AVIS DES SOCIETES

ETATS FINANCIERS ELABORES CONFORMEMENT AU REFERENTIEL IFRS

Tunis International Bank -TIB -

Siège Social : 18, avenue des états Unis d'Amérique 1002 Tunis-Belvédère

Tunis International Bank -TIB- publie ci-dessous, ses états financiers arrêtés au 31 décembre 2025, élaborés conformément au référentiel IFRS, tels qu'ils seront soumis à l'approbation de l'assemblée générale ordinaire qui se tiendra en date 23 avril 2026. Ces états sont accompagnés du rapport des commissaires aux comptes,. M. Mohamed Jamil GOUIDER cabinet C.M.G et M Bassem JEDDOU cabinet LEJ Audit.

BALANCE SHEET
As at December 31, 2025
(Amounts in US Dollars)

ASSETS	Notes	2025	2024
Bank demand and call deposits	3	51 315 300	55 152 105
Time deposits	4	186 465 229	207 559 645
Financial assets designated at fair value through P&L		630 298	527 966
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	5	40 058 399	37 105 187
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	6	71 452 891	59 654 427
Investments in associated companies	7	49 155 151	49 155 151
Loans and advances, net	8	185 115 149	178 126 817
Accrued interest and other assets	9	11 207 165	12 665 326
Property and equipment	10	1 401 364	1 132 358
TOTAL ASSETS		**596 800 946**	**601 078 982**
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
LIABILITIES		**417 423 073**	**428 656 637**
Deposits from banks and financial institutions	11	163 709 810	170 586 000
Deposits from customers	12	234 973 776	238 726 481
Accrued interest and other liabilities	13	18 739 487	19 344 156
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	14	**179 377 873**	**172 422 345**
Share capital		50 000 000	50 000 000
Reserves		38 174 790	36 206 897
Retained earnings		91 203 083	86 215 448
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREOLDERS' EQUITY		**596 800 946**	**601 078 982**

INCOME STATEMENT
For the year ended December 31, 2025
(Amounts in US Dollars)

	Notes	2025	2024
TOTAL INCOME		**33 144 267**	**29 813 126**
Interest income	**15**	15 681 766	20 019 457
Other income, net	**16**	17 462 501	9 793 669
INTEREST EXPENSES		**3 311 810**	**3 442 442**
Interest expenses	**17**	3 311 810	3 442 442
OPERATING INCOME		**29 832 457**	**26 370 684**
Salaries and benefits	**18**	4 918 208	4 304 107
General and administrative expenses	**19**	2 863 285	2 644 050
NET OPERATING INCOME (BEFORE WRITE DOWN AND PROVISIONS)		**22 050 964**	**19 422 527**
Provision for doubtful loans		400 000	363 105
NET INCOME FOR THE YEAR BEFORE TAX		**21 650 964**	**19 059 422**
Tax expenses		10 413 330	9 008 320
NET INCOME FOR THE YEAR		**11 237 634**	**10 051 102**
Number of shares		5 000 000	5 000 000
Earning per share	**20**	**2,25**	**2,01**

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENIVE INCOME
For the year ended December 31, 2025
(Amounts in US Dollars)

	2025	2024
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	**11 237 634**	**10 051 102**
Net fair value loss (gain) from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	967 894	675 042
Other comprehensive (loss) income for the year	**967 894**	**675 042**
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	**12 205 528**	**10 726 144**

CASH FLOW STATEMENT
For the year ended December 31, 2025
(Amounts in US Dollars)

	2025	2024
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net income of the year	**11 237 634**	**10 051 102**
Adjustments for :		
Depreciation	209 751	251 162
Social fund	-250 000	-240 000
Operating profit before changes in operating assets and liabilities	11 197 385	10 062 264
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Time deposits	21 094 416	-21 870 231
Loans and advances	-6 988 333	10 499 298
Accrued interest and other assets	1 458 161	-2 043 253
Deposits from banks and financial institutions	-6 876 191	-7 871 668
Deposits from customers	-3 752 705	27 072 883
Accrued interest and other liabilities	-5 102 092	-8 842 842
Net cash provided by operating activities	**11 030 641**	**7 006 451**
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Sales of financial assets designated at fair value through P&L	-	704 340
Purchase of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-739 993
Sales of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	199 211	90 983
Purchase of financial assets measured at amortized cost	-22 229 500	-18 218 343
Sales of financial assets measured at amortized cost	12 641 600	17 491 186
Purchase of fixed assets net	-478 757	-68 168
Net cash used by investing activities	**-9 867 446**	**-739 995**
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Dividends paid	-5 000 000	-4 000 000
Net cash used by financing activities	**-5 000 000**	**-4 000 000**
Increase / Decrease in cash and cash equivalents	-3 836 805	2 266 456
Cash and cash equivalents as of January 1st	55 152 105	52 885 649
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	**51 315 300**	**55 152 105**

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
For the year ended December 31, 2025
(Amounts in US Dollars)

	Share Capital	Statutory Reserve	General Reserve	Revaluation Reserve	Investment FV reserve	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance at December 31, 2023	**50 000 000**	**7 556 427**	**24 658 734**	**1 000 000**	**1 316 693**	**82 600 008**	**167 131 862**
Net income for the period						10 051 102	10 051 102
Other comprehensive income					675 042		675 042
Total comprehensive income					***675 042***	***10 051 102***	***10 726 144***
Transfer to general reserve			1 000 000			-1 000 000	-
Dividends distributed						-4 000 000	-4 000 000
Transfer to social fund						-240 000	-240 000
Deferred Tax						-1 195 661	-1 195 661
Balance at December 31, 2024	**50 000 000**	**7 556 427**	**25 658 734**	**1 000 000**	**1 991 735**	**86 215 449**	**172 422 345**
Net income for the period						11 237 634	11 237 634
Other comprehensive income					967 894		967 894
Total comprehensive income					***967 894***	***11 237 634***	***12 205 528***
Transfer to general reserve			1 000 000			-1 000 000	-
Dividends distributed						-5 000 000	-5 000 000
Transfer to social fund						-250 000	-250 000
Balance at December 31, 2025	**50 000 000**	**7 556 427**	**26 658 734**	**1 000 000**	**2 959 629**	**91 203 083**	**179 377 873**

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

The financial statements of Tunis International Bank for the year ended December 31, 2025 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors on February 2026.

Tunis International Bank S.A. (TIB) was established in June 1982 in Tunisia as a fully licensed Bank operating mainly with non-residents under the current Tunisian law 2009-64 of August 12th, 2009 and under the supervision of the Central Bank of Tunisia. The main activity of the Bank is corporate and private Banking and Money Market operations. The Bank is subject to 40% corporate tax for activities with residents and non-residents.

The Bank's registered address is 18, avenue des Etats Unis d'Amerique P.O. Box 81 – Le Belvedere 1002, Tunis, Tunisia.

TIB is a subsidiary of Burgan Bank (Kuwait), member of KIPCO Group (Kuwait).

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1. Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention, except for financial assets classified at fair value through profit or loss, fair value through other comprehensive income and financial assets measured at amortized cost.

The financial statements are presented in US Dollars being the functional currency of the Bank.

2.2. Significant accounting judgments and estimates

In the process of applying the Bank's accounting policies, management has used its judgment and made estimates in determining the amounts recognised in the financial statements. The most significant use of judgment and estimates are as follows:

Impairment losses on loans and advances

The Bank reviews its non-performing portfolio at each reporting date to assess whether an allowance for impairment should be recorded in the income statement. In particular, judgement by management is required in the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows when determining the level of allowance required. Such estimates are based on assumptions about a number of factors and actual results may differ, resulting in future changes to the allowance.

In addition to specific allowances, the Bank also makes a collective impairment allowance against exposures which, although not specifically identified as requiring a specific allowance, have a collectively risk of default, based on historical experience, from the existing overall credit portfolio over its remaining life. In determining the level of collective allowances, management also refers to the composition of the portfolio, industry, collateral values, significant increase in credit risk, rating model, macro-economic variables and the Tunisian Central Bank requirements.

2.3. Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Foreign currency translation

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. All differences are recognised in the income statement. Income and expenses items incurred in foreign currencies are translated, into the functional currency monthly using the functional currency rate of exchange prevailing at that date.

(b) Financial Instruments

Recognition

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised when the Bank becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All regular way purchase and sale of financial assets are recognised using settlement date accounting. Changes in fair value between the trade date and settlement date are recognised in the statement of income or in other comprehensive income in accordance with the policy applicable to the related instrument. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame generally established by regulations or conventions in the market place.

Classification and measurement

Initial classification and measurement of financial instruments

The classification of financial instruments at initial recognition depends on the business model for managing the instruments and on their contractual cash flow characteristics. Financial instruments are initially measured at their fair value, except in the case of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded at FVTPL, transaction costs are added to, or subtracted from this amount. When the fair value of financial instruments at initial recognition differs from the transaction price, the Bank accounts for the Day 1 profit or loss.

Business model assessment

The Bank determines its business model at the level that best reflects how it manages groups of financial assets to achieve its business objective. The Bank's business model is not assessed on an instrument-by-instrument basis, but at a higher level of aggregated portfolios and is based on observable factors such as:

How the performance of the business model and the financial assets held within that business model are evaluated and reported to the entity's key management personnel;

The risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and, in particular, the way those risks are managed;

The expected frequency, value and timing of sales are also important aspects of the Bank's assessment.

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 Bank's original expectations, the Bank 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.

Contractual cashflow characteristics

The Bank also assesses the characteristics of the contractual cashflow of the financial asset to identify whether the contractual cashflow is Solely for purpose of Payment of Principal and Interest (SPPI test).

'Principal' for the purpose of this test is defined as the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition and may change over the life of the financial asset. The most significant elements of 'interest' within a lending arrangement are typically the consideration for the time value of money and credit risk. The Bank also considers relevant factors such as the currency in which the financial asset is denominated, and the period for which the interest rate is set during its assessment of the SPPI test.

The Bank reclassifies when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes. The reclassification takes place from the start of the first reporting period following the change.

Subsequent classification and measurement categories of financial assets

The Bank classifies all of its financial assets as either:

- Financial asset carried at amortised cost;

- Financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI);

- Financial asset at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

Financial asset carried at amortised cost:

A financial asset is carried at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions:

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

Financial assets carried at amortised cost are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses, impairment and gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in the statement of income.

Cash and cash equivalents, Treasury bills and bonds with CBT and others, due from banks and other financial institutions, loans and advances to customers, certain investment securities and certain other assets are classified as financial asset carried at amortised cost.

Financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income:

****) Debt instruments carried at FVOCI***

A debt instrument is carried at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions:

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

Debt instruments carried at FVOCI 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 and gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in statement of income in the same manner as financial assets carried at amortised cost.

*****) Equity instruments carried at FVOCI***

Upon initial recognition, the Bank may elect to classify irrevocably some of its equity investments as equity instruments at FVOCI when they meet the definition of Equity under “IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation” and are not held for trading. Such classification is determined on an instrument-by instrument basis.

Equity instruments carried at FVOCI are subsequently measured at fair value with gains and losses arising due to changes in fair value recognised in OCI and is not recycled to statement of income on derecognition.

Dividend income on equity instruments carried at FVOCI is recognised in statement of income, when the right of the payment has been established, except when the Bank benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the instrument, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI.

Financial assets carried at FVTPL:

Financial assets carried at FVTPL is initially recorded in the statement of financial position at fair value. The financial assets classified under this category are either designated by management upon initial recognition or are mandatorily required to be measured at fair value under IFRS 9.

Management designates an instrument as financial asset carried at FVTPL where even though it meets the classification criteria of financial asset carried at amortised cost or financial asset carried at FVOCI, this designation eliminates, or significantly reduces, the inconsistent accounting treatment that would otherwise arise. Such designation is determined on an instrument-by instrument basis.

Financial assets carried at FVTPL are subsequently measured at fair value. The changes in fair value are recorded in the statement of income. Interest earned or incurred on instruments designated at FVTPL is accrued in interest income using the effective interest rate method, considering any discount/premium and qualifying transaction costs being an integral part of instrument.

Dividend income from equity instruments measured at FVTPL is recorded in the statement of income as other operating income when the right to the payment has been established.

Subsequent classification and measurement categories of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities, other than financial guarantees and loan commitments, are measured at amortised cost or at FVTPL when they are held for trading and derivative instruments or the fair value designation is applied.

Due to banks, due to other financial institutions, deposits from customers, other borrowed fund and certain other liabilities are classified as financial liabilities carried at amortised cost.

Financial guarantees and loan commitments

In the ordinary course of business, the Bank issues financial guarantees, consisting of letters of credit, guarantees and acceptances.

Financial guarantees are initially recognised as off-balance sheet at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, the Bank's liability under each guarantee is measured at the amount initially recognised less cumulative amortisation recognised in the statement of income, which is the higher of ECL under IFRS 9 and provision required by the Central Bank of Tunisia instructions.

Undrawn loan commitments and letters of credits are commitments under which, over the duration of the commitment, the Bank is required to provide a loan with pre-specified terms to the customer.

Similar to financial guarantee contracts, under IAS 39, a provision was made if they were an onerous contract and the higher of ECL under IFRS 9 and provision required by the Central Bank of Tunisia instructions.

De-recognition

****) De-recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities other than substantial modification of terms and conditions***

A financial asset (or where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised where:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Bank has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Bank has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Bank has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Bank has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Bank continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Bank's continuing involvement. In that case, the Bank also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Bank has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Bank could be required to repay.

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of income.

*****) De-recognition of financial assets due to substantial modification of terms and conditions***

The Bank de-recognises a financial asset, such as loans and advances to customers, when the terms and conditions have been renegotiated to the extent that, substantially, it becomes a new loan, with the difference recognised as a de-recognition gain or loss, to the extent that an impairment loss has not already been recorded. The newly recognised loans are classified as Stage 1 for ECL measurement purposes, unless the new loan is deemed to be purchased or originated credit-impaired (POCI).

When assessing whether or not to de-recognise a financing receivable, amongst others, the Bank considers the following factors:

- Change in currency of the loan
- Introduction of an equity feature
- Change in counterparty
- If the modification is such that the instrument would no longer meet the SPPI criterion

If the modification does not result in cash flows that are substantially different, the modification does not result in de-recognition. Based on the change in cash flows discounted at original effective interest rate, the Bank records a modification gain or loss, to the extent that an impairment loss has not already been recorded.

Fair value measurement

The Bank measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives, investment securities etc., at each reporting date.

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 to by the Bank.
The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.
The Bank uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

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

For financial instruments quoted in an active market, fair value is determined by reference to quoted market prices. Bid prices are used for assets and offer prices are used for liabilities. The fair value of investments in mutual funds, unit trusts or similar investment vehicles are based on the last published net assets value.

For unquoted financial instruments fair value is determined by reference to the market value of a similar investment, discounted cash flows, other appropriate valuation models or brokers' quotes. For financial instruments carried at amortised cost, the fair value is estimated by discounting future cash flows at the current market rate of return for similar financial instruments.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Bank 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.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Bank has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

(c) Impairment of financial assets

The Bank records impairment of financial assets as the higher of expected credit loss "ECL" computed under IFRS 9 or the provisions as required by Central Bank of Tunisia instructions. Financial assets consist of loans and advances to customers, non-cash credit facilities, investment in debt securities measured at amortised cost or FVOCI and on balances and deposits with banks. Equity investments are not subject to ECL.

Expected credit losses under IFRS 9

The Bank performs an assessment at the end of each reporting period of whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition by considering the change in the risk of default occurring over the remaining life of the financial instrument. ECLs are estimated based on the present value of all cash shortfalls over the remaining expected life of the financial asset, i.e., the difference between:

- The contractual cash flows that are due to the Bank under the contract; and
- The cash flows that the Bank expects to receive, discounted at the effective profit rate of the financing facility.

The Bank applies a three-stage approach to classify and measure the ECL on the financial assets classified as credit facilities, as described below:

Stage 1: 12-month ECL
For financial assets classified as credit facilities where there has not been any significant increase in credit risk since their initial recognition or those credit facilities which are determined to have a low credit risk at the reporting date, the Bank classifies these facilities under Stage 1 and measures the loss allowance which is a result of defaults that are expected to arise over the next 12 months (12-month ECL) on these financial assets.

Stage 2: Lifetime ECL – not credit impaired
For financial assets classified as credit facilities where there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition but are not credit impaired, the Bank classifies these facilities under Stage 2 and measures loss allowance which is a result of defaults that are expected to arise over the lifetime (Lifetime ECL) on these financial assets.

Stage 3: Lifetime ECL – credit impaired
For financial assets classified as credit facilities which are in default and credit impaired, the Bank classifies these facilities under Stage 3 and measures loss allowance at an amount equal to 100% of net exposure i.e. exposure after deduction of eligible collaterals.

Staging of credit facilities

The Bank continuously monitors all financial assets classified as credit facilities and applies a series of absolute thresholds and other criteria to determine the staging. All financial assets classified as credit facilities that are more than 30 days past due are deemed to have significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition and are classified under Stage 2. All rescheduled credit facilities are classified under the Stage 2 unless it qualifies for Stage 3. The Bank also applies other criteria to determine a significant increase in credit risk for financial assets, such as:

- Deterioration in the customer rating of the borrower indicating default;
- A material decreases in the underlying collateral value where the recovery of the loan is expected from the sale of the collateral;
- A material deterioration in the customer's financial position in the opinion of the Bank causing concerns on the repayment ability;
- A material covenant breach in a committed facility;
- Filing for bankruptcy or liquidation;
- Downgrade in the facility's credit rating by 2 grades.

The transfer of credit facility from Stage 2 to Stage 1 is made after a curing period of 12 months from the satisfaction of all conditions that triggered classification of the credit facility to Stage 2.

Definition of default

The Bank considers a financial asset to be in default and therefore Stage 3 (credit impaired) when:

- The borrower is past due for more than 90 days on its credit obligation to the Bank;
- The borrower is facing significant financial difficulty;
- The borrower is assessed as credit impaired based on internal qualitative and quantitative assessment;
- Other indicators such as breach of covenants, customer being deceased etc;

The Bank assess whether objective evidence of impairment exists on an individual basis for each individually significant asset and collectively for others not deemed individually significant.

Measurement of ECLs

ECLs are probability weighted estimates of credit losses and are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial instrument. Cash shortfall represent the difference between cashflows due to the Bank in accordance with the contract and the cashflows that the Bank expects to receive. The key elements in the measurement of ECL includes exposure at default, probability of default and loss given default.
The Exposure at Default ("EAD") is an estimate of the exposure at a future default date, considering expected changes in the exposure after the reporting date, including expected drawdowns on committed facilities, repayments of principal and interest, whether scheduled by contract or otherwise.

The Probability of Default ("PD") is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon. Through-The-Cycle PD (TTC PD) are generated from the rating tool based on internal / external credit ratings. The Bank converts the TTC PD to Point In Time (PIT) PD term structure using appropriate models and techniques.

The Loss Given Default ("LGD") is an estimate of the loss arising in the case where a default occurs at a given time. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the lender would expect to receive, including from the realisation of any eligible collateral after hair-cuts.

Incorporation of forward-looking information

The Bank incorporates forward-looking economic inputs that are relevant to the region in which the Bank is located, for both its assessment of significant increase in credit risk and its measurement of ECL. Qualitative overlays are made as and when necessary to correctly reflect the impact of the movement in the relevant economy on the Bank. Incorporating forward-looking information based on three probability-weighted scenarios increases the degree of judgement required. The methodologies and assumptions including any forecasts of future economic conditions are reviewed regularly.

(d) End of service benefits

Provision is made under the Tunisian Labour Law, employee contracts and the Bank internal procedure. This liability, which is unfunded, represents the amount payable to each employee and is a reliable approximation of the present value of the obligation as at the reporting date.

(e) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and those balances of the demand and call deposits with Banks including Central Bank and financial institutions.

(f) Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are only offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the Bank intends to either settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(g) Interest income and expenses

The Bank recognises interest income and expenses on an accrual basis. The Bank does not recognise interest income on loans or other income earning assets which are classified as non-performing.

Loans and other income earning assets are classified as non-performing when these are classified as doubtful or loss, respectively class 2, 3 and 4 following the regulations issued by Central Bank of Tunisia, or when in the opinion of management, collection of interest and/or principal is doubtful.

When a loan is classified as non-performing, any interest income previously recognised but not yet collected is reversed. Interest on non-performing loans and other income earning assets under Central Bank of Tunisia guidelines is recognised in the statement of income only to the extent of cash received.

(h) Fixed assets and depreciation

Fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Expenditures which extend the future useful life of assets or provide further economic benefits are capitalised and depreciated. Fixed assets are depreciated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful life.

3. BANK DEMAND AND CALL DEPOSITS

	2025	2024
Cash	437 166	364 111
Due from Banks	50 878 796	54 788 482
Less: Expected credit losses	(662)	(488)
	51 315 300	**55 152 105**

31 December 2025	*Stage 1*	*Stage 2*	*Stage 3*	*Total*
Internal rating grade				
High quality	20 476 949			**20 476 949**
Standard quality	30 401 847			**30 401 847**
Past due but not impaired				-
Impaired Facilities				-
Total	**50 878 796**	**-**	**-**	**50 878 796**

31 December 2024	*Stage 1*	*Stage 2*	*Stage 3*	*Total*
Internal rating grade				
High quality	35 476 348			**35 476 348**
Standard quality	19 312 134			**19 312 134**
Past due but not impaired				-
Impaired Facilities				-
Total	**54 788 482**	**-**	**-**	**54 788 482**

31 December 2025	*Stage 1*	*Stage 2*	*Stage 3*	*Total*
Opening ECL allowance	**488**			**488**
Impact due to transfer between stages				-
ECL allowance for the year	174		-	**174**
Amounts written off				-
Foreign exchange adjustments				-
Closing ECL allowance	**662**	**-**	**-**	**662**

4. TIME DEPOSITS

	2025	2024
Up to 3 months	185 824 177	207 106 166
From 3 months to 1 year	686 318	469 219
Less: Expected credit losses	(45 266)	(15 740)
	186 465 229	**207 559 645**

31 December 2025	*Stage 1*	*Stage 2*	*Stage 3*	*Total*
Internal rating grade				
High quality	29 066 400			**29 066 400**
Standard quality	157 444 095			**157 444 095**
Past due but not impaired				-
Impaired Facilities				-
Total	**186 510 495**	-	-	**186 510 495**

31 December 2024	*Stage 1*	*Stage 2*	*Stage 3*	*Total*
Internal rating grade				
High quality	40 000 000			**40 000 000**
Standard quality	167 575 385			**167 575 385**
Past due but not impaired				-
Impaired Facilities				-
Total	**207 575 385**	-	-	**207 575 385**

31 December 2025	*Stage 1*	*Stage 2*	*Stage 3*	*Total*
Opening ECL allowance	**15 740**			**15 740**
Impact due to transfer between stages				-
ECL allowance for the year	29 526			**29 526**
Amounts written off				-
Foreign exchange adjustments				-
Closing ECL allowance	**45 266**	-	-	**45 266**

5. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

A - By nature	2025	2024
Listed securities	7 141 055	5 165 627
Unlisted securities	32 917 344	31 939 560
	40 058 399	**37 105 187**

B - By currency	2025	2024
US Dollars	16 538 111	16 151 310
Pound Sterling	10 055 840	9 370 300
Euros	3 516 600	3 112 800
Bahrain Dinars	3 133 301	3 131 640
Tunisian Dinars	2 510 170	2 410 609
Kuwaiti Dinars	4 303 742	2 927 890
Jordanian Dinars	635	638
	40 058 399	**37 105 187**

6. FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT AMORTIZED COST

A - By nature	2025	2024
Governments bonds and debt securities	56 931 826	49 979 009
Other bonds and debts securities	15 155 929	10 171 543
Less: Expected credit losses	(634 864)	(496 125)
	71 452 891	**59 654 427**

B - By currency	2025	2024
USD	52 574 323	44 184 093
EUR	19 513 432	15 966 459
Less: Expected credit losses	(634 864)	(496 125)
	71 452 891	**59 654 427**

C - By maturity

	2025	2024
Up to 3 months	2 995 719	7 297 798
From 3 months to 1 year	16 365 269	2 073 525
Over 1 year	52 726 767	50 779 229
Less: Expected credit losses	(634 864)	(496 125)
	71 452 891	**59 654 427**

31 December 2025	*Stage 1*	*Stage 2*	*Stage 3*	*Total*
Internal rating grade				
High quality	5 987 133			**5 987 133**
Standard quality	62 741 133	3 359 489		**66 100 622**
Past due but not impaired				-
Impaired Facilities				-
Total	**68 728 266**	**3 359 489**	-	**72 087 755**

31 December 2024	*Stage 1*	*Stage 2*	*Stage 3*	*Total*
Internal rating grade				
High quality	5 980 268			**5 980 268**
Standard quality	43 254 035	10 916 249		**54 170 284**
Past due but not impaired				-
Impaired Facilities				-
Total	**49 234 303**	**10 916 249**	-	**60 150 552**

31 December 2025	*Stage 1*	*Stage 2*	*Stage 3*	*Total*
Opening ECL allowance	**344 703**	**151 422**		**496 125**
Impact due to transfer between stages				-
ECL allowance for the year	143 380	(4 641)		**138 739**
Amounts written off				-
Foreign exchange adjustments				-
Closing ECL allowance	**488 083**	**146 781**	-	**634 864**

7. Investments in associated companies

The Bank has a participation in Gulf Bank Algeria (AGB), a Bank incorporated in Algeria. The shares of AGB are not listed in any public exchange.

8. Loans and advances, net

	2025	2024
Bank and financial institutions	171 034 468	163 751 152
Corporate businesses, private and others	20 151 217	20 325 251
	191 185 685	**184 076 403**
Allowances for loan losses	(6 070 536)	(5 949 586)
	185 115 149	**178 126 817**

31 December 2025	*Stage 1*	*Stage 2*	*Stage 3*	*Total*
Internal rating grade				
High quality	11 931 611			**11 931 611**
Standard quality	161 268 307	12 690 440		**173 958 747**
Past due but not impaired				**-**
Impaired Facilities			5 295 327	**5 295 327**
Total	**173 199 918**	**12 690 440**	**5 295 327**	**191 185 685**

31 December 2024	*Stage 1*	*Stage 2*	*Stage 3*	*Total*
Internal rating grade				
High quality	4 206 184			**4 206 184**
Standard quality	164 632 733	10 031 764		**174 664 497**
Past due but not impaired				**-**
Impaired Facilities			5 205 722	**5 205 722**
Total	**168 838 917**	**10 031 764**	**5 205 722**	**184 076 403**

31 December 2025	***Stage 1***	***Stage 2***	***Stage 3***	***Total***
Opening ECL allowance	**594 992**	**148 872**	**5 205 722**	**5 949 586**
Impact due to transfer between stages				-
ECL allowance for the year	111 294	(79 949)		**31 345**
Amounts written off				-
Foreign exchange adjustments			89 605	**89 605**
Closing ECL allowance	**706 286**	**68 923**	**5 295 327**	**6 070 536**

8.1 Geographical analysis

	2025	**2024**
Middle East/Africa	185 115 149	178 126 817
	185 115 149	**178 126 817**

8.2 Maturity analysis

	2025	**2024**
Up to 3 months	12 049 004	24 273 258
From 3 months to 1 year	109 882 095	90 752 541
Over 1 year	63 184 050	63 101 018
	185 115 149	**178 126 817**

8.3 Allowances for loan losses

	2025	**2024**
Specific provision	5 295 327	5 205 722
General provision	775 209	743 864
	6 070 536	**5 949 586**

The movements of allowance for loan losses are as follows:

	Specific allowance	General allowance	Total
Balance at 31 December 2024	**5 205 722**	**743 864**	**5 949 586**
Allowances of the year	-	31 345	31 345
Exchange adjustment	89 605	-	89 605
Balance at 31 December 2025	**5 295 327**	**775 209**	**6 070 536**

In line with Central Bank instruction addressed to all banks in order to build up collective provision to cover potential risks arising from the ongoing, local as well as international, economic and financial environment. TIB has made a collective provision allocation amounting to 724 KUS$. This amount has been calculated using, the maximum between, the model indicated in the CBT circular N°2012-02 of January 11th, 2012 followed by the circular N°2012-8 of March 2nd, 2012, the circular N°2012-20 of December 6th, 2012, the circular N°2021-01 of January 11th, 2021, the circular N°2023-02 of February 24th, 2023, the circular N°2024-01 of January 19th, 2024 and the circular N°2025-01 of January 29th, 2025 and ECL as per IFRS9.

8.4 Non-performing loans

	Loans and advances	Interest suspended	Provisions	Collateral held against NPL
Bank and financial institutions	3 951 458	159 457	3 951 458	-
Corporate businesses, private and other	1 343 869	92 319	1 343 869	500 693
	5 295 327	**251 775**	**5 295 327**	**500 693**

9. ACCRUED INTEREST AND OTHER ASSETS

	2025	2024
Accrued interest receivable	3 830 440	3 825 095
Prepayments	6 592 909	7 816 007
Deferred tax assets	783 816	1 024 224
	11 207 165	**12 665 326**

10. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	Net value 2025	Net value 2024
Land	700 000	700 000
Building	192 892	236 704
Office furniture and other fixed assets	508 472	195 654
Total net	**1 401 364**	**1 132 358**

11. DEPOSITS FROM BANKS AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

	2025	2024
Repayable on demand	7 872 785	295 753
Up to 3 months	155 837 025	170 290 247
	163 709 810	**170 586 000**

12. DEPOSITS FROM CUSTOMERS

	2025	2024
Up to 3 months	228 320 928	234 491 437
From 3 months to 1 year	6 652 848	4 235 044
	234 973 776	**238 726 481**

13. ACCRUED INTEREST AND OTHER LIABILITIES

	2025	2024
Accrued interest payable	307 858	324 664
Provision for non-cash credit facilities	208 118	7 903
Waiting for settlement	726 297	3 181 513
Accrued expenses	10 570 201	9 785 141
Retirement benefits provision	1 624 488	2 122 744
Deferred tax liabilities	2 939 875	1 994 347
Other liabilities	2 362 650	1 927 844
	18 739 487	**19 344 156**

14. SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

	2025	2024
Share capital	50 000 000	50 000 000
Reserves including: (a)	38 174 790	36 206 896
Investments Fair Value reserve	*2 959 629*	*1 991 735*
Retained earnings	79 965 449	76 164 347
Net profit of the period	11 237 634	10 051 102
	179 377 873	**172 422 345**

The ordinary general meeting of 2025 decided the allocation of 2024 net profit and retained earnings as follows:

Net profit 2024	10 051 102
Retained earnings as at 31/12/2024	76 164 347
	86 215 449
Allocation	
Social fund	250 000
General reserve	1 000 000
Dividends distributed	5 000 000
Retained earnings as at 31/12/2025	79 965 449
	86 215 449

a- Reserves are detailed as follows :

	2025	2024
Statutory Reserves	7 556 427	7 556 427
General reserve	26 658 734	25 658 734
Revaluation reserve	1 000 000	1 000 000
Fair value Reserve	2 959 629	1 991 735
	38 174 790	**36 206 896**

15. INTEREST INCOME

	2025	2024
Interest on interbank placements	5 345 782	6 079 159
Interest on loans and advances	10 335 984	13 940 298
	15 681 766	**20 019 457**

16. OTHER INCOME

	2025	2024
Investment income (16.1)	13 105 493	5 076 731
Foreign exchange	1 524 571	1 563 730
Fees and commissions	2 832 437	3 153 208
	17 462 501	**9 793 669**

16.1 Investment income

	2025	2024
Interest on financial assets at amortized cost	4 455 031	3 113 354
Dividends from investment in associated companies	7 477 544	-
Dividends from financial assets at fair value through OCI	1 273 659	1 836 689
Dividends from financial assets at fair value through P&L	18 169	43 397
Gains on financial assets at fair value through P&L	50 162	161 602
Losses on financial assets at amortized cost	-82 500	-
Investment fees	-86 572	-78 311
	13 105 493	**5 076 731**

17. INTEREST EXPENSES

	2025	2024
Interest expenses on deposits and collaterals	1 584 189	1 341 909
Interest expenses on interbank deposits	1 727 621	2 100 533
	3 311 810	**3 442 442**

18. SALARIES AND BENEFITS

	2025	2024
Wages and salaries	3 728 063	3 382 492
Social security costs	901 542	657 162
Pension costs	275 000	255 000
Other	13 603	9 453
	4 918 208	**4 304 107**

19. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	2025	2024
Depreciation	209 751	251 162
Premises costs	241 580	280 387
IT costs	401 681	344 384
Communication	305 874	253 914
Marketing & Advertising costs	132 927	101 720
Board fees	270 000	250 250
Tax	28 545	35 153
Administration costs	1 272 927	1 127 080
	2 863 285	**2 644 050**

20. EARNINGS PER SHARE

	2025	2024
Net profit attributable to ordinary equity holders	11 237 634	10 051 102
Weighted average number of ordinary shares	5 000 000	5 000 000
Basic earnings per share	**2,25**	**2,01**

21. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

	2025	2024
Forward exchange contracts purchases	10 998 573	10 828 505
Forward exchange contracts sales	11 013 336	10 823 513
Letters of credit, guarantees and acceptances	11 867 238	7 208 588
	33 879 147	**28 860 606**

22. FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY

IFRS 7 specifies a hierarchy of valuation techniques based on whether the inputs to those valuation techniques are observable or unobservable. Observable inputs reflect market data obtained from independent sources; unobservable inputs reflect the Bank's market assumptions. These two types of inputs have created the following fair value hierarchy:

• **Level 1 –** Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. This level includes listed equity securities and debt instruments on exchanges.

• **Level 2** – Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices).

• **Level 3 –** Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). This level includes equity investments and debt instruments with significant unobservable components.

This hierarchy requires the use of observable market data when available. The Bank considers relevant and observable market prices in its valuations where possible.

	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**TOTAL**
Financial assets designated at FV through P&L				
Equity Securities	630 298	-	-	**630 298**
Debt Securities	-	-	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through OCI				
Equity Securities	7 141 055	32 917 344	-	**40 058 399**
Debt Securities	-	-	-	-
Financial assets measured at amortized cost				
Equity Securities	-	-	-	-
Debt Securities	71 452 891	-	-	**71 452 891**
Investments in associated companies				
Equity Securities	-	49 155 151	-	**49 155 151**
Debt Securities	-	-	-	-
	79 224 244	**82 072 495**	**-**	**161 296 739**

23. INTEREST RATE RISK

Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in interest rates will affect future profitability or the fair values of financial instruments.

The Bank's interest sensitivity position is based on maturity dates and contractual repricing arrangements. As at **31 December 2025** it was as follows:

	Up to 3 months	3 month to 1 year	Over 1 year	Non-interest bearing items	TOTAL
Bank demand and call deposits	50 878 134	-	-	437 166	**51 315 300**
Time deposits	185 778 911	686 318	-	-	**186 465 229**
Financial assets designated at fair value through P&L	-	-	-	630 298	**630 298**
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	40 058 399	**40 058 399**
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	2 995 719	16 365 269	52 091 903	-	**71 452 891**
Investments in associated companies	-	-	-	49 155 151	**49 155 151**
Loans and advances, net	12 049 003	109 882 095	63 184 050	-	**185 115 149**
Accrued interest and other assets	-	-	-	11 207 165	**11 207 165**
Property and equipment	-	-	-	1 401 364	**1 401 364**
Total assets	**251 701 767**	**126 933 682**	**115 275 953**	**102 889 544**	**596 800 946**
Deposits from Banks and financial institutions	163 709 810	-	-	-	**163 709 810**
Deposits from customers	228 320 928	6 652 848	-	-	**234 973 776**
Accrued interest and other liabilities	-	-	-	18 739 487	**18 739 487**
Shareholders' equity	-	-	-	179 377 873	**179 377 873**
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	**392 030 737**	**6 652 848**	**-**	**198 117 361**	**596 800 946**

Currency wise interest rates are as follows:

	2025	2024
US Dollars	%	%
Assets	1.95 – 10.06	4.20 – 11.20
Liabilities	1.75 – 5.95	2.00 – 5.95
Kuwaiti Dinars		
Assets	–	–
Liabilities	4.62 – 5.00	4.75 – 5.00
Tunisian Dinars		
Assets	7.49 – 10.05	7.97 – 10.50
Liabilities	2.00 – 8.04	2.00 – 8.50
Euros		
Assets	1.85 – 8.42	2.89 – 9.73
Liabilities	1.00 – 3.50	0.50 – 4.50
British Pounds		
Assets	–	–
Liabilities	0.15 – 5.65	0.15 – 5.90

24. CURRENCY RISK

Currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Bank considers the US Dollar as its functional currency. Positions are monitored on a daily basis and hedging strategies are used to ensure positions are maintained within established limits.
The Bank had the following net exposures as of 31 December 2025:

	2025 - 000'USD	
	Long position	**Short position**
Euros	-	-46
Tunisian Dinar	-	-272
Saudi Riyals	41	-
Canadian Dollar	53	-
Kuwaiti Dinar	559	-
Bahraini Dinar	-	-153
Libyan Dinar	4	-
Algerian Dinar	4	-
Swiss Francs	42	-
Arab Emirate Dirham	53	-
Pound Sterling	15	-
Other	6	-
	777	**-471**

25. LIQUIDITY RISK

The maturity profile of the assets and liabilities at **31 December 2025** was as follows:

	Up to 3 months	3 month to 1 year	1 year to 5 years	Undated	TOTAL
Bank demand and call deposits	51 315 300	-	-	-	**51 315 300**
Time deposits	185 778 911	686 318	-	-	**186 465 229**
Financial assets designated at fair value through P&L	630 298	-	-	-	**630 298**
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	40 058 399	**40 058 399**
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	2 995 719	16 365 269	52 091 903	-	**71 452 891**
Investments in associated companies	-	-	-	49 155 151	**49 155 151**
Loans and advances, net	12 049 004	109 882 095	63 184 050	-	**185 115 149**
Accrued interest and other assets	-	-	-	11 207 165	**11 207 165**
Property and equipment	-	-	-	1 401 364	**1 401 364**
Total assets	**252 769 232**	**126 933 682**	**115 275 953**	**101 822 079**	**596 800 946**
Deposits from Banks and financial institutions	163 709 810	-	-	-	**163 709 810**
Deposits from customers	228 320 928	6 652 848	-	-	**234 973 776**
Accrued interest and other liabilities	-	-	-	18 739 487	**18 739 487**
Shareholders' equity	-	-	-	179 377 873	**179 377 873**
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	**392 030 737**	**6 652 848**	**-**	**198 117 361**	**596 800 946**

26. RELATED PARTIES BALANCES & TRANSACTIONS

	December 2025			
Assets	**Major shareholder "BB"**	**Associated companies "AGB"**	**Others Related Parties**	**Total**
Bank demand and call deposits	24 863	-	167 982	192 845
Time deposits	-	-	50 000 000	50 000 000
Financial assets designated at fair value through P&L	-	-	430 022	430 022
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	2 420 404	2 420 404
Investment managed by a related party	-	-	200 276	200 276
Investments in Associated Companies	-	49 155 151	-	49 155 151
Loans and advances, net	-	-	1 000 180	1 000 180
Accrued Interest receivable	-	-	296 617	296 617
	24 863	**49 155 151**	**54 515 481**	**103 695 495**
Liabilities				
Deposits from Banks and financial institutions	31 857 054	-	18 474 314	50 331 368
Deposits from customers	-	-	16 452	16 452
Accrued Interest payable	23 295	-	5 358	28 653
	31 880 349	**-**	**18 496 124**	**50 376 473**
Off-Balance sheet				
Letters of credit, guarantees and acceptances	-	347 738	3 502 534	3 850 272
	-	**347 738**	**3 502 534**	**3 850 272**

	December 2025			
Income Statement	**Major shareholder "BB"**	**Associated companies "AGB"**	**Others Related Parties**	**Total**
Interest Income	5 693	-	2 204 357	2 210 050
Other Income, net	-	7 477 544	155 664	7 633 208
Interest Expense	-437 484	-	-476 168	-913 652
Tax expenses	-	-1 121 632	-	-1 121 632
	-431 791	**6 355 912**	**1 883 853**	**7 807 974**

Key management compensation

Remuneration paid or accrued in relation to key management, including Directors and other Senior Officers was as follows:

	2025	2024
Short term employee benefits - including salary & bonus	1 055 465	969 636
Accrual for end of services indemnity	52 773	52 920
	1 108 238	**1 022 556**

27. SEGMENTAL INFORMATION

	2025	2024
Assets		
North America	30 711 134	28 195 851
Europe	79 835 527	89 207 224
Middle East/ Africa	486 254 285	483 675 907
	596 800 946	**601 078 982**
Liabilities		
Europe	7 273 616	-
Middle East/ Africa	410 149 457	428 656 637
	417 423 073	**428 656 637**

	2025	2024
Investment Income		
Middle East/ Africa	12 087 615	3 549 364
North America	511 194	703 386
Europe	506 684	823 981
	13 105 493	**5 076 731**
Interest Income		
Europe	2 182 413	2 854 422
Middle East/ Africa	13 499 353	17 165 035
	15 681 766	**20 019 457**
Other Income		
Middle East/ Africa	4 357 008	4 716 938
	4 357 008	**4 716 938**

28. CREDIT RISK

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Bank manages credit risk by setting limits for individual counterparties, and groups of counterparties and for geographical and industry segments. The Bank also monitors credit exposures, and continually assesses the creditworthiness of counterparties. In addition, the Bank obtains security where appropriate, enters into master netting agreements and collateral arrangements with counterparties, and limits the duration of exposures.
For details of the composition of the assets by geographic segment refer to note 27.
Credit risk in respect of derivative financial instruments is limited to those with positive fair values.

29. CONCENTRATIONS

Concentrations arise when a number of counterparties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographic region, or have similar economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. Concentrations indicate the relative sensitivity of the Bank’s performance to developments affecting a particular industry or geographic location.
The distribution of assets and liabilities by geographic region is disclosed in note 27.

30. MARKET RISK

Market risk is defined as the risk of loss in the value of on or off-balance sheet financial instruments caused by a change in market prices, including changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates and equity prices.

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Tunis International Bank,

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying individual financial statements of Tunis International Bank which comprise the individual balance sheet as at December 31st, 2025, the individual income statement, the individual statement of comprehensive income, the individual statement of cash flows, the individual statement of changes in shareholders' equity for the year then ended, a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the individual financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Tunis International Bank as at December 31st, 2025 and of the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs).

Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* sections of our report. We are independent of the Bank in accordance with the requirements of the IESBA Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information in the Annual Report

The Board of Directors is responsible for the other information in the annual report. The other information comprises all information included in the annual report, but does not include the stand-alone financial statements of the Bank and our auditor's report thereon.
Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information in the annual report and we do not express any form of conclusion thereon.
Our responsibility is to read the other information in the annual report and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Management and Those Charged With Governance for the Financial Statements

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRSs, and for such internal control as the Board of Directors determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.
In preparing the financial statements, the Board of Directors is responsible for assessing the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concerns basis of accounting unless the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Bank or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.
Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Bank's financial process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the 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 entity'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 Board of Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainly exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainly exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Bank to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

Tunis, March 23rd, 2026

Mohamed Jamil GOUIDER	**Bassem JEDDOU**
CMG	**LEJ AUDIT**