls applied in the control system are safe and effective.
- The deficiencies and internal and external weaknesses are addressed to ensure the safety of Bank interests.

The Audit Committee’s opinion on the Bank’s control system for the year ended on 31 December, 2025

The Committee has reviewed, during its meetings held in 2025, the periodic reports of the Internal audit department, the compliance division and the Risk Management division, as well as the reports from regulators. Moreover, the Committee conducted a meeting separately with the external Auditors and reviewed their reports whereas the Committee has monitored regularly the efforts exerted by the control functions in the Bank and the Executive Management in order to secure addressing the observations that were detected and the implementation of controls that would mitigate its effect on the control system or prevent its recurrence thereof.

In accordance with the annual assertions and disclosures, which were provided to the Committee by the control functions and Executive Management, the Audit Committee finds that there are no control gaps or fundamental weakness within the Bank’s control system which effect the validity and fairness of the financial statements, noting that any internal control system regardless of its soundness and effectiveness of its application, could not provide absolute confirmation.

This comes within the Board’s objectives with respect to obtaining reasonable confirmations about the soundness and the effectiveness of the internal control systems.

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In 2025, Riyadh Bank achieved strong financial and operational milestones, reinforcing its resilience and laying the groundwork for sustained long-term growth.



Independent Auditors’ Report

To the Shareholders of Riyad Bank (A Saudi Joint Stock Company)

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Riyad Bank (the “Bank”) and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the “Group”), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025, and the consolidated statement of income, consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and 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 present fairly, in all material respects, 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 International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRSs”) that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and other standards and pronouncements that are endorsed by the Saudi Organization for Chartered and Professional Accountants (“SOCPA”).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (“ISAs”) that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. 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 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards), that is endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (“the Code”), as applicable to audits of financial statements of public interest entities. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code’s requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matter

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

Key audit matter	Details of key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Expected Credit Loss allowance against loans and advances	As at 31 December 2025, the Group’s gross loans and advances amounted to ﷲ 377.76 billion (2024: ﷲ 325.39 billion), against which an Expected Credit Loss (“ECL”) allowance of ﷲ 4.45 billion (2024: ﷲ 5.30 billion) was recognized.	- We obtained and updated our understanding of the process adopted by management to determine the ECL allowance relating to loans and advances, which includes the Group’s internal rating model, accounting policy, model methodology and the key controls in this process. - We evaluated the key controls over the following areas (including relevant ‘IT’ general and application controls) to determine if they had been appropriately designed and implemented and were operating effectively: - the ECL model, including governance over the model, and any model updates performed during the year, including the approval of the Credit Risk Management Committee of key inputs, assumptions and management overlays, where relevant; - the classification of loans and advances into Stages 1, 2 and 3 and timely identification of SICR and the determination of default, and;
	In accordance with the requirements of IFRS 9, the Group measures ECL based on the credit losses expected to arise over the next twelve months (‘12 month ECL’), except for loans and advances which have undergone a significant increase in credit risk (“SICR”) since origination, or those which are in default, in which case, the allowance is based on the ECL expected to arise over the life of the loans and advances (‘Lifetime ECL’).	

Key audit matter	Details of key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Expected Credit Loss allowance against loans and advances	We considered the determination of the ECL allowance as a key audit matter, as this determination requires management to apply significant judgements and make significant estimates. In addition, the carrying amount of loans and advances is quantitatively significant to the consolidated financial statements and requires significant audit effort. The key areas of judgement and estimates include: - Categorisation of loans and advances into Stages 1, 2 and 3, as defined in note 8 to the consolidated financial statements, based on the identification of: - amounts with a significant increase in credit risk (“SICR”) since the date that credit was initially granted; and - individually impaired and/or overdue amounts. - Assumptions used in the ECL model for determining probability of default (“PD”), loss given default (“LGD”) and exposure at default (“EAD”) including, but not limited to assessment of financial condition of counterparty, expected future cash flows, developing and incorporating forward looking assumptions, macroeconomic factors and the associated scenarios and expected probability weightages. - The need to apply management overlays using expert credit judgement to reflect all relevant risk factors, that might not have been captured by the ECL models.	- the IT systems and applications underpinning the ECL model, where relevant. - We compared the Group’s accounting policy and methodology for determining the ECL allowance against the requirements of IFRSs. - We assessed the Group’s criteria for the determination of SICR and identification of “default” and “individually impaired” exposures, and their classification into stages. For a sample of loans and advances, we assessed the appropriateness of the staging classification of the Group’s loans and advances portfolio based on the Group’s staging classification policy, knowledge of corresponding customers and analysis of related financial information. - Furthermore, for a sample of loans and advances, we assessed: - the staging criteria used to determine the ECL allowance; - appropriateness of inputs and judgements used to determine the ECL allowance, for example PD and LGD percentages; and - the reasonableness of cash flows, including the impact of collateral, and other sources of repayment.
	<i>Refer to the summary of material accounting policy note 3 (e) for the impairment of financial assets; note 2 (e) (ii) which contains the disclosure of critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions relating to impairment losses on financial assets and the impairment assessment methodology used by the Group; note 8 which contains the disclosure of impairment against loans and advances; note 34.3 (a) (iii) for details of credit quality analysis and key assumptions and factors considered in determination of ECL.</i>	- We assessed the underlying estimates used by the Group in the ECL model. - We assessed the governance process implemented and the reasonableness and appropriateness of the qualitative factors considered (in the light of prevailing facts and circumstances of the corresponding loans and advances) by management when making management overlays to the output of the model due to data or model limitations or otherwise. - We tested the inputs used to determine the ECL allowance by agreeing them to supporting documentation to ensure completeness and accuracy. - The above procedures were performed with the assistance of our internal specialists, where applicable. - We assessed the adequacy of disclosures in the consolidated financial statements relating to this matter against the requirements of IFRSs that are endorsed in Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. - We assessed disclosures in the consolidated financial statements relating to this matter against the requirements of IFRSs that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Independent Auditors’ Report (Continued)

To the Shareholders of Riyad Bank (A Saudi Joint Stock Company)

Other Matter

The consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2024 were audited by other joint auditors who expressed an unmodified opinion on those statements on 11 February 2025 (corresponding to 12 Sha’ban 1446H).

Other Information included in the Group’s 2025 Annual Report

Management is responsible for the other information in the Group’s annual report. The other information consists of the information included in the Group’s 2025 annual report, other than the consolidated financial statements and our auditors’ report thereon. The annual report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditors’ report.

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

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

When we read the Group’s 2025 annual report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

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 IFRSs that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and other standards and pronouncements that are endorsed by SOCPA and, the applicable requirements of the Regulation for Companies, the Banking Control Law in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Bank’s By-laws, 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, i.e., the Board of Directors and Audit Committee, are responsible for overseeing the Group’s financial reporting process.

Auditors’ Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors’ 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 that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia 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, which are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, 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 the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the 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 auditors’ 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 auditors’ 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; and
- Plan and perform the Group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the Group as a basis for forming an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for purposes 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.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Based on the information that has been made available to us, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Bank is not in compliance, in all material respects, with the applicable requirements of the Regulation for Companies, the Banking Control Law in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Bank’s By-laws in so far as they affect the preparation and presentation of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025.



Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024

	Note	2025 (ﷲ'000)	2024 (ﷲ'000) Restated
ASSETS			
Cash and balances with Saudi Central Bank (SAMA), net	4	19,295,251	22,599,973
Due from banks and other financial institutions, net	5	21,272,353	20,298,831
Investments, net	6	79,512,892	70,120,446
- Investment at fair value through income statement (FVIS)	6 a)	4,870,489	4,492,580
- Investment at amortised cost, net	6 a)	50,945,418	44,151,537
- Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)	6 a)	23,696,985	21,476,329
Positive fair value of derivatives	7	6,398,711	5,568,952
Loans and advances, net	8	373,304,812	320,089,491
Other assets	11	10,899,109	5,051,940
Investment in associates	9	427,963	402,419
Other real estate, net		648,713	753,700
Property, equipment and right of use assets, net	10	7,721,487	6,517,129
Total assets		519,481,291	451,402,881
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Liabilities			
Due to banks and other financial institutions	12	39,082,215	41,162,802
Negative fair value of derivatives	7	5,418,500	5,165,593
Customer deposits	13	331,721,047	306,423,391
Debt securities in issue and term loan	14 a)	47,937,627	13,324,453
Other liabilities	15	19,840,445	16,933,060
Total liabilities		443,999,834	383,009,299
Shareholders' equity			
Share capital	16	30,000,000	30,000,000
Treasury shares	17	(371,733)	(165,105)
Statutory reserve	18	17,886,727	15,283,989
Other reserves	19	1,225,715	528,699
Retained earnings		15,364,548	13,359,899
Equity attributable to the shareholders of the Bank		64,105,257	59,007,482
Tier 1 Sukuk	14 b)	11,376,200	9,386,100
Total equity		75,481,457	68,393,582
Total liabilities and equity		519,481,291	451,402,881

The accompanying notes 1 to 45 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statement of Income

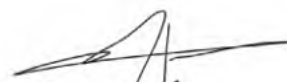
For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

	Note	2025 (ﷲ'000)	2024 (ﷲ'000)
Special commission income	21	27,082,891	24,182,126
Special commission expense	21	14,011,385	11,308,859
Net special commission income		13,071,506	12,873,267
Fee and commission income	22	5,035,612	4,539,492
Fee and commission expense	22	1,557,087	1,548,552
Fee and commission income, net		3,478,525	2,990,940
Exchange income, net		616,388	779,396
Trading income, net	23	973,536	529,420
Dividend income		23,424	43,374
Gains on disposal of non-trading investments, net	24	138,531	16,802
Other operating income	25	79,206	51,332
Total operating income, net		18,381,116	17,284,531
Salaries and employee-related expenses	26	2,833,941	2,752,215
Rent and premises-related expenses		236,056	216,327
Depreciation of property, equipment and right of use assets	10	737,861	683,579
Other general and administrative expenses	27	1,472,305	1,591,137
Other operating expenses		152,663	42,343
Total operating expenses before impairment charge		5,432,826	5,285,601
Impairment charge for credit losses and other financial assets, net	8 e)	1,361,983	1,620,728
Impairment charge for investments, net		12,408	11,618
Total operating expenses, net		6,807,217	6,917,947
Net operating income		11,573,899	10,366,584
Share in income of associates, net		33,808	30,354
Income before zakat		11,607,707	10,396,938
Zakat	30	1,196,756	1,075,044
Net income		10,410,951	9,321,894
Basic and diluted earnings per share (in ﷲ)	28	3.29	3.01

The accompanying notes 1 to 45 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.



Abdullah A. Al-Oraini
Chief Financial Officer



Nadir S. Al-Koraya
Chief Executive Officer



Eng. Abdullah M. Al-Issa
Chairman of the Board



Abdullah A. Al-Oraini
Chief Financial Officer



Nadir S. Al-Koraya
Chief Executive Officer



Eng. Abdullah M. Al-Issa
Chairman of the Board

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

	2025 (ﷲ'000)	2024 (ﷲ'000)
Net income	10,410,951	9,321,894
Other comprehensive income (OCI)		
a) Items that are or may be reclassified to consolidated statement of income in subsequent periods		
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI- debt instruments)		
- Net change in fair value	799,888	333,042
- Net amounts transferred to consolidated statement of income	(109,309)	(16,802)
- Net changes in allowance for expected credit losses (ECL) of debt instruments	10,340	10,987
- Effective portion of net change in fair value of cash flow hedge		
- Net change in fair value	24,239	29,049
- Net amounts transferred to consolidated statement of income	(128,854)	(97,869)
b) Items that will not be reclassified to consolidated statement of income in subsequent periods		
- Actuarial (losses) gains on defined benefit plans (note 31 d)	(46,020)	173,368
- Net change in fair value and transfers of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	115,371	539
Other comprehensive income	665,655	432,314
Total comprehensive income	11,076,606	9,754,208

The accompanying notes 1 to 45 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Abdullah A. Al-Oraini
Chief Financial Officer

Nadir S. Al-Koraya
Chief Executive Officer

Eng. Abdullah M. Al-Issa
Chairman of the Board

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

ﷲ'000	Share capital	Treasury shares	Statutory reserve	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Equity attributable to the shareholders	Tier 1 sukuk	Total equity
31 December 2025								
Balance at the beginning of the year	30,000,000	(165,105)	15,283,989	528,699	13,359,899	59,007,482	9,386,100	68,393,582
Total comprehensive income								
Net changes in fair values of								
- FVOCI – equity instruments	-	-	-	115,371	-	115,371	-	115,371
- FVOCI – debt instruments	-	-	-	799,888	-	799,888	-	799,888
Net amount reclassified to the consolidated statement of income for FVOCI -debt instruments	-	-	-	(109,309)	-	(109,309)	-	(109,309)
Net changes in allowance for expected on FVOCI -debt instruments	-	-	-	10,340	-	10,340	-	10,340
Actuarial gains (note 31 d)	-	-	-	(46,020)	-	(46,020)	-	(46,020)
Net change in fair value of cash flow hedge								
Net change in fair value	-	-	-	24,239	-	24,239	-	24,239
Net amounts transferred to consolidated statement of income	-	-	-	(128,854)	-	(128,854)	-	(128,854)
Net income	-	-	-	-	10,410,951	10,410,951	-	10,410,951
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	665,655	10,410,951	11,076,606	-	11,076,606
Tier 1 sukuk issued	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,990,100	1,990,100
Tier 1 sukuk costs	-	-	-	-	(565,215)	(565,215)	-	(565,215)
Final dividends paid – 2024 (note 29)	-	-	-	-	(2,695,525)	(2,695,525)	-	(2,695,525)
Interim dividend – 2025 (note 29)	-	-	-	-	(2,542,824)	(2,542,824)	-	(2,542,824)
Transfer to statutory reserve (note 18)	-	-	2,602,738	-	(2,602,738)	-	-	-
Employee share plan reserve	-	(206,628)	-	31,361	-	(175,267)	-	(175,267)
Balance at the end of the year	30,000,000	(371,733)	17,886,727	1,225,715	15,364,548	64,105,257	11,376,200	75,481,457
31 December 2024								
Balance at the beginning of the year	30,000,000	(165,912)	12,953,515	(369,203)	11,277,171	53,695,571	6,562,500	60,258,071
Impact of fair value of equity investment	-	-	-	451,483	-	451,483	-	451,483
Restated balance beginning of year (note 6 a)	30,000,000	(165,912)	12,953,515	82,280	11,277,171	54,147,054	6,562,500	60,709,554
Total comprehensive income								
Net changes in fair values of								
- FVOCI – equity instruments	-	-	-	539	-	539	-	539
- FVOCI – debt instruments	-	-	-	333,042	-	333,042	-	333,042
Net amount reclassified to the consolidated statement of income for FVOCI -debt instruments	-	-	-	(16,802)	-	(16,802)	-	(16,802)
Net changes in allowance for expected credit on FVOCI -debt instruments	-	-	-	10,987	-	10,987	-	10,987
Actuarial loss (note 31 d)	-	-	-	173,368	-	173,368	-	173,368
Net change in fair value of cash flow hedge								
Net change in fair value	-	-	-	29,049	-	29,049	-	29,049
Net amounts transferred to consolidated statement of income	-	-	-	(97,869)	-	(97,869)	-	(97,869)
Net income	-	-	-	-	9,321,894	9,321,894	-	9,321,894
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	432,314	9,321,894	9,754,208	-	9,754,208
Disposal of FVOCI-equity instruments	-	-	-	-	51,270	51,270	-	51,270
Final dividend paid – 2023	-	-	-	-	(2,246,250)	(2,246,250)	-	(2,246,250)
Tier 1 sukuk issued	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,823,600	2,823,600
Tier 1 sukuk costs	-	-	-	-	(317,712)	(317,712)	-	(317,712)
Treasury shares (note 17)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interim dividend – 2024 (note 29)	-	-	-	-	(2,396,000)	(2,396,000)	-	(2,396,000)
Transfer to statutory reserve (note 18)	-	-	2,330,474	-	(2,330,474)	-	-	-
Employee share plan reserve	-	807	-	14,105	-	14,912	-	14,912
Balance at the end of the year	30,000,000	(165,105)	15,283,989	528,699	13,359,899	59,007,482	9,386,100	68,393,582

The accompanying notes 1 to 45 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Abdullah A. Al-Oraini
Chief Financial Officer

Nadir S. Al-Koraya
Chief Executive Officer

Eng. Abdullah M. Al-Issa
Chairman of the Board

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

	Note	2025 (ﷲ'000)	2024 (ﷲ'000)
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Income before zakat		11,607,707	10,396,938
Adjustments to reconcile net income for the year to net cash from operating activities:			
Accretion of discounts and amortization of premium on non-FVIS instruments, net		(664,447)	(665,348)
Gains on disposal of non-trading investments, net		(138,531)	(16,802)
Gains on trading investments, net		(93,490)	(51,090)
Loss on sale of property and equipment, net		7,078	(2,427)
Dividend income		(23,424)	(43,374)
Depreciation of property, equipment and right of use assets		737,861	683,579
Share in income of associates, net		(33,808)	(30,354)
Impairment charge for credit losses and other financial assets, net	8 e)	1,361,983	1,620,728
Interest on lease liabilities		19,104	16,834
Impairment charge for investments, net		12,408	11,618
		12,792,441	11,920,302
Net (increase) decrease in operating assets:			
Statutory deposit with SAMA		(426,309)	(2,308,997)
Positive fair value of derivatives		(829,759)	(1,900,822)
Investments at FVIS		(284,472)	(2,118,645)
Loans and advances, net		(54,580,023)	(46,699,921)
Other real estate		104,987	(83,230)
Other assets		(5,847,169)	(3,376,154)
Net increase (decrease) in operating liabilities:			
Due to banks and other financial institutions		(2,080,587)	383,032
Negative fair value of derivatives		252,907	1,737,018
Customer deposits		25,297,656	51,515,767
Other liabilities		2,848,561	2,210,037
		(22,751,767)	11,278,387
Zakat paid		(1,136,347)	(931,647)
Net cash (used in) from operating activities		(23,888,114)	10,346,740
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from sales and maturities of investments not held as FVIS instruments		36,613,616	22,974,609
Purchase of investments not held as FVIS instruments		(43,987,178)	(31,682,776)
Purchase of property and equipment		(1,977,742)	(1,772,311)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment		28,445	41,277
Net cash used in investing activities		(9,322,859)	(10,439,201)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Repayment of Tier 2 Sukuk	14 a)	(5,636,100)	-
Proceeds from issue of debt securities in issue and term loans, net	14 a)	40,552,144	-
Debt securities in issue and term loans, net, related movements	14 a)	(302,870)	(48,169)
Proceeds from issue of Tier 1 sukuk	14 b)	1,990,100	2,823,600
Tier 1 sukuk related costs		(565,215)	(317,712)
Dividend paid		(5,228,153)	(4,624,977)
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities		(149,814)	(203,363)
Purchase of treasury shares		(206,628)	-
Net cash from (used in) financing activities		30,453,464	(2,370,621)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(2,757,509)	(2,463,082)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		27,271,436	29,734,518
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	32	24,513,927	27,271,436
Special commission received during the year		24,648,622	23,978,412
Special commission paid during the year		13,260,320	11,374,302
Supplemental non-cash information			
Net changes in fair value and transfers to consolidated statement of income		701,335	247,959
Right of use (ROU) assets		49,153	(82,493)
Lease liabilities		61,630	(83,235)

The accompanying notes 1 to 45 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.



Abdullah A. Al-Oraini
Chief Financial Officer



Nadir S. Al-Koraya
Chief Executive Officer



Eng. Abdullah M. Al-Issa
Chairman of the Board

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

1. GENERAL

Riyad Bank (“The Bank”) is a Saudi Joint Stock Company incorporated in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, formed pursuant to the Royal Decree and the Council of Ministers’ Resolution No. 91 dated 1 Jumad Al-Awal 1377H (corresponding to November 23, 1957G). The Bank operates under commercial registration No. 1010001054 dated 25 Rabi Al-Thani 1377H (corresponding to November 18, 1957G) through its 332 (2024: 333) licensed branches in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, a branch in London-United Kingdom, an agency in Houston-United States, and a representative office in Singapore. The number of the Group’s employees stood at 7,130 as at December 31, 2025 (2024: 7,588 employees). The Bank’s Head Office is located at the following address:

Riyad Bank Tower, King Abdullah Financial District (KAFD),
Financial Boulevard - Al Aqeeq District - Building No. 3128,
P.O. Box 22622, Riyadh 13519 – 6671,
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

The objective of the Group is to provide a full range of banking and investment services. The Bank also provides to its customers, non- conventional banking products which are approved and supervised by an independent Shariah Board established by the Bank.

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of Riyad Bank and its wholly owned subsidiaries (the Bank and the subsidiaries are collectively referred to as “the Group”). The significant subsidiaries of Riyad Bank are given below:

Subsidiary	Ownership	Description
Riyad Capital	100%	engaged in investment services and asset management activities related to dealing, managing, arranging, advising and custody of securities regulated by the Capital Market Authority, incorporated in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
Ithra Al-Riyad Real Estate Company	100%	formed with the objective to hold, manage, sell and purchase real estate assets for owners or third parties for financing activities, incorporated in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
Esnad Al-Riyadh	100%	a limited liability company registered in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to provide human resources services to the Group,
Curzon Street Properties Limited	100%	a property holding company, incorporated in the Isle of Man
Riyad Financial Markets	100%	a netting and bankruptcy jurisdiction country, to execute derivative transactions with international counterparties on behalf of Riyad Bank, incorporated in the Cayman Islands
Jeel Digital Innovation Company	100%	engaged in systems analysis, application and operating systems development, hosting websites, financial technology solutions and related activities , incorporated in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
1957 Ventures	100%	Engaged in fostering innovation by investing in building FinTech ventures and offering comprehensive support, including resources, mentorship, and strategic insights, incorporated in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

a) Statement of compliance

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

b) Basis of measurement and presentation

The consolidated financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention except for the measurement at fair value of derivatives, FVIS and FVOCI investments, liabilities for cash-settled-share based payments and defined benefit obligations. In addition, financial assets or liabilities that are carried at amortized cost but are hedged in a fair value hedging relationship are carried at fair value to the extent of the risk being hedged. The consolidated statement of financial position is stated in order of liquidity.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (Continued)

c) Going concern

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

d) Functional and presentation currency

The presentation currency of the Group’s consolidated financial statements is Saudi Arabian Riyals (ﷲ), which is also the Bank’s functional currency. Except as otherwise indicated, financial information presented in ﷲ has been rounded off to the nearest thousand Saudi Arabian Riyals.

e) Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS as endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and other standards and pronouncements endorsed by SOCPA, requires the use of certain critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities. Such judgements, estimates and assumptions are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including obtaining professional advices and expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The significant accounting estimates impacted by these forecasts and associated uncertainties are predominantly related to expected credit losses, fair value measurement, and the assessment of the recoverable amount of non-financial assets. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised, if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of revision and in future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Significant areas where management has used estimates, assumptions or exercised judgements are as follows:

i) Judgement of equity vs liability for Tier 1 Sukuk

The determination of equity classification of Tier 1 Sukuk requires significant judgement as certain clauses of the Offering Circular require interpretation. The Group classifies as part of equity the Tier 1 Sukuk issued with no fixed redemption/maturity dates (Perpetual Sukuk) and not obliging the Group for payment of profit upon the occurrence of a non-payment event or non-payment election by the Bank subject to certain terms and conditions and essentially mean that the remedies available to sukukholders are limited in number and scope and very difficult to exercise. The related initial costs and distributions thereon are recognized directly in the consolidated statement of changes in equity under retained earnings.

ii) Expected credit losses (ECL) on financial assets

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

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

- The Group’s internal credit grading model, which assigns Probabilities of default (PDs) to the individual grades
- The Group’s criteria for assessing if there has been a significant increase in credit risk and so allowances for financial assets should be measured on a Lifetime ECL basis and the qualitative assessment
- The segmentation of financial assets when their ECL is assessed on a collective basis
- Development of ECL models, including the various formulae and the choice of inputs
- Determination of associations between macroeconomic scenarios and, economic inputs, such as unemployment levels and collateral values, and the effect on PDs, EADs and LGDs
- Selection of forward-looking macroeconomic scenarios and their probability weightings, to derive the economic inputs into the ECL models (note 34.3 (b) (v)).

ECL involves significant estimation and management judgement and this has a material impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group. The key areas of judgement include categorisation of loans into Stages 1, 2 and 3 based on the identification of:

(a) exposures with a significant increase in credit risk (“SICR”) since their origination; and

(b) individually impaired / defaulted exposures.

iii) Fair value of financial instruments that are not quoted in an active market

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

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Group.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions, that market participants would use, when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest. A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant’s ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use. Financial instruments for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the consolidated financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy (see note 37).

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

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

iv) Determination of control over investees

Investment funds

The Group acts as Fund Manager to a number of investment funds. Determining whether the Group controls such an investment fund usually focuses on the assessment of the aggregate economic interests of the Group in the Fund (comprising any carried interests and expected management fees) and the investor’s rights to remove the Fund Manager. As a result the Group has concluded that it acts as an agent for the investors in all cases, and therefore has not consolidated these funds.

Special Purpose Entities (SPEs)

The Group is party to certain SPEs, primarily to facilitate Shariah compliant financing arrangements. The exposures to these entities are included in the Group’s loans and advances portfolio.

v) Defined benefit scheme

The Group operates an End of Service Benefit scheme for its employees based on the prevailing Saudi Labor laws. The liability is being accrued based on projected unit credit method in accordance with the periodic actuarial valuation. For details of assumptions and estimate refer note 31.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The material accounting policies (for both conventional and non-conventional banking) adopted in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements and changes therein are set out below.

3.1 Changes in accounting policies

New standards, interpretations and amendments adopted by the Group

Following standard, interpretation or amendment are effective from the annual reporting period beginning on 1 January 2025 and are adopted by the Group, however, these does not have any impact on the consolidated financial statements of the year unless otherwise stated below:

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

Accounting standards issued but not yet effective

Standard, interpretation, amendments	Description	Effective date
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28- Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture	Partial gain or loss recognition for transactions between an investor and its associate or joint venture only apply to the gain or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of assets that do not constitute a business as defined in IFRS 3 Business Combinations and the gain or loss resulting from the sale or contribution to an associate or a joint venture of assets that constitute a business as defined in IFRS 3 is recognized in full.	Effective date deferred indefinitely
Amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures	Under the amendments, certain financial assets including those with ESG-linked features could now meet the SPPI criterion, provided that their cash flows are not significantly different from an identical financial asset without such a feature. The IASB has amended IFRS 9 to clarify when a financial asset or a financial liability is recognized and derecognized and to provide an exception for certain financial liabilities settled using an electronic payment system	January 1, 2026
Annual improvements to IFRS – Volume 11	Annual improvements are limited to changes that either clarify the wording in an Accounting Standard or correct relatively minor unintended consequences, oversights or conflicts between the requirements in the Accounting Standards. The 2024 amendments are to the following standards: IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards; IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures and its accompanying Guidance on implementing IFRS 7; IFRS 9 Financial Instruments; IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements; and IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows.	January 1, 2026
IFRS 18, Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements	IFRS 18 provides guidance on items in statement of profit or loss classified into five categories: operating; investing; financing; income taxes and discontinued operations It defines a subset of measures related to an entity’s financial performance as ‘management-defined performance measures’ (‘MPMs’). The totals, subtotals and line items presented in the primary financial statements and items disclosed in the notes need to be described in a way that represents the characteristics of the item. It requires foreign exchange differences to be classified in the same category as the income and expenses from the items that resulted in the foreign exchange differences.	January 1, 2027
IFRS 19, Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures	IFRS 19 allows eligible subsidiaries to apply IFRS Accounting Standards with the reduced disclosure requirements of IFRS 19. A subsidiary may choose to apply the new standard in its consolidated, separate or individual financial statements provided that, at the reporting date it does not have public accountability and its parent produces consolidated financial statements under IFRS Accounting Standards.	January 1, 2027

3.2 Accounting Policies

a) Classification of financial assets

On initial recognition, the Group classifies all of its financial assets based on the business model for managing the assets and the asset’s contractual terms, measured at either:

i) Financial Asset at amortised cost (AC)

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

- 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 (SPPI test).

ii) Financial Asset at FVOCI

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

- 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.

FVOCI debt instruments are subsequently measured at fair value with gains and losses arising due to changes in fair value recognised in OCI. Interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss.

Equity Instruments: On initial recognition, for 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. Equity instruments at FVOCI are not subject to an impairment assessment.

iii) Financial Asset at FVIS

Financial assets at FVIS comprise derivative instruments, quoted equity instruments held for trading and debt securities classified neither as AC nor FVOCI. In addition, on initial recognition, the Group may irrevocably designate a financial asset as FVIS, that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI, if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

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

The details of business model assessment and SPPI test are explained below.

Business model assessment

The Group assesses 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;

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

- how managers of the business are compensated e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and its expectations about future sales activity. However, information about sales activity is not considered in isolation, but as part of an overall assessment of how the Group's stated objective for managing the financial assets is achieved and how cash flows are realized.

The business model assessment is based on reasonably expected scenarios without taking 'worst case' or 'stress case' scenarios into account. If cash flows after initial recognition are realised in a way that is different from the Group's original expectations, the Group does not change the classification of the remaining financial assets held in that business model, but incorporates such information when assessing newly originated or newly purchased financial assets going forward.

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

Assessments whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest(SPPI)

As a second step of its classification process the Group assesses the contractual terms of financial asset to identify whether they meet the SPPI test.

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

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and 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 rates.

b) Classification of financial liabilities

All money market deposits, customer deposits and debt securities in issue and term loan are initially recognised at fair value less transaction costs. Financial liabilities at FVIS are recognised initially at fair value and transaction costs are taken directly to the statement of income. Subsequently all commission-bearing financial liabilities other than those held at FVIS or where fair values have been hedged are measured at amortised cost. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium. Premiums are amortised and discounts accreted on an effective yield basis to maturity and taken to special commission expense.

c) Derecognition

i) Financial assets

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

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

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

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

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

ii) Financial liabilities

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

d) Modifications of financial assets and financial liabilities

i) Financial assets

If the terms of a financial asset are modified, the Group evaluates whether the cash flows of the modified asset are substantially different. If the cash flows are substantially different, then the contractual rights to cash flows from the original financial asset are deemed to have expired. In this case, the original financial asset is derecognized with the difference recognized as a de-recognition gain or loss and a new financial asset is recognized at fair value.

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

ii) Financial liabilities

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

If the modification does not result in cash flows that are substantially different, the modification does not result in derecognition. Based on the change in cash flows discounted at the original EIR, the Group records a modification gain or loss. The Group considers a modification substantial based on qualitative factors and if it results in a difference between the adjusted discounted present value and the original carrying amount of the financial liability of, or greater than, ten percent.

e) Impairment

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

- debt investment securities;
- due from bank balances;
- financial guarantee contracts issued;
- loan and advances; and
- loan commitments

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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

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

The Group considers a debt security to have low credit risk when their credit risk rating is equivalent to the globally understood definition of ‘investment grade’ (i.e. a credit rating of ‘BBB’ or above).

12 month ECL is the portion of lifetime expected credit losses that represent the expected credit losses that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date.

Measurement of ECL

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

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

When discounting future cash flows, the following discount rates are used:

- financial assets: the original effective interest rate or an approximation thereof;
- undrawn loan commitments: the effective interest rate, or an approximation thereof, that will be applied to the financial asset resulting from the loan commitment; and
- financial Guarantee contracts issued: the rate that reflects the current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks that are specific to the cash flows.

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, and then the expected cash flows arising from the modified financial asset are included in calculating the cash shortfalls from the existing asset.
- If the expected restructuring will result in derecognition of the existing asset, then the expected fair value of the new asset is treated as the final cash flow from the existing financial asset at the time of its derecognition. This amount is included in calculating the cash shortfalls from the existing financial asset that are discounted from the expected date of derecognition to the reporting date using the original effective 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 detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

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

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or past due event;
- the restructuring of a loan or advance by the Bank on terms that the Bank would not consider otherwise ;
- it is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

A loan that has been renegotiated due to deterioration in the borrower’s condition is usually considered to be credit-impaired unless there is evidence that the risk of not receiving contractual cash flows has reduced significantly and there are no other indicators of impairment.

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

- The market’s assessment of creditworthiness as reflected in the bond yields.
- The rating agencies’ assessments of creditworthiness.
- The country’s ability to access the capital markets for new debt issuance.
- The probability of debt being restructured, resulting in holders suffering losses through voluntary or mandatory debt forgiveness.
- The international support mechanisms in place to provide the necessary support as ‘lender of last resort’ to that country, as well as the intention, reflected in public statements, of governments and agencies to use those mechanisms. This includes an assessment of the depth of those mechanisms and, irrespective of the political intent, whether there is the capacity to fulfil the required criteria.

Presentation of allowance for ECL in the statement of financial position

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

- financial assets measured at amortised cost: as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the assets;
- loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts: generally, as a provision;
- where a financial instrument includes both a drawn and an undrawn component, and the Group cannot identify the ECL on the loan commitment component separately from those on the drawn component: the Group presents a combined loss allowance for both components. The combined amount is presented as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the drawn component. Any excess of the loss allowance over the gross amount of the drawn component is presented as a provision; and
- debt instruments measured at FVOCI: The Group recognizes a loss allowance for financial assets that are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income on the statement of other comprehensive income which will not reduce the carrying amount of the financial asset in the statement of financial position.

Collateral valuation

To mitigate its credit risks on financial assets, the Bank seeks to use collateral, where possible. The collateral comes in various forms, such as cash, securities, letters of credit/guarantees, real estate, receivables, inventories, other non-financial assets, and credit enhancements such as netting agreements. The Bank’s accounting policy for collateral assigned to it through its lending arrangements under IFRS 9. Collateral, unless repossessed, is not recorded on the Bank’s statement of financial position. However, the fair value of collateral affects the calculation of ECLs. It is generally assessed, at a minimum, at inception and re-assessed on a periodic basis. However, some collateral, for example, cash or securities relating to margining requirements, is valued daily. To the extent possible, the Bank uses active market data for valuing financial assets held as collateral. Other financial assets which do not have readily determinable market values are valued using models. Non-financial collateral, such as real estate, is valued based on data provided by third parties such as mortgage brokers, or based on housing price indices.

Collateral repossessed

The Bank’s policy is to determine whether a repossessed asset can be best used for its internal operations or should be sold. Assets determined to be useful for the internal operations, if any, are transferred to their relevant asset category at the fair value, if material. Assets for which selling is determined to be a better option are transferred to assets held for sale at their fair value (if financial assets) and fair value less cost to sell for non-financial assets at the repossession date in, line with the Bank’s policy.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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

Write-off

Loans and debt securities are written off (either partially or in full) when there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when it is determined that the customer does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Group's procedures for recovery of amounts due. If the amount to be written off is greater than the accumulated loss allowance, the difference is first treated as an addition to the allowance that is then applied against the gross carrying amount. Any subsequent recoveries are credited to impairment charge for credit losses.

Credit cards and other revolving facilities

The Bank's product offering includes a variety of corporate and retail overdraft and credit cards facilities, primarily on uncommitted basis, in which the Bank has the right to cancel and/or reduce the facilities with one day's notice. Based on uncommitted nature of such exposures, past experience, and the Bank's expectations, the period over which the Bank calculates ECL for these products is less than one year for corporate overdrafts and up to two years for corporate and retail credit cards. The ongoing assessment of whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred for such product exposures is similar to other lending products that is based shifts in the customer's internal credit grade/PDs, and where applicable on the basis of Days Past Due (DPD) rules. The interest rate used to discount the ECL for credit cards is based on the average effective interest rate that is expected to be charged over the expected period of exposure to the facilities. The calculation of ECL, including the estimation of the expected period of exposure and discount rate is made, on an individual basis for corporate and on a collective basis for retail products. The collective assessments are made separately for portfolios of facilities with similar credit risk characteristics.

f) Financial guarantees and loan commitments

Financial guarantees' are contracts that require the Group to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss that it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when it is due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument.

'Loan commitments' are firm commitments to provide credit under pre-specified terms and conditions.

Financial guarantees issued or commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate are initially measured at fair value and the initial fair value is amortized over the life of the guarantee or the commitment. Subsequently, they are measured at the higher of this unamortised amount and the amount of loss allowance.

The Group has issued no loan commitments that are measured at FVIS. For other loan commitments:the Group recognizes loss allowance based on the ECL requirement.

In ordinary course of business, the Group gives financial guarantees, consisting of letters of credit, guarantees and acceptances. Financial guarantees are initially recognised in the consolidated financial statements at fair value in other liabilities, being the value of the premium received. Subsequent to the initial recognition, the Group's liability under each guarantee is measured at the higher of the amortised amount and the best estimate of expenditure required to settle any financial obligations arising as a result of guarantees. Any increase in the liability relating to the financial guarantee is taken to the consolidated statement of income in 'impairment charge for credit losses'. The premium received is recognised in the consolidated statement of income in 'Fee and commission income, net' on a straight line basis over the life of the guarantee.

g) Government grant

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

h) Revenue / expenses recognition

Special commission income and expenses

Special commission income and expense are recognized in statement of income, using the effective interest method. The 'effective interest rate' is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to the gross carrying amount of the financial instrument.

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

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

Measurement of amortized cost and special commission income

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

The 'gross carrying amount of a financial asset' is the amortised cost of a financial asset before adjusting for any expected credit loss allowance. In calculating interest income and expense, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset (when the asset is not credit-impaired) or to the amortised cost of the liability.

However, for financial assets that have become credit-impaired subsequent to initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset. If the asset is no longer credit-impaired, then the calculation of interest income reverts to the gross basis. For financial assets that were credit-impaired on initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the asset. The calculation of interest income does not revert to a gross basis, even if the credit risk of the asset improves.

Fee and commission income

Fee and commissions are recognised when the service has been provided. Loan commitment fees for loans that are likely to be drawn down are deferred, together with the related direct cost, and are recognised as an adjustment to the effective yield on the loan. When a loan commitment is not expected to result in the draw-down of a loan, loan commitment fees are recognised on a straight-line basis over the commitment period. Portfolio and other management advisory and service fees are recognised based on the applicable service contracts, usually on a time-proportionate basis. Fee received on asset management, wealth management, financial planning, custody services and other similar services that are provided over an extended period of time, are recognised over the period when the service is being provided.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Others

Dividend income is recognised when the Group’s right to receive payment is established. Results arising from trading activities include gains and losses from changes in fair value and related special commission income or expense for financial assets and financial liabilities held for trading.

Rendering of services

The Group provides various services to its customer. These services are either rendered separately or bundled together with rendering of other services. The Group has concluded that revenue from rendering of various services related to share trading and fund management, trade finance, corporate finance and advisory and other banking services, should be recognized at the point when services are rendered i.e. when performance obligation is satisfied. Whereas for fee related to performance obligation which is satisfied over time, the Bank recognizes revenue over the period of time.

Brokerage income

Brokerage income is recognised when the related transactions are executed on behalf of the customers at the price agreed in the contract with the customers, net of discounts and rebates. The performance obligation of the Group is satisfied when the Group carries out the transaction, which is considered as a performance obligation satisfied at a point in time, which triggers immediate recognition of the revenue, as the Group will have no further commitments.

Asset management fees

Asset management fees are recognised based on a fixed percentage of net assets under management (“asset-based”), or a percentage of returns from net assets (“returns-based”), or percentage of capital deployed/raised subject to applicable terms and conditions and service contracts with customers and funds. The Group attributes the revenue from management fees to the services provided during the period, because the fee relates specifically to the Group’s efforts to transfer the services for that period. As asset management fees are not subject to clawbacks, the management does not expect any significant reversal of revenue previously recognised.

This fee compensates and contributes to single performance obligation, the Group’s obligation will generally be satisfied upon the provision of non-restrictive legal custodial structure and therefore recognized over time as the overall services are performed.

Advisory and investment banking services revenue

Advisory and investment banking services revenue is recognised when services are determined as complete in accordance with the underlying agreement based on performance obligations being met, agreed with the customer and invoiced, as generally set forth under the terms of the engagement.

Revenue recognition of retainer fees is recognized over a period of time and it is generally linked to the timing of performance obligation (i.e., monthly, quarterly, etc.).

Success fees are recognized upon the fulfillment of performance obligations. For example, either on the satisfaction of financial advisory services or completion of underwriting agreement.

Underwriting fees

Underwriting fees are recognized when the Group has rendered all services to the issuer and is entitled to collect the fee from the issuer with no contingencies associated with the fees. Underwriting revenues are presented net of transaction-related expenses.

Custody Fee

Custody fee is received upfront and amortised over the period of the service (deferred income).

i) Customer Loyalty Program

The Group offers customer loyalty program (reward points herein referred to as “Hassad points”), which allows its customers to earn points that can be redeemed for certain partner outlets. The Group allocates a portion of transaction price (interchange fee) to the Hassad points awarded to its customers, based on the relative standalone selling price. The amount of revenue allocated to Hassad points is deferred and released to the consolidated statement of income when reward points are redeemed. The cumulative amount of contract liability related to unredeemed Hassad points is adjusted over time based on actual experience and current trends with respect to redemption.

j) Basis of consolidation

These consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of Riyadh Bank and its subsidiaries drawn up to the reporting date, each year. The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting year as that of the Bank, using consistent accounting policies.

Subsidiaries are investees controlled by the Group. The Group controls an investee when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases.

Balances between the Group and its subsidiaries, and any income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

Generally, there is a presumption that a majority of voting rights results in control. However, under individual circumstances, the Group may still exercise control with less than 50% shareholding or may not be able to exercise control even with ownership over 50% of an entity’s shares. When assessing whether it has power over an investee and therefore controls the variability of its returns, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances, including:

- The purpose and design of the investee
- The relevant activities and how decisions about those activities are made and whether the Group can direct those activities
- Contractual arrangements such as call rights, put rights and liquidation rights
- Whether the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and has the power to affect the variability of such returns.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction. If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the related assets (including goodwill), liabilities, non-controlling interest (NCI) and other components of equity, while any resultant gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss. Any investment retained is recognised at fair value at the date of loss of control.

Investment funds

The Group acts as Fund Manager to a number of investment funds. Determining whether the Group controls such an investment fund usually focuses on the assessment of the aggregate economic interests of the Group in the Fund (comprising any carried interests and expected management fees) and the investors’ rights to remove the Fund Manager. As a result the Group has concluded that it acts as an agent for the investors in all cases, and therefore has not consolidated any of these funds.

The Group is party to certain special purpose entities (SPEs), primarily for the purpose of facilitation of certain Shariah compliant financing arrangements. The Group concluded that these entities cannot be consolidated in its financial statements as it could not establish control over these SPEs.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

k) Investment in associates

Investments in associates are carried in the consolidated statement of financial position at cost, plus post-acquisition changes in the Group's share of net assets of the associate, less any impairment in the value of individual investments. Investments in associates are initially recognized at cost and subsequently accounted for under the equity method of accounting. An associate is an entity in which the Group holds significant influence (but not control), over financial and operating policies and which is neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee, but is not control or joint control over those policies. The Group's share of its associates' post-acquisition profits or losses are recognized in the consolidated statement of income, and its share of post-acquisition movements in other comprehensive income is recognized in reserves. Distribution received from the investee reduces the carrying amount of the investment. Under the equity method of accounting, the investment in the associate is carried on the statement of financial position at cost plus post acquisition changes in the Group's share of net assets of the associate. The Group's share of profit of an associate is shown on the face of the consolidated statement of income.

l) Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

As permitted by IFRS 9, the Group has elected to continue to apply the hedge accounting requirements of IAS 39.

Derivative financial instruments, including foreign exchange contracts, special commission rate swaps and currency options (both written and purchased), are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which the derivative contract is entered into, with transaction costs recognised in the consolidated statement of income and, are subsequently re-measured at fair value. All derivatives are carried at their fair value as assets where the fair value is positive and as liabilities where the fair value is negative. Fair values are obtained by reference to quoted market prices, discounted cash flow models and pricing models, as appropriate. The treatment of changes in their fair value depends on their classification into the following categories:

i) Derivatives held for trading

Any changes in the fair value of derivatives that are held for trading purposes are taken directly to the consolidated statement of income and disclosed in trading income/ loss. Derivatives held for trading also include those derivatives, which do not qualify for hedge accounting described below.

ii) Hedge accounting

The Group designates certain derivatives as hedging instruments in qualifying hedging relationships.

For the purpose of hedge accounting, hedges are classified into two categories: (a) fair value hedges which hedge the exposure to changes in the fair value of a recognised asset or liability or an unrecognised firm commitment or an identified portion of such an asset, liability or firm commitment, that is attributable to a particular risk and could affect the reported net gain or loss; and (b) cash flow hedges which hedge exposure to variability in cash flows that is either attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or liability, or to a highly probable forecasted transaction that will affect the reported net gain or loss.

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

(a) Fair value hedges

When a derivative is designated as the hedging instrument in a hedge of the change in fair value of a recognised asset or liability or a firm commitment that could affect the consolidated statement of income, any gain or loss from re-measuring the hedging instruments to fair value is recognised immediately in the consolidated statement of income. The related portion of the hedged item is adjusted against the carrying amount of the hedged item and recognised in the consolidated statement of income. For hedged items measured at amortised cost, where the fair value hedge of a special commission bearing financial instrument ceases to meet the criteria for hedge accounting or is sold, exercised or terminated, the difference between the carrying value of the hedged item on termination and the face value is amortised over the remaining term of the original hedge using the effective yield basis. If the hedged item is derecognised, the unamortised fair value adjustment is recognised immediately in the consolidated statement of income.

(b) Cash flow hedges

When a derivative is designated as the hedging instrument in a hedge of a variability of cash flows attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or a liability or a highly probable forecasted transaction that could affect consolidated statement of income, the portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument that is determined to be an effective portion is recognised directly in other comprehensive income and the ineffective portion, if any, is immediately recognised in the consolidated statement of income. For cash flow hedges affecting future transactions, the gains or losses recognised in other reserves, are transferred to the consolidated statement of income in the same period in which the hedged transaction affects the consolidated statement of income. Where the hedged forecasted transaction results in the recognition of a non- financial asset or a non-financial liability, then at the time such asset or liability is recognised the associated gains or losses that had previously been recognised directly in other comprehensive income are included in the initial measurement of the acquisition cost or other carrying amount of such asset or liability.

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, or no longer qualifies for hedge accounting, or the forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur or the Group revokes the designation. At that point of time, any cumulative gain or loss on the cash flow hedging instrument that was recognised in other comprehensive income is retained until the forecasted transaction occurs. Where the hedged forecasted transaction is no longer expected to occur, the net cumulative gain or loss recognised in other comprehensive income is transferred to the consolidated statement of income for the period.

At each hedge effectiveness assessment date, a hedge relationship must be expected to be highly effective on a prospective basis and demonstrate that it was effective (retrospective effectiveness) for the designated period in order to qualify for hedge accounting. A formal assessment is undertaken by comparing the hedging instrument's effectiveness in offsetting the changes in fair value or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk in the hedged item, both at inception and at each quarter end on an ongoing basis. A hedge is expected to be highly effective if the changes in fair value or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk during the period for which the hedge is designated were offset by the hedging instrument in a range of 80% to 125% and were expected to achieve such offset in future periods. Hedge ineffectiveness is recognized in the statement of income in 'Net trading income'. For situations where the hedged item is a forecast transaction, the Bank also assesses whether the transaction is highly probable and presents an exposure to variations in cash flows that could ultimately affect the statement of income.

m) Foreign currencies

The bank consolidated financial statements are presented in Saudi Arabian Riyals, which is also the Group's functional currency. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into Saudi Arabian Riyals at spot exchange rates prevailing on the transaction dates. Monetary assets and liabilities at the year-end, denominated in foreign currencies, are translated into Saudi Arabian Riyals at the exchange rates prevailing at the reporting date. Foreign exchange gains or losses on translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the consolidated statement of income. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the spot exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. Translation gains or losses on non-monetary items carried at fair value are included as part of the fair value adjustment either in the consolidated statement of income or in equity, depending on the recognition of the fair value movement of the underlying financial asset

Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the spot exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions.

The assets and liabilities of overseas branch are translated at the spot exchange rate at the reporting date. The income and expenses of overseas branch are translated at the average exchange rates for the year. All exchange differences, if significant, are recognised in other comprehensive income. These differences are transferred to consolidated statement of income at the time of disposal of foreign operations.

n) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and reported net in the consolidated statement of financial position when the Group has a legal currently enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and when the Group intends to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Income and expenses are not offset in the consolidated statement of income unless required or permitted by an accounting standard or interpretation, and as specifically disclosed in the accounting policies of the Group.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

o) Sale and repurchase agreements

Assets sold with a simultaneous commitment to repurchase at a specified future date (repos) continue to be recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position as the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and are measured in accordance with related accounting policies for investments held as FVIS, FVOCI, and held at amortised cost. The counterparty liability for amounts received under these agreements is included in “Due to banks and other financial institutions” or “Customer deposits”, as appropriate. The difference between sale and repurchase prices is treated as special commission expense and is accrued over the life of the repo agreement on an effective special commission rate basis.

Assets purchased with a corresponding commitment to resell at a specified future date (reverse repos), are not recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position, as the Group does not obtain control over the assets.

Amounts paid under these agreements are included in “Cash and balances with SAMA” or “Due from banks and other financial institutions” as appropriate. The difference between purchase and resale prices is treated as special commission income and accrued over the life of the reverse repo agreement on an effective yield basis.

p) Other real estate

The Group, in the ordinary course of business, acquires certain real estate against settlement of due loans and advances. Such real estate properties are considered as assets held for sale and are initially stated at the lower of net realisable value of due loans and advances or the current fair value of the related properties, less any costs to sell, if material. Rental income from other real estate is recognised in the consolidated statement of income. No depreciation is charged on such real estate.

Subsequent to initial recognition, any subsequent write down to fair value, less costs to sell, is charged to the consolidated statement of income. Any subsequent gain in the fair value less costs to sell of these assets to the extent this does not exceed the cumulative write down is recognised as income together with any gain/ loss on disposal.

q) Property and equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost and presented net of accumulated depreciation. Freehold land is not depreciated. The estimated total useful lives of certain property, equipment and intangible assets are as follows:

Class of property, equipment and intangible assets	Estimated useful life after change
Buildings	40 years
Improvements and decoration of premises (Owned)	8-15 years
Improvements and decoration of premises (Leased)	over the lower of the lease period or 15 years
Software programs and automation projects	6-10 years
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	5 to 20 years
Computer hardware	5 years
Motor vehicles	4 years

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it is probable that the future economic benefits of the expenditure will flow to the Group. Ongoing repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred. The assets’ residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date. All assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Any carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset’s carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount and are included in consolidated statement of income.

r) Profit sharing investment account (PSIA)

The Bank offers Unrestricted Investment Accounts based on fully Sharia compliant concept.

In Mudaraba, the Bank (Mudarib) manages Investment Account Funds (IAH) along with its own share of investment, to an unrestricted joint investment pool. Funds from this unrestricted joint investment pool are utilized to provide financing to customers under Islamic modes and to invest in other Sharia compliant investments opportunities.

Any profits accrued out of the investment are shared between the two parties on a pre-agreed basis, while loss (if any) is borne by the Investor (Rab-ul-Maal). Operating expenses incurred by the Bank are not charged to investment account. In case of the loss resulting from the transactions in a jointly financed investment, such loss shall first be deducted from undistributed profits, if any. Any excess of such loss shall be deducted from Investment Risk Reserve (IRR). Any remaining of such loss shall be deducted from the total balance of fund available in the pool, as at that date, in the respective ratio of the Bank’s and IAH’s respective contribution to the fund.

The investment risk reserve is deducted from customer’s share after allocating the Mudarib share of profit as per the approved policy in order to cater against future losses of equity of unrestricted investment accountholders. Investment risk reserve will revert to the investment accountholders as per terms and conditions of Mudaraba contract.

The profit equalization reserve is the amount the bank appropriates in excess of the profit to be distributed to equity of unrestricted accountholders before allocating the Mudarib share of income to maintain a certain level of return. Profit equalization reserve will revert to owner equity and unrestricted investment accountholders.

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

s) Share capital

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

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

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

t) Guarantee contracts

In ordinary course of business, the Group gives financial guarantees, consisting of letters of credit, guarantees and acceptances. Financial guarantees are initially recognised in the consolidated financial statements at fair value in other liabilities, being the value of the premium received. Subsequent to the initial recognition, the Group’s liability under each guarantee is measured at the higher of the amortised amount and the best estimate of expenditure required to settle any financial obligations arising as a result of guarantees. Any increase in the liability relating to the financial guarantee is taken to the consolidated statement of income in ‘impairment charge for credit losses’. The premium received is recognised in the consolidated statement of income in ‘Fee and commission income, net’ on a straight line basis over the life of the guarantee.

u) Provisions

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

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

v) Accounting for leases - Right of Use Asset / Lease Liabilities

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

Right of Use Assets

The Group measures right of use asset at cost;

1. less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses; and
2. adjusted for any re-measurement of the lease liability for lease modifications

Lease Liability

On initial recognition, the lease liability is the present value of all remaining payments to the lessor, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate. After the commencement date, Bank measures the lease liability by:

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

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is re-measured 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 re-measured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right of use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets:

The Group has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. The Group recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term

w) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents are defined as those amounts included in cash, balances with SAMA excluding statutory deposits, and due from banks and other financial institutions maturing within three months from the date of acquisition.

x) End of service benefits

The provision for employees' end of service benefits is accrued using actuarial valuation according to the regulations of Saudi Labor Law and local regulatory requirements.

y) Zakat

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

Value Added tax ("VAT")

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

z) Investment management services

The Group offers investment services to its customers, which include management of certain investment funds. Fees earned are disclosed under related party transactions. Assets held in trust or in a fiduciary capacity are not treated as assets of the Group and accordingly, are not included in the consolidated financial statements.

aa) Non-conventional banking products

In addition to the conventional banking, the Group offers its customers certain non-conventional banking products, which are approved by its Shariah Board. These products include Murabaha, Tawaruq and Ijara.

1. Murabaha is an agreement whereby the Group sells to a customer a commodity or an asset, which the Group has purchased and acquired based on a promise received from the customer to buy. The selling price comprises the cost plus an agreed profit margin.
2. Ijarah is a an agreement whereby the Group, acting as a lessor, purchases or constructs an asset for lease according to the customer request (lessee), based on his promise to lease the asset for an agreed rent and specific period that could end by transferring the ownership of the leased asset to the lessee.
3. Tawaruq is a form of Murabaha transactions where the Group purchases a commodity and sells it to the customer. The customer sells the underlying commodity at spot and uses the proceeds for his financing requirements.

ab) Short term employee benefits

Short term employee benefits are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under short term cash bonus plans if the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by employees and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

ac) Settlement date accounting

All regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on the settlement date, i.e. the date the asset is delivered to the counter party. The Group accounts for any change in fair value between the trade and the settlement date in the same way as it accounts for the acquired assets. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial instruments that require delivery of assets within the time frame generally established by regulation or convention in the market place.

ad) Tier 1 Sukuk

The Group classifies Sukuk issued with no fixed redemption/ maturity dates (Perpetual Sukuk) and not obliging the Group for payment of profit, as part of equity. The related costs and distributions thereon are recognised directly in the consolidated statement of changes in equity under retained earnings.

ae) Treasury Shares and Share Based Payment Plan

Treasury shares and share based payment Plan are recognized at cost and presented as a deduction from the equity as adjusted for any transaction cost, and gains or losses on sale of such shares. Subsequently, these are carried at the amount equal to consideration paid. Gains or losses on disposal of such shares, if any, are reflected under equity and are not recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

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

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

4. CASH AND BALANCES WITH SAUDI CENTRAL BANK (SAMA),NET

	2025 ﷲ'000	2024 ﷲ'000
Cash in hand	2,263,013	1,887,900
Statutory deposit	16,053,677	15,627,368
Placements with SAMA	791,000	4,712,178
Other balances	187,561	372,527
Total	19,295,251	22,599,973

In accordance with the Banking Control Law and regulations issued by SAMA, the Bank is required to maintain a statutory deposit with SAMA at stipulated percentages of its deposit liabilities calculated on monthly averages at the end of each Gregorian month. The statutory deposit with SAMA are not available to finance the Bank’s day-to-day operations and therefore are not part of cash and cash equivalents.

The allowance for expected credit losses (ECL), in respect of the above, was marginal as on December 31, 2025 and 2024. The ECL allowance relates to stage 1 exposures.

5. DUE FROM BANKS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS, NET

	2025 ﷲ'000	2024 ﷲ'000
Current accounts	5,084,367	6,700,660
Money market placements	16,194,652	13,599,227
Less: Allowance for ECL	(6,666)	(1,056)
Total	21,272,353	20,298,831

Due from banks include non-conventional banking products of ﷲ 8.3 billion as at December 31, 2025 (2024: ﷲ 5.9 billion).

An analysis of changes in loss allowance is as follows:

ﷲ'000	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 lifetime ECL - not credit impaired	Stage 3 lifetime ECL - credit impaired	Total
Balance at January 1, 2025	1,052	4	-	1,056
Transfer from Stage 2 & Stage 3 to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 1 & Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 1 & Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Net remeasurement and other movements	5,605	5	-	5,610
Balance as at December 31, 2025	6,657	9	-	6,666
Balance at January 1, 2024	1,428	4	-	1,432
Transfer from Stage 2 & Stage 3 to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 1 & Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 1 & Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Net remeasurement and other movements	(376)	-	-	(376)
Balance as at December 31, 2024	1,052	4	-	1,056

6. INVESTMENTS, NET

a) Investments by type of securities

i) Investment at FVIS

ﷲ'000	Domestic		International		Total	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Mutual funds	4,865,903	4,492,580	4,586	-	4,870,489	4,492,580
Total	4,865,903	4,492,580	4,586	-	4,870,489	4,492,580

ii) Investment at amortised cost, net

ﷲ'000	Domestic		International		Total	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Fixed rate securities	48,190,249	41,392,621	105,140	105,806	48,295,389	41,498,427
Floating rate securities	2,650,029	2,653,110	-	-	2,650,029	2,653,110
Total	50,840,278	44,045,731	105,140	105,806	50,945,418	44,151,537

iii) Investments at FVOCI

ﷲ'000	Domestic		International		Total	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Fixed rate securities	11,697	-	20,549,957	18,852,456	20,561,654	18,852,456
Floating rate securities	-	-	1,005,040	627,771	1,005,040	627,771
Equities	1,050,508	884,435	1,079,783	1,111,667	2,130,291	1,996,102
Total	1,062,205	884,435	22,634,780	20,591,894	23,696,985	21,476,329
Investments, net	56,768,386	49,422,746	22,744,506	20,697,700	79,512,892	70,120,446

Above investments include sukuks amounting to ﷲ 33.9 billion (2024: ﷲ 25.2 billion). Mutual funds include ﷲ 4.6 billion (2024: ﷲ 4.2 billion) of Islamic funds.

International investments held at FVOCI above includes investment portfolios of ﷲ 0.9 billion (2024: ﷲ 1.6 billion) which are externally managed.

During the year, the Bank corrected the valuation of its equity interest in Saudi Credit Bureau (SIMAH) that is classified as investments at fair value through other comprehensive income(FVOCI), which was historically valued at net asset. The impact of the change in valuation method from net asset to fair value has resulted in an increase by ﷲ 451 million as at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2025. This adjustment is considered as correction of error as per IAS 8 (Accounting policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors) and is material to the consolidated financial statement and accordingly the consolidated statement of financial position and consolidated statement of changes in equity have been restated.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

6. INVESTMENTS, NET (Continued)

Accordingly, the Bank has restated the impacted line items to correct the financial information for prior periods as follows:

As at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2025	As previously presented	Restatement	Restated balance
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position			
- Investments, net	69,668,963	451,483	70,120,446
- Other reserves	77,216	451,483	528,699
Consolidated statement of changes in equity			
- Other reserves	77,216	451,483	528,699

b) (i) An analysis of changes in loss allowance is as follows:

Debt instruments carried at amortised cost

ﷲ'000	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 lifetime ECL - not credit impaired	Stage 3 lifetime ECL - credit impaired	Total
Balance at January 1, 2025	2,853	611	-	3,464
Transfer from Stage 2 & Stage 3 to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 1 & Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 1 & Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Other movements*	2,238	(171)	-	2,067
Balance as at December 31, 2025	5,091	440	-	5,531
Balance at January 1, 2024	1,769	1,064	-	2,833
Transfer from Stage 2 & Stage 3 to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 1 & Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 1 & Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Other movements*	1,084	(453)	-	631
Balance as at December 31, 2024	2,853	611	-	3,464

Debt instruments carried at FVOCI

ﷲ'000	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 lifetime ECL - not credit impaired	Stage 3 lifetime ECL - credit impaired	Total
Balance at January 1, 2025	32,147	70,941	380,886	483,974
Transfer from Stage 2 & Stage 3 to Stage 1	12,123	(12,123)	-	-
Transfer from Stage 1 & Stage 3 to Stage 2	(1,015)	1,015	-	-
Transfer from Stage 1 & Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	(2,876)	2,876	-
Other movements*	(15,614)	(3,336)	29,291	10,341
Balance as at December 31, 2025	27,641	53,621	413,053	494,315
Balance at January 1, 2024	38,198	77,085	357,704	472,987
Transfer from Stage 2 & Stage 3 to Stage 1	4,962	(4,962)	-	-
Transfer from Stage 1 & Stage 3 to Stage 2	(1,686)	1,686	-	-
Transfer from Stage 1 & Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	(6,582)	6,582	-
Other movements*	(9,327)	3,714	16,600	10,987
Balance as at December 31, 2024	32,147	70,941	380,886	483,974

* Includes remeasurement

b) (ii) An analysis of changes in gross carrying amount is as follows:

Debt instruments carried at amortised cost

ﷲ'000	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 lifetime ECL - not credit impaired	Stage 3 lifetime ECL - credit impaired	Total
Balance at January 1, 2025	44,049,664	105,337	-	44,155,001
Transfer from Stage 2 & Stage 3 to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 1 & Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 1 & Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Other movements*	6,796,185	(237)	-	6,795,948
Balance as at December 31, 2025	50,845,849	105,100	-	50,950,949
Balance at January 1, 2024	34,515,854	105,183	-	34,621,037
Transfer from Stage 2 & Stage 3 to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 1 & Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 1 & Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Other movements*	9,533,810	154	-	9,533,964
Balance as at December 31, 2024	44,049,664	105,337	-	44,155,001

Debt instruments carried at FVOCI

ﷲ'000	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 lifetime ECL - not credit impaired	Stage 3 lifetime ECL - credit impaired	Total
Balance at January 1, 2025	17,235,352	1,398,462	846,413	19,480,227
Transfer from Stage 2 & Stage 3 to Stage 1	114,760	(114,760)	-	-
Transfer from Stage 1 & Stage 3 to Stage 2	(209,597)	209,597	-	-
Transfer from Stage 1 & Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	(26,407)	26,407	-
Other movements*	2,684,766	(608,126)	9,827	2,086,467
Balance as at December 31, 2025	19,825,281	858,766	882,647	21,566,694
Balance at January 1, 2024	16,849,562	1,892,537	794,897	19,536,996
Transfer from Stage 2 & Stage 3 to Stage 1	371,903	(371,903)	-	-
Transfer from Stage 1 & Stage 3 to Stage 2	(176,665)	176,665	-	-
Transfer from Stage 1 & Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	(70,280)	70,280	-
Other movements*	190,552	(228,557)	(18,764)	(56,769)
Balance as at December 31, 2024	17,235,352	1,398,462	846,413	19,480,227

* Includes remeasurement

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

6. INVESTMENTS, NET (Continued)

c) Equity securities designated at FVOCI

The Group designated certain investments shown in the following table as equity securities at FVOCI. The FVOCI designation was made because the investments are expected to be held for strategic purposes.

	Fair value as at December 31, 2025 ﷲ'000	Fair value as at December 31, 2024 ﷲ'000	Dividend income recognised during 2025 ﷲ'000	Dividend income recognised during 2024 ﷲ'000
Saudi Exchange(Tadawul) listed equities	99,357	58,143	6,030	16,358
Other Saudi equities	951,151	790,582	13	8
Foreign equities	1,079,783	1,147,377	1,053	14,331
Total	2,130,291	1,996,102	7,096	30,697

There were no sales from Equity securities designated at FVOCI, during 2025. During 2024, the Group sold shares having a fair value of ﷲ 26.1 million and the gain amounting to ﷲ 52.0 million was transferred to retained earnings. The sales were carried out as part of tactical adjustment of the portfolio.

d) The analysis of the composition of investments is as follows:

i) Investment at FVIS

ﷲ'000	2025			2024		
	Quoted	Unquoted	Total	Quoted	Unquoted	Total
Mutual funds	4,870,489	-	4,870,489	4,492,580	-	4,492,580
Total	4,870,489	-	4,870,489	4,492,580	-	4,492,580

ii) Investment at amortised cost, net

ﷲ'000	2025			2024		
	Quoted	Unquoted*	Total	Quoted	Unquoted*	Total
Fixed rate securities	37,209,201	11,086,188	48,295,389	29,163,035	12,335,392	41,498,427
Floating rate securities	1,382,150	1,267,879	2,650,029	1,382,533	1,270,577	2,653,110
Total	38,591,351	12,354,067	50,945,418	30,545,568	13,605,969	44,151,537

iii) Investments at FVOCI

ﷲ'000	2025			2024		
	Quoted	Unquoted*	Total	Quoted	Unquoted*	Total
Fixed rate securities	20,555,366	6,288	20,561,654	18,852,456	-	18,852,456
Floating rate securities	1,005,040	-	1,005,040	627,771	-	627,771
Equities	1,045,100	1,085,191	2,130,291	1,040,417	955,685	1,996,102
Total	22,605,506	1,091,479	23,696,985	20,520,644	955,685	21,476,329
Investments, net	66,067,346	13,445,546	79,512,892	55,558,792	14,561,654	70,120,446

* Unquoted securities include Saudi Government Treasury Bills of ﷲ 10.2 billion (2024: ﷲ 11.5 billion).

e) The analysis of investments by counter-party is as follows:

	2025 ﷲ '000	2024 ﷲ '000
Government and quasi Government	52,212,291	44,486,336
Corporate	20,044,864	19,355,691
Banks and other financial institutions	7,255,737	6,278,419
Total	79,512,892	70,120,446

Investments include ﷲ 19,076 million (2024: ﷲ 14,096 million), which have been pledged under repurchase agreements with banks (note 20 d). The market value of such investments is ﷲ 19,117 million (2024: ﷲ 13,891 million).

7. DERIVATIVES

In the ordinary course of business, the Group utilises mainly the following derivative financial instruments for both trading and hedging

a) Swaps

Swaps are commitments to exchange one set of cash flows for another. For special commission rate swaps, counterparties generally exchange fixed and floating special commission rate payments in a single currency without exchanging principal.

b) Forwards and futures

Forwards and futures are contractual agreements to either buy or sell a specified currency, commodity or financial instrument at a specified price and date in the future. Forwards are customised contracts transacted in the over-the-counter market. Foreign currency and special commission rate futures are transacted in standardised amounts on regulated exchanges and changes in futures contract values are settled on daily basis.

c) Options

Options are contractual agreements under which the seller (writer) grants the purchaser (holder) the right, but not the obligation, to either buy or sell at a fixed future date or at any time during a specified period, a specified amount of a currency, commodity or financial instrument at a pre-determined price.

Held for trading purposes

Most of the Group's derivative trading activities relate to sales, positioning and arbitrage. Sales activities involve offering products to customers and banks in order, inter alia, to enable them to transfer, modify or reduce current and future risks. Positioning involves managing market risk positions with the expectation of profiting from favourable movements in prices, rates or indices. Arbitrage involves identifying pricing anomalies in different markets and products, with the expectation of profiting from price differentials between markets or products.

Held for hedging purposes

The Group has adopted a comprehensive system for the measurement and management of risk. Part of the risk management process involves managing the Group's exposure to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates and special commission rates to reduce its exposure to currency and special commission rate risks to acceptable levels as determined by the Board of Directors within the guidelines issued by SAMA. The Board of Directors has established levels of currency risk by setting limits on counterparty and currency position exposures. Positions are monitored on a daily basis and hedging strategies are used to ensure positions are maintained within the established limits. The Board of Directors has also established the level of special commission rate risk by setting limits on special commission rate gaps for stipulated periods. Asset and liability special commission rate gaps are reviewed on a periodic basis and if required hedging strategies are used to reduce special commission rate gap within the established limits.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

7. DERIVATIVES (Continued)

Held for hedging purposes

At each hedge effectiveness assessment date, a hedge relationship must be expected to be highly effective on a prospective basis and demonstrate that it was effective (retrospective effectiveness) for the designated period in order to qualify for hedge accounting. A formal assessment is undertaken by comparing the hedging instrument’s effectiveness in offsetting the changes in fair value or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk in the hedged item, both at inception and at each quarter end on an ongoing basis. A hedge is expected to be highly effective if the changes in fair value or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk during the period for which the hedge is designated were offset by the hedging instrument in a range of 80% to 125% and were expected to achieve such offset in future periods.

As part of its asset and liability management, the Group uses derivatives for hedging purposes in order to adjust its own exposure to currency and special commission rate risks. This can be achieved by hedging specific transactions as well as strategic hedging against overall consolidated statement of financial position exposure.

The Bank uses forward foreign exchange contracts and currency swaps to hedge against specifically identified currency risks. In addition, the Bank uses commission rate swaps and commission rate futures to hedge against the commission rate risk arising from specifically identified fixed commission-rate exposures. The Bank also uses commission rate swaps to hedge against the cash flow risk arising on certain floating rate exposures. In all such cases, the hedging relationship and objective, including details of the hedged items and hedging instrument are formally documented and the transactions are accounted for as fair value or cash flow hedges.

Hedge ineffectiveness can arise from differences in timing of cash flows of hedged items and hedging instruments, different interest rate curves applied to discount the hedged items and hedging instruments, derivatives used as hedging instruments having a non-nil fair value at the time of designation etc.

Fair value hedges

The Group uses special commission rate swaps to hedge against the special commission rate risk arising from specifically identified fixed special commission rate exposures.

Cash flow hedges

The Group is exposed to variability in future special commission cash flows on non-trading assets and liabilities which bear special commission rate at a variable rate. The Group uses special commission rate swaps as cash flow hedges of these special commission rate risks.

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

2025 千'000	Positive fair value	Negative fair value	Notional amount total	Notional amounts by term to maturity			
				Within 3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	Over 5 years
Held for trading:							
Special commission rate swaps	6,216,504	(5,274,373)	345,374,759	8,459,320	27,851,979	144,833,641	164,229,819
Forward foreign exchange contracts	134,562	(53,556)	40,754,048	24,171,617	6,087,699	10,494,732	-
Currency options	677	(613)	293,849	171,689	122,160	-	-
Commodity swaps	36,150	(35,687)	262,764	144,461	118,303	-	-
Held as fair value hedges:							
Special commission rate swaps	10,818	-	787,668	-	-	787,668	-
Cross currency swaps	-	(9,275)	526,771	-	-	526,771	-
Held as cash flow hedges:							
Special commission rate swaps	-	(32,774)	1,375,000	-	1,375,000	-	-
Cross currency swaps	-	(12,222)	2,911,668	-	287,912	2,623,756	-
Total	6,398,711	(5,418,500)	392,286,527	32,947,087	35,843,053	159,266,568	164,229,819

2024 兆'000	Positive fair value	Negative fair value	Notional amount total	Notional amounts by term to maturity			
				Within 3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	Over 5 years
Held for trading:							
Special commission rate swaps	5,372,222	(4,864,104)	268,796,411	6,192,438	27,510,564	101,213,651	133,879,758
Forward foreign exchange contracts	136,489	(202,044)	30,812,814	26,108,067	208,839	4,495,908	-
Currency options	522	-	441,194	66,196	374,998	-	-
Commodity swaps	30,757	(30,210)	1,231,424	1,012,633	218,791	-	-
Held as fair value hedges:							
Special commission rate swaps	28,962	-	1,595,940	806,886	-	789,054	-
Held as cash flow hedges:							
Special commission rate swaps	-	(69,235)	1,375,000	-	-	1,375,000	-
Total	5,568,952	(5,165,593)	304,252,783	34,186,220	28,313,192	107,873,613	133,879,758

2025 千'000	Carrying amount		Accumulated amount of fair value hedge adjustments on the hedge item included in the carrying amount of the hedge item		Change in value used for calculating hedge ineffectiveness
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities	
	Held as fair value hedges:				
Investments	779,957	-	(8,114)	-	(20,178)
Certificate of deposits	-	528,742	-	(8,683)	(8,683)
Total	779,957	528,742	(8,114)	(8,683)	(28,861)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

7. DERIVATIVES (Continued)

2025 千'000	Carrying amount		Accumulated amount of fair value hedge adjustments on the hedge item included in the carrying amount of the hedge item		Change in value used for calculating hedge ineffectiveness
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities	
Held as fair value hedges:					
Investments, Corporate loan	1,563,508	-	(27,622)	-	(14,488)
Total	1,563,508	-	(27,622)	-	(14,488)

- a) The ineffectiveness recognised in statement of income in respect of fair value hedges amounted to ﷲ 3.9 million(2024: ﷲ 28.4 million)
- b) In respect of cash flow hedges, the
- amount reclassified from the hedge reserve to statement of income in respect of cash flow hedges amounted to ﷲ 129 million (2024: ﷲ 98 million)
 - change in value of hedging instrument recognised in OCI amounted to ﷲ 24.2 million (2024: ﷲ 29.0 million)

Derivatives include non-conventional banking products with notional amounts of of ﷲ 57.3 billion as at December 31, 2025 (December 31, 2024: ﷲ 34.6 billion)

Cash flow hedges

The Group is exposed to variability in future commission cash flows on non-trading assets and liabilities which bear commission at a variable rate. The Group uses commission rate swaps as cash flow hedges of these commission rate risks. Below is the schedule indicating as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the periods when the hedged cash flows are expected to occur and when they are expected to affect the consolidated statement of income:

2025 ﷲ'000	Within 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	Over 5 years
Cash inflows (assets)	44,002	-	-	-
Total	44,002	-	-	-

2024 ﷲ'000	Within 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	Over 5 years
Cash inflows (assets)	76,857	50,099	-	-
Total	76,857	50,099	-	-

The table below shows a summary of hedged items, the nature of the risk being hedged, the hedging instrument and its fair value as at December 31, 2025 and 2024.

2025 ﷲ'000	Fair value	Hedge inception value	Risk	Hedging instrument	Positive fair value	Negative fair value
Description of hedged items						
Fixed commission rate investments	779,957	761,795	Fair value	Special commission rate swaps	10,818	-
Fixed commission rate CDs	528,742	526,771	Fair value	Cross Currency Swap	-	(9,275)
CDs	1,454,931	1,466,322	Cash flow	Cross Currency Swap	-	(12,222)
Floating rate notes	1,346,772	1,375,000	Cash flow	Special commission rate swaps	-	(32,774)

2024 ﷲ'000	Fair value	Hedge inception value	Risk	Hedging instrument	Positive fair value	Negative fair value
Description of hedged items						
Fixed commission rate investments	756,324	763,136	Fair value	Special commission rate swaps	28,292	-
Fixed commission rate loans	801,043	800,373	Fair value	Special commission rate swaps	670	-
Fixed commission rate loans	1,305,765	1,375,000	Cash flow	Special commission rate swaps	-	(69,235)

The Bank, as part of its derivative management activities, has entered into a master agreement in accordance with the International Swaps and Derivative Association (ISDA) directives. Under this agreement, the terms and conditions for derivative products purchased or sold by the Group are unified. As part of the master agreement, a credit support annex (CSA) has also been signed with financial counterparties. The CSA allows the Group to receive improved pricing by way of exchange of mark to market amounts in cash as collateral whether in favor of the Bank or the financial counter party.

For commission rate swaps entered into with European counterparties, the Bank and the European counterparty both comply with the European Market Infrastructure Regulation (EMIR). EMIR is a body of European legislation for the central clearing and regulation of Over the Counter (OTC) derivatives. The regulation includes requirements for reporting of derivatives contracts and implementation of risk management standards, and establishes common rules for central counterparties and trade repositories. Accordingly, all such standardized OTC interest rate derivatives contracts for G4 currencies are cleared through a Central Counter Party (CCP) through netting arrangements and exchanges of initial and variation margins to reduce counterparty credit and liquidity risk.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

8. LOANS AND ADVANCES, NET

a) These comprise the following:

2025 ﷲ'000	Performing loans and advances	Non- performing loans and	Total loans and advances	Allowance for impairment/ ECL	Loans and advances, net
Commercial loans					
Corporate loans	185,363,680	694,350	186,058,030	(2,467,548)	183,590,482
Micro,small and medium enterprises loans	90,130,800	1,125,802	91,256,602	(538,133)	90,718,469
Total	275,494,480	1,820,152	277,314,632	(3,005,681)	274,308,951
Retail loans					
Personal loans	23,530,058	309,325	23,839,383	(510,837)	23,328,546
Mortgage loans	67,800,540	729,133	68,529,673	(819,744)	67,709,929
Auto loans	6,161,406	35,650	6,197,056	(32,307)	6,164,749
Credit cards	1,804,010	72,855	1,876,865	(84,228)	1,792,637
Total	99,296,014	1,146,963	100,442,977	(1,447,116)	98,995,861
Total	374,790,494	2,967,115	377,757,609	(4,452,797)	373,304,812

2024 ﷲ'000	Performing loans and advances	Non- performing loans and	Total loans and advances	Allowance for impairment/ ECL	Loans and advances, net
Commercial loans					
Corporate loans	175,929,287	659,116	176,588,403	(3,318,351)	173,270,052
Micro,small and medium enterprises loans	50,084,977	1,257,118	51,342,095	(472,700)	50,869,395
Total	226,014,264	1,916,234	227,930,498	(3,791,051)	224,139,447
Retail loans					
Personal loans	23,377,548	325,757	23,703,305	(497,712)	23,205,593
Mortgage loans	65,717,247	825,519	66,542,766	(903,749)	65,639,017
Auto loans	5,381,847	32,755	5,414,602	(24,419)	5,390,183
Credit cards	1,726,609	73,259	1,799,868	(84,617)	1,715,251
Total	96,203,251	1,257,290	97,460,541	(1,510,497)	95,950,044
Total	322,217,515	3,173,524	325,391,039	(5,301,548)	320,089,491

The Bank, during the year, has enhanced its identification criteria for MSME loans and has reflected the amount as at 31 December 2025 in accordance with the enhanced criteria.

Loans and advances, net, include non-conventional banking products of ﷲ 230.2 billion (2024: ﷲ 209.3 billion). As at December 2025, - the non-conventional banking products gross portfolio mainly comprises of Tawarooq amounting to ﷲ 161.8 billion (2024: ﷲ 143.3 billion), Murabaha amounting to ﷲ 29.8 billion (2024: ﷲ 29.3 billion) and Ijarah amounting to ﷲ 22.0 billion (2024: ﷲ 21.8 billion)

b) An analysis of changes in loss allowance for total loans and advances is, as follows:

	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 lifetime ECL - not credit impaired	Stage 3 lifetime ECL - credit impaired	Total
ECL on total loans and advances (ﷲ'000)				
Balance at January 1, 2025	982,176	2,296,954	2,022,418	5,301,548
Transfer from Stage 2 & Stage 3 to Stage 1	172,690	(82,472)	(90,218)	-
Transfer from Stage 1 & Stage 3 to Stage 2	(31,567)	76,993	(45,426)	-
Transfer from Stage 1 & Stage 2 to Stage 3	(8,990)	(105,636)	114,626	-
Other movements*	(247,313)	(718,948)	3,137,084	2,170,823
Write-offs	-	-	(3,019,574)	(3,019,574)
Balance as at December 31, 2025	866,996	1,466,891	2,118,910	4,452,797

Balance at January 1, 2024	811,401	2,085,676	2,025,242	4,922,319
Transfer from Stage 2 & Stage 3 to Stage 1	173,493	(83,361)	(90,132)	-
Transfer from Stage 1 & Stage 3 to Stage 2	(21,848)	55,868	(34,020)	-
Transfer from Stage 1 & Stage 2 to Stage 3	(4,788)	(114,185)	118,973	-
Other movements*	23,918	352,956	1,826,101	2,202,975
Write-offs	-	-	(1,823,746)	(1,823,746)
Balance as at December 31, 2024	982,176	2,296,954	2,022,418	5,301,548

*Includes remeasurement

	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 lifetime ECL - not credit impaired	Stage 3 lifetime ECL - credit impaired	Total
ECL on commercial loans (ﷲ'000)				
Balance at January 1, 2025	532,654	2,003,240	1,255,157	3,791,051
Transfer from Stage 2 & Stage 3 to Stage 1	13,632	(12,057)	(1,575)	-
Transfer from Stage 1 & Stage 3 to Stage 2	(12,437)	18,148	(5,711)	-
Transfer from Stage 1 & Stage 2 to Stage 3	(4,364)	(61,698)	66,062	-
Other movements*	(115,496)	(744,429)	2,058,439	1,198,514
Write-offs	-	-	(1,983,884)	(1,983,884)
Balance as at December 31, 2025	413,989	1,203,204	1,388,488	3,005,681

Balance at January 1, 2024	500,886	1,908,023	1,385,064	3,793,973
Transfer from Stage 2 & Stage 3 to Stage 1	17,477	(13,769)	(3,708)	-
Transfer from Stage 1 & Stage 3 to Stage 2	(14,439)	16,807	(2,368)	-
Transfer from Stage 1 & Stage 2 to Stage 3	(1,859)	(80,651)	82,510	-
Other movements*	30,589	172,830	873,919	1,077,338
Write-offs	-	-	(1,080,260)	(1,080,260)
Balance as at December 31, 2024	532,654	2,003,240	1,255,157	3,791,051

*Includes remeasurement

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

8. LOANS AND ADVANCES, NET (Continued)

ECL on retail loans (ﷲ'000)	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 lifetime ECL - not credit impaired	Stage 3 lifetime ECL - credit impaired	Total
Balance at January 1, 2025	449,521	293,714	767,261	1,510,496
Transfer from Stage 2 & Stage 3 to Stage 1	159,058	(70,415)	(88,643)	-
Transfer from Stage 1 & Stage 3 to Stage 2	(19,130)	58,845	(39,715)	-
Transfer from Stage 1 & Stage 2 to Stage 3	(4,626)	(43,938)	48,564	-
Other movements*	(131,816)	25,481	1,078,645	972,310
Write-offs	-	-	(1,035,690)	(1,035,690)
Balance as at December 31, 2025	453,007	263,687	730,422	1,447,116
Balance at January 1, 2024	310,515	177,653	640,178	1,128,346
Transfer from Stage 2 & Stage 3 to Stage 1	156,016	(69,592)	(86,424)	-
Transfer from Stage 1 & Stage 3 to Stage 2	(7,409)	39,061	(31,652)	-
Transfer from Stage 1 & Stage 2 to Stage 3	(2,929)	(33,534)	36,463	-
Other movements*	(6,671)	180,126	952,182	1,125,637
Write-offs	-	-	(743,486)	(743,486)
Balance as at December 31, 2024	449,522	293,714	767,261	1,510,497

*Includes remeasurement

c) An analysis of changes in gross carrying amount of loans and advances

Total loans and advances (ﷲ'000)	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 lifetime ECL - not credit impaired	Stage 3 lifetime ECL - credit impaired	Total
Balance at January 1, 2025	307,845,048	13,522,245	4,023,746	325,391,039
Transfer from Stage 2 & Stage 3 to Stage 1	1,483,305	(1,264,450)	(218,855)	-
Transfer from Stage 1 & Stage 3 to Stage 2	(3,725,168)	3,841,726	(116,558)	-
Transfer from Stage 1 & Stage 2 to Stage 3	(729,115)	(770,270)	1,499,385	-
Net other movements*	54,752,150	(1,430,853)	2,064,847	55,386,144
Write-offs	-	-	(3,019,574)	(3,019,574)
Balance as at December 31, 2025	359,626,220	13,898,398	4,232,991	377,757,609
Balance at January 1, 2024	258,856,541	16,131,359	4,332,665	279,320,565
Transfer from Stage 2 & Stage 3 to Stage 1	1,732,563	(1,500,819)	(231,744)	-
Transfer from Stage 1 & Stage 3 to Stage 2	(2,955,709)	3,050,339	(94,630)	-
Transfer from Stage 1 & Stage 2 to Stage 3	(609,198)	(787,525)	1,396,723	-
Net other movements*	50,820,851	(3,371,109)	444,478	47,894,220
Write-offs	-	-	(1,823,746)	(1,823,746)
Balance as at December 31, 2024	307,845,048	13,522,245	4,023,746	325,391,039

*Includes remeasurement

Commercial loans (ﷲ'000)	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 lifetime ECL - not credit impaired	Stage 3 lifetime ECL - credit impaired	Total
Balance at January 1, 2025	213,729,171	11,434,872	2,766,455	227,930,498
Transfer from Stage 2 & Stage 3 to Stage 1	434,121	(427,478)	(6,643)	-
Transfer from Stage 1 & Stage 3 to Stage 2	(2,386,483)	2,402,250	(15,767)	-
Transfer from Stage 1 & Stage 2 to Stage 3	(306,555)	(562,973)	869,528	-
Net other movements*	50,926,850	(1,015,169)	1,456,337	51,368,018
Write-offs	-	-	(1,983,884)	(1,983,884)
Balance as at December 31, 2025	262,397,104	11,831,502	3,086,026	277,314,632
Balance at January 1, 2024	165,063,528	14,612,056	3,092,193	182,767,777
Transfer from Stage 2 & Stage 3 to Stage 1	896,573	(888,568)	(8,005)	-
Transfer from Stage 1 & Stage 3 to Stage 2	(1,526,262)	1,536,608	(10,346)	-
Transfer from Stage 1 & Stage 2 to Stage 3	(156,811)	(582,452)	739,263	-
Net other movements*	49,452,143	(3,242,772)	33,610	46,242,981
Write-offs	-	-	(1,080,260)	(1,080,260)
Balance as at December 31, 2024	213,729,171	11,434,872	2,766,455	227,930,498

*Includes new loans generated, loans repaid and other movements

Retail loans* (ﷲ'000)	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 lifetime ECL - not credit impaired	Stage 3 lifetime ECL - credit impaired	Total
Balance at January 1, 2025	94,115,877	2,087,373	1,257,291	97,460,541
Transfer from Stage 2 & Stage 3 to Stage 1	1,049,184	(836,972)	(212,212)	-
Transfer from Stage 1 & Stage 3 to Stage 2	(1,338,685)	1,439,476	(100,791)	-
Transfer from Stage 1 & Stage 2 to Stage 3	(422,560)	(207,297)	629,857	-
Net other movements*	3,825,300	(415,684)	608,510	4,018,126
Write-offs	-	-	(1,035,690)	(1,035,690)
Balance as at December 31, 2025	97,229,116	2,066,896	1,146,965	100,442,977
Balance at January 1, 2024	93,793,013	1,519,303	1,240,472	96,552,788
Transfer from Stage 2 & Stage 3 to Stage 1	835,990	(612,251)	(223,739)	-
Transfer from Stage 1 & Stage 3 to Stage 2	(1,429,447)	1,513,731	(84,284)	-
Transfer from Stage 1 & Stage 2 to Stage 3	(452,387)	(205,073)	657,460	-
Net other movements*	1,368,708	(128,337)	410,868	1,651,239
Write-offs	-	-	(743,486)	(743,486)
Balance as at December 31, 2024	94,115,877	2,087,373	1,257,291	97,460,541

*Includes new loans generated, loans repaid and other movements

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

8. LOANS AND ADVANCES, NET (Continued)

d) Impairment charge for financing losses in the consolidated statement of income represents:

	2025 ﷲ '000	2024 ﷲ '000
Charge for the year, net*	2,262,052	2,200,755
Recovery of written off loans and advances, net	(897,350)	(596,039)
Allowance for impairment, net (note 8 e)	1,364,702	1,604,716

* Includes net charge offs

e) Impairment charges for credit losses and other provisions, net as reflected in the consolidated statement of income are detailed as follows:

	2025 ﷲ '000	2024 ﷲ '000
Impairment charge for credit losses, net (note 8 d)	1,364,702	1,604,716
Impairment charge for other financial assets, net	(2,719)	16,012
Total	1,361,983	1,620,728

9. INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATES

Investment in associates represents the Group's share of investment in entities where the Group has significant influence. These investments are accounted for using the equity method of accounting. Investment in associates represents:

- a) 48.46% (2024: 48.46%) share ownership in Ajil Financial Services Company incorporated in Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The objectives of the Company are to engage in financing activities including leasing (and other related products) of projects in the industrial, transportation, agriculture, trading sectors and other skilled professions along with finance leasing of fixed and moveable assets.

Based on Ajil Financial Services Company's unaudited financial statements as at September 30, 2025 the total assets, liabilities and shareholders' equity amounted to ﷲ 1,860 million (September 30,2024: ﷲ 1,825 million), ﷲ 1,108 million (September 30,2024: ﷲ 1,107 million) and ﷲ 752 million (September 30,2024: ﷲ 718 million) respectively and net income for 9 month ended September 30, 2025 was ﷲ 44 million (9 month ended September 30,2024: ﷲ 37 million).

- b) 19.9% (2024: 19.9%) direct share ownership, and Board representation in Liva Insurance Company(formerly Al-Alamiya for Cooperative Insurance Company) incorporated in Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The activities of the company are to transact cooperative insurance and re- insurance operations and all related activities as per applicable laws and regulations in the Kingdom. Based on Liva Insurance Company's unaudited financial statements as at September 30, 2025 the total assets, liabilities and shareholders' equity amounted to ﷲ 955 million (September 30,2024: ﷲ 857 million), ﷲ 495 million (September 30,2024: ﷲ 445 million) and ﷲ 460 million (September 30,2024: ﷲ 412 million) and ﷲ 17 million (September 30,2024: ﷲ 22 million)respectively and net income for 9 month ended September 30, 2025 was ﷲ 17 million (9 month ended September 30,2024: ﷲ 22 million).

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

ﷲ'000	Land and buildings	Right of Use assets*	Improvements and decoration of premises	Furniture, fixtures and equipment	Computer hardware, software programs, automation projects and motor vehicles	Total
Cost						
Balance as at January 1, 2024	3,193,994	1,033,987	1,443,295	808,424	5,067,326	11,547,026
Additions/ re-measurement	105,768	122,004	296,636	111,308	1,136,596	1,772,312
Disposals	(3,452)	(195,1980)	(842)	(5,061)	(3,515)	(208,068)
Balance as at December 31, 2024	3,296,310	960,793	1,739,089	914,671	6,200,407	13,111,270
Additions/ re-measurement	307,951	210,221	362,306	104,336	992,928	1,977,742
Disposals	(3,617)	(71,344)	(45,629)	(7,327)	(39,502)	(167,419)
Balance at December 31, 2025	3,600,644	1,099,670	2,055,766	1,011,680	7,153,833	14,921,593

Accumulated depreciation and amortisation

Balance as at January 1, 2024	638,099	547,887	1,048,690	570,472	3,274,631	6,079,779
Charge for the year	15,630	181,928	90,636	64,132	331,253	683,579
Disposals	-	(162,110)	(842)	(2,940)	(3,325)	(169,217)
Balance as at December 31, 2024	653,729	567,705	1,138,484	631,664	3,602,559	6,594,141
Charge for the year	36,669	146,679	54,579	68,293	431,641	737,861
Disposals	(4,711)	(56,138)	(41,453)	(156)	(29,438)	(131,896)
Balance at December 31, 2025	685,687	658,246	1,151,610	699,801	4,004,762	7,200,106

Net book value

As at January 1, 2024	2,555,895	486,100	394,605	237,952	1,792,695	5,467,247
As at December 31, 2024	2,642,581	393,088	600,605	283,007	2,597,848	6,517,129
As at December 31, 2025	2,914,957	441,424	904,156	311,879	3,149,071	7,721,487

*Comprises land and buildings and disposals include canceled or closed lease contracts.

Computer hardware, software programs, automation projects and motor vehicles includes include work in progress amounting to ﷲ 1,184 million as at December 31, 2025 (2024: ﷲ 920 million). Improvements and decoration of premises include work in progress amounting to ﷲ 541 million as at December 31, 2025 (2024: ﷲ 267 million), respectively. Furniture, fixtures and equipment include work in progress amounting to ﷲ 42 million as at December 31, 2025 (2024: nil).

The interest expense on lease liabilities during 2025 amounted to ﷲ 19.1 million (2024: ﷲ 16.8 million).

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

11. OTHER ASSETS

	2025 ﷲ '000	2024 ﷲ '000
Accounts receivable	2,308,487	2,053,343
Others	8,590,622	2,998,597
Total	10,899,109	5,051,940

Accounts receivable mainly include accrued fee and income

Others include margin deposits of ﷲ 6,704 million (2024: ﷲ 2,204 million), prepayments and sundry debtors, settlement accounts and items in transit, which are cleared in the normal course of business.

12. DUE TO BANKS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

	2025 ﷲ '000	2024 ﷲ '000
Current accounts	1,555,992	1,073,910
Money market deposits	37,526,223	40,088,892
Total	39,082,215	41,162,802

Money market deposits include deposits against sales of fixed rate bonds of ﷲ 18,291 million (2024: ﷲ 14,665 million) with agreement to repurchase the same at fixed future dates (note 20 d)). The balance of profit free deposits from SAMA under various COVID-19 support programs amounting to ﷲ 4.3 billion matured during April 2025 (2024: ﷲ 4.3 billion).

Due to banks include non-conventional banking products of ﷲ 1.9 billion as at December 31, 2025 (2024: ﷲ 1.0 billion).

13. CUSTOMER DEPOSITS

	2025 ﷲ '000	2024 ﷲ '000
Demand	142,263,106	153,052,165
Saving	1,368,453	1,305,481
Time	173,788,672	138,269,399
Other	14,300,816	13,796,346
Total	331,721,047	306,423,391

Time deposits include non-conventional banking deposits of ﷲ 53,810 million (2024: ﷲ 53,005 million). Demand deposits also include non-conventional call deposits of ﷲ 18,858 million (2024: ﷲ 15,334 million). Other customers' deposits include ﷲ 4,880 million (2024: ﷲ 5,031 million) of margins held for irrevocable commitments.

The above include foreign currency deposits as follows:

	2025 ﷲ '000	2024 ﷲ '000
Demand	8,332,497	15,296,091
Saving	11,889	15,477
Time	44,465,882	25,105,484
Other	384,034	336,877
Total	53,194,302	40,753,929

14. DEBT SECURITIES IN ISSUE, TERM LOAN AND TIER 1 SUKUK

a) Debt securities in issue and term loan

During July 2025, the Bank announced the completion of the offer of its U.S. dollar denominated Tier 2 trust certificates under its international trust certificate issuance programme. These Tier 2 capital-eligible sukuk amounting to USD 1.25 billion (ﷲ 4.69 billion) carry special commission rate of 6.209% and have maturity of 10 years, callable after 5 years.

During January 2025, the Bank obtained the necessary approvals from SAMA for exercising its call option on its USD 1.5 billion (ﷲ 5.6 billion) fixed rate Tier 2 Sukuk due at 2030. The Sukuk redeemed at face value (100% of issue price) at the end of year five period. In Q3 2023, in order to support business growth and diversify its funding base, the Bank raised an unsecured USD-denominated syndicated term loan of USD 1,200 million (ﷲ 4.5 billion), at floating SOFR + margin of 85 bps (all in) for a period of 3 years.

In Q4 2025,, the Bank issued ten year, USD 250 million (ﷲ 938 million), at 5.83 % for a period of 3 years.

During the year-ended December 31, 2025, additional term loans, in various currencies and maturities amounting to ﷲ 5,520 million were issued. Other issuances include trade finance loans, certificate of deposits and senior unsecured debt as shown below

The table below sets out movement in Debt securities in issue, term loan a

	2025 ﷲ'000	2024 ﷲ'000
Opening balance	13,324,453	13,372,622
Cash flow items - issuances		
- Tier 2 instruments	5,625,000	-
- Term loan	16,119,274	-
- Other issuances	23,316,750	-
Cash flow items - maturities/ repayments		
- Tier 2 instruments	(5,636,100)	-
- Term loan	(4,508,880)	-
- Other issuances	-	-
Other movements	(302,870)	(48,169)
Closing balance	47,937,627	13,324,453

b) Tier 1 sukuk

During January 2025, the Bank successfully completed the issuance of ﷲ denominated additional Tier 1 capital-eligible sukuk amounting to ﷲ 2 billion. The Sukuk carry a special commission rate of 6% and are classified as perpetual securities with no fixed or contractual maturity.

During September 2024, the Bank successfully issued through a Shariah compliant arrangement, USD denominated additional tier 1, amounting to USD 750 million (ﷲ 2.8 billion). The issue proceeds were received on 3 October 2024 and are perpetual securities in respect of which there is no fixed redemption dates and represents an undivided ownership interest of the Sukuk-holders in the Sukuk assets, with each Sukuk constituting an unsecured, conditional and subordinated obligation of the Bank classified under equity.

During October 2022, the Bank successfully, by way of a private placement in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, issued through a Shariah compliant arrangement, ﷲ denominated additional tier 1 sukuk, amounting to ﷲ 3.75 billion. These Sukuks are perpetual securities in respect of which there is no fixed redemption dates. However, the Bank shall have the exclusive right to redeem or call the Sukuk in a specific period of time, subject to the terms and conditions stipulated in the Sukuk agreement.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

14. DEBT SECURITIES IN ISSUE, TERM LOAN AND TIER 1 SUKUK (Continued)

During February 2022, the Bank successfully issued through a Shariah compliant arrangement, USD denominated additional tier 1, ‘Green Sukuk’ amounting to USD 750 million (ﷲ 2.8 billion). These Sukuks are perpetual securities in respect of which there is no fixed redemption dates and represents an undivided ownership interest of the Sukuk-holders in the Sukuk assets, with each Sukuk constituting an unsecured, conditional and subordinated obligation of the Bank classified under equity.

The table below sets out movement in Tier 1 Sukuk:

	2025 ﷲ'000	2024 ﷲ'000
Opening balance	9,386,100	6,562,500
Cash flow items - issuances	1,990,100	2,823,600
Cash flow items - maturities/ repayments	-	-
Other movements	-	-
Closing balance	11,376,200	9,386,100

15. OTHER LIABILITIES

	2025 ﷲ'000	2024 ﷲ'000
Accounts payable	472,782	634,393
Others*	19,367,663	16,298,667
Total	19,840,445	16,933,060

*others comprise the below

	2025 ﷲ'000	2024 ﷲ'000
Provision for zakat	1,318,858	1,159,310
End of service benefits	957,436	896,762
Lease liability	429,579	367,949
Loss allowance for credit related commitments and contingencies	222,505	550,252
Write-off reserves for credit related commitments and contingencies	425,579	173,472
Income received in advance on loans	2,351,019	2,200,045
Accrued interest and expenses	2,377,089	2,293,302
Margin related balances on derivatives	7,221,887	3,358,822
Other payables, insurance premiums, VAT & other balances	4,063,711	5,298,753

16. SHARE CAPITAL

The authorised, issued and fully-paid share capital of the Bank consist of 3,000 million shares of ﷲ 10 each (2024: 3,000 million shares of ﷲ 10 each).

17. TREASURY SHARES

The Extraordinary General Assembly Meeting on 13 April 2025, approved the Employee Stock Incentive Plan for which 7.5 million shares were to be purchased as treasury shares for the purpose of allocating them to the Employee Stock Incentive Plan. The Bank has completed the above purchases during 2025 and as at 31 December 2025,the total treasury shares held by the Group were 12,472,566 shares (2024: 4,972,566 shares).

18. STATUTORY RESERVE

In accordance with Saudi Arabian Banking Control Law and the Bank’s By-Laws, a minimum of 25% of the annual net income is required to be transferred to the statutory reserve until this reserve equals to the paid up capital of the Bank.

Accordingly, ﷲ 2,603 million has been transferred from 2025 net income (2024: ﷲ 2,330 million). The statutory reserve is not currently available for distribution.

19. OTHER RESERVES

2025 (ﷲ 000s)	Cash flow hedge	Remeasurement of deferred plan	FVOCI debt	FVOCI equity	Employee share plan reserve	Total
Balance at beginning of the year	46,039	112,407	(816,282)	1,172,430	14,105	528,699
Net change in fair value	24,239	-	799,888	115,371	31,361	970,859
Amounts taken to the consolidated statement of income	(128,854)	-	(109,309)	-	-	(238,163)
Net ECL movement during the year	-	-	10,340	-	-	10,340
Actuarial gains	-	(46,020)	-	-	-	(46,020)
Balance at end of the year	(58,576)	66,387	(115,363)	1,287,801	45,466	1,225,715

2024 (ﷲ 000s)	Cash flow hedge	Remeasurement of deferred plan	FVOCI debt	FVOCI equity	Employee share plan reserve	Total
Balance at beginning of the year	114,859	(60,961)	(1,158,522)	735,421	-	(369,203)
Fair valuation of equity investment	-	-	-	451,483	-	451,483
Net change in fair value	29,049	-	348,055	(14,474)	14,105	376,735
Amounts taken to the	(97,869)					(97,869)
consolidated statement of income	-	-	(16,802)	-	-	(16,802)
Net ECL movement during the year	-	-	10,987	-	-	10,987
Actuarial losses	-	173,368	-	-	-	173,368
Balance at end of the year	46,039	112,407	(816,282)	1,172,430	14,105	528,699

20. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

a) Legal proceedings

As at December 31, 2025, there were legal proceedings of a routine nature outstanding against the Group. No significant provision has been made as management and in-house legal adviser believes that it is unlikely that any significant loss will arise.

b) Capital commitments

As at December 31, 2025 the Bank had capital commitments of ﷲ 1,998 million (2024: ﷲ 2,283 million). This includes office building, computer hardware, software, automation projects, construction and equipment purchases.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

20. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (Continued)

c) Credit related commitments and contingencies

The primary purpose of these instruments is to ensure that funds are available to a customer as required. Guarantee and standby letters of credit, which represent irrevocable assurances that the Group will make payments in the event that a customer cannot meet its obligations to third parties, carry the same credit risk as loans and advances. Cash requirements under guarantees and standby letters of credit are considerably less than the amount of the commitment because the Group does not generally expect the third party to draw funds under the agreement. Documentary letters of credit, which are written undertakings by the Group on behalf of a customer authorizing a third party to draw drafts on the Group up to a stipulated amount under specific terms and conditions, are generally collateralised by the underlying shipments of goods to which they relate, and therefore have significantly less risk.

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

Commitments to extend credit represent the unused portion of authorizations to extend credit, principally in the form of loans and advances, guarantees and letters of credit. 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 loss, which cannot readily be quantified, is expected to be considerably less than the total unused commitment as most commitments to extend credit are contingent upon customers maintaining specific credit standards. The total outstanding commitments to extend credit do not necessarily represent future cash requirements, as many of these commitments could expire or terminate without being funded.

i) The contractual maturity structure for the Group’s commitments and contingencies are as follows:

2025 ﷲ’000	Within 3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Letters of credit	6,172,975	2,169,198	17,484	-	8,359,657
Letters of guarantee *	29,564,058	50,139,706	49,767,174	532,178	130,003,116
Acceptances	2,802,690	857,106	18,962	-	3,678,758
Irrevocable commitments to extend credit**	3,791,898	3,215,327	13,988,046	18,401,197	39,396,468
Total	42,331,621	56,381,337	63,791,666	18,933,375	181,437,999

2024 ﷲ’000	Within 3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Letters of credit	7,402,055	2,646,223	28,803	-	10,077,081
Letters of guarantee *	24,644,491	42,833,826	52,428,830	1,452,050	121,359,197
Acceptances	3,117,640	2,002,357	19,593	-	5,139,590
Irrevocable commitments to extend credit**	3,411,133	2,815,252	12,061,242	25,442,887	43,730,514
Total	38,575,319	50,297,658	64,538,468	26,894,937	180,306,382

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

The outstanding unused portion of non-firm commitments as at December 31, 2025 which can be revoked unilaterally at any time by the Group, amounts to ﷲ 109,664 million (2024: ﷲ 125,513 million).

ii) An analysis of changes in loss allowance for credit related commitments and contingencies are, as follows:

ﷲ’000	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Balance at January 1, 2025	60,634	10,276	479,343	550,253
Transfer from Stage 2 & Stage 3 to Stage 1	3,201	(3,201)	-	-
Transfer from Stage 1 & Stage 3 to Stage 2	(1,729)	1,838	(109)	-
Transfer from Stage 1 & Stage 2 to Stage 3	(1)	(114)	115	-
Other movements	36,080	6,594	(19,997)	22,677
Transfer to write-off reserves	-	-	(350,425)	(350,425)
Balance as at December 31, 2025	98,185	15,393	108,927	222,505

ﷲ’000	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Balance at January 1, 2024	50,764	9,992	145,424	206,180
Transfer from Stage 2 & Stage 3 to Stage 1	1,456	(1,456)	-	-
Transfer from Stage 1 & Stage 3 to Stage 2	(273)	291	(18)	-
Transfer from Stage 1 & Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	(36)	36	-
Other movements	8,687	1,485	371,062	381,234
Transfer to write-off reserves	-	-	(37,161)	(37,161)
Balance as at December 31, 2024	60,634	10,276	479,343	550,253

As at December 31, 2025, the balance in the write-off reserves amounted to ﷲ 426 million (December 31, 2024: ﷲ 173 million).

iii) An analysis of changes in gross carrying amount for credit quality of letters of credit, letters of guarantee and acceptances as at December 31, 2025 and 2024 are, as follows:

ﷲ’000	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Balance at January 1, 2025	132,074,034	3,475,639	1,026,195	136,575,868
Transfer from Stage 2 & Stage 3 to Stage 1	505,059	(502,708)	(2,351)	-
Transfer from Stage 1 & Stage 3 to Stage 2	(1,771,069)	1,828,143	(57,074)	-
Transfer from Stage 1 & Stage 2 to Stage 3	(35,380)	(121,465)	156,845	-
Other movements	6,576,111	(671,356)	(88,667)	5,816,088
Transfer to write-off reserves	-	-	(350,425)	(350,425)
Balance as at December 31, 2025	137,348,755	4,008,253	684,523	142,041,531

ﷲ’000	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Balance at January 1, 2024	101,053,012	3,620,831	757,749	105,431,592
Transfer from Stage 2 & Stage 3 to Stage 1	894,042	(893,344)	(698)	-
Transfer from Stage 1 & Stage 3 to Stage 2	(888,417)	889,167	(750)	-
Transfer from Stage 1 & Stage 2 to Stage 3	(19,070)	(111,878)	130,948	-
Other movements	31,034,467	(29,137)	176,107	31,181,437
Transfer to write-off reserves	-	-	(37,161)	(37,161)
Balance as at December 31, 2024	132,074,034	3,475,639	1,026,195	136,575,868

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

20. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (Continued)

iv) The analysis of commitments and contingencies by counterparty is as follows:

	2025 ﷲ '000	2024 ﷲ '000
Government and quasi government	6,817,366	9,429,928
Corporate	153,019,224	152,215,851
Banks and other financial institutions	20,902,094	18,046,636
Others	699,315	613,967
Total	181,437,999	180,306,382

d) Assets pledged

Assets pledged as collateral with other banks are as follows:

	2025		2024	
	Assets ﷲ million	Related liabilities ﷲ million	Assets ﷲ million	Related liabilities ﷲ million
Investments held at amortised cost and FVOCI (note 6 e) and 12	19,076	18,291	14,096	14,665

These transactions are conducted under the terms that are usual and customary to standard lending and securities borrowing and lending activities.

21. SPECIAL COMMISSION INCOME AND EXPENSE

	2025 ﷲ '000	2024 ﷲ '000
Special commission income on:		
Investments - FVOCI	1,003,646	945,331
- Amortised cost	1,924,188	1,608,577
	2,927,834	2,553,908
Due from banks and other financial institutions	1,579,457	1,314,869
Loans and advances	22,575,600	20,313,349
Total	27,082,891	24,182,126

	2025 ﷲ '000	2024 ﷲ '000
Special commission expense on:		
Due to banks and other financial institutions	2,349,351	2,022,280
Customer deposits	10,101,500	8,599,538
Debt securities in issue and term loan	1,560,534	687,041
Total	14,011,385	11,308,859

22. FEE AND COMMISSION INCOME, NET

	2025 ﷲ '000	2024 ﷲ '000
Fee and commission income on:		
- Share brokerage and fund management	625,342	657,472
- Trade finance	1,043,376	931,976
- Credit facilities and advisory	1,756,443	1,301,274
- Card products	1,231,620	1,258,296
- Other banking services	378,831	390,474
Total fee and commission income	5,035,612	4,539,492
Fee and commission expense on:		
- Card products	1,134,357	1,146,106
- Share brokerage	65,667	104,484
- Other banking services	357,063	297,962
Total fee and commission expense	1,557,087	1,548,552
Fee and commission income, net	3,478,525	2,990,940

23. TRADING INCOME, NET

	2025 ﷲ '000	2024 ﷲ '000
Derivatives	879,878	477,302
Investment at FVIS	93,658	52,118
Total	973,536	529,420

24. GAINS/ (LOSSES) ON DISPOSAL OF NON-TRADING INVESTMENTS, NET

	2025 ﷲ '000	2024 ﷲ '000
FVOCI	109,309	17,221
Amortised Cost	29,222	(419)
Total	138,531	16,802

25. OTHER OPERATING INCOME

Other operating income for year-ended December 31, 2025, mainly includes gain on disposals of property and equipment amounting to ﷲ 17.3 million (2024: ﷲ 4.4 million) and gains on disposals of other real estate acquired in settlement of due loans and advances, amounting to ﷲ 41.1 million (2024: ﷲ 15.2 million) .

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

26. SALARIES AND EMPLOYEE-RELATED EXPENSES

The following table summarises the Group’s employee categories defined in accordance with SAMA’s rules on compensation practices and includes the total amounts of fixed and variable compensation paid to employees during the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the forms of such payments.

Categories ﷲ 000	Number of employees		Fixed compensation		Variable compensation	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Senior executives requiring SAMA no objection	12	12	28,275	27,141	21,582	20,170
Employees engaged in risk taking activities	364	423	155,512	157,515	75,000	53,622
Employees engaged in control functions	339	308	129,500	115,199	24,460	27,371
Outsourced employees	1,547	1,501	164,980	147,813	-	-
Other employees	4,868	5,344	1,147,534	1,379,777	214,540	281,289
Total	7,130	7,588	1,625,801	1,827,445	335,582	382,452
Variable compensation accrued during the year and other employee related benefits*					1,208,140	924,770
Total salaries and employee-related expenses as per consolidated statement of income					2,833,941	2,752,215

*Other employee benefits include; insurance, pension, relocation expenses, recruitment expenses, training and development and other employee benefits.

The Group’s compensation policy is based on the nature of the job, market practices and jobholder’s level of involvement in risk taking and controlling activities. The policy applies to all employees, including the executive management team and aims to link individual performance to the Group’s overall achievements and financial soundness and results. Compensation includes fixed and variable components. Salary revision, performance bonus and other performance-linked incentives are calculated based on the outcome of the Group’s performance management process, as well as the Group’s financial performance and the attainment of strategic goals.

The Board of Directors has the responsibility to approve and oversee the Group’s compensation policies. The Board Nomination and Compensation Committee (NCC) is composed of five non-executive Directors (comprising of three Board Director members and two independent external members) and is charged with overseeing the compensation system design and its effectiveness on behalf of the Board of Directors. In addition, the Nomination and Compensation Committee (NCC) is accountable for reviewing and endorsing for Board of Directors approval for the Group’s compensation policies as well as undertaking its periodic assessment and ensuring updating the policies to achieve the system objectives and reinforce the Group’s risk management framework. Fixed compensation comprises of salaries, wages and fixed allowances. Variable compensation includes performance bonuses, and products’ sales incentives. That’s in addition to other benefits offered in line with prevailing and best practices as well as relevant regulations.

The Group has adopted fixed and variable compensation schemes. Where a substantial proportion of the variable remuneration for senior management team and material risk takers is converted to non-cash instruments, to which is deferred and vested as per SAMA remuneration rules, and is aligned with the jobholder’s level of responsibility, Group and individual performance, business unit in which they work, and the level of risk inherent in the relevant job function. This is based on an annual review conducted by the Nomination and Compensation Committee. The Group consistently evaluates its compensation policies against industry norms, international best practice, relevant rules and regulations, and makes necessary revisions as deemed appropriate to achieve an orderly and effective compensation policy.

Share Based Bonus Payments

Riyad Bank has a Share Based Equity Settled Bonus Payment Plan outstanding at the yearend whereby, as per the terms of the Plan, eligible employees of the Bank are offered shares at a predetermined price. The Bank delivers the underlying allotted shares to the employees at the vesting dates specified by the Plan determined under the terms of the plan , provided that the vesting conditions are satisfactorily completed. The cost of the Plan is recognized over the period in which the service condition is fulfilled, ending on the date on which the relevant employees become fully entitled to the shares (also known as “the vesting date”). The cumulative expense recognized for the Plan at each reporting date until the vesting date shows how much the vesting period has expired and the Bank’s best estimates of the number of equity shares that will ultimately vest to the eligible employees.

The Bank has currently one Share Based Equity Plan introduced during the year 2024 under which the grant for the Bonus Deferral Program was made with a vesting period of three years from the grant date. In accordance with the plan. Total number of shares granted in 2025 were 2,256,724 (2024: 1,889,690) at weighted average price on grant date of ﷲ 28.74 per share (2024: ﷲ 29.41 per share) with a total value of ﷲ 64.85 million (2024: ﷲ 55.58 million)and the outstanding shares in grant at December 31, 2025 were 1,652,720 (December 31, 2024: 1,652,720).

27. OTHER GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	2025 ﷲ '000	2024 ﷲ '000
Communication, cash shipment and insurance	323,740	374,930
Rental and repair and maintenance	403,188	422,950
Publication, advertisement and stationary	77,715	120,022
Other expenses	608,235	528,486
Consultancy, audit and professional services	59,427	144,749
Total	1,472,305	1,591,137

Audit and professional services above includes the below:

	2025 ﷲ '000	2024 ﷲ '000
Fee for audit and reviews	8,415	7,879
Other services	2,128	546
	10,543	8,425

28. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic and diluted earnings per share for the year ended December 31, 2025 are calculated on a weighted average basis by dividing the net income adjusted for Tier 1 sukuk costs for the year, by 2,991 million shares (2024 : 2,995 million shares), after excluding treasury shares.

29. DIVIDENDS

During July 2025, interim dividends of ﷲ 2,543 million at ﷲ 0.85 per share were declared by the Bank and the distribution date for the dividend was 17 August 2025.

During August 2024, interim dividends of ﷲ 2,396 million at ﷲ 0.80 per share were declared by the Bank and the distribution date for the dividend was August 22, 2024. Final dividends of ﷲ 2,696 million at ﷲ 0.90 per share, proposed for 2024, were approved by the Extraordinary General Assembly meeting on April 13, 2025 and the distribution date for the dividend was April 24, 2025.

30. ZAKAT

The Bank has estimated provision for zakat liability for the year ended December 31, 2025 at ﷲ 1,197 million (December 31, 2024: ﷲ 1,075 million).

The zakat paid during year-ended December 31, 2025 amounted to ﷲ 1,136 million (December 31, 2024: ﷲ 932 million).

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

31. DEFINED BENEFIT PLAN

a) General description

The Group operates an End of Service Benefit Scheme for its employees based on the prevailing Saudi Labor Laws. The liability in respect of the scheme is estimated by a qualified external actuary in accordance with International Accounting Standard 19 - Employee Benefits, and using “Projected Unit Credit Method”.

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

	2025 ﷲ '000	2024 ﷲ '000
Defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	896,762	998,003
Current service cost	87,294	99,840
Interest cost	50,116	55,405
Benefits paid	(112,123)	(89,124)
Actuarial (gains) losses recognised in other comprehensive income	46,020	(173,368)
Other	(10,633)	6,006
Defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	957,436	896,762

The end of service liability is disclosed within “other liabilities” in the consolidated statement of financial position.

c) Charge for the year

	2025 ﷲ '000	2024 ﷲ '000
Current service cost	87,294	99,840
Interest on defined benefit obligations	50,116	55,405
	137,410	155,245

d) Re-measurement recognised in Other comprehensive income

	2025 ﷲ '000	2024 ﷲ '000
(Gains) losses from change in experience assumptions	6,987	(162,124)
(Gains) losses due to change in demographic assumptions	-	(981)
(Gains) losses from change in financial assumptions	39,033	(10,263)
	46,020	(173,368)

e) The principal actuarial assumptions (in respect of the employee benefit scheme) used for the valuation as at December 31, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	2025	2024
Discount rate per annum	5.2%	5.7%
Expected rate of salary increase per annum	3.7%	3.7%
Normal retirement age	60	60

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

f) Sensitivity of actuarial assumptions

The table below illustrates the sensitivity of the Defined Benefit Obligation valuation as at December 31, 2025 and 2024

2025	Impact on defined benefit obligation increase / (decrease)		
	Change in assumption	Increase in assumption ﷲ '000	Decrease in assumption ﷲ '000
Discount rate	0.50%	(23,254)	42,811
Expected rate of salary increase	0.50%	38,997	(19,958)

2024	ﷲ '000	ﷲ '000	ﷲ '000
Discount rate	0.50%	(27,027)	33,145
Expected rate of salary increase	0.50%	33,582	(27,692)

The above sensitivity analyses are based on a change in an assumption holding all other assumptions constant.

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit liability as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions are correlated.

32. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents included in the consolidated statement of cash flows comprise the following:

	2025 ﷲ '000	2024 ﷲ '000
Cash and balances with SAMA excluding statutory deposit (note 4)	3,241,574	6,972,605
Due from banks and other financial institutions maturing within three months from the date of acquisition	21,272,353	20,298,831
Total	24,513,927	27,271,436

33. OPERATING SEGMENTS

The Group determines and presents operating segments based on the information that is provided internally to the chief operating decision maker, in order to allocate resources to the segments and to assess its performance. The operating segments are managed separately based on the Group’s management and internal reporting structure. The Group’s primary business is conducted in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia with one international branch, a representative office and an agency. However, the total assets, liabilities, commitments and results of operations of this branch, representative office and agency are not material to the Group’s consolidated financial statements and as a result have not been separately disclosed. The transactions between the Group’s operating segments are recorded as per the Group’s transfer pricing system. There are no other material items of income or expenses between the operating segments.

The Group’s reportable segments under IFRS 8 are as follows:

Retail banking

Deposits, credit and investment products for individuals.

Investment banking and brokerage

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

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

33. OPERATING SEGMENTS (Continued)

Corporate banking

Principally handling corporate customers’ current accounts, deposits and providing loans, overdrafts and other credit facilities and includes small to medium sized businesses.

Treasury and investments

Principally providing money market, trading and treasury services, derivative products as well as the management of the Group’s investment portfolios.

a) The Group’s total assets and liabilities as at December 31, its total operating income and expense and its net income, for the years then ended by operating segments, are as follows:

2025 ﷲ’000	Retail banking	Investment banking and brokerage	Corporate banking	Treasury and investments	Total
Total assets	116,903,592	4,293,076	286,658,200	111,626,423	519,481,291
Total liabilities	124,111,781	526,405	221,198,729	98,162,919	443,999,834
Operating income from external customers	4,167,835	1,033,322	10,935,832	2,244,127	18,381,116
Inter segment income (expenses)	780,179	-	(873,523)	93,344	-
Total operating income, net including	4,948,014	1,033,322	10,062,309	2,337,471	18,381,116
- Net special commission income	4,693,229	417,212	7,394,146	566,919	13,071,506
- Fee and commission income, net	255,348	566,253	2,614,603	42,321	3,478,525
Total operating expenses, net including	3,628,393	368,794	2,503,520	306,510	6,807,217
- Depreciation of property, equipment and right of use assets	495,201	34,483	178,372	29,805	737,861
- Impairment charge(reversal) for credit losses and other financial assets, net	527,370	9,368	819,659	5,586	1,361,983
- Impairment charge for investments, net	-	-	-	12,408	12,408
Share in income of associates, net	-	-	-	33,808	33,808
Income before zakat	1,319,621	664,528	7,558,789	2,064,769	11,607,707

2024 ﷲ’000	Retail banking	Investment banking and brokerage	Corporate banking	Treasury and investments	Total
Total assets	112,746,275	3,816,211	230,263,273	104,577,122	451,402,881
Total liabilities	117,319,704	538,421	210,093,560	55,057,614	383,009,299
Operating income from external customers	3,988,514	894,523	9,803,742	2,597,752	17,284,531
Inter segment income (expenses)	777,311	81,816	(597,972)	(261,155)	-
Total operating income, net including	4,765,825	976,339	9,205,770	2,336,597	17,284,531
- Net special commission income	4,506,299	360,671	7,057,974	948,323	12,873,267
- Fee and commission income, net	315,940	577,791	2,061,901	35,308	2,990,940
Total operating expenses, net including	3,830,493	310,200	2,488,030	289,224	6,917,947
- Depreciation of property, equipment and right of use assets	470,925	30,251	156,733	25,670	683,579
- Impairment charge for credit losses and other financial assets, net	751,627	(4,450)	873,956	(405)	1,620,728
- Impairment charge for investments, net	-	-	-	11,618	11,618
Share in income of associates, net	-	-	-	30,354	30,354
Income before zakat	935,332	666,139	6,717,740	2,077,727	10,396,938

b) The Group’s credit exposure by operating segment is as follows:

2025 ﷲ’000	Retail banking	Investment banking and brokerage	Corporate banking	Treasury and investments	Total
Consolidated statement of financial position assets	110,454,766	2,248,126	285,195,855	110,655,887	508,554,634
Commitments and contingencies	-	-	101,212,469	-	101,212,469
Derivatives	-	-	-	31,836,452	31,836,452

2024 ﷲ’000	Retail banking	Investment banking and brokerage	Corporate banking	Treasury and investments	Total
Consolidated statement of financial position assets	107,309,911	2,766,457	228,742,040	102,915,125	441,733,533
Commitments and contingencies	-	-	148,122,031	-	148,122,031
Derivatives	-	-	-	24,767,624	24,767,624

Credit exposure comprises the carrying value of consolidated statement of financial position assets excluding equity investments, investment in associates, property, equipment and right of use assets, net and other real estate. The credit equivalent value of commitments, contingencies and derivatives, according to SAMA’s prescribed methodology are included in credit exposure.

34. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

34.1 Credit risk

Credit exposures arise principally in lending activities (for both conventional and non-conventional banking products) that lead to oans and advances, and investment activities. There is also credit risk in off-balance sheet financial instruments, such as loan commitments. The Group uses internal credit rating tools to assess credit standing of its counterparties and assigns credit ratings accordingly. Also the Group uses the external ratings, of the major rating agency, where applicable. A potential credit loss might arise due to lack of proper credit analysis of the borrower’s credit worthiness, inability to service the debt, lack of appropriate documentation, etc.

The Group attempts to control credit risk by deploying various credit risk management techniques and processes, such as, application Risk Acceptance Criteria (RAC’s) as credit risk screening tools, appropriate credit structuring, credit review process, post-disbursal monitoring of credit exposures, limiting transactions with specific counterparties, and continually assessing the creditworthiness of counterparties. The Group’s risk management policies are designed to identify and to set appropriate risk limits and to monitor the risks and adherence to limits. Actual exposures against limits are monitored daily. In addition to monitoring credit limits, the Group manages the credit exposure relating to its trading activities by entering into master netting agreements and collateral arrangements with counterparties in appropriate circumstances, and limiting the duration of exposure. In certain cases, the Group may also close out transactions or assign them to other counterparties to mitigate credit risk.

The Group’s credit risk for derivatives, represents the potential cost to replace the derivative contracts if counterparties fail to fulfil their obligation, and to control the level of credit risk taken, the Group assesses counterparties using the same techniques as for its ending activities.

Concentration Risk refers to the risk from an uneven distribution of counterparties in credit or in other business relationship or from concentration in business sectors or geographical regions. Accordingly, Concentration risk in the credit portfolios comes into existence through a skewed distribution of financing to (a) individual borrower (name concentration) (b) industry /economic sector (sector concentration) and (c) geographical regions (regional concentration). Concentrations of credit risk indicate the relative sensitivity of the Group’s performance to developments affecting any particular category of concentration.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

34. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

The Group seeks to manage its credit risk exposure through diversification of lending activities to ensure that there is no undue concentration of risks with individuals or groups of customers in specific locations or business. It also takes security when appropriate. The Group also seeks additional collateral from the counterparty as soon as impairment indicators are noticed for the relevant individual loans and advances.

Management monitors the market value of collateral recurrently, 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 osses. The Group regularly reviews its risk management policies and systems to reflect changes in markets products and emerging best practice.

The credit quality of the Group’s financial assets and letters of credit, letters of guarantee and acceptances is disclosed in note 34.3 a). The debt securities included in the investment portfolio are mostly sovereign risk. Analysis of investments by counterparty is provided in note 6 e). For details of the composition of loans and advances refer to note 8. Information on credit risk relating to derivative instruments is provided in note 7 and for commitments and contingencies in note 20. The Group’s maximum credit exposure, which best represents its maximum exposure to credit risk at the end of the reporting period, without taking account of any collateral held or other credit enhancements, is not materially different than the credit exposure by business segment given in note 33.b). The Group’s consolidated Risk Weighted Assets (RWA) calculated under the Basel III framework is also provided in note 39.

34.2 Geographical concentration

a) The distribution by geographical region for major categories of assets, liabilities, commitments and contingencies and credit exposure accounts is as follows:

2025 مليارات'000	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	Other GCC and Middle East	Europe	North America	Latin America	South East Asia	Other countries	Total
Assets								
Cash and balances with SAMA	19,295,248	-	3	-	-	-	-	19,295,251
Cash in hand	2,263,010	-	3	-	-	-	-	2,263,013
Balances with SAMA	17,032,238	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,032,238
Due from banks and other financial institutions	13,268,161	179,715	3,127,905	3,492,183	-	1,193,733	10,656	21,272,353
Current accounts	1,037,269	179,715	296,051	3,492,183	-	68,493	10,656	5,084,367
Money market placements	12,230,892	-	2,831,854	-	-	1,125,240	-	16,187,986
Positive fair value of derivatives	2,851,153	12,665	3,528,294	2,311	-	4,288	-	6,398,711
Investments, net	56,768,386	1,144,153	3,655,570	13,874,626	658,949	737,890	2,673,318	79,512,892
FVIS	4,865,903	4,586	-	-	-	-	-	4,870,489
FVOCI	1,062,204	1,034,428	3,655,570	13,874,626	658,949	737,890	2,673,318	23,696,985
Amortised cost	50,840,279	105,139	-	-	-	-	-	50,945,418
Investment in associates	427,963	-	-	-	-	-	-	427,963
Loans and advances, net	350,456,250	6,148,440	11,720,658	3,029,387	307,612	-	1,642,465	373,304,812
Commercial loans	251,460,389	6,148,440	11,720,658	3,029,387	307,612	-	1,642,465	274,308,951
Retail loans	98,995,861	-	-	-	-	-	-	98,995,861
Other assets	3,474,761	-	7,424,348	-	-	-	-	10,899,109
Accounts receivable and others	3,474,761	-	7,424,348	-	-	-	-	10,899,109
Total	446,541,922	7,484,973	29,456,778	20,398,507	966,561	1,935,911	4,326,439	511,111,091
Liabilities								
Due to banks and other financial institutions	13,828,831	2,401,651	13,204,768	33,826	2,209	7,279,159	2,331,771	39,082,215
Current accounts	6,545	298,495	1,024,417	33,826	2,209	69,253	121,247	1,555,992
Money market deposits	13,822,286	2,103,156	12,180,351	-	-	7,209,906	2,210,524	37,526,223
Negative fair value of derivatives	1,996,937	131,561	3,061,937	228,065	-	-	-	5,418,500
Customer deposits	317,622,918	-	14,098,129	-	-	-	-	331,721,047
Demand	141,563,006	-	700,100	-	-	-	-	142,263,106
Saving	1,368,453	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,368,453
Time	160,390,643	-	13,398,029	-	-	-	-	173,788,672
Other	14,300,816	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,300,816
Debt securities in issue and term loan	27,519,380	1,496,468	1,319,575	17,228,087	-	374,117	-	47,937,627
Other liabilities	12,570,583	-	7,247,690	22,115	-	57	-	19,840,445
Accounts payable and others	12,570,583	-	7,247,690	22,115	-	57	-	19,840,445
Total	373,538,649	4,029,680	38,932,099	17,512,093	2,209	7,653,333	2,331,771	443,999,834

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

34. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

2025 ب'000	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	Other GCC and Middle East	Europe	North America	Latin America	South East Asia	Other countries	Total
Commitments and contingencies	137,756,955	1,229,439	11,173,004	13,901,726	-	15,812,802	1,564,073	181,437,999
Letters of credit	8,353,134	369	4,226	-	-	1,928	-	8,359,657
Letters of guarantee	92,857,928	884,033	11,132,770	7,756,520	-	15,810,874	1,560,991	130,003,116
Acceptances	3,671,809	3,867	-	-	-	-	3,082	3,678,758
Irrevocable commitments to extend credit	32,874,084	341,170	36,008	6,145,206	-	-	-	39,396,468
Maximum credit exposure (stated at credit equivalent amounts according to SAMA's prescribed methodology)								
Derivatives	13,976,438	229,140	17,426,877	203,997	-	-	-	31,836,452
Held for trading	13,976,438	229,140	17,224,661	203,997	-	-	-	31,634,236
Held as fair value hedges	-	-	79,551	-	-	-	-	79,551
Held as cash flow hedges	-	-	122,665	-	-	-	-	122,665
Commitments and contingencies	76,209,122	673,230	6,725,068	7,132,387	-	9,528,882	943,780	101,212,469
Letters of credit	3,428,803	151	1,735	-	-	792	-	3,431,481
Letters of guarantee	55,958,876	532,744	6,708,930	4,674,304	-	9,528,090	940,698	78,343,642
Acceptances	3,671,809	3,867	-	-	-	-	3,082	3,678,758
Irrevocable commitments to extend credit	13,149,634	136,468	14,403	2,458,083	-	-	-	15,758,588

2024 ب'000	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	Other GCC and Middle East	Europe	North America	Latin America	South East Asia	Other countries	Total
Assets								
Cash and balances with SAMA	22,599,966	-	7	-	-	-	-	22,599,973
Cash in hand	1,887,893	-	7	-	-	-	-	1,887,900
Balances with SAMA	20,712,073	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,712,073
Due from banks and other financial institutions	10,983,532	872,036	536,215	5,556,317	-	71,233	2,279,498	20,298,831
Current accounts	628,411	167,036	273,197	5,556,317	-	71,233	4,245	6,700,439
Money market placements	10,355,121	705,000	263,018	-	-	-	2,275,253	13,598,392
Positive fair value of derivatives	1,744,890	18,592	3,805,470	-	-	-	-	5,568,952
Investments, net	48,826,777	2,201,023	4,126,744	11,601,234	843,611	1,744,542	776,515	70,120,446
FVIS	4,492,580	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,492,580
FVOCI	1,009,588	1,374,095	4,126,744	11,601,234	843,611	1,744,542	776,515	21,476,329
Amortised cost	43,324,609	826,928	-	-	-	-	-	44,151,537
Investment in associates	402,419	-	-	-	-	-	-	402,419
Loans and advances, net	307,282,780	5,811,250	5,225,867	1,227,592	405,147	81,710	55,145	320,089,491
Commercial loans	211,332,736	5,811,250	5,225,867	1,227,592	405,147	81,710	55,145	224,139,447
Retail loans	95,950,044	-	-	-	-	-	-	95,950,044
Other assets	2,204,083	-	2,847,857	-	-	-	-	5,051,940
Accounts receivable and others	2,204,083	-	2,847,857	-	-	-	-	5,051,940
Total	394,044,447	8,902,901	16,542,160	18,385,143	1,248,758	1,897,485	3,111,158	444,132,052

2024 ب'000	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	Other GCC and Middle East	Europe	North America	Latin America	South East Asia	Other countries	Total
Liabilities								
Due to banks and other financial institutions	14,440,193	8,421,661	14,728,653	38,065	-	3,384,555	149,675	41,162,802
Current accounts	2,911	272,367	589,229	38,065	-	21,663	149,675	1,073,910
Money market deposits	14,437,282	8,149,294	14,139,424	-	-	3,362,892	-	40,088,892
Negative fair value of derivatives	2,288,787	142,753	2,481,431	252,622	-	-	-	5,165,593
Customer deposits	303,410,697	-	3,012,694	-	-	-	-	306,423,391
Demand	152,784,499	-	267,666	-	-	-	-	153,052,165
Saving	1,305,481	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,305,481
Time	135,524,371	-	2,745,028	-	-	-	-	138,269,399
Other	13,796,346	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,796,346
Debt securities in issue	4,542,580	340,751	7,452,686	276,600	-	673,455	38,381	13,324,453
Other liabilities	13,522,201	-	3,384,065	26,713	-	81	-	16,933,060
Accounts payable and others	13,522,201	-	3,384,065	26,713	-	81	-	16,933,060
Total	338,204,458	8,905,165	31,059,529	594,000	-	4,058,091	188,056	383,009,299
Commitments and contingencies	141,155,957	1,181,934	13,170,477	13,033,186	-	10,166,592	1,598,236	180,306,382
Letters of credit	10,077,081	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,077,081
Letters of guarantee	87,322,897	705,304	13,134,406	8,434,849	-	10,166,592	1,595,149	121,359,197
Acceptances	5,132,629	3,874	-	-	-	-	3,087	5,139,590
Irrevocable commitments to extend credit	38,623,350	472,756	36,071	4,598,337	-	-	-	43,730,514
Maximum credit exposure (stated at credit equivalent amounts according to SAMA's prescribed methodology)								
Derivatives	10,517,782	174,996	13,882,444	192,402	-	-	-	24,767,624
Held for trading	10,517,782	174,996	13,694,266	192,402	-	-	-	24,579,446
Held as fair value hedges	-	-	119,428	-	-	-	-	119,428
Held as cash flow hedges	-	-	68,750	-	-	-	-	68,750
Commitments and contingencies	76,084,622	606,989	7,724,317	6,790,586	-	5,967,783	939,439	98,113,736
Letters of credit	4,244,166	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,244,166
Letters of guarantee	51,258,487	414,013	7,709,889	4,951,251	-	5,967,783	936,352	71,237,775
Acceptances	5,132,629	3,874	-	-	-	-	3,087	5,139,590
Irrevocable commitments to extend credit	15,449,340	189,102	14,428	1,839,335	-	-	-	17,492,205

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

34. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

b) The distribution by geographical concentration of non-performing loans and advances and provision for credit losses are as follows:

	Non-performing loans and advances, net		Allowance for credit losses	
	2025 ﷲ'000	2024 ﷲ'000	2025 ﷲ'000	2024 ﷲ'000
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia				
Commercial Loans*	1,820,152	1,916,234	(656,451)	(711,463)
Retail loans**	1,146,963	1,257,290	(730,422)	(767,261)
Other GCC and Middle East				
Commercial Loans*	-	-	-	-
Total	2,967,115	3,173,524	(1,386,873)	(1,478,724)

*Includes overdrafts and other loans
** includes consumer mortgage loans and credit cards

34.3 Credit quality analysis

a) The following table sets out information about the credit quality of financial assets as at December 31, 2025 and 2024. Unless specifically indicated, for financial assets, the amounts in the table represent gross carrying amounts.

i) Balances with SAMA and due from bank and other financial institutions

2025 ﷲ'000	12 month ECL	Life time ECL not credit impaired	Lifetime ECL credit impaired	Total
Investment grade (credit rating of 'BBB' or above)	37,748,235	-	-	37,748,235
Non-investment grade (credit rating of below 'BBB')	561,951	1,071	-	563,022
Carrying amount	38,310,186	1,071	-	38,311,257

2024 ﷲ'000	12 month ECL	Life time ECL not credit impaired	Lifetime ECL credit impaired	Total
Investment grade (credit rating of 'BBB' or above)	40,909,772	-	-	40,909,772
Non-investment grade (credit rating of below 'BBB')	101,505	707	-	102,212
Carrying amount	41,011,277	707	-	41,011,984

The following table sets out information about the credit quality of financial assets as at December 31, 2025 and 2024. Unless specifically indicated, for financial assets, the amounts in the table represent gross carrying amounts.
The Group uses its internal ratings to rate the credit quality of its portfolio and uses the following categories:
Low - fair risk: Performing assets of high / good quality.
Watch list: Assets that have shown some initial signs of deterioration in credit quality in the recent past and are likely subject to increasing levels of credit risk.
Substandard: Assets which exhibit substantially higher level of credit risk.
Doubtful: These assets are typically in default (impaired) but still show some prospect of partial recovery in principal in the future.
Loss: Impaired assets which are generally fully provided and have low expectations of further recovery.

ii) Loans and advances, gross at amortized cost

2025 ﷲ'000	12 month ECL	Life time ECL not credit impaired	Lifetime ECL credit impaired	Total
Low – fair risk	359,626,220	6,972,523	191,980	366,790,723
Watch list	-	6,925,875	1,073,893	7,999,768
Substandard	-	-	2,461,203	2,461,203
Doubtful	-	-	200,816	200,816
Loss	-	-	305,099	305,099
Carrying amount	359,626,220	13,898,398	4,232,991	377,757,609

2024 ﷲ'000	12 month ECL	Life time ECL not credit impaired	Lifetime ECL credit impaired	Total
Low – fair risk	307,845,048	6,613,207	75,091	314,533,346
Watch list	-	6,909,038	775,130	7,684,168
Substandard	-	-	2,402,644	2,402,644
Doubtful	-	-	557,455	557,455
Loss	-	-	213,426	213,426
Carrying amount	307,845,048	13,522,245	4,023,746	325,391,039

ii) (a) Commercial loans, gross

2025 ﷲ'000	12 month ECL	Life time ECL not credit impaired	Lifetime ECL credit impaired	Total
Low – fair risk	262,397,104	6,072,968	191,980	268,662,052
Watch list	-	5,758,534	1,073,893	6,832,427
Substandard	-	-	1,699,775	1,699,775
Doubtful	-	-	1,926	1,926
Loss	-	-	118,452	118,452
Carrying amount	262,397,104	11,831,502	3,086,026	277,314,632

2024 ﷲ'000	12 month ECL	Life time ECL not credit impaired	Lifetime ECL credit impaired	Total
Low – fair risk	213,729,171	5,753,459	75,091	219,557,721
Watch list	-	5,681,413	775,130	6,456,543
Substandard	-	-	1,697,302	1,697,302
Doubtful	-	-	168,333	168,333
Loss	-	-	50,599	50,599
Carrying amount	213,729,171	11,434,872	2,766,455	227,930,498

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

34. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

The following table sets out information about the credit quality of financial assets as at December 31, 2025 and 2024. Unless specifically indicated, for financial assets, the amounts in the table represent gross carrying amounts.

ii) (b) Retail loans, gross

2025 ﷲ'000	12 month ECL	Life time ECL not credit impaired	Lifetime ECL credit impaired	Total
Low – fair risk	97,229,116	899,555	-	98,128,671
Watch list	-	1,167,341	-	1,167,341
Substandard	-	-	761,428	761,428
Doubtful	-	-	198,890	198,890
Loss	-	-	186,647	186,647
Carrying amount	97,229,116	2,066,896	1,146,965	100,442,977

2024 ﷲ'000	12 month ECL	Life time ECL not credit impaired	Lifetime ECL credit impaired	Total
Low – fair risk	94,115,877	859,748	-	94,975,625
Watch list	-	1,227,625	-	1,227,625
Substandard	-	-	705,342	705,342
Doubtful	-	-	389,122	389,122
Loss	-	-	162,827	162,827
Carrying amount	94,115,877	2,087,373	1,257,291	97,460,541

The following table sets out information about the credit quality of financial assets as at December 31, 2025 and 2024. Unless specifically indicated, for financial assets, the amounts in the table represent gross carrying amounts.

iii) (a) Debt investment securities at amortised cost

2025 ﷲ'000	12 month ECL	Life time ECL not credit impaired	Lifetime ECL credit impaired	Total
Saudi Government Bonds, Sukuk and Treasury Bills	47,479,493	-	-	47,479,493
Investment Grade(credit rating of 'BBB' or above)	2,606,222	-	-	2,606,222
Non-investment Grade (credit rating of below 'BBB')	760,134	105,100	-	865,234
Carrying amount	50,845,849	105,100	-	50,050,949

2024 ﷲ'000	12 month ECL	Life time ECL not credit impaired	Lifetime ECL credit impaired	Total
Saudi Government Bonds, Sukuk and Treasury Bills	41,450,967	-	-	41,450,967
Investment Grade (credit rating of 'BBB' or above)	1,838,573	-	-	1,838,573
Non-investment Grade(credit rating of below 'BBB')	760,124	105,337	-	865,461
Carrying amount	44,049,664	105,337	-	44,155,001

iii) (b) Debt investment securities at FVOCI

2025 ﷲ'000	12 month ECL	Life time ECL not credit impaired	Lifetime ECL credit impaired	Total
Saudi Government Bonds, Sukuk and Treasury Bills	249,316	-	-	249,316
Investment Grade(credit rating of 'BBB' or above)	17,215,518	-	-	17,215,518
Non-investment Grade (credit rating of below 'BBB')	2,360,447	858,766	882,647	4,101,860
Carrying amount	19,825,281	858,766	882,647	21,566,694

2024 ﷲ'000	12 month ECL	Life time ECL not credit impaired	Lifetime ECL credit impaired	Total
Saudi Government Bonds, Sukuk and Treasury Bills	507,932	-	-	507,932
Investment Grade (credit rating of 'BBB' or above)	12,702,128	-	-	12,702,128
Non-investment Grade(credit rating of below 'BBB')	4,025,292	1,398,462	846,413	6,270,167
Carrying amount	17,235,352	1,398,462	846,413	19,480,227

iv) The following table sets out information about the credit quality of letters of credit, letters of guarantee and acceptances as at December 31, 2025 and 2024.

2025 ﷲ'000	12 month ECL	Life time ECL not credit impaired	Lifetime ECL credit impaired	Total
Low – fair risk	137,348,755	2,242,756	29,980	139,621,491
Watch list	-	1,765,497	30,623	1,796,120
Substandard	-	-	139,938	139,938
Doubtful	-	-	2,366	2,366
Loss	-	-	481,616	481,616
Carrying amount	137,348,755	4,008,253	684,523	142,041,531

2024 ﷲ'000	12 month ECL	Life time ECL not credit impaired	Lifetime ECL credit impaired	Total
Low – fair risk	132,074,034	1,615,445	5,619	133,695,098
Watch list	-	1,860,194	81,279	1,941,473
Substandard	-	-	125,928	125,928
Doubtful	-	-	2,748	2,748
Loss	-	-	810,621	810,621
Carrying amount	132,074,034	3,475,639	1,026,195	136,575,868

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

34. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

b) Amounts arising from ECL – Significant increase in credit risk

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

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

- the credit risk grade at the reporting date with the credit risk grade at origination for any significant downgrade.
- the lifetime PD at the reporting date with the lifetime PD at origination for any significant increase in default risk.

The Group, groups its loans into Stage 1, Stage 2 and Stage 3 as described below:

Stage 1: When loans are first recognised, the Group recognises an allowance based on 12 months ECLs. Stage 1 loans also include facilities where the credit risk has improved and the loan has been reclassified from Stage 2 or Stage 3.

Stage 2: When a loan has shown a significant increase in credit risk since origination but is not credit impaired, the Group records an allowance for the Lifetime ECL. Stage 2 loans also include facilities, where the credit risk has improved and the loan has been reclassified from Stage 3.

Stage 3: Loans considered credit-impaired. The Group records an allowance for the Lifetime ECL.

Credit risk grades

The Group allocates each exposure to a credit risk grade based on a variety of data that is determined to be predictive of the risk of default and applying experienced credit judgment. Credit risk grades are defined using qualitative and quantitative factors that are indicative of risk of default. These factors vary depending on the nature of the exposure and the type of borrower and his business activities.

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

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

Corporate exposures	Retail exposures	All exposures
Information obtained during periodic review of customer files – e.g. audited financial statements, management accounts, budgets and projections.Examples of areas of particular focus are: gross profit margins, financial leverage ratios, debt service coverage, compliance with covenants, quality management and senior management changes.	Internally collected data and customer behavior – e.g. utilization of credit card facilities.	Payment record – this includes overdue status as well as a range of variables about payment ratios.
Data from credit reference agencies, press articles, changes in external credit ratings.	Customer payment behavior based on internally collected data – e.g. Delinquency cycles,	Utilization of the granted limit
Quoted bond and credit default swap (CDS) prices for the borrower where available,	Types and number of products held at customer level.	Requests for and granting of forbearance.
Actual and expected significant changes in the political, regulatory and technological environment of the borrower or in its business activities.		Existing and forecast changes in business, financial and economic conditions.

i) Generating the term structure of PD

Credit risk grades are a primary input into the determination of the term structure of PD for exposures. The Group collects performance and default information about its credit risk exposures analyzed by type of product and borrower as well as by credit risk grading. For some portfolios, information obtained from external credit reference agencies is also used.

The Group employs statistical models to analyze the data collected and generate estimates of the remaining lifetime PD of exposures and how these are expected to change as a result of the passage of time.

This analysis includes the identification and calibration of relationships between changes in default rates and macro-economic factors as well as in-depth analysis of the impact of certain other factors (e.g. forbearance experience) on the risk of default. For most exposures, key macro-economic indicators include GDP growth, oil prices, inflation, and money supply. For exposures to specific industries and/or regions, the analysis may extend to relevant commodity and/or real estate prices.

Based on advice from the Group’s Chief Economist and consideration of a variety of external actual and forecast information, the Group formulates a ‘base case’ view of the future direction of relevant economic variables as well as a representative range of other possible forecast scenarios (see discussion below on incorporation of forward-looking information). The Group then uses these forecasts to adjust its estimates of PDs.

The Bank utilizes a master rating scale consisting of 23 rating grades. Of which, the top 20 represent performing grades, while the bottom 3 represent non-performing grades. The performing grades are further bifurcated into 10 Investment Grades and 10 Non-investment Grades. The Investment Grades from 1 – 10 correspond to probabilities of default ranging from 0% to 0.48%, while the Non-investment Grades from 11 – 20 correspond to probabilities of default in the range of 0.48% to 99.99%. Finally, the 3 non-performing grades correspond to a probability of default of 100%

ii) Determining whether credit risk has increased significantly

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

The credit risk of a particular exposure is deemed to have increased significantly since initial recognition if, Group’s quantitative risk grading and PD models indicate a material credit risk deterioration. In addition, using its expert credit judgment and, where possible, relevant historical experience, the Group may determine that an exposure has undergone a significant increase in credit risk based on particular qualitative indicators that it considers are indicative of such, and whose effect may not otherwise be fully reflected in its quantitative analysis on a timely basis.

As a backstop, the Group considers that a significant increase in credit risk occurs no later than when an asset is more than 30 days past due, on a material exposure. Days past due are determined by counting the number of days since the due date in respect of which full payment that is in excess of the materiality threshold has not been received. Due dates are determined without considering any grace period that might be available to the borrower.

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

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

iii) Modified financial assets

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

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

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34. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

When the terms of a financial asset are modified and the modification does not result in de-recognition, the determination of whether the asset’s credit risk has increased significantly reflects comparison of PD at the reporting date based on the modified terms and the PD estimated based on data at initial recognition and the original contractual terms.

The Group renegotiates loans to customers in financial difficulties (referred to as ‘forbearance activities’) to maximize collection opportunities and minimize the risk of default. Under the Group’s forbearance policy, loan forbearance is granted on a selective basis if the debtor is currently in default on its debt or if there is a high risk of default, there is evidence that the debtor made all reasonable efforts to pay under the original contractual terms and the debtor is expected to be able to meet the revised terms.

The revised terms usually include extending the maturity, changing the banking commission, the timing of interest payments and amending the terms of loan covenants. Both retail and corporate loans are subject to the forbearance policy. The relevant Board Committee regularly receives Loan Asset Quality review reports including forbearance activities.

For financial assets modified as part of the Group’s forbearance policy, the estimate of PD reflects whether the modification has improved or restored the Group’s ability to collect interest and principal and the Group’s previous experience of similar forbearance action. As part of this process, the Group evaluates the borrower’s payment performance against the modified contractual terms and considers various behavioral indicators.

Generally, forbearance is a qualitative indicator of a significant increase in credit risk and an expectation of forbearance may constitute evidence that an exposure is credit-impaired /in default. A customer needs to demonstrate consistently good payment behavior over a period of time before the exposure is no longer considered to be credit-impaired/ in default or the PD is considered to have decreased such that the loss allowance reverts to being measured at an amount equal to 12-month ECL.

iv) Definition of ‘Default’

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

- the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Group in full, without recourse by the Group to actions such as realizing security (if any is held); or
- the borrower is past due more than 90 days on any material credit obligation to the Group. Overdrafts are considered as being past due once the customer has breached an advised limit or been advised of a limit smaller than the current amount outstanding.

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

- qualitative- e.g. breaches of covenant ;
- quantitative- e.g. overdue status and non-payment on another obligation of the same issuer to the Group; and
- based on data developed internally and obtained from external sources.

Inputs into the assessment of whether a financial instrument is in default and their significance may vary over time to reflect changes in circumstances.

v) Incorporation of forward looking information

The Group incorporates forward-looking information into both, its assessment of whether the credit risk of an instrument has increased significantly since its initial recognition and its measurement of ECL. The Group is using different macroeconomic models, in order to predict the default rates for the Corporate, Investments and Retail portfolio, for the future years.

The macroeconomic forecasts are made across four non-baseline scenarios, including the three stress scenarios mentioned in the below table. The base forecasts for national factors were provided by the Moody’s and for the global factors, the base forecasts were provided by IMF. The other scenario forecasts were computed internally by the Bank by considering the latest economic outlook from the baseline. There is also an optimistic scenario namely ‘Mild upturn’ which is the inverse of the ‘Mild Downturn’ scenario. Following probability of scenario occurrences have been used to arrive at the final ECL estimates:

- Base - 40%
- Mild Up - 30%
- Mild Down- 10%
- Moderate - 10%
- Severe - 10%

For the purpose of creating macroeconomic models, the macroeconomic factors/ variables were aggregated using local and international sources, such as General Authority for Statistics (KSA), World Bank, IMF, Moody’s etc. The Group started with close to 50 macro-economic variables for data collection purposes and these were further curtailed to 9 factors for the development of macroeconomic models, and using the most robust statistical techniques like linear and multi-factor regression, the Group finally selected only the best suitable combination of variables pertaining to the respective portfolios (on which the model would be applied). The following selected macroeconomic variables statistically proved to affect the default rate for the Group’s credit exposure under different portfolios:

- SAIBOR
- Crude Oil Prices (in USD per Barrel)
- Tadawul Share Price Index
- Balance of Payments: Current Account Balance
- Interest Rate: Government Bond Yields – 1 Year
- Balance of Payments: Annualized Current Account Balance to GDP ratio
- Gross Domestic Product: Non-oil sector
- World Investment – %of World GDP
- World Current Account Balance

Group has used below baseline forecast related to the macroeconomic variables and for comparison purposes, severe stress forecasts are also presented along.

Economic Indicators (Raw)	Forecast calendar years used in 2025			Forecast calendar years used in 2025		
	ECL model (Baseline)			ECL model (Severe)		
	2025	2026	2027	2025	2026	2027
3 Month SAIBOR	5.17	3.82	3.38	6.47	5.12	4.67
Crude oil prices (in USD per Barrel)	67.21	60.05	61.07	51.74	44.58	45.6
Tadawul Share Price Index	11,951	11,933	12,427	10,568	10,551	11,045
Balance of Payments: Current Account	(12)	(26)	(21)	(54)	(68)	(63)
Interest Rate: Government Bond Yields	4.5	3.5	3.1	3.3	2.3	1.9
Balance of Payments: Annualized Current	-1	-2	-2	-6	-7	-6.8
Gross Domestic Product: Non-Oil sector	2,964	3,097	3,220	2,759	2,892	3,015
Investment (% of World GDP)	25.6	25.7	26.0	25.2	25.3	25.5
World Current Account Balance	424.5	372.2	363.6	306.0	253.6	245.0

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

34. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

Sensitivity of ECL allowance

Given current economic uncertainties and the dependence on macroeconomic factors used in determining the expected default of borrowers, the expected credit losses (ECL) should be considered as a best estimate within a range of possible macroeconomic estimates.

The potential impact of global economic slowdown, inflationary pressures, volatility in energy prices, and high interest rate environment add certain estimation uncertainty in relation to the measurement of the Group’s allowance for expected credit losses. Therefore, it is imperative to gauge the sensitivity of the ECL estimates with regard to the movement in the macroeconomic factors.

The Group has conducted sensitivity analysis of changes in economic variables used in the Point-in-time (PIT) PD models, as well as, for the changes in scenario weights used in calculating the weighted average PIT PDs. The Group uses different macroeconomic models for different portfolios/sub-portfolios for its Corporate & Retail Loans and Investments exposures and therefore, the sensitivity analysis reflects changes in the value of given macroeconomic variable(s) used in these models and the resulting ECL impact on the respective portfolio(s). Noting that macroeconomic adjustment to a single PIT PD model may include more than one independent economic variable as model input, the standalone ECL impact of aforesaid sensitivity analysis is performed. The sensitivity analysis is performed taking into account the materiality of the exposure which is covered under a particular macroeconomic model:

Assumptions sensitized (ﷲ' 000)	ECL impact 2025
Macro-economic factors:	
2% Decline in Crude Oil Price	6,285
5% Decline in Crude Oil Price	15,985
10% Rise in SAIBOR	1,485
20% Rise in SAIBOR	2,986
5% Contraction in Tadawul Share Price Index	8,662
10% Contraction in Tadawul Share Price Index	17,641
15% Decline in the Balance of Payment: Current Account Balance	1,533
20% Decline in the Balance of Payment: Current Account Balance	2,073
10% Decline in the Current Account Balance to GDP Ratio	5,338
20% Decline in the Current Account Balance to GDP Ratio	10,421
5% Rise in Interest Rate Govt. Bond Yield	10,153
10% Rise in Interest Rate Govt. Bond Yield	20,376
5% Decline in Non-Oil GDP	12,297
10% Decline in Non-Oil GDP	24,653
0.75% Decline in World Investment - % of World GDP	10,446
1.5% Decline in World Investment - % of World GDP	22,634
15% World Current Account Balance	4,339
20% World Current Account Balance	5,796
Scenario Probability of Occurrence	
Base scenario sensitized by +/- 5% with corresponding change in mild downside	2,022
Base scenario sensitized by +/- 5% with corresponding change in mild upside	1,862

vi) Measurement of ECL

The key inputs into the measurement of ECL are the term structure of the following factors:

- i. Probability of default (PD);
- ii. Loss given default (LGD);
- iii. Exposure at default (EAD).

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

PD estimates are estimates at a certain date, which are calculated based on statistical rating models, and assessed using rating tools tailored to the various categories of counterparties and exposures. These statistical models are based on internally compiled data comprising both quantitative and qualitative factors. Where it is available, market data may also be used to derive the PD for large non- retail counterparties. If a counterparty or exposure migrates between ratings classes, then this will lead to a change in the estimate of the associated PD. PDs are estimated considering the contractual maturities of exposures.

LGD is the magnitude of the likely loss if there is a default. The Group estimates LGD parameters based on the history of recovery rates of claims against defaulted counterparties. The LGD models consider the structure, collateral, seniority of the claim, counterparty industry and recovery costs of any collateral that is integral to the financial asset. LGD estimates are recalibrated for different economic scenarios and calculated on a discounted cash flow basis using the effective interest rate as the discounting factor.

EAD represents the expected exposure in the event of a default. The Group derives the EAD from the current exposure to the counterparty and potential changes to the current amount allowed under the contract including amortization. The EAD of a financial asset is its gross carrying amount. For lending commitments, financial guarantees and Retail credit cards, the EAD includes the amount drawn, as well as potential future amounts that may be drawn under the contract, which are estimated based on historical observations and forward-looking forecasts. For some financial assets, EAD is determined by modeling the range of possible exposure outcomes at various points in time using scenario and statistical techniques.

As described above, and subject to using a maximum of a 12-month PD for financial assets for which credit risk has not significantly increased, the Group measures ECL considering the risk of default over the maximum contractual period over which it is exposed to credit risk, even if, for risk management purposes, the Group considers a longer period. The maximum contractual period extends to the date at which the Group has the right to require repayment of an advance or terminate a loan commitment or guarantee. Where modeling of a parameter is carried out on a collective basis, the financial instruments are banked on the basis of shared risk characteristics that include but not limited to below:

- Product / instrument type;
- Credit risk categorization;
- Collateral type;
- Recovery and cure rates;
- Date of initial recognition;
- Remaining term to maturity;
- Geographic location of the borrower;
- Economic Sectors.

The Group’s risk and business profile is subject to regular review to ensure that exposures within a particular Group remain appropriately homogeneous.

For portfolios in respect of which the Bank has limited historical data, external benchmark information is used to supplement the internally available data.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

34. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

34.4 Credit quality of loans and advances

a) Economic sector risk concentration for the loans and advances and allowance for impairment are as follows

ﷲ' 000	2025				2024			
	Performing	Non performing	Allowance for impairment	Loans and advances, net	Performing	Non performing	Allowance for impairment	Loans and advances, net
Government and quasi Government	2,536,089	-	(508)	2,535,581	2,587,387	-	(1,294)	2,586,093
Banks and other financial institutions	16,861,765	-	(153,164)	16,708,601	20,468,934	-	(68,184)	20,400,750
Agriculture and fishing	2,267,174	343	(4,185)	2,263,332	1,223,758	3,637	(6,644)	1,220,751
Manufacturing	26,348,925	159,041	(685,647)	25,822,319	27,211,377	395,054	(780,720)	26,825,711
Mining and quarrying	13,619,447	1,487	(13,215)	13,607,719	8,915,691	1,558	(8,132)	8,909,117
Electricity, water, gas and health services	42,844,176	6,359	(45,273)	42,805,262	28,329,642	8,701	(22,015)	28,316,328
Building and construction	26,663,560	232,687	(241,140)	26,655,107	18,879,688	152,218	(827,386)	18,204,520
Commerce	103,986,922	1,103,695	(1,384,646)	103,705,971	84,367,212	1,021,291	(1,501,754)	83,886,749
Transportation and communication	5,781,698	111,053	(33,630)	5,859,121	3,744,271	111,103	(31,281)	3,824,093
Services	23,630,195	205,487	(438,728)	23,396,954	21,821,417	222,672	(539,905)	21,504,184
Consumer loans and credit cards	99,296,014	1,146,963	(1,447,116)	98,995,861	96,203,251	1,257,290	(1,510,497)	95,950,044
Others	10,954,529	-	(5,545)	10,948,984	8,464,887	-	(3,736)	8,461,151
Total	374,790,494	2,967,115	(4,452,797)	373,304,812	322,217,515	3,173,524	(5,301,548)	320,089,491

b) Collateral

The Group in the ordinary course of lending activities holds collateral as security to mitigate credit risk in the loans and advances. The Group ensures that the collateral held is sufficiently liquid, legally effective and regularly valued. The method and frequency of revaluation depends on the nature of the collateral involved. These collaterals mostly include time, demand and other cash deposits, financial guarantees, local and international equities, real estate and other fixed assets. The collaterals are held mainly against commercial and consumer loans and are managed against relevant exposures at their net realisable values. Management monitors the market value of the collateral and requests additional collateral in accordance with the underlying agreement when deemed necessary. According to the relevant policy and accounting standards, the Group recognized a loss allowance against all financial instruments, although it may have been affected by the type of collateral. Fair value of collateral held by Group against financing and advances by each category are as follows:

	2025 ﷲ' 000	2024 ﷲ' 000
Good loans	142,700,871	127,164,199
Past due but performing loans	6,244,621	10,165,786
Non performing loans	1,331,097	1,596,070
Total	150,276,589	138,926,055

35. MARKET RISK

Market Risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of the financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market variables such as special commission rates, foreign exchange rates, commodity and equity prices. The Group classifies exposures to market risk into either trading or non-trading/ banking-book. The market risk for the trading book is managed and monitored using a VaR methodology. Market risk for the non-trading book is managed and monitored using a combination of VaR, stress testing and sensitivity analysis.

35.1 Market Risk - Trading Book

The Group has set limits (both VaR and exposure based limits) for the acceptable level of risks in managing the trading book. In order to manage the market risk in trading book, the Group applies a VaR methodology to assess the market risk positions held and also to estimate the potential economic loss based on a set of assumptions and changes in market conditions.

A VaR methodology estimates the potential negative change in market value of a portfolio at a given confidence level and over a specified time horizon. The Group uses variance-covariance approach for calculating VaR for trading book based on historical data (of 1 year). VaR models are usually designed to measure the market risk in a normal market environment and therefore the use of VaR has limitations because it is based on historical correlations and volatilities in market prices and assumes that the future movements will follow a statistical distribution.

The Bank calculates VaR on the basis of the following:

- 10 days holding period at 99% confidence interval for regulatory capital computation
- 1 day holding period at 99% confidence interval for internal reporting and for disclosure purposes.

This means that the VaR that the Group measures is an estimate (using a confidence level of 99% of the potential loss) that is not expected to be exceeded if the current market positions were to be held unchanged for 1 or 10 days. The use of 99% confidence level depicts that within a 1-day horizon, losses exceeding VaR figure should occur, on average, not more than once every hundred days.

The VaR represents the risk of portfolios at the close of a business day, and it does not account for any losses that may occur beyond the defined confidence interval. The actual trading results however, may differ from the VaR calculations and, in particular, the calculation does not provide a meaningful indication of profits and losses in stressed market conditions.

To overcome the VaR limitations mentioned above, the Group also carries out stress tests of both non-trading and trading portfolios to simulate conditions outside normal confidence intervals using six stress scenarios for the entire Group. The potential losses occurring under stress test conditions are reported regularly to the Bank’s Asset Liability Committee (ALCO) for their review.

The Group’s VaR related information for the year ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 using a 1 day holding period at 99% confidence interval is set out below. All the figures are in million ﷲ:

	2025			
	Foreign exchange rate risk	Special commission rate risk	Equity price risk	Overall risk
VaR as at December 31, 2025	2.13	16.45	16.43	33.19
Average VaR for 2025	2.09	16.39	15.60	32.27
Maximum VaR for 2025	2.14	16.81	17.58	34.67
Minimum VaR for 2025	2.04	15.98	13.47	29.75

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

35. MARKET RISK (Continued)

	2024			
	Foreign exchange rate risk	Special commission rate risk	Equity price risk	Overall risk
VaR as at December 31, 2024	2.05	16.07	15.18	31.54
Average VaR for 2024	0.93	7.30	6.02	13.44
Maximum VaR for 2024	2.14	16.82	15.37	32.48
Minimum VaR for 2024	0.17	1.02	1.08	2.32

35.2 Market Risk - Non-trading or Banking Book

i) Special commission rate risk

Special commission rate risk arises from the possibility that the changes in special commission rates will affect either the fair values or the future cash flows of the financial instruments. The Group has established Net special commission Income at Risk and Market Value at Risk (MVaR) limits that are monitored by ALCO. There are gap limits to accommodate Forward FX and Money Market for USD, ﷹ and other major currencies. The Group monitors positions daily and uses hedging strategies to ensure maintenance of positions within the established gap limits.

The following table depicts the sensitivity to a reasonable possible change in special commission rates, with other variables held constant, on the Group’s consolidated statement of income or equity.

The sensitivity of the income is the effect of the assumed changes in special commission rates on the net special commission income for one year, on the non-trading financial assets and financial liabilities held as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, including the effect of hedging instruments.

The sensitivity of equity is calculated by revaluing the fixed rate FVOCI financial assets, including the effect of any associated hedges as at December 31, 2025 and 2024 for the effect of assumed changes in special commission rates. The sensitivity of equity is analysed by maturity of the asset or swap. All the banking book exposures are monitored and analysed in currency concentrations and relevant sensitivities are disclosed in ﷹ million.

2025 Currency	Increase in basis points	Sensitivity of net special commission income	Sensitivity of equity				Total
			6 months or less	1 year or less	1-5 years	Over 5 years	
ﷹ	+ 100	184.72	-	-	-	-	-
USD	+ 100	(438.04)	(3.36)	(3.80)	(225.72)	(633.74)	(866.62)
EUR	+ 100	(15.70)	-	-	-	-	-
GBP	+ 100	(11.52)	-	-	-	-	-
JPY	+ 100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	+ 100	-	-	-	-	-	-

Currency	Decrease in basis points	Sensitivity of net special commission income	Sensitivity of equity				Total
			6 months or less	1 year or less	1-5 years	Over 5 years	
ﷹ	- 100	(182.47)	-	-	-	-	-
USD	- 100	435.49	3.36	3.80	225.72	633.74	866.62
EUR	- 100	15.65	-	-	-	-	-
GBP	- 100	11.43	-	-	-	-	-
JPY	- 100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	- 100	-	-	-	-	-	-

2024 Currency	Increase in basis points	Sensitivity of net special commission income	Sensitivity of equity				Total
			6 months or less	1 year or less	1-5 years	Over 5 years	
ﷹ	+ 100	437.25	-	-	-	-	-
USD	+ 100	(327.76)	(7.09)	(7.16)	(251.79)	(307.22)	(573.26)
EUR	+ 100	(9.11)	-	-	-	-	-
GBP	+ 100	(4.63)	-	-	-	-	-
JPY	+ 100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	+ 100	-	-	-	-	-	-

Currency	Decrease in basis points	Sensitivity of net special commission income	Sensitivity of equity				Total
			6 months or less	1 year or less	1-5 years	Over 5 years	
ﷹ	- 100	(441.02)	-	-	-	-	-
USD	- 100	326.09	7.09	7.16	251.79	307.22	573.26
EUR	- 100	9.06	-	-	-	-	-
GBP	- 100	4.58	-	-	-	-	-
JPY	- 100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	- 100	-	-	-	-	-	-

Special commission sensitivity of assets, liabilities and off statement of financial position items

The Group manages exposure to the effects of various risks associated with fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market special commission rates on its financial position and cash flows. The Group is exposed to special commission rate risk as a result of mismatches or gaps in the amounts of assets and liabilities and off statement of financial position instruments that mature or re-price in a given period. The Group manages this risk by matching the re-pricing of assets and liabilities through risk management strategies.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

35. MARKET RISK (Continued)

The table below summarises the Group’s exposure to special commission rate risks. Included in the table are the Group’s assets, liabilities and shareholders’ equity at carrying amounts, categorised by the earlier of contractual re-pricing or the maturity dates.

2025 ﷲ’000	Within 3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Non-special commission bearing	Total
Assets						
Cash and balances with SAMA	791,000	-	-	-	18,504,251	19,295,251
Cash in hand	-	-	-	-	2,263,013	2,263,013
Balances with SAMA	791,000	-	-	-	16,241,238	17,032,238
Due from banks and other financial institutions	18,885,563	-	-	-	2,386,790	21,272,353
Current accounts	2,697,577	-	-	-	2,386,790	5,084,367
Money market placements	16,187,986	-	-	-	-	16,187,986
Positive fair value of derivatives	89,216	131,337	1,756,218	4,421,940	-	6,398,711
Investments, net	2,883,399	12,695,573	17,614,921	39,318,219	7,000,780	79,512,892
FVIS	-	-	-	-	4,870,489	4,870,489
FVOCI	1,401,000	1,285,758	9,397,721	9,482,215	2,130,291	23,696,985
Amortised cost	1,482,399	11,409,815	8,217,200	29,836,004	-	50,945,418
Investment in associates	-	-	-	-	427,963	427,963
Loans and advances, net	186,195,885	85,148,321	39,855,289	62,105,317	-	373,304,812
Commercial loans	176,406,330	83,569,289	11,655,811	2,677,521	-	274,308,951
Retail loans	9,789,555	1,579,032	28,199,478	59,427,796	-	98,995,861
Other real estate	-	-	-	-	648,713	648,713
Property and equipment and right of use assets, net	-	-	-	-	7,721,487	7,721,487
Other assets	9,725,459	-	-	-	1,173,650	10,899,109
Accounts receivable and others	9,725,459	-	-	-	1,173,650	10,899,109
Total assets	218,570,522	97,975,231	59,226,428	105,845,476	37,863,634	519,481,291
Liabilities and shareholders' equity						
Due to banks and other financial institutions	24,519,278	10,630,319	2,376,626	-	1,555,992	39,082,215
Current accounts	-	-	-	-	1,555,992	1,555,992
Money market deposits	24,519,278	10,630,319	2,376,626	-	-	37,526,223
Negative fair value of derivatives	59,038	151,782	1,391,165	3,816,515	-	5,418,500
Customer deposits	166,640,922	27,062,139	7,264,921	853,340	129,899,725	331,721,047
Demand	27,307,202	-	-	-	114,955,904	142,263,106
Saving	725,448	-	-	-	643,005	1,368,453
Time	138,608,272	27,062,139	7,264,921	853,340	-	173,788,672
Other	-	-	-	-	14,300,816	14,300,816
Debt securities in issue and term loan	7,618,254	14,805,837	15,225,319	10,288,217	-	47,937,627
Other liabilities	7,221,887	-	-	-	12,618,558	19,840,445
Accounts payable and others	7,221,887	-	-	-	12,618,558	19,840,445
Shareholders' equity and Tier 1 sukuk	-	-	-	-	75,481,457	75,481,457
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	206,059,379	52,650,077	26,258,031	14,958,072	219,555,732	519,481,291
Special commission rate sensitivity -On statement of financial position gap	12,511,143	45,325,154	32,968,397	90,887,404	(181,692,098)	-
Special commission rate sensitivity -Off statement of financial position gap	(1,497,154)	979,171	517,983	-	-	-
Total special commission rate sensitivity gap	11,013,989	46,304,325	33,486,380	90,887,404	(181,692,098)	-
Cumulative special commission rate sensitivity	11,013,989	57,318,314	90,804,694	181,692,098	-	-

2024 ﷲ’000	Within 3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Non-special commission bearing	Total
Assets						
Cash and balances with SAMA	4,712,178	-	-	-	17,887,795	22,599,973
Cash in hand	-	-	-	-	1,887,900	1,887,900
Balances with SAMA	4,712,178	-	-	-	15,999,895	20,712,073
Due from banks and other financial institutions	15,701,323	-	-	-	4,597,508	20,298,831
Current accounts	2,102,931	-	-	-	4,597,508	6,700,439
Money market placements	13,598,392	-	-	-	-	13,598,392
Positive fair value of derivatives	98,927	65,973	590,612	4,813,440	-	5,568,952
Investments, net	6,436,376	10,750,671	15,630,874	30,813,843	6,488,682	70,120,446
FVIS	-	-	-	-	4,492,580	4,492,580
FVOCI	1,622,471	1,217,908	10,129,899	6,509,949	1,996,102	21,476,329
Amortised cost	4,813,905	9,532,763	5,500,975	24,303,894	-	44,151,537
Investment in associates	-	-	-	-	402,419	402,419
Loans and advances, net	143,256,323	77,021,863	40,445,632	59,365,673	-	320,089,491
Commercial loans	139,001,322	69,778,578	12,373,348	2,986,200	-	224,139,448
Retail loans	4,255,001	7,243,285	28,072,284	56,379,473	-	95,950,043
Other real estate	-	-	-	-	753,700	753,700
Property and equipment and right of use assets, net	-	-	-	-	6,517,129	6,517,129
Other assets	4,901,200	-	-	-	150,740	5,051,940
Accounts receivable and others	4,901,200	-	-	-	150,740	5,051,940
Total assets	175,106,327	87,838,507	56,667,118	94,992,556	36,797,973	451,402,881
Liabilities and shareholders' equity						
Due to banks and other financial institutions	24,051,010	12,669,533	3,368,349	-	1,073,910	41,162,802
Current accounts	-	-	-	-	1,073,910	1,073,910
Money market deposits	24,051,010	12,669,533	3,368,349	-	-	40,088,892
Negative fair value of derivatives	64,340	181,368	535,812	4,384,073	-	5,165,593
Customer deposits	143,860,359	21,173,469	1,523,729	857,990	139,007,844	306,423,391
Demand	28,512,083	-	-	-	124,540,082	153,052,165
Saving	634,065	-	-	-	671,416	1,305,481
Time	114,714,211	21,173,469	1,523,729	857,990	-	138,269,399
Other	-	-	-	-	13,796,346	13,796,346
Debt securities in issue and term loan	8,636,100	-	4,688,353	-	-	13,324,453
Other liabilities	3,358,822	-	-	-	13,574,238	16,933,060
Accounts payable and others	3,358,822	-	-	-	13,574,238	16,933,060
Shareholders' equity and Tier 1 sukuk	-	-	-	-	68,393,582	68,393,582
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	179,970,631	34,024,370	10,116,243	5,242,063	222,049,574	451,402,881
Special commission rate sensitivity -On statement of financial position gap	(4,864,304)	53,814,137	46,550,875	89,750,893	(185,251,601)	-
Special commission rate sensitivity -Off statement of financial position gap	(606,250)	1,393,750	(787,500)	-	-	-
Total special commission rate sensitivity gap	(5,470,554)	55,207,887	45,763,375	89,750,893	(185,251,601)	-
Cumulative special commission rate sensitivity	(5,470,554)	49,737,333	95,500,708	185,251,601	-	-

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

35. MARKET RISK (Continued)

iii) Currency risk

Currency risk represents the risk of change in the value of financial instruments due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Board has set limits on positions by currencies, which are monitored daily, and hedging strategies are also used to ensure that positions are maintained within the limits.

The table below shows the currencies to which the Group has a significant exposure as at December 31, 2025 and 2024 on its non-trading monetary assets and liabilities and forecasted cash flows. The analysis calculates the effect of reasonable possible movement of the currency rate against ﷲ, with all other variables held constant, on the consolidated statement of income (due to the fair value of the currency sensitive non-trading monetary assets and liabilities) and equity (due to change in fair value of currency swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts used as cash flow hedges). A positive effect shows a potential increase in consolidated statement of income or equity; whereas a negative effect shows a potential net reduction in consolidated statement of income or equity.

Currency Exposures	Change in currency rate in %	Effect on net income
As at December 31, 2025 (ﷲ million)		
USD	± 1	± 4.50
EUR	± 1	± 0.45
GBP	± 1	± 0.24

Currency Exposures	Change in currency rate in %	Effect on net income
As at December 31, 2025 (ﷲ million)		
USD	± 1	± 2.79
EUR	± 1	± 0.29
GBP	± 1	± 0.24

iv) Currency position

The Group manages exposure to effects of fluctuations in prevailing foreign currency exchange rates on its financial position and cash flows. The Asset & Liability Committee (ALCO) delegated by the Board sets the FX Net Open Position limits, which are reviewed annually, for both the spot and forward exchange positions by currency, which are monitored daily by the Risk Team. At the end of the year, the Group had the following significant net exposures (Spot) denominated in foreign currencies:

	2025 Long (short) ﷲ '000	2024 Long (short) ﷲ '000
US Dollar	(2,413,903)	(4,621,991)
Japanese Yen	(322)	313
Euro	296	(967)
Pound Sterling	601	(5,913)
Others	73,610	87,231

Long position indicates that assets in a foreign currency are higher than the liabilities in the same currency; the opposite applies to short positions.

iv) Banking Book - Equity Price risk

Equity risk refers to the risk of decrease in fair values of equities in the Group’s non-trading investment portfolio as a result of reasonable possible changes in levels of equity indices and the value of individual stocks.

The Group did not have any Saudi Exchange (Tadawul) listed equities(shares) as at 31 December 2025 & 2024.

36. LIQUIDITY RISK

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will be unable to meet its net funding requirements. Liquidity risk can be caused by market disruptions or credit downgrades, which may cause certain sources of funding to dry up. To mitigate this risk, the bank has diversified sources of funding sources and assets are managed with liquidity in mind, maintaining an appropriate balance of cash, cash equivalents and readily marketable securities.

Management monitors the maturity profile the balance sheet to ensure that adequate liquidity is maintained. The daily liquidity position is monitored and regular liquidity stress testing is conducted under a variety of scenarios covering both normal and more severe market conditions.

All liquidity policies and procedures are subject to review and approval by Asset Liability Committee (ALCO). Daily reports cover the liquidity position of the Group. A summary report, including any exceptions and remedial action taken, is submitted regularly to ALCO. In accordance with Banking Control Law and the regulations issued by SAMA, the Bank maintains a statutory deposit with SAMA equal to 7% (2024: 7%) of average demand deposits and 4% (2024: 4%) of average saving and time deposits. In addition to the statutory deposit, the Bank also maintains liquid reserves of not less than 20% of its deposit liabilities, in the form of cash, gold, Saudi Government Bonds, Treasury bills or assets which can be converted into cash within a period not exceeding 30 days. The Bank has the ability to raise additional funds through repo facilities with SAMA, from 85% to 100% of the nominal value of bonds/ bills held by the Bank.

a) The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Group’s financial liabilities at December 31, 2025 and 2024 based on contractual undiscounted repayment obligations.

As special commission payments up to contractual maturity are included in the table, totals do not match with the consolidated statement of financial position. The contractual maturities of liabilities have been determined based on the remaining period at the reporting date to the contractual maturity date and do not take into account the effective expected maturities. The Group expects that many customers will not request repayment on the earliest date the Group could be required to pay and the table does not affect the expected cash flows indicated by the Group’s deposit retention history. The undiscounted maturity profile of the financial liabilities is as follows:

2025 ﷲ'000	Within 3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Financial liabilities					
Due to banks and other financial institutions	26,075,270	10,630,319	2,376,626	-	39,082,215
Current accounts	1,555,992	-	-	-	1,555,992
Money market deposits	24,519,278	10,630,319	2,376,626	-	37,526,223
Customer deposits	292,761,971	28,878,626	9,062,997	1,017,453	331,721,047
Demand	142,263,106	-	-	-	142,263,106
Saving	1,368,453	-	-	-	1,368,453
Time	138,608,272	27,062,139	7,264,921	853,340	173,788,672
Other	10,522,140	1,816,487	1,798,076	164,113	14,300,816
Debt securities in issue and term loan	28,351,718	15,507,405	5,215,513	10,280,851	59,355,487
Derivative financial instruments	3,698	72,108	481,259	319,330	876,395
Lease liabilities	113	15,561	222,419	186,677	424,770
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	347,192,770	55,104,019	17,358,814	11,804,311	431,459,914

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

36. LIQUIDITY RISK (Continued)

2024 ﷲ'000	Within 3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Financial liabilities					
Due to banks and other financial institutions	25,124,920	12,669,533	3,368,349	-	41,162,802
Current accounts	1,073,910	-	-	-	1,073,910
Money market deposits	24,051,010	12,669,533	3,368,349	-	40,088,892
Customer deposits	268,136,961	25,336,157	11,955,131	995,142	306,423,391
Demand	153,052,165	-	-	-	153,052,165
Saving	1,305,481	-	-	-	1,305,481
Time	103,824,211	23,423,469	10,163,729	857,990	138,269,399
Other	9,955,104	1,912,688	1,791,402	137,152	13,796,346
Debt securities in issue and term loan	6,539,338	903,238	9,127,268	-	16,569,844
Derivative financial instruments	-15,262	34,958	168,011	381,158	568,865
Lease liabilities	65	19,887	180,292	162,059	362,303
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	299,786,022	38,963,773	24,799,051	1,538,359	365,087,205

b) The table below shows an analysis of assets and liabilities analysed according to when they are expected to be recovered or settled. For presentation purposes the other deposit balances have been shown in no fixed maturity

2025 ﷲ'000	Within 3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	Over 5 years	No fixed maturity	Total
Assets						
Cash and balances with SAMA	3,241,574	-	-	-	16,053,677	19,295,251
Cash in hand	2,263,013	-	-	-	-	2,263,013
Balances with SAMA	978,561	-	-	-	16,053,677	17,032,238
Due from banks and other financial institutions	21,272,353	-	-	-	-	21,272,353
Current accounts	5,084,367	-	-	-	-	5,084,367
Money market placements	16,187,986	-	-	-	-	16,187,986
Positive fair value of derivatives	89,216	131,337	1,756,218	4,421,940	-	6,398,711
Investments, net	680,117	13,342,828	18,082,798	40,406,369	7,000,780	79,512,892
FVIS	-	-	-	-	4,870,489	4,870,489
FVOCI	680,117	1,718,493	9,685,711	9,482,373	2,130,291	23,696,985
Amortised cost	-	11,624,335	8,397,087	30,923,996	-	50,945,418
Investment in associates	-	-	-	-	427,963	427,963
Loans and advances, net	108,674,276	72,944,227	74,618,011	117,068,298	-	373,304,812
Commercial loans	106,661,486	71,422,034	44,878,816	51,346,615	-	274,308,951
Retail loans	2,012,790	1,522,193	29,739,195	65,721,683	-	98,995,861
Other real estate	-	-	-	-	648,713	648,713
Property and equipment and right of use assets, net	-	-	-	-	7,721,487	7,721,487
Other assets	9,725,459	-	-	-	1,173,650	10,899,109
Accounts receivable and others	9,725,459	-	-	-	1,173,650	10,899,109
Total assets	143,682,995	86,418,392	94,457,027	161,896,607	33,026,270	519,481,291
Liabilities and shareholders' equity						
Due to banks and other financial institutions	26,075,270	10,630,319	2,376,626	-	-	39,082,215
Current accounts	1,555,992	-	-	-	-	1,555,992
Money market deposits	24,519,278	10,630,319	2,376,626	-	-	37,526,223
Negative fair value of derivatives	59,037	151,782	1,391,166	3,816,515	-	5,418,500
Customer deposits	282,239,831	27,062,139	7,264,921	853,340	14,300,816	331,721,047
Demand	142,263,106	-	-	-	-	142,263,106
Saving	1,368,453	-	-	-	-	1,368,453
Time	138,608,272	27,062,139	7,264,921	853,340	-	173,788,672
Other	-	-	-	-	14,300,816	14,300,816
Debt securities in issue and term loan	7,618,254	14,805,837	15,225,319	10,288,217	-	47,937,627
Other liabilities	8,571,823	87,225	430,456	411,263	10,339,678	19,840,445
Accounts payable and others	8,571,823	87,225	430,456	411,263	10,339,678	19,840,445
Shareholders' equity and Tier 1 sukuk	-	-	-	-	75,481,457	75,481,457
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	324,564,215	52,737,302	26,688,488	15,369,335	100,121,951	519,481,291

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

36. LIQUIDITY RISK (Continued)

2024 ﷲ'000	Within 3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	Over 5 years	No fixed maturity	Total
Assets						
Cash and balances with SAMA	6,972,605	-	-	-	15,627,368	22,599,973
Cash in hand	1,887,900	-	-	-	-	1,887,900
Balances with SAMA	5,084,705	-	-	-	15,627,368	20,712,073
Due from banks and other financial institutions	20,298,831	-	-	-	-	20,298,831
Current accounts	6,700,439	-	-	-	-	6,700,439
Money market placements	13,598,392	-	-	-	-	13,598,392
Positive fair value of derivatives	98,927	65,973	590,612	4,813,440	-	5,568,952
Investments, net	4,616,812	10,316,797	17,252,029	31,446,126	6,488,682	70,120,446
FVIS	-	-	-	-	4,492,580	4,492,580
FVOCI	1,236,010	1,395,049	10,339,068	6,510,100	1,996,102	21,476,329
Amortised cost	3,380,802	8,921,748	6,912,961	24,936,026	-	44,151,537
Investment in associates	-	-	-	-	402,419	402,419
Loans and advances, net	88,970,998	54,621,669	71,573,097	104,923,727	-	320,089,491
Commercial loans	87,130,010	53,979,482	42,993,770	40,036,184	-	224,139,446
Retail loans	1,840,988	642,187	28,579,327	64,887,543	-	95,950,045
Other real estate	-	-	-	-	753,700	753,700
Property and equipment and right of use assets, net	-	-	-	-	6,517,129	6,517,129
Other assets	4,901,200	-	-	-	150,740	5,051,940
Accounts receivable and others	4,901,200	-	-	-	150,740	5,051,940
Total assets	125,859,373	65,004,439	89,415,738	141,183,293	29,940,038	451,402,881
Liabilities and shareholders' equity						
Due to banks and other financial institutions	25,124,920	12,669,533	3,368,349	-	-	41,162,802
Current accounts	1,073,910	-	-	-	-	1,073,910
Money market deposits	24,051,010	12,669,533	3,368,349	-	-	40,088,892
Negative fair value of derivatives	64,340	181,368	535,812	4,384,073	-	5,165,593
Customer deposits	258,181,857	23,423,469	10,163,729	857,990	13,796,346	306,423,391
Demand	153,052,165	-	-	-	-	153,052,165
Saving	1,305,481	-	-	-	-	1,305,481
Time	103,824,211	23,423,469	10,163,729	857,990	-	138,269,399
Other	-	-	-	-	13,796,346	13,796,346
Debt securities in issue and term loan	5,636,100	-	7,688,353	-	-	13,324,453
Other liabilities	4,520,542	86,460	313,098	485,282	11,527,678	16,933,060
Accounts payable and others	4,520,542	86,460	313,098	485,282	11,527,678	16,933,060
Shareholders' equity and Tier 1 sukuk	-	-	-	-	68,393,582	68,393,582
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	293,527,759	36,360,830	22,069,341	5,727,345	93,717,606	451,402,881

Assets available to meet all of the liabilities and to cover outstanding loan commitments include cash, balances with SAMA, items in the course of collection; loans and advances to banks; and loans and advances to customers. The cumulative maturities of commitments and contingencies are given in note 20 c) .

37. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

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

Level 1: quoted market price: financial instruments with quoted unadjusted prices for identical instruments in active markets.

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

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

The following table shows the carrying amount and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy for financial instruments measured at fair value.

Fair value and fair value hierarchy

2025 ﷲ'000	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets measured at fair value	4,870,489	-	-	4,870,489
Investments Held as FVIS	4,870,489	-	-	4,870,489
- Mutual funds	22,564,523	47,271	1,085,191	23,696,985
Investments Held as FVOCI	20,514,383	47,271	-	20,561,654
- Fixed rate securities	1,005,040	-	-	1,005,040
- Floating rate securities	1,045,100	-	1,085,191	2,130,291
- Equities	-	6,398,711	-	6,398,711
Positive fair value derivatives				
Financial liabilities measured at fair value				
Negative fair value derivatives	-	5,418,500	-	5,418,500

2024 ﷲ'000	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets measured at fair value				
Investments Held as FVIS	4,492,580	-	-	4,492,580
- Mutual funds	4,492,580	-	-	4,492,580
Investments Held as FVOCI	20,478,123	42,521	955,685	21,476,329
- Fixed rate securities	18,809,935	42,521	-	18,852,456
- Floating rate securities	627,771	-	-	627,771
- Equities	1,040,417	-	955,685	1,996,102
Positive fair value derivatives	-	5,568,952	-	5,568,952
Financial liabilities measured at fair value				
Negative fair value derivatives	-	5,165,593	-	5,165,593

The fair value of loans and advances amounted to ﷲ 379,702 million (carrying value: ﷲ 377,758 million) (2024: fair value ﷲ 324,230 million and carrying value ﷲ 325,391 million).

The management uses discounted cash flow method, using the current yield curve adjusted for credit risk spreads to arrive at the fair value of loans and advances which is categorized within level 3 of fair value hierarchy. Cash and balances with SAMA, due from banks with maturity of less than 90 days and other short term receivables, other assets and other liabilities are assumed to have fair values that reasonably approximate their corresponding carrying values due to the short-term nature. The fair value of investments held at amortized cost are worked out using level 2 valuation technique which amounted to ﷲ 48,350 million with carrying value ﷲ 50.945 million (2024: fair value ﷲ 40,657 million and carrying value ﷲ 44,151 million).

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

37. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (Continued)

The fair values of due from banks and other financial institutions, due to banks and other financial institutions, customer deposits and debt securities issued and term loan at December 31, 2025 and 2024 approximate their carrying values. There were no transfers between the fair value hierarchy levels.

Although the Group believes that its estimates of fair value of Level 3 securities are appropriate, the use of different methodologies or assumptions could lead to different measurements of fair value. Level 3 consists of local and international unquoted equity securities. The Group uses net assets valuation and price to book value method based on most recent available audited financial statements to fair value these investments. Other methodology that could be used to value the securities is discounted cash flow model based on expected dividend yield for which no data is available. Therefore potential impact of using reasonably possible alternative assumptions for the valuation techniques is not quantified.

Reconciliation of movement in Level 3

	2025 S'000	2024 S'000
Opening balance	955,685	1,132,250
Total gains or losses		
- recognised in other comprehensive income	106,013	(47,271)
Sales	-	(246,597)
Other movements	23,493	10,282
Purchases	-	107,021
Closing balance	1,085,191	955,685

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

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

38. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

In the ordinary course of its activities, the Group transacts business with related parties. Related party transactions are governed by the limits set by the Banking Control Law and regulations issued by SAMA. The balances at December 31 resulting from such transactions are as follows:

	2025 S'000	2024 S'000
a) Major Shareholders		
Loans and advances	948,772	996,803
Customer deposits	37,712,077	32,208,887
Derivatives asset (at fair value)	(814)	(2,835)
Commitments and contingencies (irrevocable)	291,228	253,197
b) Bank's Board of Directors and Senior Executives:		
Loans and advances	750,802	447,256
Customer deposits	380,667	516,935
Commitments and contingencies (irrevocable)	2,224,758	2,024,164
Executive end of service	31,532	38,800
c) Associates		
Loans and advances	158,569	212,046
Customer deposits	70,486	79,056
Commitments and contingencies (irrevocable)	258,959	230,482

Key management personnel are those persons, including a non-executive director, having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Group, directly or indirectly. The majority shareholders of the Bank represent shareholders that hold more than 5% shareholding. This includes Public Investment Fund (PIF), holding 22% of the shareholding and PIF is ultimately owned by the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

	2025 S'000	2024 S'000
Group's mutual funds:		
Customer deposits	218,594	-

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

38. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (Continued)

Income and expenses pertaining to transactions with related parties included in these consolidated financial statements are as

	2025 ﷲ'000	2024 ﷲ'000
a) Major Shareholders		
Special commission income	60,736	25,628
Special commission expense	2,453,111	1,157,599
Fees from banking services, net	1,312	1,455
Directors and committees remuneration and expenses	-	-
Executive remuneration and bonus	-	-
Executive end of service	-	-
Other expenses	-	197,675
b) Bank's Board of Directors and Senior Executives:		
Special commission income	43,177	56,916
Special commission expense	19,663	26,676
Fees from banking services, net	5,586	4,684
Directors and committees remuneration and expenses	327	2,114
Executive remuneration and bonus	36,567	128,990
Executive end of service	3,423	10,226
Other expenses	-	-
c) Associates and funds managed by the group		
Special commission income	13,063	8,712
Special commission expense	4,159	5,266
Fees from banking services, net	73,117	272,976
Directors and committees remuneration and expenses	-	-
Executive remuneration and bonus	-	-
Executive end of service	-	-
Other expenses	-	-

39. CAPITAL ADEQUACY

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

Capital adequacy and the use of regulatory capital are monitored regularly by management. SAMA requires holding a minimum level of regulatory capital and maintaining a ratio of total regulatory capital to the risk-weighted asset at or above Basel prescribed minimum.

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

The following table summarizes the Bank's Pillar-1 Risk Weighted Assets, Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital and capital adequacy ratios

	2025 ﷲ'000	2024 ﷲ'000
Top consolidated level		
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital (CET 1)	64,065,139	58,359,010
Total Tier 1 capital	75,441,339	67,745,110
Tier 2 capital	11,286,635	10,480,304
Total Tier 1 + Tier 2 Capital	86,727,974	78,225,414
Risk weighted assets		
Credit risk weighted assets	440,037,559	381,891,664
Operational risk weighted assets	17,582,909	15,712,121
Market risk weighted assets	14,955,348	15,359,313
Total Pillar 1 Risk Weighted Assets	472,575,816	412,963,098
CET 1 Ratio %	13.56%	14.13%
Tier I Capital Adequacy Ratio	15.96%	16.40%
Total Capital Adequacy Ratio	18.35%	18.94%

Tier 1 capital of the Group comprises share capital, statutory reserve, other reserves, retained earnings, Tier 1 eligible debt securities, treasury shares less intangible assets and other deductions

Tier 2 capital of the Group comprises prescribed amounts of eligible portfolio provisions less prescribed deductions.

As at 31 December 2025, the Bank is in compliance with all externally imposed capital requirements.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

40. PROFIT SHARING INVESTMENT ACCOUNT

The PSIA policy document was developed to define the roles & responsibilities of board & senior management , product governance, profit calculation & distribution mechanism, terms & conditions of the contract and disclosure requirements in financial statements and to the Investment account holders. The gross financing includes the Bank’s ijara portfolio. The deposits raised through Islamic Saving Account forms a pool of funds, invested in Islamic assets. The size of these keeps varying depending upon placement of new deposits or withdrawal by the customers. Bank have a share in the profit earned on the pool of funds based on a Profit-Sharing Ratio.

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

As of December 31, 2025 & 2024, all joint financing is funded by comingled pool which includes funds from Unrestricted Investment Accountholder (“IAH”).

	2025 ﷲ'000	2024 ﷲ'000
Ijarah	6,164,798	5,390,232
Total financing and investments	6,164,798	5,390,232

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

	2025 ﷲ'000	2024 ﷲ'000
Pool Income from Investment	61,721	49,988
Total Pool Income	61,721	49,988
Total amount paid to IAH Mudaraba	3,317	2,276
Total amount attributable to shareholders pool	3,317	2,276

41. STAFF INVESTMENT SAVINGS PLAN

The Group operates a Staff Savings Investment Plan. Under the terms of the Staff Savings Investment Plan, participating employees of the Group make monthly contributions by way of a deduction from their salary subject to a maximum of 15% of their monthly basic salaries. The Group also contributes on a monthly basis a pre-determined percentage (subject to a maximum of 6%) of the basic salary of an employee based on the varying service periods. The proceeds are invested in the Group’s existing range of mutual funds for the benefit of the employees.

The cost of the above plan is charged to the consolidated statement of income over the term of the plan.

42. INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT SERVICES

The Group offers investment management services to its customers, which include management of certain investment funds with assets totalling ﷲ 97.5 billion (2024: ﷲ 93.6 billion).

The Bank’s assets under management include non-interest based funds amounting to ﷲ 14.0 billion (2024: ﷲ 11.1 billion).

43. COMPARATIVE FIGURES

During the year ended December 31, 2025, the Bank reclassified certain margin balances receivable and payable on derivatives to other assets and other liabilities respectively for a more appropriate financial statement line-item classification. In addition, margin balances that were previously presented on a net basis have been grossed up, by ﷲ 573 million, to reflect the actual settlement mechanism under the derivative collateral arrangements. The change is being made to reflect the settlement mechanism of these margin balances on derivative instruments.

A summary of the effect on the individual components of consolidated statement of financial position for the aforementioned changes is summarized as follows:

As at 31 December 2024 ﷲ'000	Balance as previously reported	Effect of reclassification	Balance as restated
Assets			
Due from banks and other financial institutions, net	22,574,084	(2,275,253)	20,298,831
Other assets	2,204,083	2,847,857	5,051,940
Liabilities			
Due to banks and other financial institutions	43,949,020	(2,786,218)	41,162,802
Other liabilities	13,574,238	3,358,822	16,933,060

These have an effect on the cashflow statement whereby cash and cash equivalent at the beginning and the end of the year ended 31 December 2024 would reduce by ﷲ 1,444 million and ﷲ 2,275 million respectively. As at 31 December 2023, the margin balances to be reclassified to other assets and other liabilities amounted to ﷲ 1,444 million and ﷲ 1,102 million respectively.

The Bank has also made a restatement within its Investments relating to the valuation of its equity interest in Saudi Credit Bureau (SIMAH), refer note 6 to the financial statements for details.

In addition to the above, certain prior year balances have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation. The effect of all the reclassifications is not material to the consolidated financial statements.

44. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

- a) During January 2026, the Bank successfully issued USD denominated Tier 2 capital-eligible sukuk amounting to USD 1 billion. The sukuks carry special commission rate of 5.805%.
- b) During January 2026, the Bank obtained the necessary approvals from SAMA for exercising its call option on its Tier 2 Sukuk amounting to ﷲ 3.0 billion after the expiry five year period on February 9, 2026.
- c) On February 2, 2026, final dividends of ﷲ 1,643 million at ﷲ 0.55 per share was proposed for second half of 2025.
- d) On February 2, 2026,the Bank announced the Board of Directors’ resolution recommending to the Extraordinary General Assembly of the Bank to increase the Bank capital by capitalization from the Statuary reserve and retained earnings by way of granting one share for every three shares totaling, ﷲ 10,000 million, which will be capitalized from the statutory reserve and retained earnings in equal proportion.

45. BOARD OF DIRECTORS’ APPROVAL

These consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on Sha’ban 14,1447 H (corresponding to February 2, 2026).

