annual report 26

supporting national priorities through sustainable finance



MAU BANK

annual report 26

Supporting National Priorities through Sustainable Finance

As Mauritius accelerates its transition towards a more resilient, low-carbon and resource-efficient economy, access to sustainable finance has become an increasingly important enabler of national development. MauBank continues to strengthen its role by developing financing solutions that help businesses and individuals invest in projects that contribute to climate resilience, environmental sustainability and long-term economic growth.

Our sustainable finance approach is aligned with national priorities and focuses on supporting investments that deliver measurable environmental and social outcomes. Through dedicated financing solutions, the Bank is helping customers modernise operations, improve resource efficiency and adopt technologies that support a more sustainable future.

The Bank's sustainable finance offering spans a broad range of sectors that are central to Mauritius' transition agenda. These include clean mobility through the financing of electric buses, commercial fleets and electric vehicles; decarbonisation initiatives such as rooftop solar photovoltaic systems, battery energy storage and energy efficiency upgrades for businesses; green buildings designed to improve energy performance and climate resilience; and smart agriculture solutions that promote efficient irrigation and sustainable food production.

Recognising the increasing importance of climate adaptation, MauBank also supports investments that strengthen water management, improve waste reduction and recycling infrastructure, and enhance coastal resilience through projects that safeguard tourism assets, commercial infrastructure and communities exposed to climate-related risks.

By directing capital towards projects that generate positive environmental and economic impact, MauBank is contributing to Mauritius' sustainable development ambitions while supporting customers as they transition towards more resilient and future-ready business models.

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Chairman's Statement

Sanjay Matadeen
MauBank Ltd

Chairman's Statement

Building on Strength. Shaping the Future.

Dear Shareholders, Customers, Colleagues and Stakeholders,

A bank's success is measured not only by the results it reports, but by the progress it makes possible: the enterprise that grows, the entrepreneur who brings an idea to life, the family that builds a better future, and the investment that makes our economy more sustainable.

As a state-owned commercial bank, MauBank carries both the opportunity and the responsibility to contribute to the economic development of Mauritius and to a more prosperous, inclusive and sustainable future. With this conviction, I present my first statement as Chairman of the Board of Directors, having assumed the role in April 2026.

I take on this role at an important juncture. MauBank has built sound financial foundations and delivered sustained growth over successive years. The Board's task is to build on these achievements and lead the Bank into its next chapter, where commercial success, responsible banking, and national progress reinforce one another. Our vision is for MauBank to be among the most trusted banking partners supporting the economic progress of Mauritius and beyond.

Sustained performance in a demanding environment

The financial year ended 30 June 2026 was another year of strong performance, achieved despite heightened geopolitical tensions, higher commodity prices and tighter monetary policy.

Profit before tax rose by 30% to Rs 1.18 Bn. Profit after tax increased by 6% to Rs 878 Mn, the third consecutive year above Rs 800 Mn; the more modest growth reflects a substantially higher tax charge. Total assets grew by 18.5% to Rs 68.23 Bn, and our capital adequacy ratio remained comfortably above regulatory requirements.

These results reflect our employees' dedication, Management's commitment, and the contributions of successive Boards. For the Board, however, financial performance is not an end in itself. It is the means by which we strengthen resilience, invest in innovation, develop our people and create greater value for the economy.

A partner in national development

Mauritius must become more competitive and diversified, and develop new engines of growth, amid global uncertainty, shifting trade patterns, climate vulnerability, and technological change. The National Budget 2026–2027, themed "Future Ready Economy", and the national consultations on Vision 2050 both point in this direction.

MauBank intends to play a growing role in financing national priorities, particularly in agriculture and agro-industry, the ocean economy, manufacturing, renewable energy, logistics, digital innovation and sustainable infrastructure, sectors that matter for employment, food security and national resilience. We will work closely with Government, public bodies, development finance institutions and the private sector to mobilise investment, always balancing this developmental role with financial discipline and prudent risk management.

Entrepreneurs and SMEs will be a defining priority. Many still struggle to access finance when starting out, innovating or entering new markets. We intend to become their preferred banking partner through relevant financing solutions, closer relationships and collaboration with incubators, research institutions and development partners. By investing in entrepreneurship, we invest in the productive capacity of Mauritius.

Green and sustainable finance will be central to our strategy. For an island exposed to climate change and dependent on imported energy, the green transition is an economic necessity, not merely an environmental aspiration. Our green credit line with the Agence Française de Développement and the Green Climate Fund, under the Transforming Financial Systems for Climate programme, gives us a strong base. We will deepen such partnerships, broaden our financing for renewable energy, energy efficiency, electric mobility and climate-resilient infrastructure, make sustainable choices more accessible to households, and integrate environmental and social considerations into how we lend and manage risk. Our aim is to become a leading institution in sustainable finance in Mauritius.

International banking offers a further opportunity as Mauritius reinforces its role as a gateway between Africa and Asia. We will progressively build our capabilities in cross-border banking, trade finance, treasury and wealth management, in a measured way, supported by the right expertise, robust risk management and the highest standards of anti-money laundering compliance as Mauritius prepares for its ESAAMLG mutual evaluation in 2027.

Building an institution ready for tomorrow

Delivering these priorities will require MauBank to transform from within. The Board regards digital transformation, operational excellence and customer centricity as critical enablers: our goal is a bank that is more agile, accessible and responsive, while preserving the personal relationships our customers value. In September 2026, MauBank was selected as a Model Company under the Operational Excellence and Productivity Improvement Programme run by the National Productivity and Competitiveness Council with the Japan International Cooperation Agency, through which our teams are applying Lean and Kaizen methods across the Bank.

None of this is possible without our people. Our employees have been central to MauBank's achievements and will drive its transformation. The Board is committed to a culture of collaboration, accountability, continuous learning and innovation, with continued focus on wellbeing, leadership development and talent.

Governance as the cornerstone

Ambition must be matched by responsibility. Since taking office, the Board has placed particular emphasis on strengthening governance, institutional discipline and accountability. This matters all the more as the Bank enters new areas of activity and as the regulatory framework continues to evolve. The Board remains committed to the highest standards of integrity, transparency and compliance, in line with the National Code of Corporate Governance and the Bank of Mauritius Guideline on Corporate Governance. Strong governance is, ultimately, about sustaining the confidence of everyone who relies on MauBank.

A clear direction

The Board launched an inclusive, consultative process to define MauBank's priorities for the coming years. Working with Management and employees, we are shaping a roadmap built on six pillars: Sustainable Growth; Customer Centricity; Digital and Data Transformation; Strong Governance and Risk Culture; Human Capital and Performance Management; and Contribution to Economic Progress.

Our philosophy is captured in three words: Build. Accelerate. Lead. We will strengthen our foundations, accelerate our transformation and position MauBank as a more competitive and influential institution, one whose contribution is measured by the businesses it enables, the jobs it supports and the sustainable investments it helps bring to life.

Looking ahead

The year ahead will test the economy's resilience. Inflation has risen above the Bank of Mauritius' target range, and the Key Rate was raised to 5.00% in November 2026. Higher rates will support margins but require close attention to credit quality and the financial health of our borrowers. We approach this period with confidence in our foundations, our people and our long-term vision.

I extend my sincere appreciation to the Government as our shareholder, the Bank of Mauritius, my fellow Board members, the Officer-in-Charge, Management, and all employees for their commitment. I also thank our customers and partners for their continued trust.

MauBank will not merely participate in Mauritius' economic future; it will help shape it. Together, we will build a stronger MauBank and contribute to a more prosperous, inclusive and sustainable Mauritius.

Sanjay Matadeen
Chairman,
Board of Directors,
MauBank Ltd



Officer in Charge's Statement

Issa Soormally
MauBank Ltd

Officer-in-Charge's Statement

Sustaining Momentum. Delivering Performance. Accelerating Progress.

Dear Customers, Colleagues, Shareholders and Stakeholders,

The financial year ended 30 June 2026 marks another important milestone in MauBank's journey, characterised by sustained profitability, strong balance sheet growth and continued confidence from our customers.

Our performance reflects the resilience of our business model, the strength of our relationships and the commitment of our people to delivering results in a changing banking environment.

Having assumed the role of Deputy Chief Executive Officer in November 2023, and subsequently that of Officer-in-Charge in April 2026, I have had the privilege of witnessing and contributing to MauBank's journey of growth and transformation. Over the years, the Bank has built a strong foundation, progressively strengthening its performance, market position and reputation as a trusted financial institution.

The achievements of FY2025/26 are a testament to the collective efforts of successive leadership teams and the unwavering commitment of our employees. Together, we have sustained this momentum, reinforced the Bank's position in the Mauritian banking sector and laid the groundwork for the next phase of its development.

Our priority now is to build on this momentum, strengthen the quality of our earnings, enhance customer experience and improve operational efficiency, while maintaining prudent risk management.

Another year of sustained financial growth

MauBank closed the financial year ended 30 June 2026 with a Profit After Tax of Rs 878Mn, representing an increase of 6% over the Rs 829Mn recorded in the previous year.

This marks the third consecutive financial year in which the Bank has generated Profit After Tax exceeding Rs 800Mn, a significant milestone that underscores the consistency of its financial performance.

Profit Before Tax increased by an impressive 30% to Rs 1.18Bn, compared with Rs 908Mn in FY2024/25.

Net Operating Income rose by 8% to Rs 2.88Bn, while Profit Before Impairment and Tax reached Rs 1.44Bn, an increase of approximately 7%.

These results demonstrate our ability to maintain earnings momentum while supporting the expansion of our business activities.

A particularly encouraging aspect of the year's performance was the reduction in net impairment losses, from Rs 447Mn to Rs 267Mn, reflecting a decrease of approximately 40%.

This improvement made an important contribution to profitability and reinforces the significance of disciplined credit management and continued attention to the quality of our portfolio.

At the same time, our results highlight areas that require close management. Net Interest Income stood at Rs 1.78Bn, compared with Rs 1.84Bn in the preceding year, reflecting the pressures associated with funding costs and interest margins.

The increase in the income tax charge also moderated the growth in Profit After Tax despite the significant improvement in pre-tax earnings.

These dynamics reinforce the importance of continuously reviewing our revenue mix, cost structure, pricing strategies and operational efficiencies.

Our focus remains on generating sustainable earnings through diversified revenue streams, sound asset quality, prudent financial management and responsible business growth.

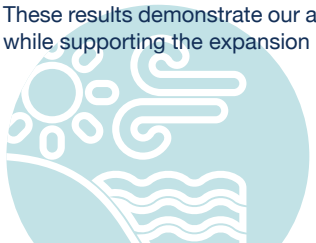
A stronger balance sheet and growing customer confidence

Our balance sheet recorded another year of significant expansion, reflecting the strength of our customer relationships and our growing participation in the financing of economic activity.

Total Assets increased by approximately 19%, reaching Rs 68.23Bn as at 30 June 2026, compared with Rs 57.57Bn a year earlier.

Customer Deposits grew by approximately 18% to Rs 59.85Bn, while net Loans and Advances to Customers increased by approximately 16% to Rs 34.06Bn.

This expansion is particularly meaningful because deposits are more than a source of funding. They represent the confidence that individuals, families and businesses place in MauBank as a trusted financial partner.





Similarly, the growth in our lending portfolio reflects our continued role in supporting customers' aspirations, business investment and economic development.

Our shareholders' equity also strengthened to Rs 6.15Bn, providing an enhanced financial base to support the Bank's future development.

Over the past three financial years, MauBank's balance sheet has undergone considerable transformation. Total Assets have grown from Rs 48.52Bn in June 2024 to Rs 68.23Bn in June 2026, illustrating the scale of our progress.

While these achievements are significant, our priority is not growth for its own sake.

We remain focused on achieving the right balance between business expansion, profitability, asset quality, liquidity and capital strength.

This disciplined approach will continue to guide our decisions as we pursue opportunities in an evolving market.

Strengthening our business franchise

Our business activities continue to reflect MauBank's diversified customer base and its ability to serve individuals, SMEs, corporates and international clients.

In Retail Banking, we remain committed to providing accessible and relevant financing and deposit solutions that support customers at different stages of their lives.

Our focus is on developing deeper relationships, improving product relevance and enhancing the overall banking experience.

In SME Banking, we see significant opportunities to strengthen our market presence through financing solutions that support business expansion, investment and entrepreneurship.

We recognise that SMEs require more than access to credit. They value responsiveness, practical advice and a banking partner that understands the realities of operating a business.

In Corporate Banking, we will continue developing relationships and solutions that respond to financing, transactional and treasury requirements.

Our International Banking activities also offer opportunities for diversification, particularly through stronger cross-border relationships and enhanced trade-related financial services.

Across these segments, our commercial approach will be guided by customer needs, prudent credit selection and the pursuit of sustainable returns.

Delivering a better customer experience

Customer experience remains one of our most important areas of focus.

As banking becomes increasingly digital and competitive, customers expect greater convenience, quicker decisions and consistent service across every interaction.

We recognise that meeting these expectations requires improvements throughout the organisation.



Our priority is to make MauBank easier and faster to deal with.

This means simplifying customer journeys, reviewing service processes, improving turnaround times and ensuring greater coordination between business and support functions.

Particular attention will be given to the credit application journey, where efficiency and clarity are essential to customer satisfaction.

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We also intend to strengthen the use of customer feedback to identify recurring service issues and measure the effectiveness of improvements.

Our Contact Centre, Business Centres and digital channels must operate as complementary parts of a connected service experience.

Complaint handling will continue to receive attention, with emphasis on timely resolution, accountability and addressing the underlying causes of dissatisfaction.

We want customers to experience MauBank as a responsive, reliable and trusted financial partner.

Ultimately, customer satisfaction must be reflected in our daily operations and become a shared responsibility across the institution.

Accelerating digital and operational transformation

Digital transformation is a critical enabler of MauBank's future competitiveness.

The banking environment is evolving rapidly, and we must ensure that our technology platforms, processes and capabilities keep pace with market expectations.

Our transformation agenda includes modernising Internet and Mobile Banking, strengthening digital payment capabilities, improving data quality and increasing automation across key processes.

The development of a more integrated digital banking environment will help us deliver greater convenience and consistency to customers while improving internal productivity.

A major priority is the transformation of our lending processes.

Through the planned automation of loan origination and improved credit workflows, we aim to reduce manual intervention, support more efficient decision-making and improve turnaround times.

The process-improvement initiatives will be an important part of our operational efficiency agenda. By applying continuous improvement principles and reviewing existing processes, we intend to reduce inefficiencies, improve service delivery and strengthen accountability. The benefits of transformation must be measurable.

We will therefore place increasing emphasis on monitoring process efficiency, system adoption, customer experience and productivity improvements.

Our ambition is not simply to introduce new technology, but to use it effectively to deliver better outcomes.

Strengthening risk management and operational resilience

As we pursue growth and transformation, maintaining a strong risk and control environment remains fundamental.

The evolving regulatory landscape, increased digitalisation and changing economic conditions require financial institutions to be more vigilant, agile and resilient.

We intend to strengthen credit risk assessment, portfolio monitoring, compliance processes and operational risk management.

Enhanced data analytics, early-warning indicators and improved reporting capabilities will support more informed decisions and timely interventions.

Preparing for evolving anti-money laundering and financial crime prevention requirements will also remain an important priority.

Cybersecurity, data protection and business continuity are equally critical as our digital footprint expands.

We will continue to reinforce the control environment, strengthen employee awareness and embed risk considerations into the development of new products and systems.

A strong risk culture is essential to maintaining the confidence of customers, regulators, shareholders and business partners.

Our objective is to ensure that the pursuit of commercial opportunities is supported by appropriate safeguards and a disciplined approach to risk-taking.

Translating sustainable finance into business opportunities

Sustainable financing presents an important opportunity to diversify our portfolio while responding to the changing needs of customers and the wider economy.

Building on our existing engagement with development finance partners, including the Agence Française de Développement, we intend to expand financing solutions for environmentally responsible investments.

Our operational priorities include supporting projects involving renewable energy, energy efficiency, electric mobility and sustainable business practices.

We will also work towards strengthening our internal capabilities in environmental and social risk assessment, sustainable finance product development and portfolio monitoring.

The objective is to translate our sustainability ambitions into viable financing solutions that deliver commercial value while supporting environmentally responsible investment.

We recognise that successful execution will depend on appropriate funding partnerships, technical expertise, customer engagement and sound project assessment.

Investing in capabilities and performance

Our people remain central to the delivery of MauBank's business objectives.

I wish to acknowledge the professionalism and dedication demonstrated by employees across the institution during the year.

Every business achievement is supported by colleagues who serve customers, manage operations, provide technical expertise and safeguard the Bank's interests.



As we embark on a more ambitious transformation agenda, we will place greater emphasis on developing the capabilities required for the future.

Training and upskilling will be essential, particularly in digital banking, customer service, credit analysis, risk management and emerging business activities.

We also intend to strengthen performance management by ensuring greater alignment between individual objectives, organisational priorities and measurable outcomes.

A culture of continuous improvement will be critical to our success.

We want to encourage employees to challenge inefficiencies, propose solutions, collaborate across departments and take ownership of results.

Supporting employee engagement and wellbeing will remain important in building a motivated and resilient workforce.

Our responsibility as Management is to provide clear direction, enable our teams to perform effectively and create an environment where effort, initiative and results are recognised.

Our priorities for FY2026/27 and beyond

The coming years will be characterised by an intensified focus on execution.

Guided by the Bank's new strategic direction, our immediate priorities will include strengthening business development, deepening customer relationships, enhancing operational efficiency and reinforcing institutional capabilities.

We will pursue opportunities to expand our presence in SME banking, asset finance, sustainable finance and international banking, while maintaining a disciplined approach to profitability and risk.

Improving customer experience will remain central to our plans.

We will prioritise simpler processes, faster service delivery and more effective use of digital technology.

Equally, we will focus on improving the quality of our data, strengthening internal controls and developing the capabilities required to support growth.

Our transformation will be guided by a clear implementation roadmap, supported by measurable milestones, accountability and regular performance monitoring.

We recognise that successful execution requires collaboration across all functions.

Our ambition is to create a more agile, productive and customer-focused institution, capable of responding confidently to opportunities and challenges.

Appreciation and closing remarks

I extend my sincere gratitude to the Chairman and members of the Board of Directors for their guidance, confidence and support.

I also thank our shareholders for their continued trust in MauBank.

To our customers, I express my appreciation for the confidence you place in us and the relationships we have built over the years.

To our business partners and stakeholders, thank you for your continued collaboration.

Above all, I wish to recognise the dedication of every member of the MauBank team.

The results achieved are a collective accomplishment, reflecting the contribution of employees across business, operational and support functions.

As we move forward, our focus will be on transforming this momentum into measurable and sustainable progress.

Our ambition is to build on our financial strength, execute with discipline and deliver a banking experience that consistently earns the trust of our customers.

The next chapter of MauBank will be defined by the quality of our execution, the strength of our relationships and our ability to create lasting value.

Together, we will continue paving the way to your progress.

Issa Soormally
Officer-in-Charge
MauBank Ltd

Financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

CORPORATE INFORMATION

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Non-Executive Directors	Appointed on	Resigned on
Mr. Sokappadu Ramanaidoo	03 October 2019	18 March 2026
Mr. Semjevee Sivananda	15 July 2021	18 March 2026
Mr. Kokil Anil Kumar	15 July 2021	18 March 2026
Mrs. Vasseur-Soneea Alexandra	15 July 2021	18 March 2026
Mr. Sanjay Matadeen	18 March 2026	
Mr. Ramduth Luchoo	18 March 2026	
Mr. Geerishraj Beeharry	18 March 2026	
Mr. Anand Bhugun	18 March 2026	
Mrs. Shahannah Bibi Abdoolakhan	18 March 2026	
Mr. Dhrisraj Baboolall	18 March 2026	
Mr. Rooben Armoogum	20 April 2026	
Mr. Mohammad Yousouf Ramjan	20 April 2026	
Mrs. Subashini Rama	11 August 2026	
Executive Director		
Mr. Vishuene Vydelingum	22 November 2023	29 April 2026

Financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

KEY MANAGEMENT TEAM

CORPORATE INFORMATION (Cont'd)

EXECUTIVE TEAM	Mr. SOORMALLY Mohamad Issa	Officer-in-Charge – MauBank Ltd
	Mr. MOTEE Ramesh	Chief Risk Officer
	Mr. MOHADEB Damodarsingh (Deepak)	Chief Financial Officer
	Ms. SADDUL Anouchka	Head of Corporate Affairs, Brand Management and Marketing
	Mr. SEEBARUTH Balraj Kumar	Head of Internal Audit
	Mr. LUXIMON Sanraj	Head of Sustainability and Corporate Strategy
	Mr. SOHWAON Salim	Officer in charge – IT Services
	Mrs. MARDAY SEECHURN Jinny	Officer in charge – HR
OTHER KEY MANAGEMENT	Mr. POOLOO Maoumar AL	Head of Operations
	Mr. PILLAY Appasamy Govindasamy	Head of Corporate Banking
	Mr. SAWMY Premendra	Head of Special Asset Management
	Mr BABLEE Avishen	Acting Head of Treasury
	Mr AUCKBARALLY Mehdi Hassn Bin Mohammud	Head of Credit Risk
	Mr CHELLAPEN Ramakrishna	Acting Chief Information Security Officer
	Mr. TRANQUILLE Jean Hugues Ivan	Company Secretary

REGISTERED OFFICE:

MauBank Ltd
25, Bank Street
Cybercity,
Ebène, 72201
Republic of Mauritius

AUDITOR:

Ernst & Young
6th floor, IconEbene,
Rue de L'institut, Ebene
Republic of Mauritius

our values

At MauBank, we believe that finance must create long-term value for people, businesses and the country. Our mission is to support economic growth in a way that is responsible, inclusive and forward-looking. Our vision is to help shape a resilient and sustainable Mauritius by ensuring that the capital we provide strengthens both present opportunities and future stability.

Sustainable finance is at the centre of this commitment. It guides the way we design our products, support our customers and allocate resources across key sectors of the economy. As environmental, social and economic challenges grow, the role of the Bank becomes even more decisive. We are expected to provide financing that helps businesses innovate, protects communities against risk and encourages investments that are durable and productive.

This year, we advanced this commitment by reinforcing our green financing capabilities and supporting customers who are transitioning to more sustainable business models. We also continued to promote financial education and inclusion so that progress remains accessible to all. These efforts reflect our belief that sustainable finance is not a separate activity. It is the way responsible banking must operate.

Our work is anchored in MauBank's 5Cs.

Customer Service Excellence, Solution Provider & Delighting Customers

Colleague Teamwork, Inclusivity, Growth, Dedication & Passion

Company Practice world class risk management & comply with regulatory requirements

Control Be market leaders in our chosen segment as well as an Employer of Choice.

Community Be a responsible citizen of our Beloved Motherland and the Blue Planet

These principles guide every major decision we take. They ensure that MauBank continues to play a meaningful role in the national economy and contributes to development that is stable, inclusive and sustainable.

The values of MauBank are central to the staff achieving the vision, and driving the strategic priorities of the bank:

Responsiveness

Taking ownership of issues and responding timely to the needs or requests of customers, colleagues and other stakeholders.

Innovation

Finding a better, more efficient, or quicker way of delivering convenience to our clients or improving how things are done internally.

Integrity

Conducting business with the highest standard of professional behaviour and ethics.

Teamwork

Delivering the best solution from working effectively with colleagues and other stakeholders.

Excellence

Delivering what we promise and going beyond what is expected.

Financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Board of Directors is pleased to present the Audited Financial Statements of MauBank Ltd ("the Bank") and its subsidiary, MauBank Investment Ltd, (altogether, the " Group") for the year ended 30 June 2026. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements set out in the Bank of Mauritius Guideline on Public Disclosure of Information, the IFRS Accounting Standards, the Financial Reporting Act 2004, the Companies Act 2001 and the Banking Act 2004. The Bank and its subsidiary are collectively referred to as the Group.

GLOBAL ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

The global economic outlook has become significantly more uncertain following the escalation of geopolitical tensions in the Middle East. The closure of the Strait of Hormuz has severely disrupted global energy supplies, triggering higher commodity prices, rising shipping costs, and weakening investor confidence. In this environment, major international institutions have revised downward their global growth projections for 2026. The balance of risks remains tilted to the downside, as heightened tensions in the Middle East continue to threaten energy supplies, disrupt trade flows, and intensify global uncertainty.

In its April 2026 World Economic Outlook, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) lowered its forecast for global growth to 3.1 per cent from 3.3 per cent projected in January 2026.

Global inflationary pressures have also strengthened. Rising crude oil and food prices, together with persistently higher transport and logistics costs, have contributed to renewed price pressures across economies. In response, many central banks have maintained a cautious, data-dependent stance, keeping policy rates unchanged while monitoring emerging inflation risks. Reflecting these developments, the IMF has revised its 2026 global inflation forecast upward to 4.4 per cent, representing a 0.6 percentage point increase from its January projection. Risks to the inflation outlook remain firmly skewed to the upside, with ongoing geopolitical tensions expected to sustain elevated energy prices and prolong inflationary pressures.

REVIEW OF THE MAURITIAN ECONOMY

Mauritius' economy remains resilient, supported by strong performance in key sectors, but economic growth is expected to slow in 2026. The moderation is mainly due to higher fuel and electricity prices reducing household purchasing power, along with weaker tourist arrivals. Under the Bank's baseline scenario, which assumes the Strait of Hormuz reopens by the end of the first half of 2026, real GDP growth is projected at 2.8% in 2026, lower than the previous forecast of 3.3–3.5%. A more prolonged conflict would result in an even sharper slowdown.

Inflationary pressures have strengthened, largely because of higher global oil prices. While headline inflation remained at 4.2% between March and April 2026, year-on-year inflation increased from 2.7% to 3.6%, reflecting the initial pass-through of higher energy costs. Rising imported inflation, driven by higher fuel prices and increased freight and logistics costs, signals renewed external inflationary pressures. If energy prices remain high, inflation is likely to spread across the economy through higher transport, utility, food processing, and service costs. Under the baseline scenario, headline inflation is projected to average around 5.5% in 2026, while more adverse scenarios could lead to even higher and more persistent inflation. In addition, core inflation, which reflects underlying price pressures by excluding volatile items, is expected to remain elevated, indicating sustained inflationary pressures beyond temporary shocks.

BANKING SECTOR IN MAURITIUS

The banking sector in Mauritius remained robust, supported by steady balance sheet expansion. Total banking assets increased to Rs 2.7 trillion by end-June 2025, while aggregate deposits reached Rs 2.1 trillion. Growth in resident deposits remained strong, particularly foreign currency (FX) deposits from Global Business Companies (GBCs). Although the capital adequacy ratio eased slightly to 20.6 per cent due to an increase in risk-weighted assets, it remained comfortably above the regulatory minimum.

TThe banking system also maintained strong liquidity and funding positions. Both the aggregate Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) and Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR), in Mauritian rupees and foreign currencies, remained above the regulatory minimum threshold of 100 per cent as at June 2025.

Stress testing further demonstrated the sector's resilience to severe macroeconomic shocks across multiple scenarios. Simulated adverse conditions—including economic downturns, interest rate fluctuations, and currency depreciation—had only a limited impact on banks' capital adequacy. On the liquidity front, all banks satisfied regulatory liquidity requirements under the baseline scenario, although a small number of banks with relatively limited market share exhibited vulnerabilities under severe stress scenarios. Overall, the results underscore the banking sector's strong capacity to absorb shocks and continue supporting financial stability.

Overall, risks to financial stability declined slightly during the first half of 2026 and are expected to remain moderate under the baseline scenario, supported by resilient macro-financial conditions and the banking sector's strong capital and liquidity buffers. Nevertheless, the outlook remains subject to domestic fiscal consolidation efforts and persistent global uncertainties. The Bank will continue to closely monitor both existing and emerging risks and stands ready to implement or recalibrate its policy measures, as necessary, to safeguard financial stability.

Source:
International Monetary Fund World Economic Outlook April 2026
Bank of Mauritius Monetary Policy Committee Media Release of 20 May 2026
Bank of Mauritius Report Financial Stability Report December 2025

Financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

DIRECTORS' REPORT (Cont'd)

FINANCIAL RESULTS AND BUSINESS ACTIVITIES

The Bank's total assets was Rs 68.23 Bn as at 30 June 2026 against Rs 57.57 Bn as at 30 June 2025 whilst gross loans and advances stood at Rs 35.18 Bn as at 30 June 2026, against Rs 31.13 Bn as at 30 June 2025. On the other hand, the Bank has experienced an increase in its deposit base from Rs 50.76 Bn at 30 June 2025 to Rs 59.85 Bn at 30 June 2026, an increase of 17.91%.

The Group's total assets was Rs 68.26 Bn as at 30 June 2026 against Rs 57.70 Bn as at 30 June 2025 whilst gross loans and advances stood at Rs 35.06 Bn as at 30 June 2026, against Rs 31.00 Bn as at 30 June 2025. On the other hand, the Group has experienced an increase in its deposit base from Rs 50.73 Bn at 30 June 2025 to Rs 59.82 Bn at 30 June 2026, an increase of 17.91%.

The Bank ended the year 30 June 2026 with a profit after tax of Rs 877.96 Mn against a profit after tax of Rs 828.97 Mn for year ended 30 June 2025.

The Group ended the year 30 June 2026 with a profit after tax of Rs 888.66 Mn against a profit after tax of Rs 837.14 Mn for year ended 30 June 2025.

Please refer to the Management Discussion and Analysis on page 202 for more details.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

MauBank Ltd adheres to good corporate governance principles and procedures in its business strategy, operations and organisational culture.

The Board of Directors of the Group and the Bank delegates its powers to several Board Committees and Management Committees which operate in line with the best international good corporate governance practices, while maintaining the ultimate accountability and responsibility for the affairs and performance of the Bank.

The Board has constituted the following committees to assist effective implementation of its responsibilities:

i. Audit Committee
ii. Board Risk Management Committee
iii. Nomination and Remuneration Committee
iv. Board Investment & Credit Committee
v. Corporate Governance Committee
vi. Board Procurement Committee
vii. Board Cybersecurity Committee

The Bank ensures adherence to all its policies and procedures which are in line with the guidelines issued by the Bank of Mauritius (Central Bank or BOM). An Anti-Money Laundering Unit, forming part of the Compliance department, is specifically mandated to safeguard the reputation and integrity of the Bank by safeguarding against any money laundering offence.

SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDERS

At 30 June 2026, the major shareholding of the Bank was as follows:

MauBank Holdings Ltd	99.96%
Other Shareholders	0.04%

Financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

DIRECTORS' REPORT (Cont'd)

DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

The remuneration and other benefits received by the Directors for MauBank Ltd and MauBank Investment Ltd amounted to **Rs 26,310,291** for year ended 30 June 2026 compared to Rs 22,719,675 for the year ended 30 June 2025 and Rs 20,806,652 for the period ended 30 June 2024.

The total remuneration paid to the Directors of MauBank Ltd and MauBank Investment Ltd for the year ended June 30, 2024 are as follows:

	Rs
Executive Director	**23,878,291**
Non-Executive Directors	**2,432,000**
	26,310,291

As per Section 221(1)(e)(ii) of the Companies Act 2001, the remuneration received by each Director individually are as follows:

	Rs
Executive	
Mr. Vydelingum Vishuene	**23,878,291**
Non-Executive	
Mr. Sanjay Matadeen	**241,500**
Mr. Ramduth Luchoo	**76,000**
Mr. Dhrisraj Baboolall	**76,000**
Mr. Geerishraj Beeharry	**78,500**
Mr. Anand Bhugun	**76,000**
Mrs. Shahannah Abdoolakhan	**58,000**
Mr. Rooben Armoogum	**68,000**
Mr. Mohammad Yousouf Ramjaan	**53,000**
Mr. Sokappadu Ramanaidoo	**515,000**
Mr. Semjevee Sivananda	**410,000**
Mr. Kokil Anil Kumar	**380,000**
Mrs. Vasseur-Soneea Alexandra	**400,000**
	2,432,000

DIRECTORS' SERVICE CONTRACTS

The Bank had an employment contract with the Executive Director, Mr. Vishuene Vydelingum, who was appointed Chief Executive with effect from 22 November 2023. His contract was terminated with effect from on 29 April 2026. With effect from 30 April 2026, Mr. Issa Soormally is acting as Officer- in-Charge.

DONATIONS

During the year ended 30 June 2026, donations made by the Group and the Bank amounted to **Rs 9,844,182** (30 June 2025: Rs 4,885,104). However, there were no political donations made.

DIRECTORS' SHARE INTERESTS

The Directors have no direct or indirect interest in the share capital of the Group and the Bank.

Financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

DIRECTORS' REPORT (Cont'd)

AUDITOR

The external auditor's remuneration is set out under section 2.7.2 on page 58 of the Corporate Governance report.

PROSPECTS AHEAD

MauBank Ltd's operations span across the following pillars: Retail, SME, Corporate and International Banking; as it continues to grow in these areas.

The Bank has been actively pursuing growth opportunities in its International Banking business as it aims to consolidates its network within its global and African business partners. We have further launched new products, such as the Green Loan, to aid our clients to align with the Government's policy of adopting sustainable energies for a greener Mauritius. We continue to remain at the forefront of our clients to provide exceptional and customer needs based services to the satisfaction of our clients.

We remain fully aware of the ever increasing impact of technological based services and at MauBank Ltd, we remain committed to providing a fast and efficient service through the use of a technology based platform to enhance customer experience. We are pleased to announce that our recently launched online leasing platform has seen a subsequent growth in the number of users due to its simplicity and ease of use.

Management is fully aware of the ever increasing competition in the banking sector in the island of Mauritius and our efforts shall be converged to ensure that we remain among the top three banking institution in Mauritius through our strategical planning and product development.

Financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

DIRECTORS' REPORT (Cont'd)

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial period which present fairly the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Group. In preparing those financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- Select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- Make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- State whether IFRS Accounting Standards have been followed and complied with, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- Prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Bank will continue in business in the foreseeable future; and
- State whether the Code of Corporate Governance has been adhered to, or if not, give reasons where there has been no compliance

The Directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Group and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the requirements set out in the Bank of Mauritius Guideline on Public Disclosure of Information, IFRS Accounting Standards, the Financial Reporting Act 2004, the Companies Act 2001 and the Banking Act 2004. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Group and, hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities and maintain an effective system of internal controls and risk management.

The Directors confirm that they have complied with the above requirements in preparing the financial statements.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

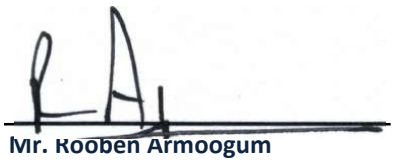
The Bank is grateful for the support given by the Government of Mauritius as ultimate shareholder, the Honourable Prime Minister, Minister of Defence, Home Affairs and External Communications, Minister of Finance, Minister for Rodrigues and Outer Islands and the Financial Secretary. The Bank is also grateful to management and the employees for their commitment and support. The Bank wishes to convey its special thanks to its customers and depositors for their unwavering trust and continued support



Mr. Sanjay Matadeen
Chairperson
On behalf of Board of Directors



Mr. Issa Soormally
Officer-in-Charge
On behalf of Board of Directors



Mr. Rooben Armoogum
Director
On behalf of Board of Directors

Date: 28 September 2026

Ebène 72201, Republic of Mauritius

our channels

Across our network of Business Centres, ATMs and digital platforms, MauBank remains present where our customers live and work. These touchpoints form a connected system designed to provide access, clarity and support with consistency.

Proximity continues to shape the way we serve. It allows our teams to understand the context in which decisions are made and to offer guidance that is practical, informed and attuned to each customer's objectives. The value of our channels lies not only in their reach, but in the quality of these relationships.

Efficiency also remains a priority. Streamlined processes, quick turnaround time, and responsive service enable customers to move quickly from intention to action, whether they seek advice, financing or everyday banking services. Each interaction is an opportunity to help them navigate priorities with greater confidence, reinforcing our role as a trusted financial partner in an evolving landscape.

Business Centres	**19**
ATMs	**30**
Post Offices	**100+**
Mobile Banking	
Internet Banking	
Cards	

Financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

1. Executive Summary

This Sustainability Report presents MauBank's performance for the year July 2025 to June 2026, while also referencing initiatives and strategic commitments established during the previous reporting cycle. It highlights the outcomes of the Bank's sustainability efforts and outlines its pathway toward a more sustainable and resilient future.

MauBank's sustainability strategy focuses on managing the environmental and social impacts of its operations and financing activities, while addressing climate-related risks and opportunities that could influence long-term performance. Key priorities include climate resilience, sustainable finance, human capital development, ethical governance, and support for Mauritius' transition to a low-carbon and inclusive economy. These priorities are informed by ongoing engagement with key stakeholders, including employees, customers, regulators, shareholders, community partners, and development finance institutions, and are guided by the Bank's RIITE values of Responsiveness, Integrity, Innovation, Teamwork, and Excellence.

- Responsiveness – Taking ownership and acting promptly to meet the evolving needs of our stakeholders.
- Integrity – Conducting business with the highest standards of ethics, transparency, and professionalism.
- Innovation – Continuously seeking efficient, effective, and client-centric solutions that create sustainable impact.
- Teamwork – Collaborating across teams and with external partners to deliver optimal and meaningful outcomes.
- Excellence – Consistently honoring our commitments and striving to exceed expectations.

MauBank's sustainability approach is guided by the Five Cs: Customer, Company, Colleague, Control, and Community, ensuring sustainability is embedded across operations, decision-making, and stakeholder value creation. Since 2022, the Bank has continually strengthened its roadmap for implementing the Bank of Mauritius' Climate-related and Environmental Financial Risk Guidelines, recently updating it to support a phased and structured transition. A key focus is a comprehensive capacity-building program that equips employees to identify, assess, and manage climate and environmental risks affecting operations, financial performance, and financed portfolios. While significant progress has been achieved, challenges remain in data availability, Scope 3 emissions measurement, climate scenario modelling, and the consistent integration of sustainability considerations across all decision-making processes.

Some of our strategic priorities for FY2026-2027 are:

- Maximize renewable energy use through PV infrastructure and gradual fleet electrification to reduce emissions.
- Expand onsite renewable energy generation with additional rooftop solar installations.
- Strengthen sustainable financing through green, climate-friendly, and socially responsible products in partnership with institutions such as AFD.
- Embed climate risk management across operations, lending activities, and strategic planning.
- Advance the phased implementation of IFRS S1 and S2 standards within governance, risk management, and disclosure processes.
- Adopt LEED-aligned practices to improve energy efficiency, conserve water, reduce waste, and promote responsible resource use.
- Enhance employee engagement through sustainability initiatives, CSR activities, volunteerism, and awareness programs.
- Improve the climate resilience of buildings and infrastructure to address risks from heat, flooding, and extreme weather events.

MauBank remains firmly committed to open disclosure and responsible banking practices, reinforcing our role as a trusted financial partner in Mauritius' journey towards inclusive and sustainable development.

2. About This Report

2.1 Reporting scope and period

The report covers MauBank Ltd's operations over the FY 2025-2026, activities of suppliers, service providers, and other third-party partners are referenced where relevant; however, detailed quantitative data for these entities are not comprehensively reported at this stage. Any material limitations in data availability are disclosed within the relevant sections of the report.

2.2 Materiality

Global banking trends are raising expectations for financial institutions to manage environmental and social impacts responsibly. In response, MauBank has launched a materiality assessment to identify sustainability issues that are significant to both business performance and broader economic, social, and environmental outcomes. Aligned with emerging international best practices and informed by key stakeholder input, the assessment is currently underway. Pending its completion, this report focuses on sustainability priorities identified by management based on regulatory developments, industry trends, and strategic relevance to the Bank.

Financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

2. About This Report (Cont'd)

2.2 Materiality (Cont'd)

However, while MauBank is currently in the process of reviewing all its material topics by conducting a thorough materiality assessment involving key internal stakeholders; for the purpose of this report, MauBank will report on the following topics:

- Sustainability governance
- Climate-related risks & opportunities
- Social and human capital
- Environmental Stewardship

2.3 Reporting Guidance used

During this transitional phase, MauBank has adopted selected internationally recognized sustainability reporting frameworks to support its sustainability disclosures. Climate-related risks and opportunities are reported in line with the TCFD pillars of Governance, Strategy, Risk Management, and Metrics and Targets, while relevant SASB Standards for the Financials Sector are referenced, were financially material. This approach reflects the Bank's current level of maturity while establishing a foundation for more comprehensive reporting. As data systems, governance structures, and stakeholder engagement processes continue to evolve, MauBank will progressively strengthen the scope, depth, and alignment of its sustainability disclosures in future reporting periods.

3. Sustainability Governance

Oversight of sustainability rests with MauBank's Board of Directors, which is committed to upholding high standards of governance that support sustainable growth, effective risk management, and the creation of long-term value for all stakeholders. In September 2022, the Bank established a dedicated Sustainability team, which was integrated with the existing Corporate Strategy Department to form the Sustainability & Corporate Strategy (SCS) Department.

The SCS Department is led by the Head of Sustainability & Corporate Strategy, who is a member of the Executive Committee, ensuring sustainability considerations are embedded into strategic decision-making at the highest level. The SCS Department is responsible for driving the implementation of MauBank's Sustainability Roadmap, working collaboratively with internal and external stakeholders, and monitoring progress through defined key performance indicators (KPIs). Members of the SCS Department also manage various sustainability and transformation projects, and participate in working groups, including the Climate and Environmental Financial Risk Management (C&E) Working Group, the Technical Assistance towards the implementation of the TFSC program, amongst others. Climate-related risk matters are reviewed on a quarterly basis and reported by the Credit Risk team to the Board Risk Management Committee (BRMC), which in turn provides oversight and escalation to the Board of Directors. This layered and structured governance framework ensures that sustainability principles are embedded across the organization, supporting financial performance while mitigating climate-related and environmental risks and promoting sustainable growth for MauBank.

For a comprehensive overview of MauBank's broader governance framework, please refer to our Annual Report.

4. Ethical Business Conduct

At MauBank, ethical conduct is the cornerstone of our governance framework, guiding every decision and action through the principles of integrity, transparency, and accountability. Our Board of Directors adopts a zero-tolerance approach to unethical behavior, reinforcing a culture where responsible conduct is non-negotiable at all levels.

To operationalize this commitment, MauBank maintains a set of robust, interlocking policies that establish clear expectations, accountability mechanisms, and active safeguards against misconduct:

- Code of Conduct & Ethics
- Fraud Risk Prevention Policy
- Gift & Entertainment Policy

Together, these mechanisms form an integrated ethical framework that supports sound decision-making, protects stakeholder trust, and reinforces MauBank's commitment to responsible banking and strong corporate governance.

SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

4. Ethical Business Conduct (Cont'd)

Table 1 – Code of Ethics Metrics

Metrics	FY2024–25	FY2025–26
Training rate on Code of Conduct & Ethics for newcomers	100%	100%

As part of the onboarding process, all newcomers are required to attend a Code of Ethics training session on their first day of employment.

Furthermore, Ethical Leadership Training is mandatory for all Managers who play a critical role in fostering an ethical culture. It also sets the standard of conduct for employees who look up to them for leadership and guidance.

Table 2 – Ethical Training Metrics

Metrics	FY2025–26
Ethical Leadership Training for Managers (Hrs.)	1,126*

**74 Managers completed the training.*

5. Risk Management & Compliance

Risk management is a core component of MauBank's governance framework, supporting operational resilience and the protection of stakeholder value. Through its Board-approved Risk Management Policy and Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) Framework, the Bank integrates sustainability-related, climate-related, and environmental risks alongside traditional financial risks, ensuring their consideration in strategic planning, decision-making, and long-term value creation in line with IFRS S1, IFRS S2, and the Bank of Mauritius' regulatory guidelines.

Financial Principal risk categories managed under the framework include:

- Credit risk
- Market risk (including liquidity risk, foreign exchange and Interest rate risk)
- Treasury and Capital risk Climate related & Environmental Financial Risk
- Transitional Risk
- Climate-related and environmental risks.

And the other risks also include:

- Operational Risk
- Compliance & Legal risk
- Reputation Risk
- Strategic Risk

These risks are assessed for both their financial impacts and sustainability implications, enabling the Bank to identify vulnerabilities, enhance resilience, and capitalize on emerging opportunities.

Compliance Framework

Compliance is a core pillar of MauBank's governance framework, supporting regulatory compliance, stakeholder trust, and reputational integrity. Guided by its Board-approved Compliance Policy (updated in July 2025), the Bank maintains a proactive, risk-based compliance framework aligned with Bank of Mauritius requirements and international best practices. An independent Compliance Function, led by the Head of Compliance/MLRO and supported by Compliance Coordinators, oversees compliance with key obligations including AML/CFT/PF, FATCA, CRS, data protection, and regulatory reporting requirements. These obligations are embedded within an annual Compliance Plan, reviewed quarterly by the Audit Committee, while close collaboration with the Risk Management Function ensures integration into governance, risk, and reporting processes. Mandatory compliance and AML/CFT training further supports a strong culture of compliance across the Bank.

Financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

5. Risk Management & Compliance (Cont'd)

Three Lines of Defense Model

MauBank applies a robust three-lines-of-defense model to ensure effective management of financial and non-financial related risks.

MauBank applies a Three Lines of Defense model, whereby business units are responsible for managing risks and controls in their daily operations, the Risk Management and Compliance functions provide oversight, policy guidance, and independent monitoring, and Internal Audit delivers independent assurance to the Board and its Committees on the effectiveness of governance, risk management, and internal control systems.

Table 3 – Compliance Metrics

Metrics	FY 2024/25	FY2025–26
Total number of non-compliance with laws and regulations resulting in fines	0	0
Total amount of fines paid in instances of noncompliance with laws and regulations in MUR	0	0

5.1 Technology Risks

In an increasingly digital environment, information security and cybersecurity are critical to maintaining customer trust, service continuity, and the Bank's reputation. MauBank addresses these risks through a Board-approved Information Security Policy and Incident Response Plan, ensuring that technology, cyber, and information security risks are systematically identified, monitored, and managed. By embedding information security within its governance framework, the Bank subjects' digital risks to the same rigorous oversight, accountability, and reporting standards applied to other key risk categories, providing assurance that both financial assets and critical digital services remain protected.

Table 4 – Technology Risks Metrics

Metrics	FY 2024/25	FY 2025/26
Total number of IT/cyber-security awareness done	15	33
Percentage employees completing information security awareness training	90%	80%
Total number of data breaches, including number of account holders affected	0	0
Total number of phishing tests conducted	15,148	14,697

5.2 Robust Reporting Channels

MauBank provides secure and confidential channels for employees and stakeholders to report misconduct, including fraud, conflicts of interest, and policy breaches, in accordance with its whistleblowing policy. All reports are acknowledged within 12 working hours and assigned to an independent investigator, with serious or high-risk matters escalated to EXCO or the Audit Committee within seven days. Confirmed fraud incidents are recorded in the Bank's operational risk management system and reported to the Bank of Mauritius as required, enabling trend analysis, root-cause identification, and continuous strengthening of internal controls, policies, and employee awareness.

5.3 Strengthening Data Protection and Governance

MauBank has embarked on a structured Data Protection Project designed to strengthen information governance, enhance data privacy controls, and ensure sustained compliance with applicable data protection and regulatory requirements. The initiative is being implemented through a clearly defined three-phase approach, reflecting international best practices in data protection and information security.

Phase 1 – Data Inventory and Impact Assessment

Phase 2 – Data Labelling Framework and Controls

Phase 3 – Implementation of Data Labelling

This phased and risk-based approach demonstrates MauBank's commitment to safeguarding customer and stakeholder information, strengthening operational resilience, and aligning with globally recognized best practices in data protection and privacy governance.

Financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

6. Climate-Related Risks & Opportunities

Mauritius, as a Small Island Developing State, faces increasing exposure to climate-related risks, including sea-level rise, coastal erosion, stronger tropical cyclones, prolonged droughts, and more intense rainfall events. Recent assessments from the World Bank, Mauritius Meteorological Services, and the IPCC highlight accelerating sea-level rise, rising temperatures, increasing cyclone intensity, more erratic rainfall patterns, longer dry spells, and a growing frequency of extreme rainfall events. These trends heighten risks to infrastructure, communities, water resources, economic activity, and essential services, reinforcing the need for climate adaptation and resilience measures across all sectors.

The Bank of Mauritius' Guideline on Climate-related and Environmental Financial Risk Management was introduced to strengthen the banking sector's resilience to climate and environmental risks. The guideline requires banks to integrate these risks into governance, risk management, and strategic decision-making processes, while enhancing board and senior management oversight. It also supports the adaptation of business models to address physical and transition risks, capture opportunities arising from the low-carbon transition, align local practices with international regulatory standards, and improve transparency through stronger climate-related disclosures.

6.1 MauBank's approach to managing climate-related risks & opportunities

As a Small Island Developing State, Mauritius faces growing climate-related challenges, making resilience a strategic priority. MauBank is progressively enhancing its approach to identifying, managing, and leveraging climate-related risks and opportunities while aligning with the IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards, notably IFRS S1 and IFRS S2. Building on the foundations established by the TCFD framework, the Bank continues to structure its climate risk management and disclosures around the four pillars of Governance, Strategy, Risk Management, and Metrics & Targets. This approach strengthens Board and management oversight, supports the integration of climate considerations into decision-making and risk management, and promotes transparent, decision-useful disclosures that support long-term value creation.

6.2 Governance

As part of its overall governance framework for Climate-related and Environmental (C&E) Financial Risk Management, MauBank has aligned Board and Management responsibilities in accordance with the Bank of Mauritius (BoM) Guideline on Climate-Related and Environmental Financial Risk Management. Clear accountability structures ensure that climate and environmental risks receive appropriate strategic oversight, operational ownership, and independent assurance.

a) Board Oversight

MauBank's Board of Directors has ultimate responsibility for overseeing climate-related and environmental financial risks. This oversight is exercised primarily through the Board Risk Management Committee (BRMC).

The Board:

- Provides the highest level of oversight of C&E financial risks, approving and periodically reviewing the Bank's climate strategy, risk appetite, and C&E risk management frameworks.
- Sets clear roles and responsibilities for Management, ensures adequate governance structures are in place, and receives regular reporting on climate risk exposures and mitigation actions.
- Oversees capability-building initiatives to ensure the Board and senior management remain sufficiently informed on emerging climate-related and environmental risks.

b) Management Accountability

Senior Management is responsible for the implementation and day-to-day management of C&E financial risks, including:

- Translating the Board-approved climate strategy and policies into operational frameworks and procedures.
- Ensuring adequate resources, systems, and skills are available to manage climate and environmental risks effectively.
- Reviewing the effectiveness of controls and mitigation measures, and escalating material C&E risks to the Board in a timely manner through periodic reporting.

SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

6. Climate-Related Risks & Opportunities (Cont'd)

6.2 Governance (Cont'd)

c) Three Lines of Defense

Climate-related and environmental risk management is embedded across the organization through the Three Lines of Defense model:

1. First Line – Business and Operations

   Sales and Service Teams integrate climate and environmental risk considerations into customer onboarding, credit origination, and product development, including initial risk screening and client engagement.

2. Second Line – Risk and Compliance

   Risk Management and Compliance functions design and maintain methodologies, tools, policies, metrics, and reporting frameworks aligned with the Bank of Mauritius guidelines and international best practices.

3. Third Line – Internal Audit

   Internal Audit provides independent assurance on the adequacy and effectiveness of the C&E risk governance framework, controls, and processes.

d) Climate-Related and Environmental Working Group

MauBank has established a designated Climate-Related and Environmental Working Group, comprising C&E team members and senior officers. The Working Group:

- Ensures that climate-related information flows effectively into risk, finance, and business systems.
- Meets monthly to monitor progress against the Bank's climate strategy.
- Supports the integration of climate risks and opportunities into business decision-making and portfolio management.

e) Dedicated C&E Financial Risk Policy

In addition to complying with the BoM Guideline, MauBank's Board of Directors approved a dedicated Climate-Related and Environmental (C&E) Financial Risk Policy in March 2024. This policy strengthens the Bank's governance framework and guides the consistent management of emerging environmental and climate-related risks across all business lines.

The objectives of the policy are to:

- Identify and assess C&E risks across customer onboarding, lending portfolios, and internal operations.
- Embed climate and environmental considerations into credit analysis, product development, and portfolio reviews.
- Implement mitigation measures and support customers in adopting best-practice risk-reduction approaches.
- Identify and pursue green and transition-related business opportunities arising from the low-carbon economy
- Protect MauBank's reputation through proactive management of climate-related and environmental exposures.

6.3 Our climate Strategy:

MauBank recognizes that climate change and environmental degradation represent both fundamental challenges and significant opportunities for the Bank, its customers, and the wider community. MauBank is committed to embedding climate considerations into every layer of our strategy, planning, and decision-making, in support of Mauritius's transition to a low-carbon, climate-resilient economy.

The Bank's governance framework and policies provide clear guidance for managing Climate-Related and Environmental (C&E) Financial Risks. These apply across all activities, products, and services, covering MauBank's operations and broader value chain. The Bank systematically monitors and assesses the potential impacts of climate change and environmental risks on its financial performance, operational resilience, and reputation.

Financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

6. Climate-Related Risks & Opportunities (Cont'd)

6.4 Decarbonization Strategies

MauBank is pursuing a structured set of decarbonization strategies aimed at reducing its carbon footprint while supporting sustainable economic growth. Several initiatives are already underway, with additional measures under active consideration. With respect to MauBank's internal carbon emissions (Scope 1 and Scope 2), the Sustainability Department is responsible for developing and implementing the Bank's carbon reduction roadmap, monitoring performance, and reporting progress regularly.

6.4.1 Energy Transition and Operational Efficiency

- Carbon Emissions Monitoring:

  Conduct regular carbon assessments to identify areas for improvement and track all sources of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions across operations.

- Transition to Renewable Energy:

  Progressively reduce reliance on fossil fuels by investing, where feasible, in renewable energy solutions and enhancing energy-efficiency measures to lower overall energy consumption.

To showcase its commitment towards a sustainable future and its belief in clean and renewable energy, MauBank embarked on a project of constructing a Photovoltaic carport of 66Kwp at its Head Office. The project has not yet been commissioned, but as from 22 June 2026, we are supplying the Grid with green energy. MauBank's renewable energy initiatives support its transition to a lower-carbon and more climate-resilient operating model. The 66 kWp PV carport, developed under the CEB-MSDG Scheme, generates approximately 79 MWh of renewable electricity annually, supplying around 10% of Head Office electricity needs and avoiding an estimated 75.4 tons of CO_2 emissions each year.

Designed to withstand cyclonic wind speeds of up to 280 km/h, the installation contributes to both climate mitigation and infrastructure resilience. Building on this progress, MauBank plans to install an additional 30 kWp rooftop solar PV system in FY 2026/27 as part of the optimization of its existing solar infrastructure. Expected to generate around 50 MWh of renewable electricity annually, the system will be integrated with a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) to enhance energy self-sufficiency and reduce reliance on grid electricity.





The project is projected to avoid approximately 49.1 tons of CO_2 emissions per year while strengthening energy resilience and business continuity. Together, these initiatives reinforce MauBank's commitment to renewable energy, emissions reduction, and climate resilience.

SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

6. Climate-Related Risks & Opportunities (Cont'd)

6.4.1 Energy Transition and Operational Efficiency (Cont'd)

Table 5 – Expected PV Impact by End of 2027

Metric	66 kWp Carport PV	30 kWp Rooftop PV	Total
Installed Capacity	66 kWp	30 kWp	96 kWp
Annual Renewable Electricity Generation	79 MWh	49.5 MWh	128.5 MWh
Annual CO_2 Emissions Avoided	75.4 tCO_2e	49.1 tCO_2e	124.5 tCO_2e
Equivalent Mature Trees	2,700	2,150	4,850

MauBank expects its rooftop solar PV and battery storage project to supply approximately 15% of Head Office electricity needs from renewable sources by the end of 2027. This initiative supports the Bank's climate strategy by reducing energy price and supply risks, lowering operational GHG emissions, contributing to Mauritius' decarbonisation objectives, reducing Scope 2 emissions from purchased electricity, and strengthening operational resilience through renewable energy generation and energy storage.

Sustainable Finance and Green Product Development

- Financing Green Solutions:

  Raise a dedicated green line of credit from a Development Finance Institution (DFI) to support sustainable finance initiatives.
- Green Products Initiative

  Expand the Bank's product baseline by introducing green and sustainability-linked financial products aligned with sustainable development objectives.

6.4.2 Stakeholder Engagement and Climate Culture

- Promoting Green Transitions:

  Engage and educate customers on sustainable practices to enhance long-term resilience and environmental performance.
- Structured Stakeholder Engagement:

  Engage systematically with stakeholders to raise climate awareness, strengthen partnerships, and support shared sustainability goals.

6.4.3 Governance and Risk Management

- Climate Risk Management:

  Actively manage climate-related and environmental risks through robust governance, policies, and control frameworks.
- Regulatory Monitoring:

  Regularly monitor regulatory and supervisory developments to ensure ongoing compliance with evolving climate-related financial risk requirements.
- Adoption of Best Practices:

  Align the Bank's approach with applicable international standards and industry best practices to ensure effective and resilient risk management.

6.4.4 Implementation Approach and Progress

MauBank's climate journey began with identifying priority sustainability actions and building awareness and engagement across the organization. Through a phased approach, the Bank progressed from awareness and understanding to idea generation and the integration of shared sustainability values. Building on this strong foundation, MauBank has now moved into the implementation phase, launching targeted initiatives that support its sustainability and decarbonization objectives while reinforcing its commitment to responsible banking and long-term value creation.

Financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

6. Climate-Related Risks & Opportunities (Cont'd)

6.5 Climate-related opportunities to explore

Beyond its current Sustainability Plan, MauBank can further strengthen its sustainability agenda by exploring additional opportunities, including the issuance of green bonds and sustainability-linked loans to access ESG-focused capital and support environmentally beneficial projects. The Bank may also consider innovative funding mechanisms, such as impact investing and blended finance, to attract diverse sources of capital. Expanding financing partnerships through consortium or syndicated arrangements with other financial institutions can facilitate larger-scale sustainable investments. In addition, grant-linked and technical assistance financing can help improve project viability, strengthen ESG outcomes, and support smaller or emerging sustainability projects through advisory services, capacity building, and concessional funding support.

6.6 Transforming Financial Systems for Climate

As part of its strategy to expand low-carbon and climate-resilient financing, MauBank joined the Transforming Financial Systems for Climate (TFSC) initiative and secured a EUR 38.5 million green credit line from Agence Française de Développement (AFD), supported by technical assistance funding. This partnership aims to mobilize private capital for climate mitigation and adaptation projects in Mauritius while strengthening the Bank's sustainable finance capabilities. To date, 27% of the facility has been disbursed, climate risk assessment training is underway, 11 new sustainable finance products have been developed for launch in FY 2026/27, risk management systems for renewable energy and resilience lending have been enhanced, and the Bank is leveraging concessional funding and technical assistance to help de-risk early-stage climate investments.

As part of its collaboration with Agence Française de Développement (AFD) under the multi-country Transforming Financial Systems for Climate (TFSC) program, MauBank secured a Technical Assistance Grant to strengthen its climate finance capabilities and expand its sustainable finance offering, supporting the integration of climate considerations across its operations and increasing investments that contribute to Mauritius' ecological transition. Following a joint recruitment process, the consulting consortium IPC/Ecosis was appointed to deliver the program, which was officially launched in December 2025 with a structured implementation roadmap focused on climate-related products, methodologies, capacity building, and sustainable finance practices. To ensure effective implementation, MauBank established a comprehensive governance framework comprising a quarterly Steering Committee, providing strategic oversight and decision-making, and a fortnightly Coordination Committee, overseeing operational execution and stakeholder collaboration. Dedicated thematic working groups further support key workstreams such as sustainable product development, credit methodology enhancement, carbon footprint assessment, training, and stakeholder engagement, promoting accountability, transparency, and the successful achievement of the Bank's sustainable finance objectives.

6.7 Risk Management of Financing Activities

MauBank recognizes that its most significant environmental and social impacts arise through its financing activities. To strengthen the management of climate and environmental (C&E) risks within its lending portfolio, the Bank is collaborating with the Agence Française de Développement (AFD) to integrate C&E risk screening into the credit process. For transactions in sectors identified as materially exposed, a structured four-step framework will be applied: risk identification by frontline teams, risk assessment through enhanced credit analysis, risk scoring using the Bank's Risk Assessment Model, and ongoing risk monitoring through established governance forums. This approach aims to reduce credit and reputational risks while promoting responsible and sustainable financing practices.

6.8 Materiality Threshold through Credit

The Bank's Climate-Related & Environmental Financial Risk Policy sets a clear materiality threshold to identify which exposures must undergo a climate risk review. The criteria established to determine materiality are as follows. An exposure or lending transaction is deemed material when it represents at least 2% of the bank's Tier 1 Capital and falls into one of the following sectors, identified as climate sensitive sectors:

1. Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing
2. Mining & Quarrying
3. Manufacturing
4. Transportation & Storage
5. Construction
6. Real Estate
7. Accommodation & Food Services Activities
8. Electricity, Gas, Steam & Air Conditioning Supply
9. Wholesale & retail Trade

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SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

6. Climate-Related Risks & Opportunities (Cont'd)

6.8 Materiality Threshold through Credit (Cont'd)

Below is a snapshot of MauBank's portfolio based on Sector list, and the percentage exposure in Climate Sensitive sectors.

Table 6 – Climate Portfolio Exposure to Climate Risks

Portfolio of Climate sensitive Sectors	% of Total Exposure 30 June 25	% of Total Exposure 30 June 2026
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	0.93%	0.43%
Manufacturing	4.74%	5%
Transportation & Storage	0.82%	1%
Construction	8.86%	11.27%
Real Estate	2.96%	5%
Accommodation & Food Services Activities	7.29%	7%
Electricity, Gas, Steam & Air Conditioning Supply	0.47%	0.74%
Wholesale & retail Trade	8.35%	7.91%
TOTAL exposure in Climate sensitive sectors	**34.42%**	**38.50%**

Note: The above exposure includes Fund Based exposures only (including investment in bonds)

MauBank's aggregate percentage exposures therefore stood at 38.5 % of total loans and advances as at 30 June 2026. There has been an increase of 4.08%.

6.9 Climate Stress Testing & Scoring

In FY 2025/26, MauBank strengthened its climate risk management capabilities by adopting S&P Global's Climate Risk Scoring and Stress-Testing Tool to assess the potential long-term impact of climate change on borrowers' financial performance through to 2050. The model evaluates both physical and transition climate risks using company financial data, business characteristics, industry-specific asset information, greenhouse gas emissions (Scopes 1, 2 and 3), production forecasts where applicable, and companies' transition plans and strategies. This enables the Bank to better understand climate-related vulnerabilities and enhance risk-informed lending and portfolio management decisions.

6.10 Metrics & Targets

Climate Roadmap

In line with the Bank of Mauritius Guideline on Climate-related and Environmental Financial Risk Management, MauBank has established a roadmap to integrate climate and environmental risk considerations into governance, risk management, data collection, and disclosure practices. The roadmap supports institutional resilience, contributes to national climate objectives, and is regularly monitored through progress updates submitted to the Bank of Mauritius.

As part of this journey, MauBank initiated its first assessment of financed emissions (Scope 3, Category 15) during FY 2024/25 by surveying major borrowers in climate-sensitive sectors. An online questionnaire was distributed to the Bank's largest counterparties to collect information on carbon management practices and emissions. This exercise established an initial baseline and provides a foundation for further data collection, measurement, and enhancement of financed emissions reporting in FY 2026/27 and beyond.

SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

6. Climate-Related Risks & Opportunities (Cont'd)

6.11 Climate Impact of Green Financing Contributing to the Low-Carbon Transition

As part of its commitment to sustainable finance, MauBank continues to direct capital towards projects and technologies that support climate change mitigation and the transition to a low-carbon economy. The funds come from the green line of Credit from AFD amounting to Eur 38.5 million. Through its green financing activities, MauBank provides funding for renewable energy generation and low-emission transportation solutions, generating measurable environmental benefits in the form of avoided greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. As at 30 June 2026, Eur 10.33 million has been sanctioned– in rupee equivalent – to MauBank clients.

During the reporting period, projects financed under MauBank's green funding portfolio are estimated to avoid approximately 28.8 Tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO_2e) annually. This assessment is based on the estimated emissions reductions achieved through financed electric vehicle deployment.

Measuring Climate-Related Outcomes

Consistent with the requirements and intent of IFRS S2 Climate-related Disclosures, MauBank tracks key climate-related performance indicators to assess the environmental outcomes of its sustainable finance activities. Estimated avoided emissions associated with green-financed assets provide a quantitative measure of the Bank's contribution to climate change mitigation and support for national and global decarbonization objectives.

These results underscore the effectiveness of MauBank's sustainable finance strategy in mobilizing capital towards environmentally beneficial investments and projects. They also demonstrate the Bank's commitment to creating long-term value through responsible financing while supporting the transition to a more resilient and sustainable economy. As sustainability reporting practices continue to mature, MauBank will further enhance its climate impact assessment capabilities and align its disclosures with emerging regulatory expectations and international best practices.

Table 7 – Avoided CO_2 Emissions through Green Financing

Metrics	Avoided Emissions FY 2024-25 (Tons of CO_2) Per year	Avoided Emissions FY 2025-26 (Tons of CO_2) Per year
Hybrid/Electric Vehicles	98.8	28.8
Agri Voltaic	-	Not yet commissioned
PV	-	Not yet commissioned

In this report, Electric vehicle financing represents the only contributor to the portfolio's climate impact. Renewable energy projects, including photovoltaic farms and Agri-voltaic installations, will start to contribute as from FY 26/27 as the Projects have not yet been commissioned. These should account for 30-40% of the bank's avoided Emissions.

7. Social - Human Capital

Our people are at the core of every decision we make. MauBank are committed to attracting, developing, and retaining a diverse, inclusive, and high-performing workforce that supports long-term value creation and sustainable growth.

MauBank, ensures that its human capital strategy is integrated into its overall risk management and governance processes. While international standards are important, human capital plays a fundamental role in enabling the bank's transition to a sustainable and climate-resilient business model by embedding these standards in its corporate policies.

7.1 Equal Opportunity and Fairness

MauBank is committed to maintaining a workplace that fosters Diversity, Equality and Inclusion. The Equal Opportunity Policy, reviewed regularly, reflects evolving regulatory requirements, stakeholder expectations, and organizational priorities.

The policy is aligned with:

- Section 9(1) of the Equal Opportunities Act 2008
- Equal Opportunities Commission's April 2013 Guidelines

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SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

7. Social - Human Capital (Cont'd)

7.2 Key Principles and Practices

MauBank is committed to maintaining fair, transparent, and merit-based employment practices throughout the employee lifecycle. Recruitment, training, promotion, and termination processes are governed by objective criteria to ensure equal opportunities for all employees. Policies are readily accessible through SharePoint, promoting transparency, awareness, and consistent application across the organisation. Human Resources monitors key indicators, including grievances, disciplinary actions, and performance outcomes, to identify and address potential discrimination risks, with findings reported to the Chief Executive to support accountability and oversight.

7.3 Whistleblowing and Ethical Conduct

Our Internal Whistleblowing Policy provides secure and confidential channels to report misconduct, including harassment, discrimination, fraud, bribery, conflicts of interest, and money laundering.

- Ensures strict non-retaliation for reports made in good faith.
- Aligned with Bank of Mauritius guidelines and Section 54A of the Banking Act.
- Works in conjunction with the bank's Code of Conduct & Ethics to reinforce integrity and ethical behavior across the organization.

Maintaining the highest standards of integrity, ethical conduct, and accountability remains a cornerstone of MauBank's governance framework. During FY2025-26, the bank continued to strengthen its anti-corruption controls, whistleblowing mechanisms, and disciplinary oversight processes to promote a culture of transparency and responsible business conduct. The metrics presented below provide insight into the effectiveness of the bank's ethics and compliance program, including the identification and investigation of fraud incidents, the utilization of whistleblowing channels, and the review and resolution of ethics-related matters through established governance structures. Together, these indicators reflect MauBank's commitment to fostering an environment where concerns can be raised without fear of retaliation, misconduct is addressed appropriately, and ethical behavior is embedded across all levels of the organization.

7.4 A Diverse & Talented Workforce

MauBank is committed to fostering a diverse, inclusive, and high-performing workforce through fair, transparent, and merit-based practices across the entire employee lifecycle. Our approach ensures that we not only attract top talent but also develop and retain individuals who contribute to long-term sustainable value creation.

7.4.1 Inclusive Recruitment and Selection

Our Recruitment & Selection Policy ensures that all hiring processes are equitable, objective, and aligned with our Equal Opportunity principles.

Recruitment is conducted in line with the Equal Opportunity Policy, using diverse sourcing channels to attract a broad talent pool. A structured and objective selection process, involving Human Resources, the Recruiting Manager, and an independent panel member, ensures fair hiring decisions, while comprehensive pre-employment checks support integrity, risk management, and regulatory compliance.

Table 8 – Employee Diversity Metrics

Metrics	FY2024-25	FY2025–26
Total number of new hires	121	47
New hires – Male	43%	27%
New hires - Female	57%	73%
Total staff count as at 30 June 2026	620	628
Male	41%	39%
Female	59%	61%
Age Group breakdown as at 30 June 2026		
20-30	178	177
31-40	202	206
41-50	166	172
51-65	74	73
Total number of physically challenged staff members	0.48%	0.47%

SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

7. Social - Human Capital (Cont'd)

7.4.2 Developing & Retaining Talent

MauBank is committed to enabling employees to perform at their optimum level while continuously developing their skills and capabilities. This commitment is formalized through a suite of policies that are regularly reviewed to reflect evolving best practices, operational needs, and regulatory requirements:

- Employee Probation & Confirmation Policy
- Learning & Development Policy
- Performance Management Policy
- Promotion Policy

7.4.3 Structured Onboarding & Probation Cycle

New hires complete a structured two-day induction programme to build understanding of the Bank's culture, values, and expectations, followed by a six-month probation period with regular performance appraisals and feedback recorded on the digital HR platform. Employee development is supported through annual training needs analyses aligned with individual and organisational priorities, offering diverse learning opportunities such as on-the-job training, professional certifications, leadership programmes, compliance training, and health and safety workshops. Continuous coaching and mentoring from line managers, together with transparent access to training and accountability for development outcomes, ensure effective learning and performance enhancement across the Bank.

7.4.4 Training Investment and Metrics

From July 2025 to June 2026, MauBank demonstrated a strong commitment to workforce development by investing in Staff Development. Training delivered across a wide range of topics, including customer service, risk management, trade finance, generative AI, public speaking, AML/CFT, leadership, and sustainability.

26.5% of employees received Sustainability and ESG training, with a target to increase participation to more than 50% through sustainability induction and refresher programs.

Table 9 – Training Investment Metrics

Training Investment Metrics	FY2024-25	FY2025-26
Average hours of training per employee (Hrs)	24	16
Amount Invested in Training (Million Rs)	13.6	13.4

7.5 A Safe & Healthy Work Environment

MauBank maintains a proactive approach to workplace safety through regular risk assessments, application of the hierarchy of controls, and continuous monitoring. All critical activities undergo documented risk assessments that are reviewed every two years or following significant operational changes. Risks are managed by prioritizing elimination, followed by engineering and administrative controls, with personal protective equipment used only as a last resort. Monthly safety inspections are conducted across all branches and Business Centres, with findings documented, corrective actions tracked, and unresolved issues escalated to ensure timely resolution.

Financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

7. Social - Human Capital (Cont'd)

7.5.1 Wellbeing Initiatives

Beyond regulatory compliance, MauBank actively promotes both physical and mental wellbeing among its employees. During FY2025–2026, key initiatives included:

- A Talk on Men's Health led by a specialist from a private clinic, had a talk with 37 staff members to explain on the Do's and Don'ts for Men, to keep healthy.
- Staff Club organized "Move for More — Sport for Every MauBanker." This initiative is allowing our staff to choose a sport for practice, under the close guidance of the Mauritius Sports Council (MSC).
- A session on digital detox and work-life balance, encouraging healthier work habits and mental resilience.
- Eye testing campaigns in partnership with Patel Optics, including discounts on optical products.

7.5.3 Health & Safety Performance Metrics

Health and Safety committees are held every 2 months as per the OSHA 2004 rules and regulations. Minutes of the meeting are posted on the notice board and sent to the Ministry. The minutes are always closed before the next meeting, through corrective action plans or through remediation projects.

Table 10 – Health & Safety Metrics

Metrics	FY2024-25	FY2025-26
Lost days due to Injury	32 days	11 days
% of sites covered by safety inspections	100%	100%
% of employees trained in health & safety	100%	100%
Number of Fire Drills done per site	1	1

All new joiners, including interns and trainees (employees in FY2025–26), completed mandatory health and safety training during induction. Members of the Safety Committee also undergo specialized training, including first aid. MauBank maintains dedicated procedures for emergency scenarios, including fire response and adverse weather events, to safeguard employees, premises, and operations.

7.6 Employee Support – "Dire Straits" Scheme

MauBank's Dire Straits Scheme provides confidential and compassionate support to employees facing exceptional personal hardships, such as serious illness or family emergencies not covered by standard benefits. Cases are assessed by a dedicated five-member panel, with assistance ranging from grants and interest-free loans to additional leave and flexible work arrangements, supported by an annual fund of MUR 2 million.

7.7 Working Conditions and Employee Benefits

MauBank provides a comprehensive benefits framework that supports employee wellbeing, financial security, and work-life balance. Key benefits include fully funded private medical coverage for employees and their dependents, an employer-supported pension plan, preferential staff loan rates, fee waivers on selected banking products, and performance-based bonuses. Employees also benefit from annual salary reviews and promotion opportunities linked to performance outcomes. To promote work-life balance, the Bank offers flexible working arrangements, including remote work and staggered schedules, subject to operational requirements.

Table 11 - Employee Benefits Metrics

Metrics	FY2024-25	FY2025-26
% of Employees covered by medical insurance	96%	100%
% of Employees covered by pension plan	96%	100%
Number of Staff using preferential loans	335	354

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SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

7. Social - Human Capital (Cont'd)

7.8 Performance Management & Career Advancement

MauBank's Performance Management System (PMS) fosters a culture of continuous improvement, accountability, and recognition, with periodic reviews to ensure alignment with strategic objectives and industry best practices. Employee objectives are set using the SMART framework and aligned with corporate and departmental goals across four dimensions: Financial, Customer, Internal Processes, and Learning & Growth, while reinforcing the Bank's core values. The system supports continuous feedback and coaching through a digital HR platform, complemented by structured mid-year and year-end performance reviews. Performance outcomes are calibrated at EXCO level to ensure consistency and fairness, with rewards, compensation adjustments, and recognition linked to individual performance and demonstration of corporate values. Career development is integrated into the PMS through individual development plans that support progression, succession planning, and continuous learning.

Table 12 – Performance & Engagement Metrics

Performance & Engagement	FY2024-25	FY2025-26
% of employees with completed performance reviews	77%	96.7%
Distribution of performance ratings (Out of 6)	3.3	4.2

MauBank promotes career growth through transparent, merit-based advancement processes. Promotion opportunities are made available through internally advertised vacancies, with candidates assessed through a structured selection process involving screening, interviews, management validation, and final approval. In addition, high-performing employees may be considered for PMS-driven promotions based on performance outcomes and managerial recommendations. All promotions are subject to appropriate approvals and are communicated through the Bank's digital HR platform, ensuring transparency, consistency, and equal access to career development opportunities.

Table 13 – Talent Development & Retention Metrics

Talent Development & Retention	FY2024-25	FY2025-26
Internal promotion rate	7%	7.8%
Employee attrition rate	1.2%	1.01%
Employee Turnover rate	11.4%	7.85%

7.9 Social – Engaging our community

At MauBank, sustainability also extends beyond its balance sheet and into the communities we serve. Through targeted investments, partnerships and employee-led initiatives, MauBank strives to foster resilient local economies, enhance financial inclusion and support social development across Mauritius. MauBank is revamping its approach to ensure it rests on three pillars as follows:

- Employee Volunteering: Encouraging colleagues to lend their time, skills and passion through company sponsored volunteer days and lead community projects.
- Financial Empowerment: Delivering financial literacy workshops, small-business grants and tailored banking solutions to underserved segments.
- Strategic Partnerships: Collaborating with NGOs, government bodies and academic institutions to scale programs in education, environmental stewardship and youth development.

Each confirmed full-time employee is entitled to two days of special leave on top of their annual Leave entitlement, known as Staff Volunteering Leave (SVL), per year. The bank empowers colleagues to identify, plan and organize their own community involvement projects, and MauBank can match these efforts with philanthropic donations where requested.

Table 14 – Annual number of A4 pages printed

Calendar year 2025	Calendar year 2024	Calendar year 2023
1,759,329	1,875,557	1,502,188

To ensure these contributions are recognized and valued, volunteering activities are formally integrated into the annual Performance Management process.

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SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

7. Social - Human Capital (Cont'd)

7.9.1 Corporate Social Responsibility

MauBank is committed to creating long-term value by contributing positively to society through its Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programme. In partnership with NGOs, the Bank supports initiatives that address social challenges, promote environmental sustainability, and enhance animal welfare. Guided by its belief in responsible and inclusive banking, MauBank invests in community-based projects that improve the wellbeing of vulnerable groups across Mauritius. During FY2025/26, the Bank contributed MUR 5.54 million to support projects aligned with national social and environmental priorities, reinforcing its commitment to sustainable community development and lasting positive impact.

7.9.2 Community involvement initiatives undertaken for the FY2025-26

During FY25-26, MauBank reinforced its commitment to community engagement through a range of initiatives focused on social inclusion, education, and the well-being of vulnerable groups. Employees actively participated in activities supporting children, persons with special needs, and elderly residents, including festive celebrations, donations of educational resources and school supplies, recreational events, and opportunities for meaningful social interaction. These initiatives reflected the Bank's dedication to fostering a spirit of care, compassion, and community support.

For more details, please see our CSR Section in the Annual Report.

- **Youth Sustainability & Climate Literacy Campaigns: Introduction to Sustainable Finance**

As part of its commitment to sustainability and community development, MauBank conducted Sustainable Finance awareness sessions in May 2026 at Collège de la Confiance and the Mahatma Gandhi Institute, reaching approximately 150 Grade 12 and 13 students. The initiative aimed to enhance climate and sustainability literacy by introducing students to ESG principles, sustainable finance, responsible business practices, and the role of financial institutions in supporting sustainable development. The sessions also highlighted the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Mauritius' ambitions as a sustainable finance hub, and emerging career opportunities in the sector. Through these outreach activities, MauBank seeks to foster greater environmental awareness, financial literacy, and responsible citizenship among future generations, reinforcing its commitment to sustainability beyond its core operations.



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SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

7. Social - Human Capital (Cont'd)

7.9.2 Community involvement initiatives undertaken for the FY2025-26 (Cont'd)

- **World Food Day 2025**

In line with its sustainability agenda, the Bank organized a Townhall session on 16 October 2025 that brought together Sustainability Champions, Heads of Departments, and members of the Executive Management Team, with approximately 100 employees in attendance.

The event featured a panel of distinguished experts who led an engaging discussion on food security and food resilience, highlighting current challenges and opportunities within the local and global food systems. The initiative was aligned with the objectives of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and sought to enhance employee awareness of the importance of sustainable food production, responsible consumption, and resilience in the face of climate and economic challenges.

Through this knowledge-sharing platform, MauBank reinforced its commitment to sustainability by encouraging informed dialogue and fostering greater understanding of issues critical to long-term environmental, social, and economic resilience.

At the conclusion of the event, employees were provided with seeds of various leguminous and vegetable plants. This practical initiative was designed to translate awareness into action through a "learning by doing" approach, encouraging staff to engage directly in food cultivation and helping to foster a culture of sustainability, food resilience, and environmental stewardship across the Bank.



The guest panelists were: Ms. Lotilde Charpy, General Manager, FoodWise; Mr. Sachin Sookna, CEO of the Mauritius Cooperative Agricultural Federation; Mr. Lindsay Azie, Environment Analyst, UNDP; Mr. Akhilalandjee Goolaub, Assistant Director, FAREI; Mr. Thibault Viremouneix, Agricultural Development Manager, Miwa Sugar. The panel discussion was moderated by Mr. Sanraj Luximon, Head of Sustainability & Corporate Strategy Dept.

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SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

8. Environmental Stewardship

MauBank recognizes that its most significant environmental impact arises from financed emissions linked to client activities. Through its Climate-Related & Environmental Financial Risk Policy, the Bank integrates climate and environmental risks into credit assessment and monitoring processes, ensuring lending decisions align with regulatory expectations and TCFD recommendations. At the same time, MauBank is committed to reducing the environmental footprint of its own operations through initiatives focused on energy efficiency, water conservation, waste reduction, digitalization, recycling, and emissions reduction. Environmental performance is monitored through defined metrics and internal controls to support transparency and accountability.

Through this dual approach of managing financed emissions and operational impacts, MauBank reinforces its commitment to environmental stewardship and supports the transition to a low-carbon economy. This section focuses on environmental impacts arising from MauBank's internal operations, including resource consumption, waste generation, and operational emissions.

8.1 Materials, Water & Waste Management

Since a couple of years, MauBank has launched several initiatives to reduce its environmental footprint across materials, waste and water.

Paper consumption:

MauBank Ltd consumes an average of 3,425 reams of A4 paper annually, equivalent to approximately 8.5 tons.

Table 15 – Annual number of A4 pages printed

Calendar year 2025	Calendar year 2024	Calendar year 2023
1,759,329	1,875,557	1,502,188

MauBank continues to reduce paper consumption through ongoing process reviews and digitalization initiatives. Departments regularly assess printing practices to eliminate non-essential paper use while maintaining mandatory regulatory and compliance requirements. At the same time, key processes, including account management and loan processing, are being progressively digitalized to replace paper-based workflows with electronic solutions.

Progress is monitored through a monthly paper consumption dashboard benchmarked against a 2025 baseline, helping identify further reduction opportunities. In parallel, the Bank operates a structured paper recycling programme, with waste paper collected and recycled into products such as corrugated cardboard components and recycled paper, supporting circular economy principles and reducing environmental impact.

Single-use plastic bottles

MauBank is committed to reducing plastic waste and promoting sustainable practices across its operations. Since 2023, the Bank has replaced single-use plastic water bottles in meeting rooms with reusable glass bottles, eliminating approximately 625 plastic bottles per month. Sustainability awareness is further reinforced through employee onboarding, with new hires receiving reusable water bottles and mugs. These initiatives support waste reduction, resource efficiency, and a culture of environmental responsibility across the organisation.

Water consumption

MauBank has implemented a rainwater harvesting system since 2020. This initiative allows us to save on average 1,000 liters per month.

8.2 Awareness Campaigns

Change starts with knowledge, and MauBank recognizes this. On a mission to drive behavioral change, MauBank issues periodic communications—anchored by its Sustainability mascot AVA—to raise awareness of both international and local environmental topics. Examples for FY2025-26 include World Environment Day, Earth Day, Food Day.

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SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

8. Environmental Stewardship (Cont'd)

World Environment Day 2026

MauBank Ltd organized a comprehensive 4-day campaign for World Environment Day 2026, running from 2nd to 5th June. The theme for 2026 was 'Climate Action'. Hence, the training was centered around the theme of climate. The Bank contracted Mrs Diane Salomon, Director of IMIN Ocean Indien, to conduct 4 Mini "Fresque Quiz" sessions—a shorter version of the internationally recognized Fresque du Climat workshop.

Around 120 staff were comprehensively trained over the course of 4 days. All top management staff were also convened to the event.





In addition to the workshops, several complementary activities have been organized to enhance participation and awareness. These include environmental quizzes, the distribution of potted plants as eco-friendly prizes, and "Sustainability Champion" pins to encourage participants to share knowledge and promote sustainable practices within the workplace.

Through these initiatives, MauBank Ltd aims to inspire behavioral change, strengthen environmental awareness, and contribute meaningfully to global efforts toward a more sustainable future.

9. Looking Forward

Sustainability is no longer viewed as a destination but as a continuous journey of transformation. As MauBank looks to the future, the Bank remains committed to embedding sustainability into every aspect of its business while supporting Mauritius' transition towards a resilient, low-carbon and inclusive economy.

Following the successful supply of clean energy to the CEB Grid and the commencement of disbursements under its inaugural EUR 38.5 million Green Credit Line from Agence Française de Développement (AFD), MauBank is strengthening its position as a trusted Sustainable Finance Partner for individuals, businesses and institutions across Mauritius. These milestones represent important steps in the Bank's journey to support the country's transition towards a low-carbon, climate-resilient and more inclusive economy.

Looking ahead, MauBank will continue to expand its portfolio of green and sustainable finance solutions to support investments in renewable energy, energy efficiency, sustainable infrastructure, climate adaptation and environmentally responsible business practices. Building on the encouraging market response, the Bank has successfully deployed approximately 27% of the Green Credit Line from AFD, reflecting the growing demand for sustainable financing and reinforcing its commitment to mobilising capital towards projects that generate positive environmental and social outcomes.

Sustainability will continue to be progressively embedded across the Bank's strategy, governance, operations and decision-making processes. Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) considerations are increasingly being integrated into business planning, risk management and customer engagement, positioning sustainability as a core driver of long-term value creation rather than a standalone initiative.

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SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

9. Looking Forward (Cont'd)

To further strengthen its sustainability culture, MauBank completed a comprehensive review of its Sustainability Champion Program in June 2026. The enhanced program, informed by employee consultations, workshops, surveys and training sessions, is designed to deepen employee engagement, strengthen accountability and encourage greater participation in delivering the Bank's sustainability objectives.

Transparency and accountability will remain fundamental to MauBank's sustainability journey. The Bank will conduct a comprehensive materiality assessment to identify and prioritise the sustainability matters that are most significant to its stakeholders and long-term business success. The findings will guide future sustainability priorities, risk management practices and ESG disclosures.

The Bank has also commenced preparations to progressively align its sustainability reporting with the requirements of IFRS S1 General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information and IFRS S2 Climate-related Disclosures. This alignment will enhance the consistency, comparability and reliability of sustainability reporting while supporting evolving stakeholder and regulatory expectations.

Supporting these efforts, MauBank has developed a Carbon Roadmap that establishes clear milestones for reducing operational greenhouse gas emissions, integrating climate-related considerations into lending and investment activities, and expanding the measurement and management of financed emissions. The roadmap targets measurable reductions in Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by 2027 while advancing the identification, assessment and reporting of material Scope 3 emissions.

As part of its commitment to embedding sustainability across its operations, MauBank also intends to pursue internationally recognised green building standards, including Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) certification, for eligible facilities and future developments. Achieving LEED certification will reinforce the Bank's commitment to energy efficiency, resource conservation, healthier workplaces and responsible environmental stewardship.

Digital transformation will remain a key enabler of the Bank's sustainability ambitions. Continued investments in data management, automation and analytics will strengthen the quality of sustainability information, improve reporting capabilities and enhance the Bank's ability to identify, assess and manage sustainability-related impacts, risks and opportunities (IROs).

Explore climate-related business opportunities by leveraging innovative de-risking mechanisms that enhance the bankability of green and climate - resilient investments. This includes engaging with development finance institutions, multilateral agencies, guarantee schemes, blended finance structures, first-loss facilities, and risk-sharing instruments to reduce credit risk and encourage lending to sectors such as renewable energy, energy efficiency, sustainable agriculture, water management, and climate adaptation.

While maintaining full compliance with applicable laws, regulations and reporting requirements, MauBank remains committed to continuously strengthening its environmental and social risk management framework and embedding responsible banking practices throughout its business. By working closely with customers, employees, regulators, investors and other stakeholders, the Bank seeks to create lasting value while supporting Mauritius' transition towards a more resilient, inclusive and sustainable future.

As MauBank looks ahead, it remains committed to creating long-term value through sound governance, responsible banking and innovative sustainable finance solutions. Guided by its purpose and sustainability ambitions, the Bank will continue to contribute meaningfully to the achievement of national sustainable development priorities while building resilience for future generations.

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CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

'*The purpose of corporate governance is to facilitate effective, entrepreneurial and prudent management that can deliver the long-term success of an organization'*. [The National Code on Corporate Governance 2016 (the "Code")]

Recognizing and understanding the positive impacts that the Code can bring in an organization, MauBank Ltd ("MauBank" or the "Bank") has ensured that its strategies are aligned to the Code together with other applicable laws and guidelines, whereby, encouraging a culture and attitude that nurture the principles of Corporate Governance throughout decision making.

This report sets out the Bank's Corporate Governance processes and the role they play in supporting the delivery of the Bank's strategy and provides for explanations from any deviations from the Code.

This report is published on the Company's website, as part of the Annual Report.

1. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE BY THE BOARD

Regarding matters of good governance, the Bank is guided by the Bank of Mauritius' Guideline on Corporate Governance, The National Code of Corporate Governance for Mauritius (the "Code") as revised in 2016 together with other fundamental legislations such as the Banking Act 2004, the Companies Act 2001 and the Financial Reporting Act 2004.

The Bank has endeavoured to adhere to the principles as set out in the Code by taking matters at Board level and Committees of the Board. The Board is of view that, apart from the disclosure below, there is no material deviation to be highlighted. In addition, the Bank has a Corporate Governance Committee to specifically discuss on Corporate Governance matters. The Bank's Corporate Governance system further comprises Management Committees, Internal and External Auditors, industry best practices as well as established policies and procedures across all operations

The above-mentioned system provides structures for the following:

- Formulation of strategic directions and plans;
- Setting up of corporate objectives and budgets;
- Establishing clear lines of responsibility and accountability;
- Delegation of authority to management to implement Board approved plans and strategies and to operate the Bank's business on a day to day basis;
- Sanctioning of banking facilities to related parties and large credit exposure to a customer / group;
- Monitoring of performance and compliance with laws, regulations, policies and procedures;
- Risk Management framework;
- Internal control systems;
- Rewards and incentives;
- Succession planning for Executives; and
- Good governance practices.

To the best of its knowledge, the Board has relentlessly endeavoured towards attaining, adhering to and maintaining throughout the financial year 2025-2026, the highest level of Corporate Governance in accordance with the Guideline on Corporate Governance issued by the Bank of Mauritius, the National Code of Corporate Governance for Mauritius, and other relevant legislations.

Financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

1. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE BY THE BOARD (Cont'd)

Disclosure on Non-Holding of Annual Meeting for FYE 30 June 2025 and Use of Written Resolutions

The Annual Meeting of Shareholders for the financial year ended 30 June 2025 was not held within the statutory timeframe as prescribed under Section 115 of the Companies Act 2001. This was primarily due to the absence of confirmed nominations from the ultimate beneficial owner (UBO) for the appointment of new directors.

However, in order to ensure continuity and compliance with key statutory obligations, all other matters ordinarily transacted at the Annual Meeting – save for the appointment of new directors - were addressed by way of written resolutions signed by the majority shareholder, MauBank Holdings Ltd, holding more than 75% of the voting rights, in keeping with Section 117 (1) of the Companies Act 2001. These resolutions were subsequently circulated to the remaining shareholders within the statutory period of seven days, in accordance with Section 117 (6) of the Companies Act 2001.

Resolution	Date resolution signed by MauBank Holdings Ltd	Date circularised to other shareholders
To receive and consider the Auditors' Report for the Financial Year Ended 30 June 2025	12 February 2026	16 February 2026
To consider and adopt the Audited Financial Statements of the Bank for the Financial Year Ended 30 June 2025	12 February 2026	16 February 2026
To consider the Annual Report of the Bank for the Financial Year Ended 30 June 2025	12 February 2026	16 February 2026
To consider the authorization and declaration made by the Board of Directors of MauBank Ltd at its Board meeting held on Thursday 25th September 2025, for a dividend distribution of MUR 165m (One Hundred and Sixty-Five Million Mauritian Rupees only) and to approve payment of the said dividend to the shareholders of MauBank Ltd	12 February 2026	16 February 2026
Appointment of the External Auditors of the Bank for the Financial Year ending 30 June 2026 and to authorize the Board of Directors to fix their remuneration	12 February 2026	16 February 2026

Note: All written resolutions were duly signed and circulated in accordance with the Companies Act 2001. The Board ensured that these actions were taken in good faith and in the best interests of the Bank and its stakeholders.

Financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

2. BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE UNDERLYING PRINCIPLES OF THE CODE OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Code rests on eight (8) core principles that encourages the "apply and explain" approach, whereby, allowing organisations to adapt its practices to particular circumstances.

These principles are:

1. The Governance Structure
2. The Structure of the Board and its Committees
3. Director Appointment Procedures
4. Director Duties, Remuneration & Performance
5. Risk Governance and Internal Control
6. Reporting with Integrity
7. Audit
8. Relations with Shareholders and other key Stakeholders

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE APPLIED

2.1 PRINCIPLE 1: GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

"All organisations should be headed by an effective Board. Responsibilities and accountabilities within the organisation should be clearly identified."

"The board has the ultimate responsibility for the safety and soundness of the financial institution. It must oversee the institution's business strategy, internal organisation and governance structure, its risk management and compliance practices, and key personnel decisions. It is essential that there be a clear demarcation of responsibilities and obligations between the board and management. The board should be independent from management". (Bank of Mauritius Guideline on Corporate Governance)

MauBank Ltd, a Public Interest Entity ("PIE"), is led by a unitary Board, which is collectively responsible and accountable for the decisions taken. To better discharge its duties, the Board of Directors delegates its powers to various Board Committees and Management Committees which operate in line with good corporate governance practices, while maintaining the ultimate accountability and responsibility for the affairs and performance of the Bank. The Board Charter, as approved by the Board, caters for the delegation of authority and provides the necessary mandates for the proper functioning of the below mentioned committees together with an effective oversight process.

The Board has constituted the following committees to assist effective implementation of its responsibilities:

i. Audit Committee
ii. Board Risk Management Committee
iii. Nomination and Remuneration Committee
iv. Board Investment & Credit Committee
v. Corporate Governance Committee
vi. Board Procurement Committee
vii. Board Cybersecurity Committee

The Chief Executive (CE) or Officer-in-Charge together with management executives are responsible for the day to day operations of the Bank and regularly reports to the various Committees of the Board and ultimately to the Board of Directors who keep an oversight that the decisions taken are in line with best practices inclusive of legal and regulatory requirements.

Financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE APPLIED (Cont'd)

The Bank also ensures adherence to all its policies and procedures which are in line with the Guidelines issued by the Bank of Mauritius. The operating model of the Bank ensures segregation of duties and also well-defined lines of responsibilities of the sub committees are laid down through the Charter and / or Terms of Reference (ToR) of each Committees.

2.1.1 Key Features of Board processes

In addition to their regular meetings, the Board can be convened as and when required.

Key decisions taken by the Board, include:

- Review and approval of monthly, quarterly and annual financial accounts;
- Review and approval of annual budget:
- Review and approval of Corporate Strategy;
- Approval of Board Charter and the Terms of References of sub-committees;
- Ratification of Organisational Chart through the Nomination and Remuneration Committee;
- Ratification of key senior positions through the Nomination and Remuneration Committee;
- Approval of policies and procedures, inclusive of the Bank's Code of Conduct and Ethics.

2.1.2 Website

As part of its obligations under the Code, the following documents can be found on the Bank's website:

- Constitution of the Bank;
- Organisation Chart;
- Directors details; and
- Board Charter.

2.2 PRINCIPLE 2: THE STRUCTURE OF THE BOARD AND ITS COMMITTEES

"*The Board should contain independently minded directors. It should include an appropriate combination of executive directors, independent directors and non-independent non-executive directors to prevent one individual or a small group of individuals from dominating the Board's decision taking. The Board should be of a size and level of diversity commensurating with the sophistication and scale of the organisation. Appropriate Board committees may be set up to assist the Board in the effective performance of its duties.*" (Bank of Mauritius Guideline on Corporate Governance)

2.2.1 Board Size and Composition

The recommended number of Independent Director as per the BOM's Guideline on Corporate Governance and the Banking Act 2014 is 40 per cent of the Board composition.

The Board of MauBank Ltd is a unitary Board that currently comprises nine (9) Directors, seven (7) of whom are Independent Non-Executive Directors, representing 77.8 percent of the Board composition and two (2) Non-Executive Director, who are all Mauritian residents. The Board includes directors from various industries and backgrounds which, it believes, is sufficient towards effective decision-making. Moreover, with no alternate directors' discussions at Board and Committee levels, discussions and decision-making are more productive and effective.

The Directors are appointed on the Board in accordance with laws of Mauritius and the constitution of the Bank. Their membership is renewed on an annual basis during the Annual Meeting of Shareholders. The last Annual Meeting was held on 15 November 2023 (See Section 1 Statement of Compliance by the Board).

For the financial year ended 30 June 2026, the Chief Executive was the sole Executive Director at the Bank. His contract of employment was terminated on 29 April 2026. As from 29 April 2026, the Board of Directors appointed the Deputy Chief Executive, Mr. Issa Soormally, as Officer-In-Charge.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE APPLIED (Cont'd)

2.2.2 Board Composition

(1) The Board was composed of the following members until termination of service contracts, as indicated in the table below:

Members	Date of Appointment	Date Terminated	Board Status
SOKAPPADU Mr. Ramanaidoo	03-Oct-19	18-Mar-26	Independent Non-Executive Director & Acting Chairperson
KOKIL Mr. Anil Kumar	15-Jul-21	18-Mar-26	Non-Executive Director
VASSEUR-SONEEA Mrs. Alexandra	15-Jul-21	18-Mar-26	Independent Non-
SEMJEVEE Mr. Sivananda	15-Jul-21	18-Mar-26	Independent Non-
VYDELINGUM Mr. Vishuene	22-Nov-23	29-Apr-26	Executive Director

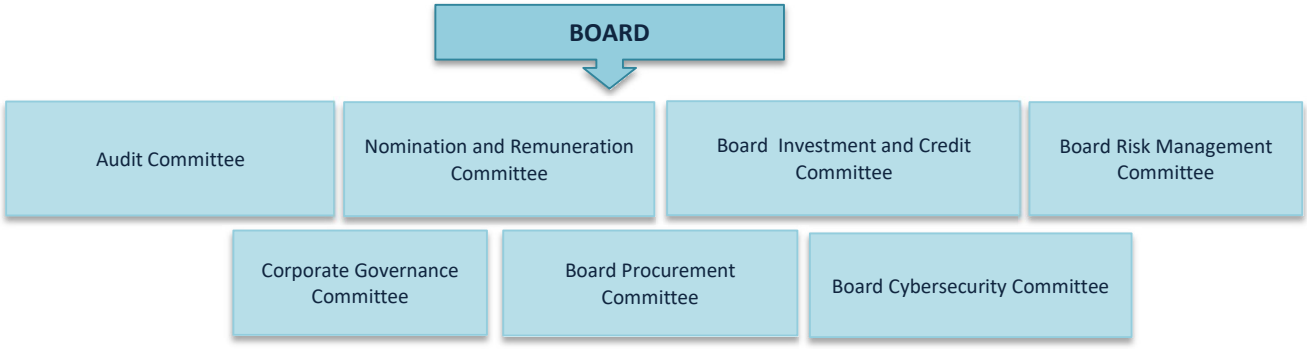
(2) Current Board Composition

The Board of MauBank Ltd is currently composed of nine members, namely:

Members	Date of Appointment	Board Status
MATADEEN Mr. Sanjay	18-Mar-26	Independent Non-Executive Director & Chairperson
LUCHOO Mr. Ramduth	18-Mar-26	Independent Non-Executive Director
BHUGUN Mr. Anand	18-Mar-26	Independent Non-Executive Director
BEEHARRY Mr. Geerishraj	18-Mar-26	Independent Non-Executive Director
ABDOOLAKHAN Mrs. Shahannah	18-Mar-26	Independent Non-Executive Director
BABOOLALL Mr. Dhrisraj	18-Mar-26	Non-Executive Director
ARMOOGUM Mr. Rooben	20-Mar-26	Independent Non-Executive Director
RAMJAN Mr. Mohammad Yousouf	20-Mar-26	Independent Non-Executive Director
RAMA Mrs. Subashini	11-Aug-26	Non-Executive Director

2.2.3 The Board, its committees structure & mandate

2.2.3.1 Board and Committees Structure



Financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE APPLIED (Cont'd)

2.2.3 The Board, its committees structure & mandate (Cont'd)

2.2.3.2 Board Mandate

The Board as empowered by the Bank's Constitution and Charter is responsible, among others, to:

- Function independently of management;
- Operate at a higher level than management;
- Exercise leadership, enterprise, intellectual honesty, integrity and judgement in directing the Bank so that it achieves sustainable prosperity;
- Ensure that policies, procedures and practices are in place to protect the Bank's assets and reputation;
- Consider the necessity and appropriateness of installing a mechanism by which breaches of the principles of corporate governance may be
- Monitor and evaluate the implementation of strategies, policies, management performance criteria and business plans;
- Ensure that there is a suitable induction and evaluation program in place which meets specific needs of the Bank and its directors;
- Appoint the Chief Executive/Officer-In-Charge and ensure that succession is professionally planned in good time; and
- Balance 'conformance' and 'performance'. Conformance is compliance with the various laws, regulations and codes governing organisation. Ensuring performance requires the development of a commensurate enterprise culture within the organisation so that returns to shareholders are maximized while respecting the interests of other stakeholders.

2.2.3.3 Board Attendance

Directors are expected to attend, in person or by teleconference, Board meetings, except in exceptional circumstances. The following table gives the record of attendance at meetings of the Bank's Board during the financial year ended 30 June 2026:

Members	Date of Appointment	Date Resigned	Board Status	Meeting Attendance
SOKAPPADU Mr. Ramanaidoo	03-Oct-2019	18-Mar-26	Independent Non-Executive Director – Acting Chairperson	13/13
KOKIL Mr. Anil Kumar	15-July-2021	18-Mar-26	Non-Executive Director	13/13
VASSEUR-SONEEA Mrs. Alexandra	15-July-2021	18-Mar-26	Independent Non-Executive Director	13/13
SEMJEVEE Mr. Sivananda	15-July-2021	18-Mar-26	Independent Non-Executive Director	13/13
VYDELINGUM Mr. Vishuene	22-Nov-23	29-Apr-26	Executive Director	15/15

The Board was reconstituted on 18 March 2026.The attendance record during the financial year ended 30 June 2026 is as follows:

MATADEEN Mr. Sanjay	18-Mar-26	N/A	Independent Non-Executive Director – Current Chairperson	6/6
LUCHOO Mr. Ramduth	18-Mar-26	N/A	Independent Non-Executive Director	6/6
BHUGUN Mr. Anand	18-Mar-26	N/A	Independent Non-Executive Director	6/6
BEEHARRY Mr. Geerishraj	18-Mar-26	N/A	Independent Non-Executive Director	5/6
ABDOOLAKHAN Mrs. Shahannah	18-Mar-26	N/A	Independent Non-Executive Director	4/6
BABOOLALL Mr. Dhrisraj	18-Mar-26	N/A	Non-Executive Director	5/6
ARMOOGUM Mr. Rooben	20-Apr-26	N/A	Independent Non-Executive Director	4/4
RAMJAN Mr. Mohammad Yousouf	20-Apr-26	N/A	Independent Non-Executive Director	4/4
RAMA Mrs. Subashini	11-Aug-26	N/A	Non-Executive Director	N/A

Financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE APPLIED (Cont'd)

2.2.4 Sub-Committees of the Board

2.2.4.1 Audit Committee

Mandate

The Audit Committee's principal function is to oversee the Bank's financial reporting process, monitor the internal control systems, review financial statements, provide support to the Board of Directors on compliance, audit and financial matters, oversee performance of external and internal auditors of the Bank and review internal and external inspections.

The Audit Committee was reconstituted on 22 May 2026 and the current composition is as follows:

- ARMOOGUM Mr. Rooben (Chairperson)
- BEEHARRY Mr. Geerishraj
- LUCHOO Mr. Ramduth

Committee Attendance

The Directors who served on the Audit Committee and their attendance during FY 2025/2026 are as follows:

Members	Board Status	Meeting Attendance
SEMJEVEE Mr. Sivananda (former Chairperson up till 18 March 2026)	Independent Non-Executive	8/8
SOKAPPADU Mr. Ramanaidoo	Independent Non-Executive	8/8
VASSEUR-SONEEA Mrs. Alexandra	Independent Non-Executive	8/8
Upon reconstitution:		
ARMOOGUM Mr. Rooben (Chairperson)	Independent Non-Executive	4/4
RAMJAN Mr. Mohammad Yousouf (up till 22 May 2026)	Independent Non-Executive	2/2
BEEHARRY Mr. Geerishraj	Independent Non-Executive	2/4
LUCHOO Mr. Ramduth (appointed on 22 May 2026 in replacement of Mr. Ramjan)	Independent Non-Executive	1/2

2.2.4.2 Nomination and Remuneration Committee

Mandate

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee is a committee of the Board which has the responsibility of selecting competent and qualified personnel and making recommendations to the Board of Directors. The Committee aims to retain and attract qualified and experienced personnel for the smooth running of the Bank.

The roles of this Committee are to review corporate objectives and budgets, senior executives' performance, reward policy and approve productivity bonus policy to employees, approve salary revisions, service conditions and staff welfare policy, approve recruitment or promotion of top managers, review irregularities and serious offences, recommend recruitment and terms of contract of employment of the Chief Executive and other Senior Officers, review and recommend nomination of suitable persons eligible as candidate for directorship, in accordance with Fit and Proper Person Policy and the BOM Guideline on Corporate Governance.

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee also reviews the Bank's Organisational Chart, which is ultimately tabled at Board Level for ratification.

The Committee was reconstituted on 22 May 2026 and the current composition is as follows:

- LUCHOO Mr. Ramduth (Chairperson)
- BHUGUN Mr. Anand
- BEEHARRY Mr. Geerishraj
- ABDOOLAKHAN Mrs. Shahannah
- BABOOLALL Mr. Dhrisraj
- ARMOOGUM Mr. Rooben

Financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE APPLIED (Cont'd)

2.2.4.2 Nomination and Remuneration Committee (Cont'd)

Committee Attendance

The Directors who served on the Nomination and Remuneration Committee and their attendance at committee meetings during FY 2025/2026 are as follows:-

Members	Board Status	Meeting Attendance
SOKAPPADU Ramanaidoo (Chairperson)	Independent Non-Executive	4/4
VYDELINGUM Vishuene	Executive	5/5
SEMJEVEE Sivananda	Independent Non-Executive	4/4
VASSEUR-SONEEA Alexandra	Independent Non-Executive	4/4
KOKIL Mr. Anil Kumar	Non-Executive	4/4
Upon reconstitution:		
LUCHOO Mr. Ramduth (Chairperson)	Independent Non-Executive	3/3
BHUGUN Mr. Anand	Independent Non-Executive	3/3
BEEHARRY Mr. Geerishraj	Independent Non-Executive	3/3
ABDOOLAKHAN Mrs. Shahannah	Independent Non-Executive	1/1
BABOOLALL Mr. Dhrisraj	Non-Executive	2/3
ARMOOGUM Mr. Rooben	Independent Non-Executive	1/1

2.2.4.3 Board Investment and Credit Committee

Mandate

The Board Investment and Credit Committee reviews and approves credit proposals above Rs. 100 million. This Committee is held as and when the need arises. The Committee also approves all relevant policies pertaining to Investment and Credit of the Bank.

The Committee was reconstituted on 22 May 2026 and the current composition is as follows:

- BHUGUN Mr. Anand (Chairperson)
- BABOOLALL Mr. Dhrisraj
- RAMJAN Mr. Mohammad Yousouf

Committee Attendance

The Directors who served on the Board Investment & Credit Committee and their attendance at committee meetings during FY 2025/2026 are as follows:-

Members	Board Status	Meeting Attendance
SOKAPPADU Mr. Ramanaidoo (former Chairperson)	Independent Non-Executive	14/14
VYDELINGUM Mr. Vishuene	Executive	15/15
KOKIL Mr. Anil Kumar	Non-Executive	14/14
VASSEUR-SONEEA Mrs. Alexandra	Independent Non-Executive	11/14
SEMJEVEE Mr. Sivananda	Independent Non-Executive	12/14
Upon reconstitution:		
BHUGUN Mr. Anand (Chairperson)	Independent Non-Executive	3/3
BABOOLALL Mr. Dhrisraj	Non-Executive	3/3
RAMJAN Mr. Mohammad Yousouf (appointed on 22 May 2026 in replacement of Mr. Luchoo)	Independent Non-Executive	1/1
LUCHOO Mr. Ramduth (up to 22 May 2026)	Independent Non-Executive	2/2

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE APPLIED (Cont'd)

2.2.4.4 Board Risk Management Committee

Mandate

The main responsibilities of the Board Risk Management Committee are the identification and oversight of the principal risks at the Bank, including but not limited to credit, market, liquidity, operational, compliance and regulatory and reputational risks and the actions taken to mitigate them. It is also responsible to advise the Board on the Bank's overall current and future risk appetite, tolerance and strategy and oversee Senior Management's implementation of the risk appetite framework and reporting on the state of risk culture in the Bank to the Board.

The Committee was reconstituted on 22 May 2026 and the current composition is as follows:

- ABDOOLAKHAN Mrs. Shahannah (Chairperson)
- BHUGUN Mr. Anand
- RAMJAN Mr. Mohammad Yousouf

Committee Attendance

The Directors who served on the Board Risk Management Committee and their attendance during FY 2025/2026 are as follows:

Members	Board Status	Meeting Attendance
SOKAPPADU Mr. Ramanaidoo (former Chairperson)	Independent Non-Executive	3/3
VYDELINGUM Mr. Vishuene	Executive	3/3
KOKIL Mr. Anil Kumar	Non-Executive	3/3
SEMJEVEE Mr. Sivananda	Independent Non-Executive	3/3
VASSEUR-SONEEA Mrs. Alexandra	Independent Non-Executive	3/3
Upon reconstitution:		
ABDOOLAKHAN Mrs. Shahannah	Independent Non-Executive	1/1
BHUGUN Mr. Anand	Independent Non-Executive	1/1
RAMJAN Mr. Mohammad Yousouf	Independent Non-Executive	1/1

Financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE APPLIED (Cont'd)

2.2.4.5 Corporate Governance Committee

Mandate

The Committee is responsible to determine, agree and develop the Bank's general policy on corporate governance in accordance with applicable Codes, Guidelines and Legislations. It should also ensure that the corporate governance report and disclosures to be published in the Bank's annual report is in compliance with provisions all applicable Codes, Guidelines and Legislations.

Specifically, the duties of the Committee are to:

- Develop and recommend to the Board a corporate governance framework and a set of corporate governance guidelines.
- Review and evaluate the implementation of the corporate governance guidelines within the organisation.
- Periodically review and evaluate the effectiveness of the organisation's Code of Business Conduct and Ethics.
- Ensure that an adequate process is in place for the Board and senior management to compliance with the organisation's Code of Business Conduct and Ethics.
- Review the position descriptions of the chairperson, deputy chairperson, and Board committee chairs and recommend any amendments to the Board.
- Review and recommend the implementation of structures and procedures to facilitate the Board's independence from management.
- Review annually with the Board the size and composition of the Board as a whole and recommend, if necessary, measures to be taken so that the Board reflects the appropriate balance of diversity, age, skills, gender and experience required for the Board as whole.
- Make recommendations to the Board with respect to the size and composition of the committees of the Board including the corporate governance committee.
- Make recommendations on the frequency, structure and functioning of Board meetings and Board committee meetings.
- Monitor and evaluate the functioning of committees and make any recommendations for any changes including the creation and elimination of committees.
- Develop charters for any new committees established by the Board and review the charters of each existing committee and recommend any amendments to the charter.
- Review any notice given by an individual director that the director intends to retain an outside advisor at the expense of the organisation.
- Review all related party transactions and situations involving board members and refer where appropriate to the Board or the shareholders general meeting.
- Oversee the evaluation of the Board as a whole, its committees and individual directors. If the evaluation is being conducted internally, oversee Board performance and report annually to the Board with an assessment of the Board's performance.
- Review its own performance annually.
- Keep up to date and fully informed about strategic issues and commercial changes affecting the bank and the market in which it operates.
- Periodically receive a report from Legal Counsel or Chief Compliance Officer or Company Secretary or Chief Governance Officer on compliance issues.
- Ensure that an adequate process is in place for the Board and senior management to comply with the National Code of Corporate Governance for Mauritius.
- Work and liaise as necessary with all other Board committees.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE APPLIED (Cont'd)

2.2.4.5 Corporate Governance Committee (Cont'd)

The Committee was reconstituted on 22 May 2026 and the current composition is as follows:

- RAMJAN Mr. Mohammad Yousouf (Chairperson)
- LUCHOO Mr. Ramduth
- BEEHARRY Mr. Geerishraj
- ABDOOLAKHAN Mrs. Shahannah
- BABOOLALL Mr. Dhrisraj
- ARMOOGUM Mr. Rooben

Committee Attendance

The Directors who served on the Corporate Governance Committee and their attendance during FY 2025/2026 are as follows:

Members	Board Status	Meeting Attendance
SOKAPPADU Mr. Ramanaidoo(former Chairperson)	Independent Non-Executive	3/3
KOKIL Mr. Anil Kumar	Non-Executive	3/3
VASSEUR-SONEEA Mrs. Alexandra	Independent Non-Executive	3/3
SEMJEVEE Mr. Sivananda	Independent Non-Executive	3/3
Upon reconstitution (the first Committee had yet to be held as at 30 June 2026):		
RAMJAN Mr. Mohammad Yousouf (Chairperson)	Independent Non-Executive	N/A
LUCHOO Mr. Ramduth	Independent Non-Executive	N/A
BEEHARRY Mr. Geerishraj	Independent Non-Executive	N/A
ABDOOLAKHAN Mrs. Shahannah	Independent Non-Executive	N/A
BABOOLALL Mr. Dhrisraj	Non-Executive	N/A
ARMOOGUM Mr. Rooben	Independent Non-Executive	N/A

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE APPLIED (Cont'd)

2.2.4.6 Board Procurement Committee

Mandate

The duties of the Committee are to review certain revenue and capital expenditure of the Bank to ensure that the Bank's expenditure is appropriate in the pursuit of the Bank's operations, including evaluating and making recommendation to the Board on any acquisition or disposal and/or any undertaking or part of any undertaking of the Bank, approving any emergency procurements, monitoring, evaluating and reviewing management's procedures for procurement on a regular basis, and the controls in place to ensure value for money and determine and set inbuilt accountability parameters for management in case of failure, and reviewing the Bank's procurement policy for recommendation to the Board.

The Committee was reconstituted on 22 May 2026 and the current composition is as follows:

- BABOOLALL Mr. Dhrisraj (Chairperson)
- BHUGUN Mr. Anand
- ABDOOLAKHAN Mrs. Shahannah
- RAMJAN Mr. Mohammad Yousouf

Committee Attendance

The Directors who served on the Board Procurement Committee and their attendance at committee meetings during FY 2024/2025 are as follows:

Members	Board Status	Meeting Attendance
SOKAPPADU Mr. Ramanaidoo (former Chairperson)	Independent Non-Executive	6/6
VYDELINGUM Mr. Vishuene	Executive	6/6
VASSEUR-SONEEA Mrs. Alexandra	Independent Non-Executive	4/6
SEMJEVEE Mr. Sivananda	Independent Non-Executive	6/6
KOKIL Mr. Anil Kumar	Non-Executive	5/6
Upon reconstitution:		
BABOOLALL Mr. Dhrisraj (Chairperson)	Non-Executive	1/1
BHUGUN Mr. Anand	Independent Non-Executive	1/1
ABDOOLAKHAN Mrs. Shahannah	Independent Non-Executive	1/1
RAMJAN Mr. Mohammad Yousouf	Independent Non-Executive	1/1

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE APPLIED (Cont'd)

2.2.4.7 Board Cybersecurity Committee

Mandate

The duties of the Committee are to assist the Bank in fulfilling its Cybersecurity risks management and control responsibilities. The Committee ensures Cybersecurity is managed in a manner consistent with the Bank's strategic objectives, regulatory requirements and its approved operational risk appetite. It oversees Senior Management's implementation of the projects, applied control and information security risk appetite framework and reporting on risks identified regarding the state of cybersecurity and information security culture at the Bank. It also considers and approves recommendations in respect of standards, framework, policies and information security.

The Committee was reconstituted on 22 May 2026 and the current composition is as follows:

- BEEHARRY Mr. Geerishraj (Chairperson)
- LUCHOO Mr. Ramduth
- ARMOOGUM Mr. Rooben

Committee Attendance

TThe Directors who served on the Board Cybersecurity Committee and their attendance at committee meetings during FY 2025/2026 is as follows:

Members	Board Status	Meeting Attendance
KOKIL Mr. Anil Kumar (former Chairperson)	Non-Executive	2/2
VYDELINGUM Mr. Vishuene	Executive	2/2
VASSEUR-SONEEA Mrs. Alexandra	Independent Non-Executive	2/2
SEMJEVEE Sivananda	Independent Non-Executive	1/2
SOKAPPADU Mr. Ramanaidoo	Independent Non-Executive	2/2
Upon reconstitution:		
BEEHARRY Mr. Geerishraj (Chairperson)	Independent Non-Executive	1/1
LUCHOO Mr. Ramduth	Independent Non-Executive	1/1
ARMOOGUM Mr. Rooben	Independent Non-Executive	1/1

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CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE APPLIED (Cont'd)

2.2.4.8 Directors' Independence

Mandate

With around 87.5% of independent non-executive Directors on its Board, the Bank ensures that the decision taking processes are independently taken, in the best interest of the Bank. Moreover, by also taking into consideration the guidance put forth by the Code, the Board ensures that Directors form an independent view on any related matter presented at Board Level and any conflict, real or potential, is brought to the attention of the Board for decision taking. This ensures that decisions taken are equitable for all concerned parties.

As guidance, the Code has provided for added criteria to determine the independence of a Director:

- Has the Director been an employee of the Bank or Group within the past three years?
- Has the Director had within the past three years, a material business relationship with the organisation either directly or as a partner, shareholder, director or senior employee of a body that has such a relationship with the organisation?
- Has the Director received additional remuneration from the organisation apart from a director's fee or as a member of the organisation's pension scheme?
- Is the Director a nominated director representing a substantial shareholder?
- Has the Director close family ties with any of the organisation's advisers, Directors or senior employees?
- Has the Director cross directorships or significant links with other Directors through involvement in other companies or bodies?
- Has the Director served on the Board as per term of office prescribed by the Bank of Mauritius guideline on Corporate Governance?

The Board considers that with the Government of Mauritius being a substantial shareholder of the Bank, nominated directors forms part of the prevailing norm in Mauritius. Also, being State-Owned, there is an implied duty towards the public and being answerable to decisions which are taken. As such, any nominated director further ensures that decisions taken at Board level are to the best interests of the all concerned stakeholders.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE APPLIED (Cont'd)

2.2.4.9 Company Secretary

The Bank's Secretary to the Board is guided by its Constitution, the Companies Act 2001 as well as other Guidelines issued by the BOM and the Code. Directors may consult and liaise directly with the Secretary should the need arise, who acts as an 'Independent and Trusted Adviser' of the Directors. The Secretary ensures that all relevant Legislations, Guidelines and any such codes are adhered to by the Board and provide for advice on corporate governance matters as and when required.

In addition, the Board have access to independent professionals for further advice.

The details on the Company Secretary can be found in the Administration section on page 236.

2.3 PRINCIPLE 3: DIRECTORS APPOINTMENT PROCEDURES

"There should be a formal, rigorous and transparent process for the appointment, election, induction and re-election of directors. The Search for Board candidates should be conducted and appointments made on merit against objective criteria (to include skills, knowledge, experience, and independence and with due regard for the benefits of diversity on the Board, including gender). The Board should ensure that a formal, rigorous and transparent procedure be in place for planning the succession of all key office holders." (The National Code of Corporate Governance for Mauritius).

2.3.1 Directors' appointment, election, induction and re-election of directors

Following its mandate, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee has set specific procedures, including a Directors' Onboarding Checklist, which have been put in place for newly appointed directors to familiarize themselves with the Bank's overall structure as well as their expected roles and responsibilities, as per the Mauritius Companies Act 2001, the Bank's Constitution, the Board and Committees' Terms of Reference as well as other Guidelines and the Code.

The Board is responsible for the induction of newly appointed Directors and it ensures that they are given a well thought-out induction programme to help them be acquainted with the proceedings of the Board. Accordingly, on appointment, Directors are provided with a comprehensive 'Directors' Induction Handbook' pack comprising, amongst others, the above-mentioned documents, and receive appropriate induction and orientation process on their expected roles and responsibilities.

Additionally, regular training programs are arranged for all the Bank's Directors to help them better discharge their responsibilities as members of the Board.

The Directors adhere to the provision in the Guideline on Corporate Governance which allows a director to serve for a maximum term of six years. Recognising the need to have a formal succession plan at the Bank, a 'Succession Planning for Directors' has been drafted and implemented, based on the feedback provided by Directors in their evaluation exercise.

2.3.2 Biographies of Directors

The Directors' profile is described in the "Administrative Information" Section.

2.3.3 Website

As per the recommendations of the Code under principle, the profile of individual Directors following can be found on the Bank's website.

Financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE APPLIED (Cont'd)

2.4 PRINCIPLE 4: DIRECTOR DUTIES, REMUNERATION AND PERFORMANCE

"*Directors should be aware of their legal duties. Directors should observe and foster high ethical standards and a strong ethical culture in their organisation. Conflicts of interest should be disclosed and managed. The Board is responsible for the governance of the organisation's information, information technology and information security. The Board, Committees and individual directors should be supplied with information in a timely manner and in an appropriate form and quality in order to perform to required standards. The Board, committees and individual Directors should have their performance evaluated and be held accountable to appropriate stakeholders. The Board should be transparent, fair and consistent in determining the remuneration policy for Directors and senior executives."* (The National Code of Corporate Governance for Mauritius).

2.4.1 Legal Duties of Directors

Directors are apprised of their role when joining the Bank. A Directors' Induction Handbook ("Handbook") is provided to each and every director on onboarding and includes some key legal and regulatory requirements, inclusive of the Mauritius Companies Act 2001, the Financial Reporting Act 2004, the Banking Act 2004, Bank of Mauritius' Guideline on Corporate Governance as well as the National Code of Corporate Governance for Mauritius.

- To act in accordance with the Bank's constitution;
- To promote the success of the Bank;
- To exercise independent judgement;
- To use reasonable care, skill and diligence;
- To avoid conflicts of interest;
- Not to accept benefits from third parties nor to gain advantage from the use of the position as a director;
- To act in good faith for the benefit for the Bank; and
- To use powers for a proper purpose for the benefit of members as a whole.

2.4.2 Evaluation of the Board, its Committees and individual directors

As part of their duties and commitment towards constructive decision making, directors carry out an evaluation exercise that helps assess the overall effectiveness of the Board and its Committees, as well as getting an overall view of the knowledge areas of the directors. The last evaluation exercise was carried out during the financial year 2020/2021.

The evaluations will encompass the following:

Directors are apprised of their role when joining the Bank. A Directors' Induction Handbook ("Handbook") is provided to each and every director on onboarding and includes some key legal and regulatory requirements, inclusive of the Companies Act 2001, the Financial Reporting Act 2004, the Banking Act 2004, Bank of Mauritius' Guideline on Corporate Governance as well as the National Code of Corporate Governance for Mauritius.

The evaluations will encompass the following:

- Composition of the Board – with reference to age and gender;
- Composition of Committees of the Board;
- Regulatory Environment;
- Technological Environment;
- Relationship between the Board and Management;
- Allocation of time during the Board and Committees;
- Quality of information provided; and
- Timeliness of information provided.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE APPLIED (Cont'd)

2.4.3 Directors' Interests and Dealings in Shares

The Company Secretary maintains an interest register and is available for consultation to shareholders upon request.

The Directors have no direct or indirect interest in the share capital of the Bank. The shares of the Bank are not quoted on the stock exchange and hence there were no dealings in shares by its Directors.

Pursuant to section 48 of the Banking Act 2004, the Bank has a rigorous procedure for the management of conflicts of interest. All Directors are required to disclose any interest they may have in any activity of the Bank.

2.4.4 Related Party Transactions and Practices

The Guideline on Related Party Transactions (revised in May 2022) issued by the Bank of Mauritius, is made up of 5 sections:

- Governance Framework;
- Rules Governing Related Party Transactions;
- Monitoring of Related Party Transactions;
- Disclosure and Regulatory Reporting: and
- Transitional Provisions.

Related parties, whether body corporate or natural persons, fall into two main categories:

(a) Those that are related to a financial institution because of ownership interest; and

(b) Those that are related otherwise, such as directors and senior officers who may also have some ownership interest in the financial institution.

Related party transactions include:

(a) Credit exposure, that is credit, financial leasing, non-fund based commitments such as documentary credits, guarantees on behalf of a related party, acquiring a loan made by a third party to a related party, investment in equity or other debt instruments of a related party, and any other commitment to provide funds or substitute of funds to a related party;

(b) Placements made by the financial institution with a related party;

(c) Conditional sales agreements with a related party;

(d) Consulting or professional service contracts with a related party;

(e) Deposits placed with the financial institution by a related party

(f) Acquisition, sale or lease of assets of a related party; and

(g) Any pecuniary relationship or other transactions or arrangement with a related party (including by way of service arrangements or contracts).

The Guideline outlines 3 categories of credit exposures to related parties and prescribes the regulatory limits applicable.

In line with the Related Party Transactions, the Board of directors of the Bank has established a policy on related party transactions. The Policy sets out prudent rules and internal limits.

Related party reporting to the Bank of Mauritius is done on a quarterly basis. Ongoing monitoring and reporting related party transactions are also carried out in the Credit Risk Monitoring Committee, Risk Management and Corporate Governance Committees and at Board's level.

Financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE APPLIED (Cont'd)

2.4.5 Access to information

As part of their obligations, directors are furnished with adequate information as and when required by various key members of managements. This information is provided in a timely manner and are inclusive of reports from various departments of the Bank. Additionally, the Directors receive independent reports through the Bank's internal auditor, Compliance Department and the external auditor.

The directors have access to all required documentation and to the Company Secretary for any eventual queries and additional information.

2.4.6 Information Technology and Information Security ("IT")

The strategic projects and a high-level implementation plan are presented to the Board on a regular basis. The Board is also apprised on the progress and implementation of same. These projects are reviewed at an operational level through the monthly IT Steering Committee created for the purpose involving the Project Sponsors from business and the team members to review and take appropriate measures to achieve the milestones as expected.

For the IT policies, these are reviewed on a periodic basis and presented to the Board for approval and ratification. Also, as part of governance, the performance of the IT systems project is reviewed through a monthly IT Steering Committee and submitted to the Executive Committee (EXCO) for update, together with Change Management governances that have been put in place for periodic review. The Change Management Committee sits on weekly basis to approve any changes, as may be deemed appropriate, on the production environment.

As part of the Business Continuity Plan (BCP), an annual Disaster Recovery drill is conducted involving the business unit to test the effectiveness of recovery, and measured through Recovery Time Objectives (RTO) and Recovery Point Objectives (RPO) agreed with the business unit. A consolidated report from Business and Technical unit as an outcome of the drill is usually presented to the Board for information. The Disaster Recovery drill activity was conducted in phases for financial year 2025/2026 and was completed successfully. Furthermore, the Bank has put in place appropriate governance structure to separate activities of the IT Operation division and IT Risk division responsible to monitor compliance with IT Security policies and standards.

Independent regular monitoring and adherence checks to IT Security policies are carried out and reported to Management of the bank.

The Board Cybersecurity Committee which was set up on 21 June 2022 assists the bank in fulfilling its Cybersecurity risks management and control responsibilities.

Information Security Policies are in place to define requirements for the protection of the information assets of the bank. Policies are regularly updated and ratified by the Executive Committee.

Significant IT expenditure is approved at the level of the Board, as per the Procurement policy.

2.4.7 Directors' Remuneration

The fees payable to the Chairperson of the Board of Directors and the other Directors of MauBank Ltd have been determined by the Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning & Development. The remuneration and other benefits received by the directors for MauBank Ltd and MauBank Investment Ltd amounted to **Rs 26,310,291** for the year ended 30 June 2026 compared to Rs 22,719,675 for the year ended 30 June 2025 and Rs 20,806,652 for the year ended 30 June 2024.

Directors' remuneration is in line with current market practice and is commensurate with their level of commitment towards their obligations as Directors of the Bank.

In line with the requirements of the Code, the Bank's Non-Executive Directors have not received remuneration in the form of share options or bonuses associated with organisational performance. Remuneration for the Executive Director comprises a base salary and short-term benefits which reflect his responsibilities and experience, as well as a variable element in the form of a bonus, determined by the performance of both the Bank and the individual.

Financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE APPLIED (Cont'd)

The remuneration of the Executive Directors and the Non- Executive Director is as follows:

	Year ended 30 June 2026	Year ended 30 June 2025
	Rs	Rs
Executive Director	**23,878,291**	19,754,675
Non-Executive Directors	**2,432,000**	2,965,000
	26,310,291	22,719,675

2.4.8 Statement of Remuneration Philosophy

The Bank has a Nomination and Remuneration Committee which is a Committee of the Board, and it has the responsibility of approving the selection of competent and qualified personnel. The Committee aims to promote fair and competitive employee remuneration that incentivizes performance and helps in attracting and retaining talent. Qualifications, skills, scarcity, past performance, individual potential, market practices, responsibilities shouldered and experience are among other factors which influence the remuneration package.

Employee Benefits:

- The Bank currently contributes a percentage of the employees' basic salaries to a pension scheme to provide for a retirement pension at the end of the employees' professional career;
- The Bank provides employees with loans under preferential interest rates and conditions;
- The Bank grants employees a monthly travelling allowance, with the amount varying according to their job grades and responsibilities; and
- The Bank provides medical coverage for all employees and their dependents.

2.5 PRINCIPLE 5: RISK GOVERNANCE AND INTERNAL CONTROL

"The Board should be responsible for risk governance and should ensure that the organisation develops and executes a comprehensive and robust system of risk management." (The National Code of Corporate Governance for Mauritius).

The Board should ensure the maintenance of a sound internal control system.

The Bank's internal controls help ensure it achieves its objectives in operational effectiveness and efficiency, reliable financial reporting, and in compliance with laws, regulations and policies. They also help ensure that the Bank's risk management activities operate as designed and that the management of risk is carried out appropriately.

During the year there were no significant or material deficiencies in the Bank's Internal Control systems that the management are not aware of. Management was not aware of any significant area not covered by Internal Control systems.

Please refer to the Management Discussion and Analysis section within this annual report for risk management disclosures.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE APPLIED (Cont'd)

2.5.1 Whistleblowing Policy

The Bank has a Whistleblowing Policy in place for employees to raise concerns internally and at a high level, and also disclose any information which the employee believes shows malpractice and impropriety.

These concerns could include:

- Failure to comply with a legal obligation or statutes.
- Criminal activity.
- Improper conduct or unethical behavior as quoted in the Bank's Code of Conduct and Ethics Policy and in contravention with generally acceptable standards of business practice in the banking industry.
- Conduct which is an offence or a breach of law.
- Disclosures related to lapses of justice and unfairness.
- The unauthorized use of the Bank's funds, assets and information.
- Possible cases of fraud, corruption and money laundering cases.
- Attempts to conceal any of the above.

The Board has considered the whistle blowing complaints in FY 2025/2026 and instituted internal inquiries to assess the same. The reports from the internal inquiries are delivered to the Board to make an informed decision.

This Policy aims to:

- Encourage employees to feel confident about raising their apprehensions and to question any act that may raise concerns about practices that may bring disrepute to the Bank and/or cause financial or other loss to the Bank and/or any malicious act that may adversely affect a staff member.
- Provide avenues for employees to raise those concerns and receive feedback on any action taken.
- Reassure employees that they will be protected from possible reprisals or victimization if they have reasonable belief that they have made any disclosure in good faith.
- Minimize the Bank's exposure to the damage that can occur when employees circumvent internal mechanisms.
- Ensure that employees understand the importance of adhering to the Bank's Code of Conduct and Ethics Policy, as well as other applicable policies.

2.6 PRINCIPLE 6: REPORTING WITH INTEGRITY

"The Board should present a fair, balanced and understandable assessment of the organisation's financial, environmental, social and governance position, performance and outlook in its annual report." (The National Code of Corporate Governance for Mauritius).

csr
at a glance

Medical Assistance

Education, Child Development & Social Inclusion

Community Development & Poverty Alleviation

Environmental Sustainability

No. of NGOs
8

Funds
MUR **5.5**

No. of Projects
12

Sustainable Development Goals



Financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE APPLIED (Cont'd)

2.6.1 Directors' Responsibilities in respect of the Financial Statements

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial period which present fairly the financial position, performance and cash flows of the Group. In preparing those financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- Select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- Make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- State whether IFRS Accounting Standards have been followed and complied with, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- Prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Bank will continue in business in the foreseeable future; and
- State whether the National Code of Corporate Governance for Mauritius has been adhered to, or if not, give reasons where there has been no compliance.

The Directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Bank, and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the requirements set out in the Bank of Mauritius Guideline on Public Disclosure of Information, IFRS Accounting Standards, the Financial Reporting Act 2004, the Mauritius Companies Act 2001 and the Banking Act 2004. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Group and, hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities and maintain an effective system of internal controls and risk management.

The Directors confirm that they have complied with the above requirements in preparing the financial statements.

2.6.2 CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY ("CSR")

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) remains an integral part of MauBank's commitment to creating sustainable value beyond banking. Through strategic partnerships with Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), the Bank supports initiatives that address pressing social and environmental challenges while contributing to the long-term development of communities across Mauritius and Rodrigues.

MauBank's CSR strategy focuses on supporting projects that respond to clearly identified community needs through partnerships with established NGOs. The Bank prioritises initiatives that create sustainable outcomes by improving access to healthcare and education, promoting inclusion for persons with disabilities, strengthening community infrastructure and advancing environmental sustainability.

During the financial year 2025/2026, the Bank supported projects aligned with national development priorities and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), focusing on four key areas:

- Medical Assistance
- Education, Child Development and Social Inclusion
- Community Development and Poverty Alleviation
- Environmental Sustainability

The projects supported during the year addressed a broad range of social needs, including improving access to education for children with disabilities, strengthening healthcare services, supporting vulnerable families, promoting environmental conservation and recycling, improving community infrastructure, and enhancing food security for disadvantaged populations.

Through these partnerships, MauBank continued to contribute to building stronger, more inclusive and resilient communities while reinforcing its role as a responsible corporate citizen.

During the financial year 2025/2026, MauBank allocated MUR 5,535,740 to support twelve CSR projects implemented by nine NGO partners, delivering meaningful social and environmental impact across Mauritius and Rodrigues.

Financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE APPLIED (Cont'd)

2.6.2 CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY ("CSR") (Cont'd)

1. Association of Disability Service Providers (ADSP)

Project Name: *Provision of Uniforms and Stationery*

Access to education extends beyond the classroom. For many children with cognitive and physical disabilities, the availability of basic school necessities can influence attendance, participation and overall learning outcomes. Through its partnership with the Association of Disability Service Providers (ADSP), MauBank helped provide school uniforms and essential learning materials to ensure students could participate in their education with greater confidence. By easing financial pressures on families and creating a more inclusive learning environment, the initiative supports every child's opportunity to learn and thrive.

Key Objectives

- Improve access to education through the provision of essential school materials.
- Promote inclusion, confidence and equal learning opportunities.
- Support families caring for children with disabilities

Beneficiaries

85 students with cognitive and physical disabilities.

Expected Impact

- Improved school attendance.
- Increased confidence and participation.
- Better access to education and vocational learning opportunities.

Sustainable Development Goals

- SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-being
- SDG 4 – Quality Education

2. Trevor Huddleston Association (Rodrigues)

Project Name: *Parental Guidance Programme and Teacher Training*

Early intervention and consistent support play a critical role in the development of children with hearing and speech impairments. Recognising that learning extends beyond the classroom, MauBank supported the Trevor Huddleston Association in Rodrigues through a parental guidance programme and teacher training initiative aimed at strengthening the network of care surrounding each child. By equipping parents and educators with practical techniques to support speech and language development, the project helps create a more inclusive and supportive learning environment while reinforcing children's communication skills, confidence and overall development.

Key Objectives

- Equip parents and teachers with practical knowledge to support children with hearing and speech impairments.
- Strengthen speech and language development through coordinated support at home and in the classroom.
- Improve home and classroom support for children.

Beneficiaries

48 children with hearing and speech impairments.

Financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE APPLIED (Cont'd)

2.6.2 CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY ("CSR") (Cont'd)

2. Trevor Huddleston Association (Rodrigues) (Cont'd)

Expected Impact

- Improved communication and language development among participating children.
- Increased confidence and capacity of parents and educators to provide effective day-to-day support.
- Enhanced educational and developmental outcomes through stronger collaboration between home and school.

Sustainable Development Goals

- SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-being
- SDG 4 – Quality Education

3. World Light Kids Villa

Project Title: *Part Funding of a 29-Seater Coaster*

For children living in residential care, reliable transportation is essential to ensuring uninterrupted access to education, healthcare and opportunities for social development. MauBank contributed towards the acquisition of a 29-seater coaster for World Light Kids Villa, enabling resident children to travel safely to and from school as well as participate in extracurricular and community-based activities. Beyond addressing a practical need, the project helps remove barriers to learning and social participation, allowing children to engage more fully in experiences that contribute to their personal growth and development.

Key Objectives

- Improve access to education through safe and reliable transportation.
- Enable participation in extracurricular and community activities.
- Enhance mobility for children residing at the centre.

Beneficiaries

23 vulnerable resident children.

Expected Impact

- Improved and consistent access to education.
- Greater participation in extracurricular and social activities.
- Enhanced inclusion, mobility and overall well-being of resident children.

Sustainable Development Goals

- SDG 4 – Quality Education
- SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE APPLIED (Cont'd)

2.6.2 CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY ("CSR") (Cont'd)

4. Association of Disability Service Providers (ADSP)

Project Title: *Playground Accessibility and Occupational Therapy*

An inclusive learning environment extends beyond the classroom. Recognising the importance of play and therapeutic intervention in a child's development, MauBank supported the enhancement of playground facilities together with occupational therapy sessions at the Association of Disability Service Providers (ADSP). The project was designed to create a safe and inclusive space where children with disabilities can develop motor, sensory and daily living skills while participating in activities that build confidence, independence and social interaction.

Key Objectives

- Improve the accessibility and inclusiveness of recreational facilities.
- Deliver occupational therapy services.
- Enhance motor and daily living skills.

Beneficiaries

More than 90 students.

Expected Impact

- Safer and more inclusive learning environment.
- Increased participation.
- Improved independence and self-esteem.

Sustainable Development Goals

- SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-being
- SDG 4 – Quality Education
- SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities

5. Rotary Club of Bagatelle

Project Title: *Strabismus Consultations and Corrective Surgeries*

Good vision is fundamental to a child's learning, confidence and overall development. Through its partnership with the Rotary Club of Bagatelle, MauBank supported a programme providing specialist consultations and corrective surgeries for children living with strabismus. By facilitating access to specialised treatment, the initiative helps improve visual health while reducing the long-term impact of untreated eye conditions on children's education and quality of life.

Key Objectives

- Improve access to specialised eye care for children diagnosed with strabismus.
- Facilitate specialist consultations and corrective surgeries
- Improve visual health and quality of life for affected children.

Financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE APPLIED (Cont'd)

2.6.2 CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY ("CSR") (Cont'd)

5. Rotary Club of Bagatelle (Cont'd)

Beneficiaries

20 children.

Expected Impact

- Improved vision and overall well-being.
- Greater confidence and improved participation in school and everyday activities.
- Stronger local healthcare capacity.

Sustainable Development Goals

- SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-being
- SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities
- SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals

6. PAWS Mauritius

Project Title: *Animal Sterilisation Programme*

A humane society is reflected in the way it cares for its most vulnerable, including animals. Through its partnership with PAWS Mauritius, MauBank supported an animal sterilisation programme that addresses one of the root causes of animal suffering: uncontrolled breeding. By preventing the birth of animals that may otherwise face abandonment, neglect or life on the streets, the initiative promotes responsible animal welfare while contributing to healthier communities and a more sustainable living environment.

Key Objectives

- Support sterilisation and veterinary care.
- Reduce stray animal populations.
- Promote responsible animal welfare practices.

Beneficiaries

More than 200 shelter animals and the wider community.

Expected Impact

- Improved health and welfare of stray and vulnerable animals.
- Greater public awareness of responsible pet ownership and animal welfare.

Sustainable Development Goals

- SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities
- SDG 13 – Climate Action
- SDG 15 – Life on Land

Financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE APPLIED (Cont'd)

2.6.2 CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY ("CSR") (Cont'd)

7. We Recycle

Project Title: *Plastic and Aluminium Recycling Programme*

For an island nation, responsible waste management is essential to preserving natural ecosystems, protecting biodiversity and safeguarding the quality of life of future generations. Through its partnership with We Recycle, MauBank supported a plastic and aluminium recycling programme that transforms waste into a valuable resource, reducing the volume of recyclable materials destined for landfill while promoting more sustainable consumption patterns. The initiative contributes to cleaner neighbourhoods, healthier ecosystems and a more environmentally resilient Mauritius.

Key Objectives

- Expand recycling networks.
- Reduce landfill waste.
- Promote the transition towards a circular economy through responsible resource management.
- Support environmental awareness.

Beneficiaries

Approximately 156,000 direct beneficiaries.

Expected Impact

- Increased recycling and waste recovery.
- Reduced environmental pollution and pressure on landfill sites.
- Greater public awareness and participation in sustainable waste management practices.
- Enhanced protection of terrestrial and marine ecosystems through responsible disposal and recycling.

Sustainable Development Goals

- SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities
- SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production
- SDG 13 – Climate Action
- SDG 14 – Life Below Water
- SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals

8. Trevor Huddleston Association (Rodrigues)

Project Title: *Learning Environment Upgrade*

The quality of a child's learning environment plays a fundamental role in shaping their educational experience and development. Through its partnership with the Trevor Huddleston Association in Rodrigues, MauBank supported the enhancement of learning facilities through the provision of educational furniture, teaching materials, improved flooring and play equipment. By creating a safer, more welcoming and stimulating environment, the project helps provide children with the conditions they need to learn, develop essential skills and reach their full potential.

Financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE APPLIED (Cont'd)

2.6.2 CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY ("CSR") (Cont'd)

8. Trevor Huddleston Association (Rodrigues) (Cont'd)

Key Objectives

- Improve the quality and safety of learning facilities.
- Enhance access to educational resources and developmentally appropriate play equipment.
- Create a more engaging and inclusive environment that supports children's learning and development.

Beneficiaries

52 children.

Expected Impact

- A safer, better-equipped and more stimulating learning environment.
- Enhanced learning experiences and developmental outcomes.
- Greater participation, inclusion and overall well-being among children.

Sustainable Development Goals

- SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-being
- SDG 4 – Quality Education
- SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities

9. Association Rays of Hope (Port Louis)

Project Title: *Community Kitchen*

Strong communities are built on the principle that no one should be left behind. Through its partnership with Association Rays of Hope, MauBank supported the establishment of a fully operational community kitchen that strengthens the organisation's ability to respond to the needs of homeless and vulnerable individuals in Port Louis. Beyond providing access to meals, the initiative creates a space that fosters human dignity, social connection and opportunities for individuals to begin rebuilding their lives.

Key Objectives

- Establish a fully operational community kitchen.
- Improve food security for vulnerable individuals.
- Support social reintegration and independent living.

Beneficiaries

Between 150 and 200 homeless and vulnerable individuals in Port Louis and surrounding regions.

Expected Impact

- Improved food security and nutritional well-being.
- Increased opportunities for social reintegration.
- Stronger community support for vulnerable populations.

Sustainable Development Goals

- SDG 1 – No Poverty
- SDG 2 – Zero Hunger
- SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities

Financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE APPLIED (Cont'd)

2.7 PRINCIPLE 7: AUDIT

"Organisations should consider having an effective and independent internal audit function that has the respect, confidence and co-operation of both the Board and the management. The Board should establish formal and transparent arrangements to appoint and maintain an appropriate relationship with the organisation's internal and external auditors." (The National Code of Corporate Governance For Mauritius).

2.7.1 Internal audit

The established Internal Audit function provides the Board of Directors (Governing Body) and senior management with the required level of assurance based on the highest level of independence and objectivity. By bringing a systematic, disciplined approach in its audit evaluation, Internal Audit adds value to the Bank's risk management, control and governance processes.

The Head of Internal Audit reports functionally to the Audit Committee and administratively to the Chief Executive Officer in line with the Banking Act requirements and good governance practices. Internal Audit has unrestricted access to the Bank's activities, properties, records, information and personnel..

As third line of defence, Internal audit helps the Board and management maintain and improve the process by which risks are identified and managed and helps the Board discharge its responsibilities for maintaining and strengthening the internal control framework. In addition to the objectives of providing assurance, the function also delivers consulting activities in a risk-based approach, aligned to laws, regulations, and the bank's strategic objectives.

The audit universe includes all business units and operations. Based on risk assessment carried out, resources are allocated and an annual risk-based audit plan, with a schedule of execution, is drawn up and approved by the Audit Committee. The Internal Audit Methodology adopted are in line with the Global Internal Audit Standards 2024, as prescribed by the Institute of Internal Auditors (IIA).

The audit plan is executed by the Head of Internal Audit, who is adequately supported by a group of staff members, who have the requisite experience in banking, audit, finance and information technology. Progress reports on the execution of the plan are tabled at each Audit Committee meetings which are held at least on a quarterly basis.

After each assignment, an audit report is prepared and tabled in the Audit Committee. The report contains findings with their associated risks, recommendations that address the risks in accordance with the Bank's risk tolerance. The recommendations are agreed with business owners and action plans with a time frame for execution are drawn in consultation with the Head of Business Units before audit reports are issued. Follow up is carried on a regular basis to obtain status on implementation of recommendations made and reported to the Audit Committee.

Each finding is rated according to the level of risk. Each unit is graded based on the model for evaluating internal controls developed by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO), used internationally.

All the high-risk units and the medium risk units were covered satisfactorily as part of their approved annual audit plan.

The details on the Head of Internal Audit can be found in the Administration section on page 234.

Financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE APPLIED (Cont'd)

2.7.2 External auditors

Ernst & Young is in its third year as external auditor of the Group and the Bank for the year ended 30 June 2026.

The remuneration, inclusive of Value Added Tax, for audit and other services payable, is as follows:

	The Group			The Bank		
	Year ended 30 June 2026	Year ended 30 June 2025	Year ended 30 June 2024	Year ended 30 June 2026	Year ended 30 June 2025	Year ended 30 June 2024
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Audit fees	**9,085,000**	9,085,000	8,682,500	**9,085,000**	9,085,000	8,682,500
Other services	**632,500**	632,500	2,357,500	**632,500**	632,500	2,357,500
TOTAL	**9,717,500**	9,717,500	11,040,000	**9,717,500**	9,717,500	11,040,000

Other services for the year ended 30 June 2026 paid to Ernst & Young relates to assurance reports for dividend payment.

Ernst & Young retains its independence with regards to their statutory obligations.

The Audit Committee meets regularly with the external auditor (including once at the planning stage before the audit and once after the audit at the reporting stage), to discuss the external auditor's remit and any issues arising from the external audit. Meetings are also held with the external auditor by the Board / Board members, without the presence of Management, at least once a year, if required.

The members of Audit Committee have met with the external auditor without the presence of management during the year.

2.8 PRINCIPLE 8: RELATIONS WITH SHAREHOLDERS AND OTHER KEY STAKEHOLDERS

"The Board should be responsible for ensuring that an appropriate dialogue takes place among the organisation, its shareholders and other key stakeholders. The Board should respect the interests of its shareholders and other key stakeholders within the context of its fundamental purpose." (The National Code of Corporate Governance For Mauritius).

2.8.1 SHAREHOLDING

As at 30 June 2026, the stated capital of the Bank stood at Rs 3,216,601,090 represented by 8,419,472,765 shares. The Bank has twelve (12) shareholders on its share register with MauBank Holdings Ltd ("Holdings") holding 99.96% interest in the Bank and the remaining shares are held by eleven (11) shareholders inclusive of public sector bodies and cooperative societies. The holding company is owned at 100% by the Government of Mauritius.

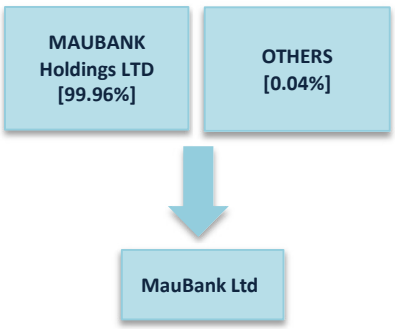
Financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE APPLIED (Cont'd)

2.8.2 GROUP STRUCTURE

The Group Structure of the Bank as at 30 June 2026 is shown below:



The Directors of MauBank Holdings Ltd as at 30 June 2026 are as follows:

Mr. Anil Kumar Ujoodha (Chairperson)

Mr. Rawoteea Mahess

Mr Jean Jacques Andre

Mr Muhammad Abdallah Aumeer

2.8.3 SHAREHOLDERS DIARY

The last annual meeting of shareholders was held on 15 November 2023 (See Section 1: Statement of Compliance by the Board)

2.8.4 ENGAGING WITH KEY STAKEHOLDERS

The Bank endeavours to build trusted and sustainable relationships with key stakeholders through regular communication and engagement. The Bank communicates to its stakeholders in a transparent manner through various communication channels, including press announcements, events and the Bank's website and social media pages.

The Bank of Mauritius

The Bank is a highly regulated entity, under the supervision of the Bank of Mauritius. The Bank strives to comply with all regulatory provisions and guidelines in the conduct of its activities.

Employees

The Bank's ultimate aim is to provide its employees with a safe and conducive working environment, where they feel valued, empowered, and respected. The Bank has implemented numerous initiatives during the year to enhance its working environment.

Financial Partners

The Bank plays an important role within the wider banking community with active participation within the Mauritius Bankers Association.

Financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

[IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 75(3) OF THE FINANCIAL REPORTING ACT 2004]

Name of Public Interest Entity ("PIE") : MauBank Ltd

Reporting Period : Year ended 30 June 2026

We, the Directors of MauBank Ltd confirm that to the best of our knowledge MauBank Ltd has, save for the holding of its Annual Meeting of Shareholders (see Section 1 – Statement of Compliance by the Board), complied with all of its obligations and requirements under the National Code of Corporate Governance for Mauritius in all material aspects.



Mr. Sanjay Matadeen

Chairperson

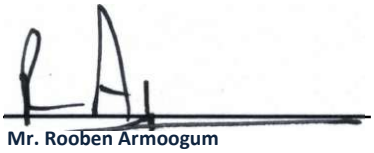
On behalf of Board of Directors



Mr. Issa Soormally

Officer-in-charge

On behalf of Board of Directors



Mr. Rooben Armoogum

Director

On behalf of Board of Directors

Date: 28 September 2026

Ebène 72201, Republic of Mauritius

Statement of management's responsibility for financial reporting

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

The Group financial statements (consolidated) and the financial statements for the Bank's operations have been prepared by management, who is responsible for their integrity, consistency, objectivity and reliability. International Financial Reporting Standards, as well as the requirements of the Banking Act 2004 and the guidelines issued thereunder, the Companies Act 2001, the Financial Reporting Act 2004 have been applied and management has exercised its judgement and made best estimates where deemed necessary.

The Bank has designed and maintained its accounting systems, related internal controls and supporting procedures, to provide reasonable assurance that financial records are complete and accurate and that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorised use or disposal. These supporting procedures include careful selection and training of qualified staff, the implementation of organisation and governance structures providing a well-defined division of responsibilities, authorisation levels and accountability for performance, and the communication of the Bank's policies, procedures manuals and guidelines of the Bank of Mauritius throughout the Bank.

The Bank's Board of Directors, acting in part through its sub committees such as the Audit Committee and the Conduct Review Committee, Board Risk Management Committee and Corporate Governance Committee, which comprise Independent and Non-Executive Directors who are not officers or employees of the Bank, oversees management's responsibility for financial reporting, internal controls, assessment and control of major risk areas, and assessment of significant related party transactions.

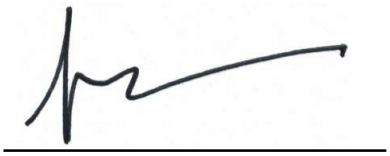
The Bank's Internal Auditor, who has full and free access to the Audit Committee, conducts a well-designed program of internal audits in coordination with the Bank's external auditors. In addition, the Bank's compliance function maintains policies, procedures and programs directed at ensuring compliance with regulatory requirements.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Banking Act 2004, the Bank of Mauritius makes such examination and inquiry into the operations and affairs of the Bank, as it deems necessary.

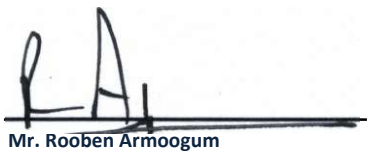
The Bank's external auditor, Ernst & Young, has full and free access to the Board of Directors and its committees to discuss the audit and matters arising therefrom, such as its observations on the fairness of financial reporting and the adequacy of internal controls.



Mr.Sanjay Matadeen
Chairperson
On behalf of Board of Directors



Mr. Issa Soormally
Officer-in-Charge
On behalf of Board of Directors



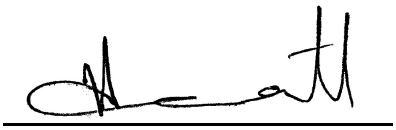
Mr. Rooben Armoogum
Director
On behalf of Board of Directors

Date: 28 September 2026

Ebène 72201, Republic of Mauritius

Report from the Secretary

I certify, to the best of my knowledge and belief, that the Bank has filed with the Registrar of Companies all such returns as are required of the Bank under the Companies Act 2001, in terms of Section 166 (d), during the year ended 30 June 2026.



Mr. Tranquille Jean Hugues Ivan

Company Secretary

Date: 28 September 2026

Ebène 72201, Republic of Mauritius

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF MAUBANK LTD

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated and separate financial statements of MauBank Ltd (the "Company") and its subsidiary (the "Group") set out on pages 70 to 201 which comprise the consolidated and separate statements of financial position as at 30 June 2026, and the consolidated and separate statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the consolidated and separate statements of changes in equity and the consolidated and separate statements of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the consolidated and separate financial statements give a true and fair view of the consolidated and separate financial position of the Group and Company as at 30 June 20 and of its consolidated and separate financial performance and consolidated and separate cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and comply with the Companies Act 200 , Banking Act 2004 and Financial Reporting Act 2004.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the *Consolidated and Separate* Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group and Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (the "IESBA Code") as applicable to audits of financial statements of pub ic interest entities, and other independence requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements of the Group and Company and in Mauritius. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits of the Group and Company and in Mauritius. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

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

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated and separate financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying consolidated and separate financial statements.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF MAUBANK LTD

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Key Audit Matters (Continued)

The Key Audit Matter applies equally to the audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements.

Audit Matter	H addres audit
Allowance for expected credit loss on financial assets 1. Loans and advances to customers As disclosed in note 13, the Group and the Bank have a net loans and advances to customers of MUR 33.9Bn (2025: MUR 29.3Bn; 2024: MUR 23.4Bn) and 34.0Bn (2025: MUR 29.4Bn, 2024: MUR 23.6Bn) respectively as at 30 June 2026. As explained in the accounting policies, these loans and advances to customers are carried at amortised cost, less allowance for credit losses which amounted to MUR 1.12Bn (2025: MUR 945.5M, 2024· MUR 647M) for the Group and the Bank. The ECL framework implemented by the Group and the Bank involves significant judgement and assumptions that relate to, amongst others: • the identification of Significant Increase in Credit Risk (SICR), and in particular the selection of criteria to identify a SICR. These criteria are highly judgemental and can materially impact the ECL recognised for certain portfolios where the life of the facilities is greater than 12 months; • the use of a number of critical assumptions in the determination of Probabilities of Default (PD), Loss Given Default (LGD) and Exposure at Default (EAD);	With the assistance of the EY specialist team we performed the following: For stage 1 and stage 2 loans, we assessed the appropriateness of the model used including the inputs and assumptions by performing the following procedures: 1. Reviewing the methodology adopted by the Bank for calculation of ECL and in particular the segmentation of loans in appropriate portfolios reflecting different risk factors. Our review also includes an assessment of the design of the models used for determination of PD, LGD and EAD for different types of loans including inter-alia term loans, overdraft facilities, credit cards, guarantees and other balance sheet exposures; 2. Checking the adequacy and quality of the data used for the calculation of PD, LGD and EAD; 3. Assessing the key assumptions used in PD, LGD and EAD models and ensure such assumptions reflect the actual behaviours of the credit facilities; 4. Reviewing the criteria for staging of credit exposures and ensure these are in line with the requirements of IFRS 9 including any backstops used in the methodology; 5. Ensuring that the criteria for the various staging have been properly applied to each portfolio; Reviewing the minutes of Board Investment Credit Committee and Management Investment Credit Committee and ensure proper classification to Stage 2 is made for all clients on watchlist; 7. Checking the accuracy of critical data elements input into the system used for credit grading and the approval of credit facilities;

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF MAUBANK LTD

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Key Audit Matters (Continued)

The Key Audit Matter applies equally to the audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements. (Continued)

Ke	How t s in
Allowance for ed credit loss on financial assets (Continued) 1. Loans and advances to customers (Continued) • the use of forward-looking information to determine the likelihood of future losses being incurred; • Qualitative adjustments made to model driven ECL results raised to address model limitations, emerging risks and trends in underlying portfolios which are inherently judgemental. The determination of ECL on loans and advances to customers therefore involves a very high level of management judgement, thus requiring greater audit attention and was considered a key audit matter in the current year.	8. Reviewing of the PD and LGD calculations including the incorporation of forecast macro-economic information by our data modelling specialists; 9. Testing the accuracy and completeness of the ECL model by reperformance and focussing on exception reports. For impairment of loans in stage 3, judgement is required to determine when a loan is considered to be credit impaired and the determination of the impairme loss suffered. 1. Where cash flows for large credits include the realisable value of collateral securing the credit, the value of such collateral is based on the opinion of independent and qualified appraisers. We thus assessed the independence and the qualification of the appraisers. Areas of focus included the corporate and international banking lending portfolios which represent high value exposures. 2. We ensured that all credit impaired loans have been properly identified by management by: • Reviewing the minutes of the Special Assets Management impairment exercise Management Investment Credit Committee, Board Investment Credit Committee; • Obtaining and testing loan arrears reports and ensuring that all arrears exceeding 90 days are included in the stage 3 impairment list of the ECL model; • Identifying loan facilities meeting certain criteria such as financial difficulties of the borrower, restructured loans, insufficient collaterals and exposures to sectors in decline and ensuring these are included in the list of credit impaired facilities.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF MAUBANK LTD

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Key Audit Matters (Continued)

The Key Audit Matter applies equally to the audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements. (Continued)

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- We independently assessed the appropriateness of provisioning methodologies and policies and formed an independent view on the levels of provisions booked based on the detailed loan and counterparty information in the credit files.
- We re-performed calculations within a sample of discounted cash flow models;
- We assessed the reasonableness of assumptions used to support the timing and extent of the cash flows; and
- Where the borrowers' cash flow forecasts are used to determine recoverable amounts, we ensured that these are supported by objective and unbiased evidence.

The disclosures relating to allowances for expected credit loss has been ided in note 33.

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the 241-page document titled ' MauBank Ltd Financial Statements for he year ended 30 June 2026", which includes the corporate information, Directors' Report, Sustainability report, Corporate Governance Report, Statement of management's responsibility for financial reporting, Report from the secretary, Management discussion and analysis and Administrative information as required by the Companies Act 2001. The other information does not include the consolidated or the separate financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated and separate 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 .

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF MAUBANK LTD

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated and separate financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and the requirements of the Companies Act 2001, Banking Act 2004 and Financial Reporting Act 2004 and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated and separate financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated and separate financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Group's and Company'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 the directors either intend to liquidate the Group and Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated and separate financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when i 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 and separate financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated and separate 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 and Company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a materia uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's and Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated and separate fi ial statements or, i such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report However, future events or conditions may cause the Group and/or the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF MAUBANK LTD

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements (Continued)

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

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated and separate financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Section 205 of the Companies Act 2001. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to hem in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

Compan Act 2001

We have no relationship with or interests in the Company or any of its subsidiary other than in our capacity as auditor and dealings in the ordinary course of business.

We have obtained all e information and explanations we have required.

In our opinion, proper accounting records have been kept by the Company as far as it appears from our examination of those records.

Building a better working world

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF MAUBANK LTD

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS (CONTINUED)

Banking Act 2004

In our opinion, the consolidated and separate financial statements have been prepared on a consistent basis and are complete, fair and properly drawn up and comply with the Banking Act 2004 and the regulations and guidelines of the Bank of Mauritius.

The explanations or information called for or given to us by the officers or agents of the Bank were satisfactor

Financial Reporting Act 2004

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Corporate Governance Report. Our responsibility under the Financial Reporting Act is to report on the compliance with the Code of Corporate Governance ("the Code") disclosed in the annual report and assess the explanations given for non-compliance with any requirement of the Code. From our assessment of the disclosures made on corporate governance in the annual report, the Group has, pursuant to section 75 of the Financial Reporting Act, complied with the requirements of the Code.

Ernst & Young

ERNST & YOUNG
Ebène, Mauritius

DAVID AN CHUEN F.C.C.A.
Licensed by FRC

Date: 28 SEP 2023

financial performance

Profit After Tax

Rs 878 Mn

+6%

Profit Before Tax

Rs 1.18 Bn

+30%

Total Operating Income

Rs 2.88 Bn

+8%

Total Assets

Rs 68.23 Bn

+18.5%

Statements of financial position as at 30 June 2026

	Notes	The Group			The Bank		
		30 June 2026	30 June 2025	30 June 2024	30 June 2026	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
ASSETS							
Cash and cash equivalents	9(a)	**15,220,421,355**	10,151,841,620	10,410,128,675	**15,220,421,355**	10,151,841,620	10,410,128,675
Mandatory balances with the Central Bank		**3,618,748,814**	3,351,382,724	2,855,998,585	**3,618,748,814**	3,351,382,724	2,855,998,585
Derivative assets	28(i)	**8,675,117**	11,415,678	78,759,542	**8,675,117**	11,415,678	78,759,542
Trading assets	10	**3,370,047,291**	1,293,362,942	529,476,283	**3,370,047,291**	1,293,362,942	529,476,283
Investment securities	11	**9,862,694,729**	10,773,382,864	8,597,507,619	**9,862,694,729**	10,773,382,864	8,597,507,619
Loans and advances to banks	12	**5,217,441**	790,286,809	905,925,292	**5,217,441**	790,286,809	905,925,292
Loans and advances to customers	13	**33,940,535,664**	29,262,518,141	23,413,207,401	**34,059,702,001**	29,391,862,418	23,553,801,109
Property, plant and equipment	14(a)	**1,225,261,974**	1,063,666,754	1,052,888,749	**1,000,440,782**	789,645,583	772,167,579
Intangible assets	14(b)	**129,707,785**	91,383,066	78,994,101	**129,707,785**	91,383,066	78,994,101
Right-of-use assets	14(c)	**123,260,992**	118,535,850	48,935,082	**153,633,922**	85,723,351	13,778,833
Investment properties	15	**308,100,000**	390,500,000	390,500,000	**308,100,000**	390,500,000	390,500,000
Investment in subsidiary	16	**-**	-	-	**100,000**	100,000	100,000
Current tax assets	36(c)	**1,356,921**	1,316,818	6,640,892	**-**	-	5,104,282
Deferred tax assets	36(d)	**60,316,703**	53,408,656	28,500,174	**64,698,933**	64,967,192	39,994,557
Other assets	17	**388,794,985**	349,633,750	246,099,945	**427,735,336**	388,574,101	285,040,299
Total assets		**68,263,139,771**	57,702,635,672	48,643,562,340	**68,229,923,506**	57,574,428,348	48,517,276,756
LIABILITIES							
Deposits from customers	18(a)	**59,818,091,544**	50,728,270,006	41,827,432,643	**59,852,005,225**	50,755,072,519	41,848,275,386
Derivative liabilities	28(i)	**571,041,724**	649,014,993	1,075,921,722	**571,041,724**	649,014,993	1,075,921,722
Lease liabilities	19	**92,337,921**	97,037,679	20,614,415	**153,072,517**	90,465,488	13,748,432
Other borrowed funds	20	**561,048,307**	-	-	**561,048,307**	-	-
Payable to fellow subsidiary	39	**27,661,163**	30,407,268	14,654,255	**27,661,163**	30,407,268	14,654,255
Tax liabilities	36(c)	**186,940,137**	52,490,230	27,124,229	**186,940,137**	52,490,230	27,124,229
Other liabilities	21	**576,000,199**	624,906,784	631,641,048	**575,227,909**	624,211,443	630,948,309
Retirement benefit obligations	22	**154,127,685**	177,375,580	148,531,055	**154,127,685**	177,375,580	148,531,055
Total liabilities		**61,987,248,680**	52,359,502,540	43,745,919,367	**62,081,124,667**	52,379,037,521	43,759,203,388
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY							
Stated capital	23	**3,216,601,090**	3,216,601,090	3,216,601,090	**3,216,601,090**	3,216,601,090	3,216,601,090
Statutory reserve	24	**492,871,910**	361,177,386	236,831,994	**492,871,910**	361,177,386	236,831,994
General banking reserve	25(c)	**154,516,664**	46,758,912	-	**154,516,664**	46,758,912	-
Retained earnings		**2,108,479,974**	1,610,878,186	1,125,678,791	**2,042,860,316**	1,555,952,225	1,078,925,530
Fair value reserve	11(c)	**(135,180,019)**	(267,266,882)	(189,773,573)	**(135,180,019)**	(267,266,882)	(189,773,573)
Other reserve	25(b)	**23,739,470**	25,955,840	159,276,071	**23,739,470**	25,955,840	159,276,071
Revaluation reserve	25(a)	**414,862,002**	349,028,600	349,028,600	**353,389,408**	256,212,256	256,212,256
Total equity		**6,275,891,091**	5,343,133,132	4,897,642,973	**6,148,798,839**	5,195,390,827	4,758,073,368
Total liabilities and equity		**68,263,139,771**	57,702,635,672	48,643,562,340	**68,229,923,506**	57,574,428,348	48,517,276,756

The notes on pages 78 to 201 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 28 September 2026 and signed on its behalf by



Mr Sanjay Matadeen
Chairperson
On behalf of Board of Directors



Mr Issa Soormally
Officer-in-charge
On behalf of Board of Directors



Mr Rooben Armoogum
Director
On behalf of Board of Directors

Statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

For The Year Ended 30 June 2026

	Notes	The Group			The Bank		
		30 June 2026	30 June 2025	30 June 2024	30 June 2026	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Interest revenue calculated using the effective interest method		**3,041,522,751**	2,867,111,588	2,133,776,832	**3,050,956,237**	2,876,994,706	2,144,639,475
Other interest and similar income		**165,480,961**	131,528,648	101,935,798	**165,480,961**	131,528,648	101,935,798
Interest expense calculated using the effective interest method		**(1,427,808,885)**	(1,158,234,026)	(860,179,688)	**(1,427,808,885)**	(1,158,234,026)	(860,179,688)
Other interest and similar expense		**(6,486,976)**	(6,690,069)	(1,126,179)	**(12,172,782)**	(6,522,274)	(1,456,620)
Net interest income	29	**1,772,707,851**	1,833,716,141	1,374,406,763	**1,776,455,531**	1,843,767,054	1,384,938,965
		(1,434,295,861)			(1,439,981,667)	3,008,523,354	
Fee and commission income		**363,842,571**	357,350,804	319,572,553	**363,842,571**	357,350,804	319,572,553
Fee and commission expense		**(95,467,243)**	(86,114,665)	(68,365,291)	**(95,467,243)**	(86,114,665)	(68,365,291)
Net fee and commission income	30	**268,375,328**	271,236,139	251,207,262	**268,375,328**	271,236,139	251,207,262
Net trading income	31	**707,996,248**	633,861,561	482,060,084	**707,996,248**	633,861,561	482,060,084
Net gain/(loss) from derecognition of financial assets measured at FVTOCI	11 (c)	**2,400,658**	(137,408,881)	(32,255,635)	**2,400,658**	(137,408,881)	(32,255,635)
Other income	32	**127,056,264**	54,902,015	53,996,356	**127,056,264**	54,902,015	53,996,356
		837,453,170	551,354,695	503,800,805	**837,453,170**	551,354,695	503,800,805
Net operating income		**2,878,536,349**	2,656,306,975	2,129,414,830	**2,882,284,029**	2,666,357,888	2,139,947,032
Personnel expenses	34	**(743,090,095)**	(690,807,297)	(536,737,009)	**(743,090,095)**	(690,807,297)	(536,737,009)
Operating lease expenses	41(b) (i)	**(37,398,774)**	(39,980,787)	(38,547,343)	**(37,398,774)**	(71,285,134)	(38,547,343)
Depreciation and amortisation	14	**(111,664,015)**	(102,272,740)	(98,049,687)	**(135,006,731)**	(93,228,991)	(122,713,190)
Other expenses	35	**(528,336,569)**	(457,257,945)	(374,456,643)	**(522,948,170)**	(456,662,283)	(369,195,486)
Profit before impairment and income tax		**1,458,046,896**	1,365,988,206	1,081,624,148	**1,443,840,259**	1,354,374,183	1,072,754,004
Net impairment loss on financial assets	33	**(267,482,665)**	(446,557,496)	(228,379,764)	**(267,482,665)**	(446,557,496)	(228,379,764)
Profit after impairment but before income tax		**1,190,564,231**	919,430,710	853,244,384	**1,176,357,594**	907,816,687	844,374,240
Income tax expense	36(b)	**(301,907,043)**	(82,288,731)	(40,108,013)	**(298,394,103)**	(78,847,408)	(36,788,227)
Profit for the year	37	**888,657,188**	837,141,979	813,136,371	**877,963,491**	828,969,279	807,586,013
Earnings per share	38	**0.11**	0.10	0.11	**0.10**	0.10	0.11

The notes on pages 78 to 201 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income (Cont'd)

For The Year Ended 30 June 2026

	Notes	The Group			The Bank		
		30 June 2026	30 June 2025	30 June 2024	30 June 2026	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Profit for the year		**888,657,188**	837,141,979	813,136,371	**877,963,491**	828,969,279	807,586,013
Other comprehensive income:							
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:							
Gain on revaluation of property, plant and equipment		**43,996,713**	-	-	**86,496,713**	-	-
Deferred tax credit / (charge) on revaluation of property, plant and equipment	36(d)	**7,135,296**	-	-	**(89,704)**	-	-
Gain on revaluation of right-of-use assets	24(a)	**14,701,393**	-	-	**10,770,143**	-	-
Actuarial gain/(loss) for the year	22(ii)	**14,721,842**	(20,701,407)	(25,608,633)	**14,721,842**	(20,701,407)	(25,608,633)
Deferred tax (charge)/credit on actuarial gain/ (loss)	36(d)	**(1,324,966)**	1,863,127	1,792,604	**(1,324,966)**	1,863,127	1,792,604
Items that may be classified subsequently to profit or loss:							
Debt/ Securities measured at FVTOCI							
Movement on fair value during the year	11(c)	**134,487,521**	(214,902,190)	85,807,409	**134,487,521**	(214,902,190)	85,807,409
Fair value (losses)/gains reclassified to profit or loss on disposal	11(c)	**(2,400,658)**	137,408,881	32,255,635	**(2,400,658)**	137,408,881	32,255,635
Credit impairment (reversal)/charge on financial assets at FVTOCI	24(b)	**(2,216,370)**	(133,320,231)	10,555,542	**(2,216,370)**	(133,320,231)	10,555,542
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year, net of tax		**209,100,771**	(229,651,820)	104,802,557	**240,444,521**	(229,651,820)	104,802,557
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to equity holders of the parent		**1,097,757,959**	607,490,159	917,938,928	**1,118,408,012**	599,317,459	912,388,570

Approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 28 September 2026 and signed on its behalf by:



Mr Sanjay Matadeen
Chairperson
On behalf of Board of Directors



Mr Issa Soormally
Officer-in-charge
On behalf of Board of Directors



Mr Rooben Armoogum
Director
On behalf of Board of Directors

The notes on pages 78 to 201 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statements of changes in equity

For The Year Ended 30 June 2026

	Stated Capital	Statutory Reserve	General Banking Reserve	Retained earnings	Fair Value Reserve	Other Reserve	Revaluation Reserve	Total equity
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
The Group								
At 01 July 2025	**3,216,601,090**	**361,177,386**	**46,758,912**	**1,610,878,186**	**(267,266,882)**	**25,955,840**	**349,028,600**	**5,343,133,132**
Total comprehensive income								
Profit for the year	-	-	-	**888,657,188**	-	-	-	**888,657,188**
Gain on revaluation of property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	**43,996,713**	**43,996,713**
Deferred tax credit on revaluation of property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	**7,135,296**	**7,135,296**
Gain on revaluation of Right-of-use assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	**14,701,393**	**14,701,393**
Change in fair value of financial assets held at FVTOCI (Note 11 (c))	-	-	-	-	**132,086,863**	-	-	**132,086,863**
Credit impairment reversal on financial assets at FVTOCI	-	-	-	-	-	**(2,216,370)**	-	**(2,216,370)**
Actuarial gain for the year (Note 22)	-	-	-	**14,721,842**	-	-	-	**14,721,842**
Deferred tax charge on actuarial gain	-	-	-	**(1,324,966)**	-	-	-	**(1,324,966)**
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	**902,054,064**	**132,086,863**	**(2,216,370)**	**65,833,402**	**1,097,757,959**
Issue of shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividend paid	-	-	-	**(165,000,000)**	-	-	-	**(165,000,000)**
Transfer to statutory reserve (Note 24)	-	**131,694,524**	-	**(131,694,524)**	-	-	-	-
Transfer to general banking reserve (Note 25(c))			**107,757,752**	**(107,757,752)**				-
At 30 June 2026	**3,216,601,090**	**492,871,910**	**154,516,664**	**2,108,479,974**	**(135,180,019)**	**23,739,470**	**414,862,002**	**6,275,891,091**

	Stated Capital	Statutory Reserve	General Banking Reserve	Retained earnings	Fair Value Reserve	Other Reserve	Revaluation Reserve	Total equity
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
The Group								
At 01 July 2024	3,216,601,090	236,831,994	-	1,125,678,791	(189,773,573)	159,276,071	349,028,600	4,897,642,973
Total comprehensive income								
Profit for the year	-	-	-	837,141,979	-	-	-	837,141,979
Change in fair value of financial assets held at FVTOCI (Note 11 (c))	-	-	-	-	(77,493,309)	-	-	(77,493,309)
Credit impairment reversal on financial assets at FVTOCI	-	-	-	-	-	(133,320,231)	-	(133,320,231)
Actuarial loss for the year (Note 22)	-	-	-	(20,701,407)	-	-	-	(20,701,407)
Deferred tax credit on actuarial loss	-	-	-	1,863,127	-	-	-	1,863,127
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	818,303,699	(77,493,309)	(133,320,231)	-	607,490,159
Issue of shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividend paid	-	-	-	(162,000,000)	-	-	-	(162,000,000)
Transfer to statutory reserve (Note 24)	-	124,345,392	-	(124,345,392)	-	-	-	-
Transfer to general banking reserve (Note 25 (c))	-	-	46,758,912	(46,758,912)	-	-	-	-
At 30 June 2025	3,216,601,090	361,177,386	46,758,912	1,610,878,186	(267,266,882)	25,955,840	349,028,600	5,343,133,132

The notes on pages 78 to 201 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statements of changes in equity (Cont'd)

For The Year Ended 30 June 2026

	Stated Capital	Statutory Reserve	General Banking Reserve	Retained earnings	Fair Value Reserve	Other Reserve	Revaluation Reserve	Total equity
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
The Group								
At 01 July 2023	2,716,420,490	115,694,092	-	537,496,351	(307,836,617)	148,720,529	349,028,600	3,559,523,445
Total comprehensive income								
Profit for the year	-	-	-	813,136,371	-	-	-	813,136,371
Change in fair value of financial assets held at FVTOCI (Note 11(c))	-	-	-	-	118,063,044	-	-	118,063,044
Credit impairment charge on financial assets at FVTOCI	-	-	-	-	-	10,555,542	-	10,555,542
Actuarial loss for the year (Note 22)	-	-	-	(25,608,633)	-	-	-	(25,608,633)
Deferred tax credit on actuarial loss	-	-	-	1,792,604	-	-	-	1,792,604
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	789,320,342	118,063,044	10,555,542	-	917,938,928
Issue of shares (Note 22)	500,180,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	500,180,600
Dividend paid	-	-	-	(80,000,000)	-	-	-	(80,000,000)
Transfer to statutory reserve (Note 24)	-	121,137,902	-	(121,137,902)	-	-	-	-
At 30 June 2024	3,216,601,090	236,831,994	-	1,125,678,791	(189,773,573)	159,276,071	349,028,600	4,897,642,973

	Stated Capital	Statutory Reserve	General Banking Reserve	Retained earnings	Fair Value Reserve	Other Reserve	Revaluation Reserve	Total equity
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
The Bank								
At 01 July 2025	**3,216,601,090**	**361,177,386**	**46,758,912**	**1,555,952,225**	**(267,266,882)**	**25,955,840**	**256,212,256**	**5,195,390,827**
Total comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Profit for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**877,963,491**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**877,963,491**
Gain on revaluation of property, plant and equipment	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**86,496,713**	**86,496,713**
Deferred tax charge on revaluation of property, plant and equipment	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(89,704)**	**(89,704)**
Gain on revaluation of Right-of-use assets	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**10,770,143**	**10,770,143**
Change in fair value of financial assets held at FVTOCI (Note 11(c))	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**132,086,863**	**-**	**-**	**132,086,863**
Credit impairment reversal on financial assets at FVTOCI	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(2,216,370)**	**-**	**(2,216,370)**
Actuarial gain for the year (Note 22)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**14,721,842**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**14,721,842**
Deferred tax credit on actuarial gain	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(1,324,966)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(1,324,966)**
Total comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	**-**	**891,360,367**	**132,086,863**	**(2,216,370)**	**97,177,152**	**1,118,408,012**
Dividend paid	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(165,000,000)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(165,000,000)**
Transfer to statutory reserve (Note 24)	**-**	**131,694,524**	**-**	**(131,694,524)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Transfer to general banking reserve (Note 25 (c))	**-**	**-**	**107,757,752**	**(107,757,752)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
At 30 June 2026	**3,216,601,090**	**492,871,910**	**154,516,664**	**2,042,860,316**	**(135,180,019)**	**23,739,470**	**353,389,408**	**6,148,798,839**

The notes on pages 78 to 201 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statements of changes in equity (Cont'd)

For The Year Ended 30 June 2026

	Stated Capital	Statutory Reserve	General Banking Reserve	Retained earnings	Fair Value Reserve	Other Reserve	Revaluation Reserve	Total equity
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
The Bank								
At 01 July 2024	3,216,601,090	236,831,994	-	1,078,925,530	(189,773,573)	159,276,071	256,212,256	4,758,073,368
Total comprehensive income								
Profit for the year	-	-	-	828,969,279	-	-	-	828,969,279
Gain on revaluation of property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax on revaluation of property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gain on revaluation of Right-of-use assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Change in fair value of financial assets held at FVTOCI (Note 11 (c))	-	-	-	-	(77,493,309)	-	-	(77,493,309)
Credit impairment reversal on financial assets at FVTOCI	-	-	-	-	-	(133,320,231)	-	(133,320,231)
Actuarial loss for the year (Note 22)	-	-	-	(20,701,407)	-	-	-	(20,701,407)
Deferred tax credit on actuarial loss	-	-	-	1,863,127	-	-	-	1,863,127
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	810,130,999	(77,493,309)	(133,320,231)	-	599,317,459
Issue of shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividend paid	-	-	-	(162,000,000)	-	-	-	(162,000,000)
Transfer to statutory reserve (Note 24)	-	124,345,392	-	(124,345,392)	-	-	-	-
Transfer to general banking reserve (Note 25 (c))	-	-	46,758,912	(46,758,912)	-	-	-	-
At 30 June 2025	3,216,601,090	361,177,386	46,758,912	1,555,952,225	(267,266,882)	25,955,840	256,212,256	5,195,390,827

	Stated Capital	Statutory Reserve	General Banking Reserve	Retained earnings	Fair Value Reserve	Other Reserve	Revaluation Reserve	Total equity
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
The Bank								
At 01 July 2023	2,716,420,490	115,694,092	-	496,293,448	(307,836,617)	148,720,529	256,212,256	3,425,504,198
Total comprehensive income								
Profit for the year	-	-	-	807,586,013	-	-	-	807,586,013
Gain on revaluation of property, plan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax on revaluation of prope	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Change in fair value of financial assets held at FVTOCI (Note 11(c))	-	-	-	-	118,063,044	-	-	118,063,044
Credit impairment charge on financial assets at FVTOCI	-	-	-	-	-	10,555,542	-	10,555,542
Actuarial loss for the year (Note 22)	-	-	-	(25,608,633)	-	-	-	(25,608,633)
Deferred tax credit on actuarial gain	-	-	-	1,792,604	-	-	-	1,792,604
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	783,769,984	118,063,044	10,555,542	-	912,388,570
Issue of shares	500,180,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	500,180,600
Dividend paid	-	-	-	(80,000,000)	-	-	-	(80,000,000)
Transfer to statutory reserve (Note 24)	-	121,137,902	-	(121,137,902)	-	-	-	-
At 30 June 2024	3,216,601,090	236,831,994	-	1,078,925,530	(189,773,573)	159,276,071	256,212,256	4,758,073,368

The notes on pages 78 to 201 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statements of Cash Flows
For The Year Ended 30 June 2026

	Notes	The Group			The Bank		
		30 June 2026	30 June 2025	30 June 2024	30 June 2026	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Cash from operating activities							
Profit before income tax		**1,190,564,231**	919,430,710	853,244,384	**1,176,357,594**	907,816,687	844,374,240
Adjustments for:							
Finance charge on lease liabilities	19	**6,486,976**	6,690,069	1,126,179	**12,172,782**	6,522,274	1,456,620
Impairment losses on financial assets (excluding bad debts recovered)	33	**282,130,661**	450,172,323	231,949,946	**282,130,661**	450,172,323	231,949,946
Loss on restructure of foreign investment	11	-	125,837,443	-	-	125,837,443	-
Depreciation of property,plant and equipment	14(a)	**66,099,153**	59,810,165	55,848,260	**59,399,154**	53,110,166	49,148,260
Amortisation of intangible assets	14(b)	**24,650,010**	25,666,503	29,544,124	**24,650,010**	25,666,503	29,544,124
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	14(c)	**20,914,852**	16,796,072	12,657,303	**50,957,567**	14,452,322	44,020,806
(Gain)/loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	14(a)	**(13,559)**	(425,564)	(1,739)	**(13,559)**	(425,564)	(1,739)
(Gain)/loss on termination of rights of use	14(c)	-	(201,806)	-	-	(201,806)	-
(Gain)/loss on revaluation of investment securities at FVTPL and trading assets	31	**(82,770,555)**	(20,538,362)	(36,543,798)	**(82,770,555)**	(20,538,362)	(36,543,798)
Gain on revaluation of investment properties	15	**(43,850,000)**	-	-	**(43,850,000)**	-	-
Retirement benefit obligations		**(8,526,053)**	8,143,118	7,938,205	**(8,526,053)**	8,143,118	7,938,205
		1,455,685,716	1,591,380,671	1,155,762,864	**1,470,507,601**	1,570,555,104	1,171,886,664
Changes in operating assets and liabilities							
(Increase)/decrease in trading assets		**(2,077,933,512)**	(761,278,536)	(49,799,565)	**(2,077,933,512)**	(761,278,536)	(49,799,565)
Decrease/(increase) in loans and advances to banks		**787,309,088**	118,159,827	35,834,606	**787,309,088**	118,159,827	35,834,606
Increase in loans and advances to customers		**(4,964,453,632)**	(6,431,580,501)	(3,340,349,564)	**(4,954,275,692)**	(6,420,331,070)	(3,333,235,417)
Decrease/(increase) in investment securities		**1,309,394,629**	(2,132,077,858)	(3,337,592,816)	**1,309,394,629**	(2,132,077,858)	(3,337,592,816)
(Decrease)/increase in payable to fellow subsidiary		**(2,746,105)**	15,753,013	1,004,487	**(2,746,105)**	15,753,013	1,004,487
Increase in deposits from customers		**9,089,821,537**	8,900,837,363	11,404,387,425	**9,096,932,705**	8,906,797,134	11,413,383,024
(Increase)/decrease in Mandatory Balance with the Central Bank		**(267,366,090)**	(495,384,139)	(578,784,971)	**(267,366,090)**	(495,384,139)	(578,784,971)
(Increase)/decrease in other assets		**(39,161,235)**	(103,533,805)	8,203,382	**(39,161,235)**	(103,533,802)	8,203,379
(Decrease)/increase in net derivative liabilities		**(75,232,707)**	(359,562,866)	139,795,270	**(75,232,707)**	(359,562,866)	139,795,270
(Decrease)/increase in other liabilities		**(50,491,321)**	(8,242,982)	91,916,691	**(50,568,250)**	(8,245,585)	91,909,087
Cash generated from operations		**5,164,826,368**	334,470,187	5,530,377,809	**5,196,860,432**	330,851,222	5,562,603,748
Tax paid	35(b)/36(c)	**(169,911,774)**	(81,334,668)	(9,475,205)	**(165,090,607)**	(76,640,680)	(4,702,932)
Tax refund received	36(c)	**1,316,818**	6,690,657	1,421,687	-	5,154,047	-
Net cash from operating activities		**4,996,231,412**	259,826,176	5,522,324,291	**5,031,769,825**	259,364,589	5,557,900,816
Cash from investing activities							
Purchase of equity investments	11	**(940,680,247)**	(229,197,900)	(426,348,247)	**(940,680,247)**	(229,197,900)	(426,348,247)
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	14(a)	**(57,538,891)**	(70,661,475)	(30,191,085)	**(57,538,891)**	(70,661,475)	(30,191,085)
Acquisition of intangibles	14(b)	**(62,974,729)**	(38,055,468)	(9,430,197)	**(62,974,729)**	(38,055,468)	(9,430,197)
Proceeds from disposal of investment in equity shares	11(b)	**758,080,342**	-	380,746,590	**758,080,342**	-	380,746,590
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		**104,790**	498,870	1,739	**104,790**	498,870	1,739
Net cash used in investing activities		**(303,008,735)**	(337,415,973)	(85,221,200)	**(303,008,735)**	(337,415,973)	(85,221,200)
Cash from financing activities		**(22,125,335)**			**(57,663,748)**		
Proceeeds from share capital		-	-	500,180,600	-	-	500,180,600
Dividend paid		**(165,000,000)**	(162,000,000)	(80,000,000)	**(165,000,000)**	(162,000,000)	(80,000,000)
Lease repayment capital	19	**(15,638,359)**	(9,771,770)	(11,785,055)	**(45,490,966)**	(9,477,978)	(47,031,139)
Lease repayment interest	19	**(6,486,976)**	(6,690,069)	(1,126,179)	**(12,172,782)**	(6,522,274)	(1,456,620)
Other borrowed funds	20	**561,048,308**	-	-	**561,048,308**	-	-
Net cash from/(used in) financing activities		**373,922,973**	(178,461,839)	407,269,366	**338,384,560**	(178,000,252)	371,692,841
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**5,067,145,650**	(256,051,636)	5,844,372,457	**5,067,145,650**	(256,051,636)	5,844,372,457
Cash and cash equivalents, at start of the year		**10,154,760,958**	10,410,812,594	4,566,440,137	**10,154,760,958**	10,410,812,594	4,566,440,137
Cash and cash equivalents, at end of the year *	9(a)	**15,221,906,608**	10,154,760,958	10,410,812,594	**15,221,906,608**	10,154,760,958	10,410,812,594

Statements of Cash Flows (Cont'd)

For The Year Ended 30 June 2026

	Notes	The Group			The Bank		
		30 June 2026	30 June 2025	30 June 2024	30 June 2026	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Additional information on operational cash flows from interest and dividends							
Interest paid		**(1,319,485,065)**	(1,179,000,674)	(737,968,546)	**(1,325,170,872)**	(1,178,832,879)	(738,298,987)
Interest received		**3,159,903,327**	3,011,715,826	2,204,003,982	**3,169,339,208**	3,022,496,216	2,213,977,087
Dividend received		**45,736,301**	24,513,171	30,709,321	**45,736,301**	24,513,171	30,709,321

* Cash and cash equivalents disclosed excludes credit losses of **Rs 1.5Mn** (2025: Rs 2.9Mn; 2024: Rs 0.6Mn).

The notes on pages 78 to 201 form an integral part of these financial statements.

clean mobility

Supporting the transition to low-emission transport through financing solutions for electric buses, electric commercial fleets, trucks and other sustainable mobility investments.



Financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

1. General information and statement of compliance with IFRS Accounting Standards ("IFRS")

1.1 General information

MauBank Ltd (formerly known as Mauritius Post and Cooperative Bank Ltd "MPCB") or the "Bank" has on the 04 January 2016, acquired the assets and liabilities of the National Commercial Bank Ltd ("NCB") from MauBank Holdings Ltd pursuant to a transfer of undertaking carried out as per the provisions of Section 32A of the Banking Act 2004. Subsequently following the transfer, MPCB changed its name to MauBank Ltd ("MauBank"). Its registered office is 25 Bank Street, Cybercity, Ebene, Republic of Mauritius.

The Bank and its subsidiary, MauBank Investment Ltd (formerly known as "MPCB Investment Ltd"), are together referred as the "Group".

The Bank is engaged in the provision of commercial banking services.

The principal activity of MauBank Investment Ltd is to act as land promoter and property developer.

The financial statements are presented in Mauritian Rupee ("MUR" or "Rs"), which is also the functional currency of the Group and the Bank.

The directors have authorised the issue of the financial statements on 28 September 2026 and they do not have the power to amend the financial statements after issue.

1.2 Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and in compliance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2001, the Financial Reporting Act 2004, the Banking Act 2004 and the regulations and guidelines issued by the Bank of Mauritius.

These financial statements have further been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for the revaluation of certain properties and financial instruments which are measured at their revalued amounts or fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

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, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Group and the Bank take into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date.

1.3 Going concern

The directors have, at the time of approving the financial statements, a reasonable expectation that the Group and the Bank have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus, they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

2. Application of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs")

2.1 New and revised Standards that are effective but with no material effect on the financial statements

The following amendments were effective in the current reporting period:

Lack of exchangeability - Amendments to IAS 21

For annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025, Lack of Exchangeability - Amendments to IAS 21 ,The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates specifies how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking. The amendments also require disclosure of information that enables users of its financial statements to understand how the currency not being exchangeable into the other currency affects, or is expected to affect, the entity's financial performance,financial position and cash flows.

The amendments did not have any impact on the Group's and the Bank's consolidated and separate financial statements.

Financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

2.2 New and revised Standards and Interpretations in issue but not yet effective

The standards issued but not yet effective as at year ended 30 June 2026 are as follows:

	Effective date
Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments - Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	1 January 2026
Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards - Volume 11	1 January 2026
Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity - Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	1 January 2026
IFRS 18 – Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements	1 January 2027
IFRS 19 - Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures	1 January 2027

Management considers that the above standards will not have an impact on the financial statements when they become effective except for the standard described below.

Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments—Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7

On 30 May 2024, the IASB issued Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7, Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (the Amendments). The Amendments include:

- A clarification that a financial liability is derecognised on the 'settlement date' and introduce an accounting policy choice (if specific conditions are met) to derecognise financial liabilities settled using an electronic payment system before the settlement date
- Additional guidance on how the contractual cash flows for financial assets with environmental, social and corporate governance (ESG) and similar features should be assessed
- Clarifications on what constitute 'non-recourse features' and what are the characteristics of contractually linked instruments
- The introduction of disclosures for financial instruments with contingent features and additional disclosure requirements for equity instruments classified at fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI)

The Amendments are effective for annual periods starting on or after 1 January 2026. Early adoption is permitted, with an option to early adopt the amendments for classification of financial assets and related disclosures only. The Bank is currently not intending to early adopt the Amendments. With respect to the amendments on the derecognition of financial liabilities that are settled through an electronic payment system, the Bank will perform an assessment of all material electronic payment systems utilised in the various jurisdictions it operates, in order to assess whether the amendments will result in a material change with respect to current practices and whether it meets the conditions to apply the accounting policy option to derecognise such financial liabilities before the settlement date. Moreover, the Bank is reviewing all its other payment systems (such as cheques, credit cards, debit cards) to ensure that the corresponding financial assets are derecognised when the right to cash flows are extinguished and that the corresponding financial liabilities are derecognised on settlement date.

The amendments in these areas are not expected to have a material impact on the financial statements, however, the assessment is yet to be concluded.

IFRS 18 – Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

The standards is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027.

2.2 New and revised Standards and Interpretations in issue but not yet effective (Cont'd)

Key requirements

In April 2024, the Board issued IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements which replaces IAS 1. IFRS 18 introduces new categories and subtotals in the statement of profit or loss. It also requires disclosure of management-defined performance measures (as defined) and includes new requirements for the location, aggregation and disaggregation of financial information.

Statement of profit or loss

An entity will be required to classify all income and expenses within its statement of profit or loss into one of five categories: operating; investing; financing; income taxes; and discontinued operations. In addition, IFRS 18 requires an entity to present subtotals and totals for 'operating profit or loss', 'profit or loss before financing and income taxes' and 'profit or loss'.

Main business activities

For the purposes of classifying its income and expenses into the categories required by IFRS 18, an entity will need to assess whether it has a 'main business activity' of investing in assets or providing financing to customers, as specific classification requirements will apply to such entities. Determining whether an entity has such a specified main business activity is a matter of fact and circumstances which requires judgement. An entity may have more than one main business activity.

Management-defined performance measures IFRS 18 introduces the concept of a management-defined performance measure (MPM) which it defines as a subtotal of income and expenses that an entity uses in public communications outside financial statements, to communicate management's view of an aspect of the financial performance of the entity as a whole to users. IFRS 18 requires disclosure of information about all of an entity's MPMs within a single note to the financial statements and requires several disclosures to be made about each MPM, including how the measure is calculated and a reconciliation to the most comparable subtotal specified by IFRS 18 or another IFRS accounting standard.

Location of information, aggregation and disaggregation

IFRS 18 differentiates between 'presenting' information in the primary financial statements and 'disclosing' it in the notes,and introduces a principle for determining the location of information based on identified 'roles' of the primary financial statements and the notes. IFRS 18 requires aggregation and disaggregation of information to be performed with reference to similar and dissimilar characteristics. Guidance is also provided for determining meaningful descriptions, or labels, for items that are aggregated in the financial statements.

Consequential amendments to other accounting standards Narrow-scope amendments have been made to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows, which include changing the starting point for determining cash flows from operations under the indirect method from 'profit or loss' to 'operating profit or loss'. The optionality around classification of cash flows from dividends and interest in the statement of cash flows has also largely been removed.

New requirements have been added to IAS 33 Earnings per Share that only permit entities to disclose additional amounts per share, if the numerator used in the calculation meets specified criteria. The numerator must be:

- An amount attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent entity; and
- A total or subtotal identified by IFRS 18 or an MPM as defined by IFRS 18.

Some requirements previously included within IAS 1 have been moved to IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, which has been renamed IAS 8 Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements. IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting has been amended to require disclosure of MPMs.

Transition

IFRS 18, and the consequential amendments to the other accounting standards, is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027 and must be applied retrospectively. Early adoption is permitted and must be disclosed.

The Group and the Bank are currently working to identify all impacts the amendments will have on the primary financial statements and notes to the financial statements.

Financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

3. Summary of material accounting policies

3.1 Overall considerations

The financial statements have been prepared using the material accounting policies and measurement bases summarised below.

3.2 Financial instruments

Recognition and initial measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date, the date on which the Group and the Bank commit to purchase or sell the asset.

At initial recognition, the Group and the Bank measure a financial asset or financial liability at its fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss ('FVTPL'), transaction costs that are incremental and directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability, such as fees and commissions. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVTPL are expensed in profit or loss. An expected credit loss allowance (“ECL”) is recognised for financial assets measured at amortised cost and debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (“FVTOCI”), as described in note 6.1, which results in an accounting loss being recognised in profit or loss when an asset is newly originated.

When the fair value of financial assets and liabilities differs from the transaction price on initial recognition, the entity recognises the difference as follows:
(1) When the fair value is evidenced by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability (i.e. a Level 1 input) or based on a valuation technique that uses only data from observable markets, the difference is recognised as a gain or loss.

(2) In all other cases, the difference is deferred and the timing of recognition of deferred day one profit or loss is determined individually. It is either amortised over the life of the instrument, deferred until the instrument's fair value can be determined using market observable inputs, or realised through settlement.

3. Summary of material accounting policies (Cont'd)

3.2 Financial instruments (Cont'd)

Recognition and initial measurement (Cont'd)

Financial assets

(i) Classification and subsequent measurement

The Group and the Bank have applied IFRS 9 and classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- Fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL");
- Fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI"); or
- Amortised cost.

The classification requirements for debt and equity instruments are described below:

Debt instruments

Debt instruments are financial assets that represent contractual rights to receive cash flows and meet the definition of a financial liability from the issuer's perspective. The Bank's debt instrument portfolio includes Treasury Bills, Treasury Notes, Government Bonds, corporate bonds and other interest-bearing securities.
Classification and subsequent measurement of debt instruments depend on:

(i) the Group's and the Bank's business model for managing the asset; and

(ii) the cash flow characteristics of the asset.

Business model: the business model reflects how the Group and the Bank manage the assets in order to generate cash flows. That is, whether the Group's and the Bank's objective is solely to collect the contractual cash flows from the assets or is to collect both the contractual cash flows and cash flows arising from the sale of assets. If neither of these is applicable (e.g. financial assets are held for trading purposes), then the financial assets are classified as part of 'other' business model and measured at FVTPL. Factors considered by the Group and the Bank in determining the business model for a group of assets include the following:

- 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 realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Group and the Bank's management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and its strategy for how those risks are managed;
- how managers of the business are compensated (e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected); and
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and its expectations about future sales activity. However, information about sales activity is not considered in isolation, but as part of an overall assessment of how the Group's and the Bank's stated objective for managing the financial assets is achieved and how cash flows are realised.

SPPI: Where the business model is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows or to collect contractual cash flows and sell, the Group and the Bank assess whether the financial instruments' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest (the `SPPI test'). In making this assessment, the Group and the Bank consider whether the contractual cash flows are consistent with a basic lending arrangement i.e. interest includes only consideration for the time value of money, credit risk, other basic lending risks and a profit margin that is consistent with a basic lending arrangement. Where the contractual terms introduce exposure to risk or volatility that are inconsistent with a basic lending arrangement, the related financial asset is classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

3. Summary of material accounting policies (Cont'd)

3.2 Financial instruments (Cont'd)

Recognition and initial measurement (Cont'd)

Financial assets (Cont'd)

(i) Classification and subsequent measurement (Cont'd)

Based on these factors, the Group and the Bank classify their debt instruments into one of the following three measurement categories:

• Amortised cost: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest ('SPPI'), and that are not designated at FVTPL, are measured at amortised cost. The carrying amount of these assets is adjusted by any expected credit loss allowance recognised and measured as described in note 6.1. Interest income from these financial assets is included in 'Interest income' using the effective interest method. This category includes cash and cash equivalents, loans and advances to banks, loans and advances to customers and mandatory balances with the Central Bank.

• Fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI"): Financial assets that are held both for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest ('SPPI'), and that are not designated at FVTPL, are measured at FVTOCI. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses on the instrument's amortised cost which are recognised in profit or loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in 'Net gain from derecognition of financial assets measured at FVTOCI'. Interest income from these financial assets is included in 'Interest income' using the effective interest rate method. For financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, the ECL do not reduce the carrying amount of the financial assets in the statement of financial position, which remains at fair value. Instead, an amount equal to the allowance that would arise if the asset was measured at amortised cost is recognised in other comprehensive income as ECL amount. This category includes investment securities.

• Fair value through profit or loss: Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVTOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss is recognised in profit or loss and presented in the profit or loss within 'Net trading income ' in the period in which it arises, unless it arises from debt instruments that were designated at fair value or which are not held for trading, in which case they are presented separately in 'Other operating income' . Interest income from these financial assets is included in 'Net trading income'. The Group and the Bank hold certain debt instruments within a business model that is primarily focused on trading. These instruments are classified as trading assets and are measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), reflecting the intention to actively manage and realise gains from short-term market movements.

Equity instruments

The Bank's investments in private equity shares are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Equity instruments held under investment securities are investments held where there are no lock-in period or exit restrictions. The Group and the Bank subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value through profit or loss. Gains and losses on equity investments at FVTPL are included in the 'Net trading income' line in profit or loss. Investments in private equity shares are disclosed under investment securities in Note 11.

Trading assets

Trading assets comprise of units in money market funds and debt instruments at fair value through profit or loss. Trading assets are those assets that the Group and the Bank acquire or incur principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term, or holds as part of a portfolio that is managed together for short-term profit or position taking.

Trading assets are initially recognised and subsequently measured at fair value in the statement of financial position, with transaction costs recognised in profit or loss. All changes in fair value are recognised as part of net trading income in profit or loss. The dividend income from the trading assets are recorded in 'other income' in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

(a) Investment in money market Fund

The units meet the definition of an equity instrument as they represent a residual interest in the net assets of the issuer. The issuer does not have a contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset to the holder.

(b) Debt instruments at fair value through profit or loss

The Group and the Bank hold investments in debt instruments with short-term maturities, which are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss s.

These instruments are acquired primarily for liquidity management and yield generation, and are not held within a business model solely to collect contractual cash flows. Accordingly, they do not meet the criteria for classification at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

Financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

3. Summary of material accounting policies (Cont'd)

3.2 Financial instruments (Cont'd)

Recognition and initial measurement (Cont'd)

Financial assets (Cont'd)

(ii) Impairment

The Group and the Bank assess on a forward-looking basis the expected credit losses on the following financial instruments that are not measured at FVTPL:

- Financial assets that are debt instruments (this includes loans and advances, financial assets at FVTOCI included in investment securities);
- Lease receivables;
- financial guarantee contracts issued; and
- loan commitments issued.

The Group and the Bank recognise a loss allowance for such losses at each reporting date. The measurement of ECL reflects:

- An unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
- The time value of money; and
- Reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

Note 6.1.3 provides more detail of how the expected credit loss allowance is measured.

(iii) Modification of loans

The Group and the Bank sometimes renegotiate or otherwise modify the contractual cash flows of loans to customers. When this happens, the Group and the Bank assess whether or not the new terms are substantially different to the original terms. The Group and the Bank do this by considering, among others, the following factors:

- If the borrower is in financial difficulty, whether the modification merely reduces the contractual cash flows to amounts the borrower is expected to be able to pay.
- Whether any substantial new terms are introduced, such as a profit share/equity-based return that substantially affects the risk profile of the loan.
- Significant extension of the loan term when the borrower is not in financial difficulty.
- Significant change in the interest rate or change in the currency the loan is denominated in.
- Insertion of collateral, other security or credit enhancements that significantly affect the credit risk associated with the loan.

If the terms are substantially different, the Group and the Bank derecognise the original financial asset and recognises a 'new' asset at fair value and recalculates a new effective interest rate for the asset. The date of renegotiation is consequently considered to be the date of initial recognition for impairment calculation purposes, including for the purpose of determining whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred. However, the Group and the Bank also assess whether the new financial asset recognised is deemed to be credit-impaired at initial recognition, especially in circumstances where the renegotiation was driven by the debtor being unable to make the originally agreed payments. Differences in the carrying amount are also recognised in profit or loss as a gain or loss on derecognition. If the terms are not substantially different, the renegotiation or modification does not result in derecognition, and the Group and the Bank recalculate the gross carrying amount based on the revised cash flows of the financial asset and recognises a modification gain or loss in profit or loss. The new gross carrying amount is recalculated by discounting the modified cash flows at the original effective interest rate (or credit-adjusted effective interest rate for purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets).

The impact of modifications of financial assets on the expected credit loss calculation is discussed in note 6.1.7.

Financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

3. Summary of material accounting policies (Cont'd)

3.2 Financial instruments (Cont'd)

Recognition and initial measurement (Cont'd)

Financial assets (Cont'd)

(iv) Derecognition other than on a modification

Financial assets, or a portion thereof, are derecognised when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the assets have expired, or when they have been transferred and either (i) the Group and the Bank transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership, or (ii) the Group and the Bank neither transfer nor retain substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and the Group and the Bank have not retained control.

The Group and the Bank enter into transactions where it retains the contractual rights to receive cash flows from assets but assumes a contractual obligation to pay those cash flows to other entities and transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards. These transactions are accounted for as 'pass through' transfers that result in derecognition if the Group and the Bank:

(a) Have no obligation to make payments unless it collects equivalent amounts from the assets;

(b) Are prohibited from selling or pledging the assets; and

(c) Have an obligation to remit any cash it collects from the assets without material delay.

(v) Offsetting

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

Income and expenses are presented on a net basis only when permitted under IFRS Accounting Standards, or for gains and losses arising from a group of similar transactions such as in the Group's and the Bank's trading activity.

3. Summary of material accounting policies (Cont'd)

3.2 Financial instruments (Cont'd)

Recognition and initial measurement (Cont'd)

Financial assets (Cont'd)

(vi) Fair value measurement

'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 in the principal or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Group and the Bank have access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk.

When one is available, the Group and the Bank measure the fair value of an instrument using the quoted price in an active market for that instrument. A market is regarded as 'active' if transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

If there is no quoted price in an active market, then the Group and the Bank use valuation techniques that maximise the use of relevant observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs. The chosen valuation technique incorporates all of the factors that market participants would take into account in pricing a transaction.

The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument at initial recognition is normally the transaction price. Where the Group and the Bank determine that the fair value at initial recognition differs from the transaction price, they assess whether the difference arises from factors other than the financial instrument itself and therefore represents another asset, liability, or transaction, including an equity contribution from an owner. Where the difference does not qualify for separate recognition, the resulting day 1 gain or loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss only when the fair value is evidenced by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability (Level 1 input) or is based on a valuation technique that uses only observable market data.If a financial asset or financial liability measured at fair value has a bid price and an ask price, the Group and the Bank measure long positions at the bid price and short positions at the ask price.

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

The Group and the Bank recognise transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy as of the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

3. Summary of material accounting policies (Cont'd)

3 Financial instruments (Cont'd)

Financial liabilities

(i) Classification and subsequent measurement

In the current period, financial liabilities are classified as subsequently measured at amortised cost:

The Group's and the Bank's financial liabilities include deposits from customers, payable to fellow subsidiary and other liabilities.

Deposits and other borrowed funds are the Group's and the Bank's main sources of debt funding.

Deposits and other borrowed funds are initially measured at fair value minus incremental direct transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at their amortised cost using the effective interest method.

All interest-related charges on financial liabilities are included within interest expense.

(ii) Derecognition

Financial liabilities are derecognised when they are extinguished (i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or it expires).

The exchange between the Group and the Bank and their original lenders of debt instruments with substantially different terms, as well as substantial modifications of the terms of existing financial liabilities, are accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The terms are substantially different if the discounted present value of the cash flows under the new terms, including any fees paid net of any fees received and discounted using the original effective interest rate, is at least 10% different from the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial liability. In addition, other qualitative factors, such as the currency that the instrument is denominated in, changes in the type of interest rate, new conversion features attached to the instrument and change in covenants are also taken into consideration. If an exchange of debt instruments or modification of terms is accounted for as an extinguishment, any costs or fees incurred are recognised as part of the gain or loss on the extinguishment. If the exchange or modification is not accounted for as an extinguishment, any costs or fees incurred adjust the carrying amount of the liability and are amortised over the remaining term of the modified liability.

(iii) Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts are contracts that require the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payments when due, in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Such financial guarantees are given to banks, financial institutions and others on behalf of customers to secure loans, overdrafts and other banking facilities.

Financial guarantee contracts are initially measured at fair value and subsequently measured at the higher of:

- The amount of the loss allowance (calculated as described in note 6.1.3.3); and
- The premium received on initial recognition less income recognised in accordance with the principles of IFRS 15.

Financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

3. Summary of material accounting policies (Cont'd)

3.3 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of notes and coins on hand, balances with banks in Mauritius and abroad, unrestricted balances with the Central Bank, placements with banks maturing within 90 days from date of origination, and highly liquid financial assets with original maturities of 90 days or less from the date of acquisition that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in their fair value, and are used by the Group and the Bank in the management of its short-term liquidity commitments. Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortised cost in the statement of financial position.

3.4 Mandatory balances with the Central Bank

The entity holds mandatory reserve balances with the central bank. Management has applied judgment and concluded that these balances do not meet the definition of 'cash' or 'cash equivalents' under IAS 7.Judgment was applied in interpreting the terms 'demand deposit' and 'short-term cash commitments', which are not explicitly defined in IAS 7. Internal definitions were developed based on the entity's operational and regulatory context to guide this assessment.

Key factors considered include: Minimum average balance requirements, access being subject to central bank approval and penalties for non-compliance.

These conditions indicate that the balances do not exhibit the characteristics of a typical demand deposit. Furthermore, the balances are maintained for regulatory compliance purposes and are not intended to meet short-term liquidity needs. Accordingly, these balances are classified as other assets in the statement of financial position and excluded from cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows.

3.5 Loans and advances

The 'loans and advances to customers' and 'loans and advances to banks' caption in the statement of financial position includes loans and advances measured at amortised cost; these are initially measured at fair value plus incremental direct transaction costs, and subsequently at their amortised cost using the effective interest method'. The 'loans to advances to customers' also include lease receivables. See note 3.7.

3.6 Derivative financial instruments

The Group and the Bank enter into a variety of derivative financial instruments some of which are held for trading while others are held to manage its exposure to interest rate and foreign exchange risk. Derivative held include forward contracts, spot position and cross currency swaps. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at each reporting date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability. A derivative is presented as a non-current asset or a non-current liability if the remaining maturity of the instrument is more than 12 months and it is not expected to be realised or settled within 12 months. Net interest from derivative contracts are recorded in profit or loss under trading income.

3.7 Leases

The Group and the Bank assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

The Group and the Bank as a lessee

The Group and the Bank applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets which are accounted in operating expenses. The Group and the Bank recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

Right-of-use assets

The Group and the Bank recognise right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease, which is the date the underlying asset is available for use. Right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost except for land which is revalued, comprising:

(i)The amount of the initial lease liability,
(ii)Any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received,
(iii)Initial direct costs incurred.
Subsequent to initial recognition, right-of-use assets are generally measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, except for land components, which are revalued to market value based on periodic valuations performed by external independent professional valuers. Buildings are not subject to revaluation and continue to be measured at cost.

Market value reflects fair value determined through appraisals when market indicators suggest a material change. Revaluation surpluses on land are recognised in other comprehensive income and credited to the revaluation reserve in equity. Where a revaluation increase reverses a previous impairment or downward revaluation recognised in profit or loss, the reversal is first recognised in profit or loss to the extent of the previous loss, with any excess recognised in other comprehensive income.

Right-of-use assets comprise leased land and buildings. The land component is subsequently measured at a revalued amount, with independent valuations performed at least every three years, and is depreciated over the remaining lease term. The building component is measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses and is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of its useful life and the lease term.

3. Summary of material accounting policies (Cont'd)

3.7 Leases (Cont'd)

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group and the Bank recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term.

The Group and the Bank as a lessor

Leases in which the Group and the Bank does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income arising is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms and is included in revenue in the statement of profit or loss due to its operating nature. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income.

3.8 Property, plant and equipment

Freehold land and buildings

Freehold land and buildings are shown at market value, based on periodic valuations by external independent valuers, less subsequent depreciation for buildings. Market value is fair value based on appraisals prepared by external professional valuers if market factors indicate a material change in fair value. Any revaluation surplus is recognised in other comprehensive income and credited to the revaluation reserve in equity. To the extent that any revaluation decreases or impairment loss has previously been recognised in profit or loss, a revaluation increase is credited to profit or loss with the remaining part of the increase recognised in other comprehensive income. Downward revaluations of land and buildings are recognised upon appraisal or impairment testing, with the decrease being charged to other comprehensive income to the extent of any revaluation surplus in equity relating to this asset and any remaining decrease recognised in profit or loss. Any revaluation surplus remaining in equity on disposal of the assets is transferred to accumulated losses.

As no finite useful life for land can be determined, related carrying amounts are not depreciated.

Depreciation for freehold buildings is recognised on a straight-line basis to write down the revalued amount less estimated residual values. Depreciation is calculated at the rate of 2% p.a.

Buildings work in progress represents cost incurred on buildings under construction which are not yet completed or ready for their intended use. On completion of the building, the accumulated costs are transferred from Work In Progress to Property, Plant & Equipment.

Computer equipment, furniture and fittings, office equipment and motor vehicles

Computer equipment, furniture and fittings, office equipment and motor vehicles are initially recognised at acquisition cost, including any costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to the location and condition necessary for them to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the management. Property, plant and equipment are subsequently measured using the cost model, cost less subsequent depreciation and impairment losses.

Equipment which is acquired and not yet installed at the reporting date is treated as capital work in progress.

Depreciation is recognised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives at the following rates:

Computer and office equipment	14% - 33%
Furniture and fittings	14% - 25%
Motor vehicles	20%

Where the carrying amount of an asset is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount.

The assets' residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at each reporting date.

Material residual value estimates and estimates of useful life are updated as required. Repairs and maintenance costs are expensed as incurred.

Gains or losses arising on the disposal of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income within "other income" or "other expenses". At the date of revaluation, the accumulated depreciation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount, and the asset is restated to its revalued amount. A revaluation surplus is recorded in other comprehensive income (OCI) and credited to the asset revaluation surplus in equity.

3. Summary of material accounting policies (Cont'd)

3.9 Investment property

Investment properties are properties held to earn rental and/or for capital appreciation, and are accounted for using the fair value model. Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured at fair value. Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of investment properties are included in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

An investment property is derecognised upon disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from the disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the property (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in profit or loss in the period in which the property is derecognised.

Property rented to the Bank by the subsidiary is not classified as investment property at group level in these financial statements as it includes both the lessor and the lessee. Such property is included within property, plant and equipment and is measured in accordance with Note 3.8 above.

Rental income and operating expenses from investment properties are reported within “Other income” and “Other expenses” respectively.

Transfers to, or from, investment property are made only when there is evidence of a change in use. A transfer from investment property to owner-occupied property occurs when the property ceases to be held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation and becomes occupied by the Group for use in its operations. Such transfers are made at the date of the change in use.

3.10 Investment in subsidiary

A subsidiary is an entity over which the Bank has control. The Bank controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Bank. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

Investment in subsidiary is stated at cost. Where an indication of impairment exists, the recoverable amount of the investments is assessed. Where the carrying amount of the investment is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount and the difference is charged to statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. On disposal of the investment, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is charged or credited to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

3. Summary of material accounting policies (Cont'd)

3.11 Income taxes

Tax expense recognised in the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income comprises the sum of current tax, deferred tax, Corporate Social Responsibility Fund ("CSRF") and Special Levy.

(a) Current tax

Current income tax assets and/or liabilities comprise those obligations to, or claims from, fiscal authorities relating to the current or prior reporting periods, that are unpaid at the reporting date. Current tax is payable on taxable profit, which differs from profit or loss in the financial statements. Calculation of current tax is based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

(b) Deferred taxation

Deferred income taxes are calculated using the liability method on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their tax bases.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated, without discounting, at tax rates that are expected to apply to their respective period of realisation, provided they are enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be able to be utilised against future taxable income, based on the Group's and the Bank's forecast of future operating results which is adjusted for significant non-taxable income and expenses and specific limits to the use of any unused tax loss or credit. Deferred tax liabilities are always provided for in full.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only when the Group and the Bank have a right and intention to set off current tax assets and liabilities from the same taxation authority.

Changes in deferred tax assets or liabilities are recognised as a component of tax income or expense in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, except where they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case the related deferred tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or equity, respectively.

For the purposes of measuring deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets for investment properties that are measured using the fair value model, the carrying amounts of such properties are presumed to be recovered entirely through sale, unless the presumption is rebutted. The presumption is rebutted when the investment property is depreciable and is held within a business model whose objective is to consume substantially all of the economic benefits embodied in the investment property over time, rather than through sale. The directors reviewed the Group's investment property portfolios and concluded that none of the Group's investment properties are held under a business model whose objective is to consume substantially all of the economic benefits embodied in the investment properties over time, rather than through sale. Therefore, the directors have determined that the 'sale' presumption set out in the amendments to IAS 12 is not rebutted. As a result, the Group has not recognised any deferred taxes on changes in fair value of the investment properties as the Group is not subject to any income taxes on the fair value changes of the investment properties on disposal.

(c) Corporate Social Responsibility Fund ("CSRF")

The Group and the Bank are subject to CSRF and the contribution is at a rate of 2% on the chargeable income of the preceding financial year.

(d) Special Levy

The Bank is liable under the Value Added Tax (VAT) Act, to pay a special levy as a percentage of its leviable income from residents, other than companies holding a Global Business Licence (GBLs). The Special Levy on Banks is accounted for in accordance with IAS 12 Income Taxes as the levy is based on the Bank's leviable income. The levy is recognised as part of income tax expense in the Statement of Profit or loss and other comprehensive income and presented within current tax liabilities in the Statement of financial position.

(e) Corporate Climate Responsibility Levy

Section 41(iii) of the Finance (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2024 ("FMPA 2024"), which was gazetted on 27 July 2024, introduced the Corporate Climate Responsibility (CCR) Levy, effective from the year of assessment commencing on 1 July 2024. The CCR Levy is applicable to all companies, including Mauritian tax-resident partnerships, with a turnover exceeding MUR 50 million, and is charged at 2% of the current year's chargeable income. This levy is recognised as part of income tax expense.

3. Summary of material accounting policies (Cont'd)

3.11 Income taxes (Cont'd)

(f) Fair share Contribution

The Fair Share Contribution ("FSC") was introduced by the Finance Act 2025 and applies to income derived from 1 July 2025 to 30 June 2028. Although legislated under the Value Added Tax Act, the FSC is calculated on chargeable income rather than on supplies, and therefore operates in substance as a tax on profits. In accordance with IAS 12, the FSC is accounted for as an income tax. The FSC is payable quarterly and is measured at 5% of chargeable income. Current FSC is recognised in profit or loss within income tax expense when the related taxable profit arises, and quarterly instalments are recorded as current tax liabilities when due. Deferred FSC is recognised for temporary differences to the extent it is probable that these will affect FSC obligations during the period in which the FSC applies.

3.12 Retirement and other post-retirement benefits

(a) Defined contribution plan

The Group and the Bank contribute to a defined contribution plan for its employees, whereby it pays contributions to a privately administered pension insurance plan. Once the contributions have been paid, the Group and the Bank have no further payment obligations. The regular contributions constitute net periodic costs for the period in which they are due and are included in administrative expenses.

(b) Defined benefit plan

The Bank operate two Defined Benefit Schemes, which are fully funded. The assets of the funds are held independent and administered by the Swan Life Ltd and National Insurance Company Limited. Pension costs are assessed using the projected unit credit method. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised immediately in the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income under the heading "other comprehensive income". Past service costs are recognised immediately to the extent that the benefits are already vested, and otherwise is amortised on a straight-line basis over the average period until the benefits become vested.

The retirement benefit obligation recognised in the statement of financial position represents the present value of the defined benefit obligation as reduced by the fair value of plan assets. The Bank carries out an actuarial valuation every year.

Remeasurement recognised in other comprehensive income is accumulated under the heading of employee benefit reserves and will not be reclassified to profit or loss. Past service cost is recognised in profit or loss in the period of plan amendment. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability or asset. Defined benefit costs are categorised as follows:

- service cost (including current service cost, past service cost, as well as gains and losses on curtailments and settlements);
- net interest expense or income; and
- remeasurement

For employees who are not covered by a pension plan, the net present value of retirement gratuity payable under the Workers' Rights Act is calculated and provided for, where material. The obligation arising under this item is not funded.

(c) State plan

Contributions to the Contribution Sociale Generalisée ("CSG") are expensed to the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the period in which they fall due.

(d) Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Bank has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

3. Summary of material accounting policies (Cont'd)

3.13 Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised when the Group and the Bank have a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. At the time of the effective payment, the provision is deducted from the corresponding expenses.

All known risks at the reporting date are reviewed in detail and provision is made where necessary after seeking legal advice. Contingent liabilities are disclosed in these financial statements for possible obligations that arise from past events whose existence will be confirmed by uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Group and the Bank.

3.14 Equity

Stated capital is determined using the value of shares that have been issued. Accumulated losses/retained earnings include all current and prior periods results as disclosed in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Fair value reserve comprise gain on fair value of financial assets held at fair value through other comprehensive income. Revaluation reserves comprise the unrealised gains arising out of the revaluation of property, plant and equipment.

Other reserves represent statutory and non-statutory reserves.

3.15 Acceptances

Acceptances comprise the commitment of the Group and the Bank to pay bills of exchange drawn on customers. The Group and the Bank expect most acceptances to be settled simultaneously with the reimbursement from customers. Acceptances are accounted for as off-balance sheet items and are disclosed as contingent liabilities.

3.16 Guarantees

In the normal course of business, the Group and the Bank issue various forms of guarantees to support their customers. These guarantees are kept off-balance sheet unless a provision is needed to cover probable losses. These guarantees are disclosed as contingent liabilities.

3.17 Off-balance sheet arrangements

In the normal course of business, the Group and the Bank enter into arrangements that, under IFRS, are not recognised on the statement of the financial position and do not affect the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. These types of arrangements are kept off balance sheet as long as the Group and the Bank do not incur an obligation from them or become entitled to an asset itself. As soon as an obligation is incurred, it is recognised on the statement of financial position, with the resulting loss recorded in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Contingent liabilities related to legal proceedings or regulatory matters, are not recognised in the financial statements but are disclosed unless the probability of settlement is remote.

3. Summary of material accounting policies (Cont'd)

3.18 Net interest income

Interest income and expense for all financial instruments except for those measured or designated as at FVTPL are recognised in 'Net interest income' as 'Interest income' and 'Interest expense' in the profit or loss account using the effective interest method. Interest on financial instruments measured as at FVTPL is included within the fair value movement during the period, see 'Net trading income'.

The effective interest rate ("EIR") is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash flows of the financial instrument through the expected life of the financial instrument or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. The future cash flows are estimated taking into account all the contractual terms of the instrument. The calculation of the EIR includes all fees and points paid or received between parties to the contract that are incremental and directly attributable to the specific lending arrangement, transaction costs, and all other premiums or discounts. For financial assets at FVTPL transaction costs are recognised in profit or loss at initial recognition.

The interest income/ interest expense is calculated by applying the EIR to the gross carrying amount of non-credit impaired financial assets (i.e. at the amortised cost of the financial asset before adjusting for any expected credit loss allowance), or to the amortised cost of financial liabilities. For credit-impaired financial assets the interest income is calculated by applying the EIR to the amortised cost of the credit-impaired financial assets (i.e. the gross carrying amount less the allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs)). The interest is suspended and recognised only upon receipt. For financial assets originated or purchased credit-impaired (POCI) the EIR reflects the ECLs in determining the future cash flows expected to be received from the financial asset.

Interest income calculated using the effective interest method presented in the statement of profit or loss and OCI includes:

- interest on financial assets measured at amortised cost;
- interest on debt instruments measured at FVTOCI;

Interest income and expense on all trading assets and derivatives are considered to be incidental to the Group's and the Bank's trading operations and are presented together with all other changes in the fair value of trading assets and liabilities in net trading income.

3.19 Net fee and commission income

Fee and commission income and expense include fees other than those that are an integral part of EIR.

The Group and the Bank earn fee and commission income from a diverse range of services being provided to its customers.

Fee income earned from services provided to its customers:

These fees include commission income, management and advisory fees. The fees are recognised over time. These include commission on guarantees, commission on insurance and pensions, commission on loans and advances to customers (management fees), commission on trade finance (processing and renewal), management fees from fellow subsidiary, recovery fees from fellow subsidiaries, membership fees and services (included as part of 'others' in Note 30)

Included also are fees pertaining to cancellation and early repayment of credit facilities (included in loans and advances to customer in note 30) which are recognised when they occur that is at a point in time.

Fee income from providing transaction services:

This includes commission on unpaid cheques and service charges (included as part of commission on savings in Note 30) and other transaction fees (included as part of others and commission on trade finance and others in Note 30). This are recognised when the transaction occurs.

Fee and commission expense

Fee and commission expense relate mainly to transaction and service fees, which are expensed as the services are received.

3. Summary of material accounting policies (Cont'd)

3.20 Net trading income

Net trading income includes all gains and losses from changes in the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities held for trading. The Group and the Bank have elected to present the full fair value movement of trading assets and liabilities in trading income, including any related interest income and expense.

3.21 Foreign currency

(a) Foreign currency transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency of the Group and the Bank, using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions (spot exchange rate). Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the re-measurement of monetary items denominated in foreign currency at year-end exchange rates are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Non-monetary items are not retranslated at year-end and are measured at historical cost (translated using the exchange rates at the transaction date), except for non-monetary items measured at fair value which are translated using the exchange rates at the date when fair value was determined.

(b) Foreign currency gains and losses

The carrying amount of financial assets that are denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of each reporting period. Specifically:

• for financial assets measured at amortised cost that are not part of a designated hedging relationship, exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss in the 'Net trading income' line item;

• for debt instruments measured at FVTOCI that are not part of a designated hedging relationship, exchange differences on the amortised cost of the debt instrument are recognised in profit or loss in the 'Net trading income' line item. Other exchange differences are recognised in OCI in the investment's revaluation reserve;

• for financial assets measured at FVTPL that are not part of a designated hedge accounting relationship, exchange differences are recognised in profit

Financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

3. Summary of material accounting policies (Cont'd)

3.22 Repossessed property

Repossessed properties acquired in exchange for loans as part of an orderly realisation are reported in 'other assets' as inventory as they are held for sale in the ordinary course of business. The repossessed properties are recognised when the risks and rewards of the properties have been transferred to the bank. The corresponding loans are derecognised when the Bank becomes the holder of the title deed. The properties acquired are initially recorded at cost, which is the lower of their fair value less costs to sell and the carrying amount of the loan (net of impairment allowance) at the date of exchange. They are subsequently measured at the lower of the carrying amount or net realisable value. No depreciation is charged in respect of these properties. Any subsequent write-down of the acquired properties to net realisable value is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, in 'other operating income'. Any subsequent increase in net realisable value, to the extent that it does not exceed the cumulative write-down, is also recognised in 'other operating income'. Gains or losses on disposal of repossessed properties are reported in 'other operating income'.

3.23 Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Group and the Bank review the carrying amounts of its assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. When an indication of impairment loss exists, the carrying amount of the asset is assessed and written down to its recoverable amount.

3.24 Related parties

A related party is a person or company where that person or company has control or joint control of the reporting company; has significant influence over the reporting company; or is a member of the key management personnel of the reporting company or of a parent of the reporting company.

The Group and the Bank consider related parties as key management personnel, directors, shareholders and its subsidiary’s undertaking. Interest rate, unless the hedged item has been derecognised, in which case it is released to the statement of profit and loss immediately.

commercial & industrial decarbonisation

Financing renewable energy generation, battery storage systems and energy-efficient technologies that enable businesses to reduce operating costs and carbon emissions.



4. Use of estimates and judgements in applying accounting policies and estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Group's and the Bank's accounting policies, which are described in note 3, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. 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 the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Significant management judgement

The following are significant management judgements in applying the accounting policies of the Group and the Bank that have the most significant effect on the financial statements.

(i) Use of estimates and judgements

Management discussed the development, selection and disclosure of the Group and the Bank's critical accounting policies and estimates, and the application of these policies and estimates.

Measurement of the ECL allowance

The measurement of the ECL allowance for financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVTOCI is an area that requires the use of complex models and significant assumptions about future economic conditions and credit behaviour (e.g. the likelihood of customers defaulting and the resulting losses). Explanation of the inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques used in measuring ECL is further detailed in note 6.1.3.3, which also sets out key sensitivities of the ECL to changes in these elements.

A number of significant judgements are also required in applying the accounting requirements for measuring ECL, such as:
- Determining criteria for significant increase in credit risk;
- Choosing appropriate models and assumptions for the measurement of ECL;
- Establishing the number and relative weightings of forward-looking scenarios for each type of product/market and the associated ECL; and
- Establishing groups of similar financial assets for the purposes of measuring ECL.
- Detailed information about the judgements and estimates made by the Bank in the above areas is set out in note 6.1.3.1 to 6.1.3.4

(a) Significant increase of credit risk

ECL are measured as an allowance equal to 12-month ECL for stage 1 assets, or lifetime ECL for stage 2 or stage 3 assets. An asset moves to stage 2 when its credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition. IFRS 9 does not define what constitutes a significant increase in credit risk. In assessing whether the credit risk of an asset has significantly increased, the Group and the Bank take into account qualitative and quantitative reasonable and supportable forward-looking information.

(b) Establishing groups of assets with similar credit risk characteristics

When ECLs are measured on a collective basis, the financial instruments are grouped on the basis of shared risk characteristics. The Group and the Bank monitor the appropriateness of the credit risk characteristics on an ongoing basis to assess whether they continue to be similar. This is required in order to ensure that should credit risk characteristics change there is appropriate re-segmentation of the assets. This may result in new portfolios being created or assets moving to an existing portfolio that better reflects the similar credit risk characteristics of that group of assets.

4. Use of estimates and judgements in applying accounting policies and estimation uncertainty (Cont'd)

Significant management judgement (Cont'd)

(ii) Establishing groups of assets with similar credit risk characteristics (Contd)

Re-segmentation of portfolios and movement between portfolios is more common when there is a significant increase in credit risk (or when that significant increase reverses) and so assets move from 12-month to lifetime ECLs, or vice versa, but it can also occur within portfolios that continue to be measured on the same basis of 12-month or lifetime ECLs but the amount of ECL changes because the credit risk of the portfolios differ.

(iII) Models and assumptions used

The Group and the Bank use various models and assumptions in measuring fair value of financial assets as well as in estimating ECL. Judgement is applied in identifying the most appropriate model for each type of asset, as well as for determining the assumptions used in these models, including assumptions that relate to key drivers of credit risk.

(iv) Recognition of deferred tax assets

The extent to which deferred tax assets can be recognised is based on an assessment of the probability of future taxable income against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

(v) Management Overlay

The Bank applies management overlays to Expected Credit Loss estimates whenever they anticipate a heightened level of credit risk that may not have been fully captured by statistical models. During the financial year 2025, the Bank estimated a management overlay of approximately Rs 100 million on an exposure classified as stage 2.
In the process of determining the extent of the overlay requires management to make judgments and assumptions including using forward-looking estimates, anticipated cash flows from recoverable assets, and reflects risks such as liquidity constraints, sector-specific uncertainties, and operational challenges. The Bank continues to monitor stage 2 exposures on a quarterly basis, reassessing the overlay in light of updated financial information and macroeconomic developments.

Estimation uncertainty

The following are key estimations that the directors have used in the process of applying the Group's and the Bank's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in financial statements.

(i) Estimation in respect of ECL.

(a) Establishing the number and relative weightings of forward-looking scenarios for each type of product/market and determining the forward-looking information relevant to each scenario.

The calculation of specific allowance for credit impairment requires management to estimate the recoverable amount of each impaired asset, being the present value of expected cash flows, including amount recoverable from guarantees and collaterals, discounted at the prevailing effective interest rate of the loans. Where loans are secured against immoveable property, the value of such collateral is based on the opinion of independent and qualified appraisers.

4. Use of estimates and judgements in applying accounting policies and estimation uncertainty (Cont'd)

Estimation uncertainty (Cont'd)

(b) Probability of default

PD constitutes a key input in measuring ECL. PD is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon, the calculation of which includes historical data, assumptions and expectations of future conditions.

(c) Loss Given Default

LGD is an estimate of the loss arising on default. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the lender would expect to receive, taking into account cash flows from collateral and integral credit enhancements. Note 6.1.8 gives more details about the assumptions used regarding ECL.

At 30 June 2023 and 30 June 2024, the Bank assessed that there is a significant increase in credit risk with respect to its financial securities held in Ghana. The financial instability in the economy of Ghana led to the country defaulting on its coupon payment and principal at maturity. The Bank has assessed the probability of default to be 100% on these securities whilst LGD has been based on recovery rates of recently restructured sovereign bonds in Ghana as well as on the most recent Moodys sovereign report which discloses the most probable LGD. Refer to note 11.

(ii) Fair value measurement

Management uses valuation techniques to determine the fair value of financial instruments (where active market quotes are not available) and non-financial assets. This involves developing estimates and assumptions consistent with how market participants would price the instrument. Management bases its assumptions on observable data as far as possible but this is not always available. In that case, management uses the best information available. Estimated fair values may vary from the actual prices that would be achieved in an arm's length transaction at the reporting date.

(iii) Pension benefits

The present value of the pension obligations depends on a number of factors that are determined on an actuarial basis using a number of assumptions. The assumptions used in determining the net cost (income) for pensions include the discount rate. Any changes in these assumptions will impact the carrying amount of pension obligations.

The Bank determines the appropriate discount rate at the end of each year. This is the interest rate that should be used to determine the present value of estimated future cash outflows expected to be required to settle the pension obligations. In determining the appropriate discount rate, the Bank considers the interest rates of high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid and that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related pension obligation.

Other key assumptions are based on current market conditions. Additional information is disclosed in Note 21.

(iv) Revaluation of property, plant and equipment, right of use assets and investment properties

The Group and the Bank carry its investment properties, land and buildings within property, plant and equipment and land within right of use assets at fair value. For revaluation purposes, the valuation methodology was based on the income approach with corroborative test using the sales comparison approach. The Group and the Bank engaged an independent valuation specialist to assess fair values as at 30 June 2026 estimating the fair value of properties require assumptions such as rental yield and future rental income to be made.

(v) Purchase originated credit impaired assets

Under IFRS 9, a financial asset is classified as Purchased or Originated Credit-Impaired (POCI) if it is credit-impaired at initial recognition. The identification of such assets involves significant judgement, particularly in cases where impairment is not evident from a single event but rather inferred from a combination of indicators.

Management must assess various qualitative and quantitative factors to determine whether a financial asset meets the POCI criteria. These factors may include the borrower's financial difficulty, history of default or breach of contract, concessions granted due to financial stress, bankruptcy risk, or the presence of a deep discount that reflects incurred credit losses.

This judgement is especially critical when assets are acquired through portfolio purchases, business combinations, or originated under distressed conditions. In such cases, the classification as POCI affects the measurement of expected credit losses (ECL) and the recognition of interest revenue

In accordance with IFRS 7, the entity discloses the significant judgements made in identifying POCI financial assets. This includes the basis for determining credit impairment at initial recognition, the rationale for classification, and the impact on ECL measurement and financial statement presentation. These disclosures aim to provide transparency and enhance users' understanding of the entity's credit risk profile and financial reporting practices.

Notes to the financial statements

For year ended 30 June 2026

5. Operating segments

In prior periods under the Bank of Mauritius Guideline on Segmental Reporting under a, Single Banking Licence Regime, the Group's and the Bank's business was organised under two segments, namely Segment A and Segment B.

• Segment B was essentially directed to the provision of international financial services that give rise to foreign source income. Such services may be fund based or non-fund based.

• Segment A related to banking business other than Segment B business.

Information on Segment B for the years ended 30 June 2024 as per below.

	The Group At 30 June 2024 Rs
Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	741,055,551
Loans and advances to banks	905,925,292
Loans and advances to customers	1,313,018,708
Trading assets	529,476,283
Investment securities	1,752,108,908
Other assets	23,800,876
Total assets	5,265,385,618
Liabilities	
Deposits from customers	9,843,402,370
Total liabilities	9,843,402,370

	For year ended 30 June 2024 Rs
Interest income	275,799,636
Interest expense	(24,791,151)
Net interest income	251,008,485
Other operating income	323,213,277
Total operating income	574,221,762

The requirements of new segmental discolosures (i.e for residents and non-residents) have been disclosed in Note 43.

Notes to the financial statements

For year ended 30 June 2026

6. Financial instrument risk

Risk management objectives and policies

The Group's and the Bank's activities expose them to a variety of financial risks and those activities involve the analysis, evaluation, acceptance and management of some degree of risk or combination of risks. Taking risk is core to the financial business, and the operational risks are an inevitable consequence of being in business. The Group's and the Bank's aim is therefore to achieve an appropriate balance between risk and return and minimise potential adverse effects on the Group's and the Bank's financial performance.

The Group and the Bank's risk management policies are designed to identify and analyse these risks, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor the risks and adherence to limits by means of reliable and up-to date information systems. The Group and the Bank regularly review their risk management policies and systems to reflect changes in markets, products and emerging best practice.

Risk management is carried out by the Board Conduct Review and Risk Management Committee under policies approved by the Board of Directors. The Risk Management Forum identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks in close co-operation with the Group and the Bank's operating units. The Board provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, use of derivative financial instruments and non-derivative financial instruments. In addition, internal audit is responsible for the independent review of risk management and the control environment. The most important types of risks are credit risk, liquidity risk, market risk and operational risk. Market risk includes currency risk, interest rate and other price risk.

6.1 Credit risk analysis

The Group and the Bank take on exposure to credit risk, which is the risk that counterparty will cause a financial loss for the Group and the Bank by failing to discharge an obligation. Credit risk is the most important risk for the Group and the Bank's business; management therefore carefully manages its exposure to credit risk. Credit exposures arise principally in lending activities that lead to loans and advances. There is also credit risk on cash and cash equivalents,investment securities (excluding equity instruments),financial assets in other assets and off-balance sheet financial instruments, such as loan commitments and guarantees.

6.1.1 Credit risk measurement

Credit risk is the possibility of losses associated with changes in the credit profile of borrowers or counterparties. These losses, associated with changes in portfolio value, could arise due to default or due to deterioration in credit quality.

- Default risk : obligor fails to service debt obligations
- Recovery risk : recovery post default is uncertain
- Spread risk : credit quality of obligor changes leading to a fall in the value of the loan
- Concentration risk : over exposure to an individual obligor, group or industry
- Correlation risk : concentration based on common risk factors between different borrowers, industries or sectors which may lead to simultaneous default

The Group and the Bank's revised credit policy deals with credit concentration limits, exposure limits, diversification strategy, and the Group and the Bank's risk based pricing of loans and advances based on its credit risk appetite and the size of its capital.

The estimation of credit exposure for risk management purposes is complex and requires the use of models, as the exposure varies with changes in market conditions, expected cash flows and the passage of time. The assessment of credit risk of a portfolio of assets entails further estimations as to the likelihood of defaults occurring, of the associated loss ratios and of default correlations between counterparties. The Group and the Bank measure credit risk using Probability of Default (PD), Exposure at Default (EAD) and Loss Given Default (LGD). This is similar to the approach used for the purposes of measuring ECL under IFRS 9. Refer to note 6.1.3.3 for more details.

The Group and the Bank use internal credit risk gradings that reflect its assessment of the probability of default of individual counterparties. The Bank uses internal rating models tailored to the various categories of counterparty. Borrower and loan specific information collected at the time of application (such as disposable income, and level of collateral for retail exposures; and turnover and industry type for wholesale exposures) is fed into this rating model. This is supplemented with external data such as credit bureau scoring information on individual borrowers.
The credit grades are calibrated such that the risk of default increases exponentially at each higher risk grade. For example, this means that the difference in the PD between an A and A- rating grade is lower than the difference in the PD between a B and B- rating grade.

Notes to the financial statements

For year ended 30 June 2026

6. Financial instrument risk (Cont'd)

Risk management objectives and policies (Cont'd)

6.1 Credit risk analysis (Cont'd)

6.1.1 Credit risk measurement (Cont'd)

In line with the Bank of Mauritius guidelines on credit risk, the Group and the Bank have adopted the standardised measurement of credit risk. In this regard, the tasks under the credit risk unit are as under, amongst others:

- Segmentation of the credit portfolio (in terms of risk but not size);
- Model Requirements (for risk assessments);
- Data requirements;
- Credit risk reporting requirements for regulatory/control and decision-making purposes at various levels;
- Policy requirements for credit risk (credit process & practices, monitoring & portfolio management etc.); and
- Align risk strategy & business strategy.

6.1.2 Risk limit, control and mitigation policies

The Group and the Bank manage, limit and control concentrations of credit risk wherever they are identified in particular, to individual counterparties and groups, and to industries.

The Group and the Bank structure the levels of credit risk they undertake by placing limits on the amount of risk accepted in relation to one borrower, or groups of borrowers, and industry segments. Such risks are monitored on a revolving basis and subject to an annual or more frequent review, when considered necessary. Limits on the level of credit risk by industry sector are set out in the credit policy. Exposure to credit risk is also managed through regular analysis of the ability of borrowers and potential borrowers to meet interest and capital repayment obligations and by changing these lending limits where appropriate.

Some other specific control and mitigation measures are outlined below.

(a) **Collateral**

The Group and the Bank employ a range of policies and practices to mitigate credit risk. The most traditional of these is the taking of security for funds advanced, which is a common practice. The Group and the Bank implement guidelines on the acceptability of specific classes of collateral or credit risk mitigation. The principal collateral types for loans and advances are:

- Mortgages over residential properties;
- Fixed charges over land and buildings; and
- Floating charges over business assets such as premises, inventories and accounts receivable.

Loans and advances amounting to **Rs 366,135,334** (2025: Rs 297,896,340, 2024:Rs 189,420,901) were fully covered by collaterals provided to the Bank as part of the arrangement, hence no ECL was adjusted for these facilities.

(b) **Credit-related commitments**

The primary purpose of these instruments is to ensure that funds are available to a customer as required. Financial guarantees and standby letters of credit carry the same credit risk as loans. Documentary and commercial letters of credit which are written undertakings by the Group and the Bank on behalf of a customer authorising a third party to draw drafts on the Group and the Bank up to a stipulated amount under specific terms and conditions are collateralised by the underlying shipments of goods to which they relate and therefore carry less risk than a direct loan.

Commitments to extend credit represent unused portions of authorisations to extend credit in the form of loans, guarantees or letters of credit. With respect to credit risk on commitments to extend credit, the Group and the Bank are potentially exposed to loss in an amount equal to the total unused commitments. However, the likely amount of loss is less than the total unused commitments, as most commitments to extend credit are contingent upon customers maintaining specific credit standards. The Group and the Bank monitor the term to maturity of credit commitments because longer-term commitments generally have a greater degree of credit risk than shorter-term commitments.

Notes to the financial statements

For year ended 30 June 2026

6. Financial instrument risk (Cont'd)

Risk management objectives and policies (Cont'd)

6.1 Credit risk analysis (Cont'd)

6.1.3 Expected credit loss measurement

The Group and the Bank records an allowance for expected credit loss for all loans and other debt financial assets not held at FVTPL, together with loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts, in this section, all referred to as 'financial instruments'.

The ECL allowance is based on the credit losses expected to arise over the life of the asset (the lifetime expected credit losses or LTECL), unless there has been no significant increase in credit risk since origination, in which case, the allowance is based on the 12 months' expected credit losses .

The Bank's policies for determining if there has been a significant increase in credit risk are set out in Note 6.1.3.1

The 12mECL is the portion of LTECL that represent the ECL that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date.

Both LTECL and 12mECL are calculated on either an individual basis or a collective basis, depending on the nature of the underlying portfolio of financial instruments.

Collectively assessed impairment allowances are provided for:

(i) Portfolios of homogenous assets that are individually below materiality thresholds; and

(ii) Losses that have been incurred but have not yet been identified, by using the available historical experience, experienced judgment and statistical techniques.

The Group and the Bank has established a policy 'Credit Impairment and Income Recognition Policy' to perform an assessment, at the end of each reporting period, of whether a financial instrument's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, by considering the change in the risk of default occurring over the remaining life of the financial instrument.

Based on the above process, the Group and the Bank categorise its loans into Stage 1, Stage 2, Stage 3 and POCI, as described below:

• Stage 1: When loans are first recognised, the Bank recognises an allowance based on 12mECL. Stage 1 loans also include facilities where the credit risk has improved and the loan has been reclassified from Stage 2.

• Stage 2: When a loan has shown a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the Bank records an allowance for the LTECL. 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 (as outlined in Note 6.1.3.2.) The Bank records an allowance for the LTECL.

• POCI: Purchased or originated credit impaired (POCI) assets are financial assets that are credit impaired on initial recognition. POCI assets are recorded at fair value at original recognition and interest income is subsequently recognised based on a credit-adjusted EIR. The ECL allowance is only recognised or released to the extent that there is a subsequent change in the expected credit losses.

The mechanics of the ECL calculation has been included in Note 6.1.3.4.

Post model Adjustments

During the year ended 30 June 2025, the Group and the Bank applied post-model adjustments to reflect emerging credit risk factors not fully captured by the expected credit loss (ECL) models. During the year management assessed a heightened credit risk of certain borrower and hence and an additional ECL charge of MUR 100 million was adjusted on a total exposure of Rs 554m (2024 and 2023: Rs Nil).

In addition to model-driven assessments, a management overlay was applied to incorporate qualitative factors and forward-looking information, particularly where credit risk indicators were observed but not yet reflected in historical data. The determination of whether a specific factor indicates a significant increase in credit risk depends on the nature of the product, the characteristics of the financial instrument, and the borrower's profile. These criteria vary across portfolios, especially between retail and corporate exposures, and are subject to management judgment.

Notes to the financial statements

For year ended 30 June 2026

6. Financial instrument risk (Cont'd)

Risk management objectives and policies (Cont'd)

6.1 Credit risk analysis (Cont'd)

6.1.3 Expected credit loss measurement (Cont'd)

6.1.3.1 Significant increase in credit risk (SICR)

To determine whether credit risk has significantly increased since initial recognition, the Group and the Bank will compare the risk of default at the assessment date with the risk of default at initial recognition. This assessment is to be carried out at each assessment date.

SICR criteria

The Group and the Bank evaluate certain indicators when assessing for SICR by considering all reasonable and supportable information available at the time of assessment. This include both quantitative and qualitative information analysis.

Qualitative criteria:

- In short-term forbearance
- Direct debit cancellation
- Extension to the terms granted
- Previous arrears within the last 12 months
- If the borrower is on the Watchlist
- Significant increase in credit spread
- Significant adverse changes in business, financial and/or economic conditions in which the borrower operates
- Actual or expected forbearance or restructuring
- Actual or expected significant adverse change in operating results of the borrower
- Significant change in collateral value (secured facilities only) which is expected to increase risk of default
- Early signs of cashflow/liquidity problems such as delay in servicing of trade creditors/loans

The Group and the Bank uses two criteria for determining whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk:

- Qualitative indicators as disclosed above
- A backstop of 30 days past due for all financial assets (regardless of the change in internal grades)

The assessment of SICR is performed on a quarterly basis at a portfolio level for all Retail and Corporate financial instruments held by the Group and the Bank. In relation to Treasury financial instruments, where a Watchlist is used to monitor credit risk, this assessment is performed at the counterparty level and on a periodic basis. The criteria used to identify SICR are monitored and reviewed periodically for appropriateness by the independent Credit Risk team.

Low credit risk expedient

IFRS 9 offers a low credit risk (LCR) expedient for the purpose of allocating exposures into stages based on SICR assessment. On application of this expedient, the Group and the Bank may assume that the credit risk of a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition if it is determined that the financial instrument has low credit risk at the assessment date.

According to IFRS 9, the credit risk on a financial instrument is considered low if:

(a) The financial instrument has a low risk of default;

(b) The borrower has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term; and

(c) Adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term may, but will not necessarily, reduce the ability of the borrower to fulfill its contractual cash flow obligations.

The Group and the Bank has not used the low credit risk exemption for any financial instruments in the year ended 30 June 2025 (30 June 2024 and 2023: None)

Backstop

A backstop is applied and the financial instrument considered to have experienced a significant increase in credit risk if the borrower is more than 30 days past due on its contractual payments.

30+DPD rebuttal

Regardless of the indicators used by the Group and the Bank to determine SICR, there is a rebuttable presumption that the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due.

The Group and the Bank shall rebut the 30+ DPD presumptions in the case of any technical delinquencies (i.e. accounts marked as 30+DPD owing to administrative reasons and non-credit related concerns) and cases of delinquencies where payment is linked to government payments with approved invoices which have caused such delinquency. Approval for such instances will be obtained from the Board.

Cure period

The Group and the Bank assess credit risk and classify financial assets into stages in accordance with IFRS 9. Financial assets are transferred between stages based on changes in credit risk and observed payment behaviour.A financial asset classified in Stage 3 (credit-impaired) may be reclassified to Stage 2 once it meets the Group's curing criteria, which requires a minimum period of six months of sustained improvement in credit performance. This includes regular payments and no evidence of further deterioration in credit quality. Following an additional six-month period of continued satisfactory performance in Stage 2, the asset may be reclassified to Stage 1, subject to management's assessment that the borrower has returned to a stable credit profile.

Notes to the financial statements

For year ended 30 June 2026

6. Financial instrument risk (Cont'd)

Risk management objectives and policies (Cont'd)

6.1 Credit risk analysis (Cont'd)

6.1.3 Expected credit loss measurement (Cont'd)

6.1.3.2 Definition of default and credit-impaired assets

The Group and the Bank's definition of default is aligned with both IFRS 9 and regulatory requirements and internal credit risk management practices. As a part of a qualitative assessment of whether an exposure is credit-impaired, the Bank also considers a variety of instances that may indicate unlikeliness to pay. When such events occur, the Bank carefully considers whether the event should result in treating the customer as defaulted and therefore assessed as Stage 3 for ECL calculations or whether Stage 2 is appropriate. Such events include:

- An exposure is forborne or modified due to financial difficulties of the borrower
- Internal rating of the borrower indicating default or near-default
- The borrower requesting emergency funding from the Bank
- The borrower having past due liabilities to public creditors or employees
- The borrower is deceased
- A material decrease in the underlying collateral value where the recovery of the loan is expected from the sale of the collateral
- A material decrease in the borrower's turnover or the loss of a major customer
- A covenant breach not waived by the Bank
- The debtor (or any legal entity within the debtor's group) filing for bankruptcy application/protection
- Debtor's listed debt or equity suspended at the primary exchange because of rumours or facts about financial difficulties

Impaired Asset

A loan can be classified as impaired asset when installments of principal and/or interest are due and remain unpaid for 90 days or more, or such unpaid amount has been capitalized, refinanced or rolled-over.

"Past due" loans are loans where payment of principal or interest is contractually due but remains unpaid.

Overdraft

An overdraft facility can be classified as impaired asset when one or more conditions as mentioned below are satisfied:

- the advance exceeds the customer's approved limit continuously for 90 days or more;
- the customer's approved limit has expired for 90 days or more;
- interest on the advance is due and remains unpaid for 90 days or more; or
- the account has been dormant for 90 days or more and deposits are insufficient to cover the interest capitalized during the period. For this purpose, dormant accounts include accounts, which have only a few transactions of insignificant amounts.

Bills Purchased and Discounted:

- The bill remains overdue for a period of more than 90 days in the case of bills purchased and discounted.

Investments:

- Interest/ instalment (including maturity proceeds) for investments is due and remains unpaid for more than 90 days.

Notes to the financial statements

For year ended 30 June 2026

6. Financial instrument risk (Cont'd)

Risk management objectives and policies (Cont'd)

6.1 Credit risk analysis (Cont'd)

6.1.3 Expected credit loss measurement (Cont'd)

6.1.3.3 Measuring ECL - Explanation of inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques

The ECL is measured on either a 12-month (12M) or Lifetime basis depending on whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred since initial recognition or whether an asset is considered to be credit-impaired. Expected credit losses are the discounted product of the Probability of Default (PD), Exposure at Default (EAD), and Loss Given Default (LGD), defined as follows:

• The PD represents the likelihood of a borrower defaulting on its financial obligation (as per 'Definition of default and credit-impaired assets' above), either over the next 12 months (12M PD), or over the remaining lifetime (Lifetime PD) of the obligation.

• EAD is based on the amounts the Bank expects to be owed at the time of default, over the next 12 months (12M EAD) or over the remaining lifetime (Lifetime EAD). For example, for a revolving commitment, the Bank includes the current drawn balance plus any further amount that is expected to be drawn up to the current contractual limit by the time of default, should it occur.

• Loss Given Default (LGD) represents the Bank's expectation of the extent of loss on a defaulted exposure. LGD varies by type of counterparty, type and seniority of claim and availability of collateral or other credit support. LGD is expressed as a percentage loss per unit of exposure at the time of default (EAD). LGD is calculated on a 12-month or lifetime basis, where 12-month LGD is the percentage of loss expected to be made if the default occurs in the next 12 months and Lifetime LGD is the percentage of loss expected to be made if the default occurs over the remaining expected lifetime of the loan.

• The ECL is determined by projecting the PD, LGD and EAD for each future year and for each individual exposure or collective segment. These three components are multiplied together and adjusted for the likelihood of survival (i.e. the exposure has not prepaid or defaulted in an earlier month). This effectively calculates an ECL for each future year, which is then discounted back to the reporting date and summed. The discount rate used in the ECL calculation is the original effective interest rate or an approximation thereof.

• The Lifetime PD is developed by applying a maturity profile to the current 12M PD. The maturity profile looks at how defaults develop on a portfolio from the point of initial recognition throughout the lifetime of the loans. The maturity profile is based on historical observed data and is assumed to be the same across all assets within a portfolio and credit grade band. This is supported by historical analysis.

• The 12-month and lifetime EADs are determined based on the expected payment profile, which varies by product type.

• For amortising products and bullet repayment loans, this is based on the contractual repayments owed by the borrower over a 12month or lifetime basis.

• For revolving products, the exposure at default is predicted by taking current drawn balance and adding a "credit conversion factor" which allows for the expected drawdown of the remaining limit by the time of default. These assumptions vary by product type and current limit utilisation band, based on analysis of the Bank's recent default data.

• The 12-month and lifetime LGDs are determined using a combination of regulatory and historical vintage analysis. These vary by product type.

• LGD's are typically set at product level due to the limited differentiation in recoveries achieved across different borrowers. These LGD's are influenced by collection strategies, including contracted debt sales and price.

• Forward-looking economic information is also included in determining the 12-month and lifetime PD, EAD and LGD. These assumptions vary by product type. Refer to note 6.1.3.4 for an explanation of forward-looking information and its inclusion in ECL calculations.

• The assumptions underlying the ECL calculation - such as how the maturity profile of the PDs and how collateral values change etc are monitored and reviewed on an annual basis.

• There have been no significant changes in estimation techniques or significant assumptions made during the reporting period.

Notes to the financial statements

For year ended 30 June 2026

6. Financial instrument risk (Cont'd)

Risk management objectives and policies (Cont'd)

6.1 Credit risk analysis (Cont'd)

6.1.3 Expected credit loss measurement (Cont'd)

6.1.3.3 Measuring ECL - Explanation of inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques

Loan commitments and letters of credit :

- When estimating LTECL for undrawn loan commitments, the Group and the Bank estimate the expected portion of the loan commitment that will be drawn down over its expected life. The ECL is then based on the present value of the expected shortfalls in cash flows if the loan is drawn down, based on a probability-weighting of the three scenarios. The expected cash shortfalls are discounted at an approximation to the expected EIR on the loan.

- For credit cards and revolving facilities that include both a loan and an undrawn commitment, ECL is calculated and presented together with the loan. For loan commitments and letters of credit, the ECL is recognised within other liabilities.

Financial guarantee contracts:

The Group and the Bank's liability under each guarantee is measured at the higher of the amount initially recognised less cumulative amortisation recognised in the income statement, and the ECL provision. For this purpose, the Group and the Bank estimates ECL based on the present value of the expected payments to reimburse the holder for a credit loss that it incurs. The shortfalls are discounted by the risk-adjusted interest rate relevant to the exposure. The calculation is made using a probability-weighting of the three scenarios. The ECL related to financial guarantee contracts are recognised within other liabilities.

6.1.3.4 Forward-looking information incorporated in the ECL models

(i) The calculation of ECL incorporate forward-looking information. The Group and the Bank have performed historical analysis and identified the key economic variables impacting credit risk and expected credit losses for each portfolio.

(ii) These economic variables and their associated impact on the PD, EAD and LGD vary by financial instrument. Expert judgement has also been applied in this process. Forecasts of these economic variables (the "base economic scenario") are sourced from Bank of Mauritius, IMF and WEO Forecast Database depending upon the type of portfolio. The impact of these economic variables on the PD has been determined by performing statistical regression analysis to understand the impact changes in these variables have had historically on default rates.

(iii) ECL is computed as a probability weighted average of three scenarios; baseline (60%), adverse (20%) and good (20%). For computation of the same, PD is computed for each of the scenario by giving a shock to baseline PD curve in upward and downward direction. Final ECL is computed by giving the weightages to each of the scenario to arrive at weighted average ECL.

(iv) As with any economic forecasts, the projections and likelihoods of occurrence are subject to a high degree of inherent uncertainty and therefore the actual outcomes may be significantly different to those projected. The Group and the Bank consider these forecasts to represent its best estimate of the possible outcomes and has analysed the non-linearities and asymmetries within the Group and the Bank's different portfolios to establish that the chosen scenarios are appropriately representative of the range of possible scenarios and economic variable assumptions.

Some of the economic variables considered in the ECL models are as follows:

1 Unemployment rate given its impact on secured and unsecured borrowers ability to meet their contractual repayments.
2 GDP and core inflation given the significant impact on individual and company's performance and collateral valuations.
3 World inflation forecast for significant impact on the company's performance.
4 Real GDP growth rate, current accounts balance and CPI inflation.
5 SEMDEX given its correlation with the general economic conditions.
6 Bank of Mauritius key Repo Rate given how interest rates would be expected to affect borrower's capability to repay.

Sensitivity analysis

The stage 1 and stage 2 expected credit loss rate on the loans and advances portfolio at 30 June 2026 stand at **1.02%** (30 June 2025: 1.2%; 30 June 2024: 0.43%). If the loss rate increases or decreases by 5%, the impact on the income statement would be as follows:

	30 June 2026	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
	Rs	Rs	Rs
Increase in loss rate by 5%	**(16,956,576)**	(17,621,306)	(5,153,956)
Decrease in loss rate by 5%	**16,956,576**	17,621,306	5,153,956

Notes to the financial statements

For year ended 30 June 2026

6. Financial instrument risk (Cont'd)

Risk management objectives and policies (Cont'd)

6.1 Credit risk analysis (Cont'd)

6.1.4 Exposure to Credit Risk

6.1.4.1 Maximum exposure to credit risk - Financial instruments subject to impairment

	The Bank			
	2026			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
	Performing	Special mention	Impaired	Total
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
	Retail			
Gross carrying amount	12,706,111,259	500,486,110	277,801,056	13,484,398,425
Loss allowance	(40,037,580)	(42,929,861)	(133,998,947)	(216,966,388)
Carrying amount	12,666,073,679	457,556,249	143,802,109	13,267,432,037

	The Bank			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
	Performing	Special mention	Impaired	Total
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
	Corporate and amount due from bank			
Gross carrying amount	19,138,616,557	771,558,502	1,788,072,372	21,698,247,431
Loss allowance	(159,338,863)	(96,825,224)	(644,595,939)	(900,760,026)
Carrying amount	18,979,277,694	674,733,278	1,143,476,433	20,797,487,405

Included in Stage 1, Corporate and amount due from Bank is an amount of Rs 129.3Mn pertaining to a credit facility granted to the subsidiary of the Company. ECL charge on the loan facility amounts to Rs 0.6Mn. The intercompany transaction is excluded from the Group reported figures.

	The Group and The Bank				
	2026				
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	
	Performing	Special mention	Impaired	Impaired	Total
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
	Investment securities				
Gross carrying amount	8,844,331,489	-	-	193,822,757	9,038,154,246
Loss allowance	(12,457,716)	-	-	(11,281,753)	(23,739,469)
	8,831,873,773	-	-	182,541,004	9,014,414,777

	The Group and The Bank			
	2026			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
	Performing	Special mention	Impaired	Total
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
	Off balance sheet			
Maximum exposure	3,713,139,957	-	2,602,685	3,715,742,642
Loss allowance	(4,207,812)	-	(902,377)	(5,110,189)
	3,708,932,145	-	1,700,308	3,710,632,453

ECL on off balance sheet exposures have been recorded in other liabilities. ECL is charged on financial guarantees, letter of credits and other commitments.

	The Group and The Bank			
	Cash and cash equivalents and placements			
Gross carrying amount	14,673,896,672	-	-	14,673,896,672
Loss allowance	(1,485,252)	-	-	(1,485,252)
	14,672,411,420	-	-	14,672,411,420

Notes to the financial statements

For year ended 30 June 2026

6. Financial instrument risk (Cont'd)

Risk management objectives and policies (Cont'd)

6.1 Credit risk analysis (Cont'd)

6.1.4 Exposure to Credit Risk (Cont'd)

6.1.4.1 Maximum exposure to credit risk - Financial instruments subject to impairment (Cont'd)

	The Bank			
	2025			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
	Performing	Special mention	Impaired	Total
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
	Retail			
Gross carrying amount	9,926,285,905	356,043,357	232,840,375	10,515,169,637
Loss allowance	(28,939,372)	(41,872,393)	(108,014,591)	(178,826,356)
Carrying amount	9,897,346,533	314,170,964	124,825,784	10,336,343,281

	The Bank			
	Corporate and amount due from bank			
Gross carrying amount	18,497,002,877	878,538,011	1,239,242,522	20,614,783,410
Loss allowance	(94,422,250)	(187,192,115)	(487,363,098)	(768,977,463)
Carrying amount	18,402,580,627	691,345,896	751,879,424	19,845,805,947

Included in Stage 1, Corporate and amount due from Bank is an amount of Rs 129.3Mn pertaining to a credit facility granted to the subsidiary of the Company. ECL charge on the loan facility amounts to Rs 0.8Mn. The intercompany transaction is excluded from the Group reported figures.

	The Group and the Bank			
	Investment securities			
Gross carrying amount	10,145,995,294	-	201,555,752	10,347,551,046
Loss allowance	(18,032,745)	-	(7,923,095)	(25,955,840)
	10,127,962,549	-	193,632,657	10,321,595,206

	The Group and the Bank			
	Off balance sheet			
Maximum exposure	3,755,210,571	-	345,000	3,755,555,571
Loss allowance	(3,422,840)	-	(102,620)	(3,525,460)
	3,751,787,731	-	242,380	3,752,030,111

ECL on off balance sheet exposures have been recorded in other liabilities. ECL is charged on financial guarantees, letter of credits and other commitments.

	The Group and the Bank			
	Cash and cash equivalents and placements			
Gross carrying amount	9,802,900,952	-	-	9,802,900,952
Loss allowance	(2,919,338)	-	-	(2,919,338)
	9,799,981,614	-	-	9,799,981,614

Notes to the financial statements

For year ended 30 June 2026

6. Financial instrument risk (Cont'd)

Risk management objectives and policies (Cont'd)

6.1 Credit risk analysis (Cont'd)

6.1.4 Exposure to Credit Risk (Cont'd)

6.1.4.1 Maximum exposure to credit risk - Financial instruments subject to impairment (Cont'd)

	The Bank			
	2024			
	Stage 1 Performing	Stage 2 Special mention	Stage 3 Impaired	Total
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
	Retail			
Gross carrying amount	8,168,422,829	340,599,342	216,925,354	8,725,947,525
Loss allowance	(13,615,290)	(23,539,441)	(98,964,037)	(136,118,768)
Carrying amount	8,154,807,539	317,059,901	117,961,317	8,589,828,757

	The Bank			
	Corporate and amount due from bank			
Gross carrying amount	15,234,566,647	92,172,368	1,058,977,888	16,385,716,903
Loss allowance	(57,531,463)	(8,392,930)	(449,894,866)	(515,819,259)
Carrying amount	15,177,035,184	83,779,438	609,083,022	15,869,897,644

Included in Stage 1, Corporate and amount due from Bank is an amount of Rs 140.6Mn pertaining to a credit facility granted to the subsidiary o the Company. ECL charge on the loan facility amounts to Rs 0.8Mn. The intercompany transaction is excluded from the Group reported figures.

	The Group and the Bank			
	Investment securities			
Gross carrying amount	8,036,768,276	-	322,051,352	8,358,819,628
Loss allowance	(17,179,840)	-	(142,096,231)	(159,276,071)
	8,019,588,436	-	179,955,121	8,199,543,557

	The Group and the Bank			
	Off balance sheet			
Maximum exposure	2,594,461,568	-	-	2,594,461,568
Loss allowance	(2,016,740)	-	-	(2,016,740)
	2,592,444,828	-	-	2,592,444,828

ECL on off balance sheet exposures have been recorded in other liabilities. ECL is charged on financial guarantees, letter of credits and other commitments.

	The Group and the Bank			
	Cash and cash equivalents and placements			
Gross carrying amount	10,113,502,796	-	-	10,113,502,796
Loss allowance	(683,919)	-	-	(683,919)
	10,112,818,877	-	-	10,112,818,877

Notes to the financial statements

For year ended 30 June 2026

6. Financial instrument risk (Cont'd)

Risk management objectives and policies (Cont'd)

6.1 Credit risk analysis (Cont'd)

6.1.4 Exposure to Credit Risk (Contd)

6.1.4.1 Maximum exposure to credit risk — Financial instruments subject to impairment (Cont'd)

Risk limit control and mitigation policies

The Group and the Bank manages limits and controls concentrations of credit risk wherever they are identified, in particular, to individual counter parties and groups and to industries.

The Group and the Bank structure the levels of credit risk it undertakes by placing limits on the amount of risk accepted in relation to one borrower, or groups of borrowers, and industry segments. Such risks are monitored on a revolving basis and subject to an annual or more frequent review, when considered necessary. Limits on the level of credit risk by industry sector are set out in the credit policy. Exposure to credit risk is also managed through regular analysis of the ability of borrowers and potential borrowers to meet interest and capital repayment obligations and by changing these lending limits where appropriate.

Exposure to credit risk is also managed through regular analysis of the ability of borrowers and potential borrower to meet interest and capital repayment obligation and by changing these lending limits where appropriate.

Some other specific control and mitigation measures are outlined below:

Collaterals and other credit enhancements

The Bank mitigates credit risk through the receipt of collateral and other credit enhancements. The principal types of collateral obtained include:

First-ranking mortgages over residential and commercial properties;

Fixed and floating charges over business assets;

Cash deposits pledged by customers;

Government guarantees and corporate guarantees;

Other immovable property security.

Property collateral represents the majority of collateral held by the Bank and is predominantly located in Mauritius. The Bank seeks to ensure that collateral is sufficient, legally enforceable and appropriately documented prior to loan disbursement.Collateral values are initially assessed at loan origination and are subsequently reviewed in accordance with the Bank's credit risk policies. For material credit-impaired exposures, updated valuations are generally obtained from independent qualified valuers. The Bank applies appropriate haircuts to collateral values to reflect valuation uncertainty, recovery costs, marketability constraints, legal enforceability and expected realisation periods.

The Group and the Bank closely monitors collateral held for financial assets considered to be credit-impaired, as it becomes more likely that the Bank will take possession of collateral to mitigate potential credit losses. Financial assets that are credit-impaired and related collateral held in order to mitigate potential losses are shown below:

2026	The Group and the Bank			
	Gross exposure	Impairment allowance	Carrying amount	Fair value of collateral held
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Credit-impaired assets				
Loans to individuals:				
- Overdrafts	**10,199,396**	**8,514,164**	**1,685,232**	**5,787,067**
- Term loans	**88,012,218**	**51,370,542**	**36,641,676**	**164,527,286**
- Mortgages	**86,134,427**	**29,437,378**	**56,697,049**	**224,621,058**
Loans to corporate entities:				
- Large corporate customers	**1,461,796,798**	**495,113,292**	**966,683,506**	**5,293,957,272**
- Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)	**382,967,021**	**174,146,509**	**208,820,512**	**919,855,494**
- Other	**36,763,566**	**20,013,002**	**16,750,564**	**167,588,725**
Total credit-impaired assets	**2,065,873,426**	**778,594,887**	**1,287,278,539**	**6,776,336,902**

During the year, the Bank did not make any significant changes to its collateral management policies.

The increase in the fair value of collateral held against credit-impaired assets primarily reflects updated property valuations and appreciation in the value of underlying real estate collateral. Management continues to monitor concentration risks and the adequacy of collateral coverage across the lending portfolio.As at 30 June 2026, the fair value of collateral held against credit-impaired assets amounted to Rs 6.8 billion compared with gross credit-impaired exposures of Rs 2.1 billion and a carrying amount of Rs 1.3 billion. The significant excess of collateral value over the related exposures primarily reflects the secured nature of the portfolio, the prevalence of first-ranking mortgage security and appreciation in the value of underlying property collateral.

Notes to the financial statements

For year ended 30 June 2026

6. Financial instrument risk (Cont'd)

Risk management objectives and policies (Cont'd)

6.1 Credit risk analysis (Cont'd)

6.1.4 Exposure to Credit Risk (Cont'd)

6.1.4.1 Maximum exposure to credit risk — Financial instruments subject to impairment (Cont'd)

2025	The Group and the Bank			
	Gross exposure	Impairment allowance	Carrying amount	Fair value of collateral held
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Credit-impaired assets				
Loans to individuals:				
- Overdrafts	9,580,026	7,641,989	1,938,037	5,585,951
- Term loans	83,035,598	46,533,279	36,502,319	162,640,340
- Mortgages	83,555,034	26,828,348	56,726,686	212,562,892
Loans to corporate entities:				
- Large corporate customers	799,945,538	280,709,063	519,236,475	4,602,887,955
- Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)	457,328,985	208,167,826	249,161,159	995,197,393
- Other	38,637,715	19,497,185	19,140,530	187,759,814
Total credit-impaired assets	**1,472,082,896**	**589,377,690**	**882,705,206**	**6,166,634,345**

2024	The Group and the Bank			
	Gross exposure	Impairment allowance	Carrying amount	Fair value of collateral held
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Credit-impaired assets				
Loans to individuals:				
- Overdrafts	8,396,587	7,264,455	1,132,132	5,559,400
- Term loans	79,176,376	43,336,683	35,839,693	157,627,217
- Mortgages	96,038,620	35,847,428	60,191,192	199,665,244
Loans to corporate entities:				
- Large corporate customers	776,226,541	313,913,899	462,312,642	4,012,989,737
- Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)	268,908,703	130,208,678	138,700,025	414,291,958
- Other	47,156,414	18,287,760	28,868,654	223,016,024
Total credit-impaired assets	**1,275,903,241**	**548,858,903**	**727,044,338**	**5,013,149,580**

The following table shows the distribution of LTV ratios for the Group and the Bank's mortgage credit-impaired portfolio:

Mortgage portfolio – LTV distribution	The Group and the Bank		
	2026 Credit-impaired (Gross carrying amount)	2025 Credit-impaired (Gross carrying amount)	2024 Credit-impaired (Gross carrying amount)
	Rs	Rs	Rs
Lower than 50%	**42,515,096**	29,361,779	30,242,399
50 to 60%	**6,441,419**	10,450,606	-
60 to 70%	**7,280,329**	7,991,766	3,582,370
70 to 80%	**24,989,188**	25,271,988	49,414,692
80 to 90%	**-**	5,330,783	8,118,591
90 to 100%	**1,149,125**	1,143,701	4,680,568
	3,759,270	4,004,412	-
Total	**86,134,427**	**83,555,035**	**96,038,620**

Notes to the financial statements

For year ended 30 June 2026

6. Financial instrument risk (Cont'd)

Risk management objectives and policies (Cont'd)

6.1 Credit risk analysis (Cont'd)

6.1.4.2 Financial instruments not subject to impairment

The following table contains an analysis of the financial assets not subject to impairment (i.e. FVTPL):

	The Group and the Bank		
	2026	2025	2024
	Rs	Rs	Rs
Financial assets designated at fair value :			
Trading assets	**3,370,047,291**	1,293,362,942	529,479,283
Equity instruments	**959,722,187**	693,102,556	445,974,417
Derivative assets	**8,675,117**	11,415,678	78,759,542

6.1.5 Loss Allowance

The loss allowance recognised in the period is impacted by a variety of factors, as described below:

- Transfers between Stage 1 and Stages 2 or 3 due to financial instruments experiencing significant increases (or decreases) of credit risk or becoming credit-impaired in the period, and the consequent "step up" (or "step down") between 12-month and Lifetime ECL;
- Additional allowances for new financial instruments recognised during the period, as well as releases for financial instruments de-recognised in the period;
- Impact on the measurement of ECL due to changes in PDs, EADs and LGDs in the period, arising from regular refreshing of inputs to models;
- Impact on the measurement of ECL due to changes made to models and assumptions;
- Discount unwind within ECL due to the passage of time, as ECL is measured on a present value basis;
- Foreign exchange retranslations for assets denominated in foreign currencies and other movements; and
- Financial assets derecognised during the period and write-offs of allowances related to assets that were written off during the period.

The following tables explain the changes in the loss allowance between the beginning and the end of the annual period due to these factors:

	The Group and the Bank			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	Total
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Retail				
Loss allowance as at 01 July 2023	19,978,498	28,788,179	73,134,468	121,901,145
Transfers:				
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 2	(6,423,291)	6,423,291	-	-
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 3	(721,567)	-	721,567	-
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 1	12,392,892	(12,392,892)	-	-
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 3	-	(4,615,263)	4,615,263	-
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 1	3,717,176	-	(3,717,176)	-
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 2	-	948,287	(948,287)	-
				-
Financial assets derecognized during the period other than write-offs	(2,277,086)	(2,028,459)	(51,645)	(4,357,190)
New financial assets originated or purchased	9,186,141	-	-	9,186,141
Changes in existing	(6,457,593)	(2,776,204)	(6,395,914)	(15,629,711)
Impact on ECL of transfers	(15,779,880)	9,192,502	38,356,745	31,769,367
Write-offs	-	-	(6,750,984)	(6,750,984)
Loss allowance as at 30 June 2024	**13,615,290**	**23,539,441**	**98,964,037**	**136,118,768**

Out of the Rs 6.75 Mn written off during this financial year, Rs 3.75 Mn pertains to exposures which are subject to enforcement action by the bank. There were no such cases for the financial years ended 30 June 2023.

The net impairment charge on financial assets under the retail segment is mainly driven by additional ECL charge upon transfer of exposures from stage 1 to stage 2 attracting a higher ECL as at 30 June 2024.

Notes to the financial statements

For year ended 30 June 2026

6. Financial instrument risk (Cont'd)

Risk management objectives and policies (Cont'd)

6.1 Credit risk analysis (Cont'd)

6.1.5 Loss Allowance (Cont'd)

	The Group and the Bank			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	Total
Retail	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Loss allowance as at 01 July 2024	13,615,290	23,539,441	98,964,037	136,118,768
Transfers:				
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 2	(4,231,829)	4,231,829	-	-
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 3	(1,664,334)	-	1,664,334	-
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 1	8,917,105	(8,917,105)	-	-
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 3	-	(4,018,254)	4,018,254	-
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 1	892,220	-	(892,220)	-
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 2	-	-	-	-
Financial assets derecognized during the period other than write-offs	(1,434,190)	(1,735,965)	(13,414,494)	(16,584,649)
New financial assets originated or purchased	13,622,861	-	-	13,622,861
Changes in existing	7,982,206	8,001,140	(381,147)	15,602,199
Impact on ECL of transfers	(8,759,957)	20,771,307	28,770,858	40,782,208
Write-offs	-	-	(10,715,031)	(10,715,031)
Loss allowance as at 30 June 2025	**28,939,372**	**41,872,393**	**108,014,591**	**178,826,356**

Out of the Rs 10.715 Mn written off during this financial year, Rs 6.4 Mn pertains to exposures which are subject to enforcement action by the bank.

Loss allowance as at 01 July 2025	**28,939,372**	**41,872,393**	**108,014,591**	**178,826,356**
Transfers:				
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 2	**(10,765,858)**	**10,765,858**	-	-
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 3	**(19,731,875)**	-	**19,731,875**	-
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 1	**22,923,143**	**(22,923,143)**	-	-
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 3	-	**(3,140,683)**	**3,140,683**	-
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 1	**755,392**	-	**(755,392)**	-
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 2	-	-	-	-
Financial assets derecognized during the period other than write-offs	**(2,062,521)**	**(1,198,766)**	**(5,024,442)**	**(8,285,729)**
New financial assets originated or purchased	**43,546,483**	-	-	**43,546,483**
Changes in existing	**(22,090,941)**	**22,841,550**	**18,945,609**	**19,696,218**
Impact on ECL of transfers	**(1,475,615)**	**(5,287,348)**	**(464,333)**	**(7,227,296)**
Write-offs	-	-	**(9,589,644)**	**(9,589,644)**
Loss allowance as at 30 June 2026	**40,037,580**	**42,929,861**	**133,998,947**	**216,966,388**

Out of the Rs 9.6 Mn written off during this financial year, Rs 6.7 Mn pertains to exposures which are subject to enforcement action by the bank.

Notes to the financial statements

For year ended 30 June 2026

6. Financial instrument risk (Cont'd)

Risk management objectives and policies (Cont'd)

6.1 Credit risk analysis (Cont'd)

6.1.5 Loss Allowance (Cont'd)

	The Group and the Bank			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	Total
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Corporate				
Loss Allowance as at 01 July 2023	**109,503,401**	**26,936,282**	**293,891,391**	**430,331,074**
Transfers:				-
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 2	(2,778,051)	2,778,051	-	-
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 3	(4,730,563)	-	4,730,563	-
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 1	8,416,433	(8,416,433)	-	-
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 3	-	(13,144,949)	13,144,949	-
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 1	30	-	(30)	-
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 2	-	-	-	-
				-
Financial assets derecognized during the period other than write-offs	(14,824,626)	(1,160,398)	(91,147)	(16,076,171)
New financial assets originated or purchased	24,258,910	-	-	24,258,910
Impact on ECL of transfers	(7,361,630)	2,875,800	175,177,637	170,691,807
Changes in existing	(54,952,441)	(1,475,423)	77,417,737	20,989,873
Write-offs	-	-	(114,376,234)	(114,376,234)
Loss allowance as at 30 June 2024	**57,531,463**	**8,392,930**	**449,894,866**	**515,819,259**

ECL transferred from stage 3 to stage 1 is minimal relative to transfer reported in the carrying amount since the exposures were fully secured.

The net impairment charge on financial assets under the corporate segment is mainly driven by additional ECL charge upon transfer of exposures from stage 1 to stage 3 attracting a higher ECL as at 30 June 2024.

Loss allowance as at 01 July 2024	**57,531,463**	**8,392,930**	**449,894,866**	**515,819,259**
Transfers:				-
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 2	(180,927,456)	180,927,456	-	-
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 3	(169,214,286)	-	169,214,286	-
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 1	4,034,000	(4,034,000)	-	-
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 3	-	(1,160,266)	1,160,266	-
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 1	370,165	-	(370,165)	-
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 2	-	-	-	-
Financial assets derecognized during the period other than write-offs	(12,238,197)	(131,172)	(8,357,279)	(20,726,648)
New financial assets originated or purchased	388,893,878	-	-	388,893,878
Impact on ECL of transfers	(4,179,367)	4,418,761	38,856,415	39,095,809
Changes in existing	10,152,050	(1,221,594)	110,122,448	119,052,904
Write-offs	-	-	(273,157,739)	(273,157,739)
Loss allowance as at 30 June 2025	**94,422,250**	**187,192,115**	**487,363,098**	**768,977,463**

Out of the Rs 273.1 Mn written off during this financial year, Rs 271.9 Mn pertains to exposures which are subject to enforcement action by the bank.

Notes to the financial statements

For year ended 30 June 2026

6. Financial instrument risk (Cont'd)

Risk management objectives and policies (Cont'd)

6.1 Credit risk analysis (Cont'd)

6.1.5 Loss Allowance (Cont'd)

	The Group and the Bank			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	Total
Corporate	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Loss allowance as at 01 July 2025	**94,422,250**	**187,192,115**	**487,363,098**	**768,977,463**
Transfers:				
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 2	**(27,781,803)**	**27,781,803**	-	-
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 3	**(43,560,657)**	-	**43,560,657**	-
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 1	**3,564,400**	**(3,564,400)**	-	-
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 3	-	**(162,914,485)**	**162,914,485**	-
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 1	**3,941,525**	-	**(3,941,525)**	-
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 2	-	-	-	-
Financial assets derecognized during the period other than write-offs	**(8,878,483)**	**(2,514,095)**	**(8,309,262)**	**(19,701,840)**
New financial assets originated or purchased	**111,595,526**	-	-	**111,595,526**
Impact on ECL of transfers	**(7,295,984)**	**49,145,132**	**100,953,864**	**142,803,012**
Changes in existing	**33,332,089**	**1,699,154**	**(33,261,230)**	**1,770,013**
Write-offs	-	-	**(104,684,148)**	**(104,684,148)**
Loss allowance as at 30 June 2026	**159,338,863**	**96,825,224**	**644,595,939**	**900,760,026**

Out of the Rs 104.6 Mn written off during this financial year, Rs 103.8 Mn pertains to exposures which are subject to enforcement action by the bank.

Notes to the financial statements

For year ended 30 June 2026

6. Financial instrument risk (Cont'd)

Risk management objectives and policies (Cont'd)

6.1 Credit risk analysis (Cont'd)

6.1.5 Loss Allowance (Cont'd)

	The Group and the Bank				
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	Total
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Investment securities					
Loss allowance as at 01 July 2023	**14,873,473**	**-**	**133,847,058**	**-**	**148,720,531**
Financial assets derecognized during the period other than write-offs	(1,569,602)	-	-	-	(1,569,602)
New financial assets originated or purchased	5,412,979	-	-	-	5,412,979
Changes in existing	(1,537,010)	-	8,249,173	-	6,712,163
Loss allowance as at 30 June 2024	**17,179,840**	**-**	**142,096,231**	**-**	**159,276,071**
Loss allowance as at 01 July 2024	**17,179,840**	**-**	**142,096,231**	**-**	**159,276,071**
Financial assets derecognized during the period other than write-offs	(4,693,835)	-	(142,096,231)	-	(146,790,066)
New financial assets originated or purchased	6,230,936	-	-	7,923,095	14,154,031
Changes in existing	(684,196)	-	-	-	(684,196)
Loss allowance as at 30 June 2025	**18,032,745**	**-**	**-**	**7,923,095**	**25,955,840**
Loss allowance as at 01 July 2025	**18,032,745**	**-**	**-**	**7,923,095**	**25,955,840**
Financial assets derecognized during the period other than write-offs	**(5,069,595)**	**-**	**-**	**853,923**	**(4,215,672)**
New financial assets originated or purchased	**819,312**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**819,312**
Changes in existing	**(1,324,746)**	**-**	**-**	**2,504,735**	**1,179,989**
Loss allowance as at 30 June 2026	**12,457,716**	**-**	**-**	**11,281,753**	**23,739,469**

Notes to the financial statements

For year ended 30 June 2026

6. Financial instrument risk (Cont'd)

Risk management objectives and policies (Cont'd)

6.1 Credit risk analysis (Cont'd)

6.1.5 Loss Allowance (Cont'd)

Significant changes in the gross carrying amount of financial assets that contributed to changes in the loss allowance were as follows:

	The Group and the Bank			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	Total
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Retail				
Gross carrying amount as at 01 July 2023	**7,276,591,829**	**383,557,509**	**249,863,512**	**7,910,012,850**
Transfers:				
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 2	(193,467,733)	193,467,733	-	-
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 3	(20,521,505)	-	20,521,505	-
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 1	154,242,333	(154,242,333)	-	-
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 3	-	(77,203,949)	77,203,949	-
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 1	10,138,790	-	(10,138,790)	-
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 2	-	2,644,292	(2,644,292)	-
				-
Financial assets derecognized during the period other than write-offs	(1,750,721,595)	(22,324,851)	(184,355,374)	(1,957,401,820)
New financial assets originated or purchased	2,238,755,030	-	-	2,238,755,030
Changes in existing*	453,405,680	14,700,941	72,136,002	540,242,623
Other movements**	-	-	1,089,826	1,089,826
Write-offs	-	-	(6,750,984)	(6,750,984)
Gross carrying amount as at 30 June 2024	**8,168,422,829**	**340,599,342**	**216,925,354**	**8,725,947,525**
Gross carrying amount as at 01 July 2024	**8,168,422,829**	**340,599,342**	**216,925,354**	**8,725,947,525**
Transfers:				
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 2	(243,314,490)	243,314,490	-	-
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 3	(52,322,720)	-	52,322,720	-
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 1	127,000,245	(127,000,245)	-	-
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 3	-	(43,099,939)	43,099,939	-
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 1	6,506,733	-	(6,506,733)	-
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 2	-	-	-	-
				-
Financial assets derecognized during the period other than write-offs	(1,954,725,299)	(72,379,813)	(71,870,031)	(2,098,975,143)
New financial assets originated or purchased	3,356,509,144	-	-	3,356,509,144
Changes in existing*	518,209,461	14,609,522	(2,910,231)	529,908,752
Other movements**			12,494,388	12,494,388
Write-offs	-	-	(10,715,031)	(10,715,031)
Gross carrying amount as at 30 June 2025	**9,926,285,904**	**356,043,356**	**232,840,375**	**10,515,169,635**

*Changes in existing represents movement in interest accrued , change in discounting and foreign exchange movement during the financial year.

**Other movement represents movement in deferred income and interest suspended on non-performing accounts during the financial year.

Notes to the financial statements

For year ended 30 June 2026

6. Financial instrument risk (Cont'd)

Risk management objectives and policies (Cont'd)

6.1 Credit risk analysis (Cont'd)

6.1.5 Loss Allowance (Cont'd)

	The Group and the Bank			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	Total
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Retail				
Gross carrying amount as at 01 July 2025	**9,926,285,904**	**356,043,356**	**232,840,375**	**10,515,169,635**
Transfers:				
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 2	**(395,590,437)**	**395,590,437**	-	-
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 3	**(47,067,632)**	-	**47,067,632**	-
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 1	**190,046,353**	**(190,046,353)**	-	-
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 3	-	**(21,009,561)**	**21,009,561**	-
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 1	**3,162,789**	-	**(3,162,789)**	-
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 2	-	-	-	-
Financial assets derecognized during the period other than write-offs	**(2,580,873,109)**	**(56,557,382)**	**(18,308,608)**	**(2,655,739,099)**
New financial assets originated or purchased	**5,045,502,516**	-	-	**5,045,502,516**
Changes in existing*	**564,644,875**	**16,465,613**	**(8,802,538)**	**572,307,950**
Other movements**			**16,747,067**	**16,747,067**
Write-offs	-	-	**(9,589,644)**	**(9,589,644)**
Gross carrying amount as at 30 June 2026	**12,706,111,259**	**500,486,110**	**277,801,056**	**13,484,398,425**

	The Group and the Bank			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	Total
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Corporate				
Gross carrying amount as at 01 July 2023	**13,018,873,072**	**245,929,545**	**760,795,372**	**14,025,597,989**
Transfers:				
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 2	(38,314,763)	38,314,763	-	-
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 3	(338,365,298)	-	338,365,298	-
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 1	81,694,219	(81,694,219)	-	-
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 3	-	(106,342,873)	106,342,873	-
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 1	18,083,821	-	(18,083,821)	-
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 2	-	-	-	-
				-
Financial assets derecognized during the period other than write-offs	(9,070,028,917)	(10,109,860)	(22,399,486)	(9,102,538,263)
New financial assets originated or purchased	11,279,230,905	-	-	11,279,230,905
Changes in existing*	243,714,229	6,075,012	84,107,653	333,896,894
Other movements**	39,679,379	-	(75,773,767)	(36,094,388)
Write-offs	-	-	(114,376,234)	(114,376,234)
Gross carrying amount as at 30 June 2024	**15,234,566,647**	**92,172,368**	**1,058,977,888**	**16,385,716,903**

*Changes in existing represents movement in interest accrued , change in discounting and foreign exchange movement during the financial year.

**Other movement represents movement in deferred income and interest suspended on non-performing accounts during the financial year.

Notes to the financial statements

For year ended 30 June 2026

6. Financial instrument risk (Cont'd)

Risk management objectives and policies (Cont'd)

6.1 Credit risk analysis (Cont'd)

6.1.5 Loss Allowance (Cont'd)

	The Group and the Bank			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	Total
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Corporate				
Gross carrying amount as at 01 July 2024	**15,234,566,647**	**92,172,368**	**1,058,977,888**	**16,385,716,903**
Transfers:				
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 2	(911,114,445)	911,114,445	-	-
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 3	(465,067,448)	-	465,067,448	-
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 1	46,381,963	(46,381,963)	-	-
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 3	-	(12,100,427)	12,100,427	-
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 1	464,985	-	(464,985)	-
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 2	-	-	-	-
				-
Financial assets derecognized during the period other than write-offs	(4,320,145,932)	(71,211,991)	(151,637,285)	(4,542,995,208)
New financial assets originated or purchased	8,533,348,617	-	-	8,533,348,617
Changes in existing*	353,494,365	4,945,580	(23,351,017)	335,088,928
Other movements**	25,074,124	-	151,707,786	176,781,910
Write-offs	-	-	(273,157,739)	(273,157,739)
Gross carrying amount as at 30 June 2025	**18,497,002,876**	**878,538,012**	**1,239,242,523**	**20,614,783,411**
Gross carrying amount as at 01 July 2025	**18,497,002,876**	**878,538,012**	**1,239,242,523**	**20,614,783,411**
Transfers:				
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 2	**(611,023,862)**	**611,023,862**	-	-
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 3	**(137,779,668)**	-	**137,779,668**	-
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 1	**32,821,111**	**(32,821,111)**	-	-
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 3	-	**(618,555,131)**	**618,555,131**	-
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 1	**37,335,766**	-	**(37,335,766)**	-
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 2	-	**71,708,448**	**(71,708,448)**	-
Financial assets derecognized during the period other than write-offs	**(9,780,167,326)**	**(163,659,262)**	**(218,256,285)**	**(10,162,082,873)**
New financial assets originated or purchased	**10,509,318,123**	-	-	**10,509,318,123**
Changes in existing*	**540,798,896**	**25,323,685**	**171,527,354**	**737,649,935**
Other movements**	**50,310,641**	-	**52,952,343**	**103,262,984**
Write-offs	-	-	**(104,684,148)**	**(104,684,148)**
Gross carrying amount as at 30 June 2026	**19,138,616,557**	**771,558,503**	**1,788,072,372**	**21,698,247,432**

*Changes in existing represents movement in interest accrued , change in discounting and foreign exchange movement during the financial year.

**Other movement represents movement in deferred income and interest suspended on non-performing accounts during the financial year.

Notes to the financial statements

For year ended 30 June 2026

6. Financial instrument risk (Cont'd)

Risk management objectives and policies (Cont'd)

6.1 Credit risk analysis (Cont'd)

6.1.5 Loss Allowance (Cont'd)

	The Group and the Bank				
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	Total
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Investment securities					
Amount as at 01 July 2023	**4,685,552,333**	**-**	**318,161,624**	**-**	**5,003,713,957**
Financial assets derecognized during the period other than write-offs	(3,945,510,557)	-	-	-	(3,945,510,557)
New financial assets originated or purchased	7,296,726,500	-	-	-	7,296,726,500
Changes in existing	-	-	3,889,728	-	3,889,728
Amount as at 30 June 2024	**8,036,768,276**	**-**	**322,051,352**	**-**	**8,358,819,628**
Amount as at 01 July 2024	**8,036,768,276**	**-**	**322,051,352**	**-**	**8,358,819,628**
Financial assets derecognized during the period other than write-offs	(6,402,446,613)	-	(179,955,121)	(7,127,777)	(6,589,529,511)
Derecognition of Ghanian Bonds	-		(142,096,231)		(142,096,231)
New financial assets originated or purchased	8,503,351,421	-	-	212,627,614	8,715,979,035
Changes in existing	8,322,210	-	-	(3,944,085)	4,378,125
Amount as at 30 June 2025	**10,145,995,294**	**-**	**-**	**201,555,752**	**10,347,551,046**

Following the restructuring of the Ghanaian Government Bonds on 9 October 2024, the original credit-impaired instruments were derecognised and replaced with new instruments recognised at fair value. As the newly recognised bonds were credit-impaired at initial recognition, they were classified as purchased or originated credit-impaired (POCI) financial assets under IFRS 9. The expected credit losses of Rs 142 million were incorporated into the initial measurement of the POCI assets through the credit-adjusted effective interest rate as at 30 June 2025. These investments were previously assessed as credit-impaired as at 30 June 2024.

Amount as at 01 July 2025	**10,145,995,294**	**-**	**-**	**201,555,752**	**10,347,551,046**
Financial assets derecognized during the period other than write-offs	**(5,401,570,471)**	**-**	**-**	**(21,722,969)**	**(5,423,293,440)**
New financial assets originated or purchased	**4,072,413,982**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**4,072,413,982**
Changes in existing	**27,492,684**	**-**	**-**	**13,989,974**	**41,482,658**
Amount as at 30 June 2026	**8,844,331,489**	**-**	**-**	**193,822,757**	**9,038,154,246**

energy efficiency building

Supporting the construction and retrofitting of energy-efficient buildings that improve environmental performance while strengthening climate resilience.



Notes to the financial statements

For year ended 30 June 2026

6. Financial instrument risk (Cont'd)

Risk management objectives and policies (Cont'd)

6.1 Credit risk analysis (Cont'd)

6.1.6 Write-off policy

The Group and the Bank write off financial assets, in whole or in part, when it has exhausted all practical recovery efforts and has concluded there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery include (i) ceasing enforcement activity and (ii) where the Group's and the Bank's recovery method is foreclosing on collateral and the value of the collateral is such that there is no reasonable expectation of recovering in full.

6.1.7 Modification of financial assets

A modification of a financial asset occurs when the contractual terms governing the cash flows of a financial asset are renegotiated or otherwise modified between initial recognition and maturity of the financial asset. A modification affects the amount and/or timing of the contractual cash flows either immediately or at a future date. In addition, the introduction or adjustment of existing covenants of an existing loan would constitute a modification even if these new or adjusted covenants do not yet affect the cash flows immediately but may affect the cash flows depending on whether the covenant is or is not met (e.g. a change to the increase in the interest rate that arises when covenants are breached). The Group and the Bank renegotiate loans to customers in financial difficulty to maximise collection and minimise the risk of default. A loan forbearance is granted in cases where although the borrower made all reasonable efforts to pay under the original contractual terms, there is a high risk of default or default has already happened and the borrower is expected to be able to meet the revised terms. The revised terms in most of the cases include an extension of the maturity of the loan, changes to the timing of the cash flows of the loan (principal and interest repayment), reduction in the amount of cash flows due (principal and interest forgiveness), change in interest rates and amendments to covenants. The Bank has a forbearance policy in place to cater for requests for restructuring of debts. When a financial asset is modified, the Group and the Bank assess whether this modification results in derecognition. In accordance with the Group’s and the Bank’s policy, a modification results in derecognition when it gives rise to substantially different terms. To determine if the modified terms are substantially different from the original contractual terms, the Group and the Bank consider the following:

• Qualitative factors, such as contractual cash flows after modification are no longer SPPI, change in currency or when rights to cash flows between the original counterparties expire because a new debtor replaces the original debtor (unless both debtors are under common control), the extent of change in interest rates, and maturity. If these do not clearly indicate a substantial modification, then;

• A quantitative assessment is performed to compare the present value of the remaining contractual cash flows under the original terms with the contractual cash flows under the revised terms, both amounts discounted at the original effective interest rate. If the difference in present value is greater than 10% the Group deems the arrangement is substantially different leading to derecognition. When performing a quantitative assessment of a modification or renegotiation of a credit-impaired financial asset or a purchased or originated credit-impaired financial asset that was subject to a write-off, the Group and the Bank consider the expected (rather than the contractual) cash flows before modification or renegotiation and compares those with the contractual cash flows after modification or renegotiation.

Notes to the financial statements

For year ended 30 June 2026

6. Financial instrument risk (Cont'd)

Risk management objectives and policies (Cont'd)

6.1 Credit risk analysis (Cont'd)

6.1.7 Modification of financial assets (Cont'd)

• When performing a quantitative assessment of a modification or renegotiation of a credit-impaired financial asset or a purchased or originated credit-impaired financial asset that was subject to a write-off, the entity considers the expected (rather than the contractual) cash flows before modification or renegotiation and compares those with the contractual cash flows after modification or renegotiation. In the case where the financial asset is derecognized, the loss allowance for ECL is remeasured at the date of derecognition to determine the net carrying amount of the asset at that date. The difference between this revised carrying amount and the fair value of the new financial asset with the new terms will lead to a gain or loss on derecognition. The new financial asset will have a loss allowance measured based on 12-month ECL except in the rare occasions where the new loan is considered to be originated credit impaired. This applies only in the case where the fair value of the new loan is recognised at a significant discount to its revised par amount because there remains a high risk of default which has not been reduced by the modification. The Group and the Bank monitor credit risk of modified financial assets by evaluating qualitative and quantitative information, as if the borrower is in past due status under the new terms. When the contractual terms of a financial asset are modified and the modification does not result in derecognition, the entity determines if the financial asset's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition by comparing the remaining lifetime PD estimated based on data at initial recognition and the original contractual terms with the remaining lifetime PD at the reporting date based on the modified terms. For financial assets modified as part of the forbearance policy, where modification did not result in derecognition, the estimate of PD reflects the ability to collect the modified cash flows taking into account the previous experience of similar forbearance action, as well as various behavioural indicators, including the borrower's payment performance against the modified contractual terms. If the credit risk remains significantly higher than what was expected at initial recognition the loss allowance will continue to be measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. If a forborne loan is credit impaired due to the existence of evidence of credit impairment (see above), the Group and the Bank perform an ongoing assessment to ascertain if the problems of the exposure are cured, to determine if the loan is no longer credit-impaired. The loss allowance on forborne loans will generally only be measured based on 12-month ECL when there is evidence of the borrower's improved repayment behaviour following modification leading to a reversal of the previous significant increase in credit risk. Where a modification does not lead to derecognition, the Group and the Bank calculate the modification loss by comparing the gross carrying amount before and after the modification (excluding the ECL allowance). Modification losses for financial assets are included in the profit or loss account. Then the Group and the Bank measure ECL for the modified asset, where the expected cash flows arising from the modified financial asset are included in calculating the expected cash shortfalls from the original asset.

These policies are kept under continuous review. Restructuring is most commonly applied to term loans, in particular customer finance loans. Renegotiated loans that would otherwise be past due or impaired totalled **Rs 174,551,778** (30 June 2025: Rs 3,961,048,952 and 30 June 2024: Rs 542,792,857) for the period under review.

The Group and the Bank sometimes modifies the terms of loans provided to customers due to commercial renegotiations, or for distressed loans, with a view to maximising recovery.

Such restructuring activities include extended payment term arrangements, payment holidays and payment forgiveness. Restructuring policies and practices are based on indicators or criteria which, in the judgement of management, indicate that payment will most likely continue. These policies are kept under continuous review. Restructuring is most commonly applied to term loans.

The risk of default of such assets after modification is assessed at the reporting date and compared with the risk under the original terms at initial recognition, when the modification is not substantial and so does not result in derecognition of the original asset. The Group and the Bank monitors the subsequent performance of modified assets. The Group and the Bank may determine that the credit risk has significantly improved after restructuring, so that the assets are moved from Stage 3 or Stage 2 (Lifetime ECL) to Stage 1 (12-month ECL).

The Group and the Bank continues to monitor if there is a subsequent significant increase in credit risk in relation to such assets through the use of specific models for modified assets.

The following table includes summary information for financial assets with lifetime ECL whose cash flows were modified during the period as part of the Group's and Bank's restructuring activities and their respective effect on the Group's and the Bank's financial performance:

	The Group and the Bank		
	Loans and advance to customers	Loans and advance to customers	Loans and advance to customers
	2026	2025	2024
Retail	Rs	Rs	Rs
Amortised cost before modification	**175,813,985**	4,238,360,206	1,701,739,471
Net modification loss	-	-	-

Notes to the financial statements

For year ended 30 June 2026

6. Financial instrument risk (Cont'd)

Risk management objectives and policies (Cont'd)

6.1 Credit risk analysis (Cont'd)

6.1.8 Maximum exposure to credit risk before collateral held and other credit risk enhancement

Credit risk exposures are as follows:

	The Group			The Bank		
	30 June 2026	30 June 2025	30 June 2024	30 June 2026	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Cash and cash equivalents	**14,673,896,672**	9,802,900,952	10,112,818,877	**14,841,293,207**	9,802,900,952	10,112,818,877
Mandatory balance held with Central Bank	**3,618,748,814**	3,351,382,724	2,855,998,585	**3,618,748,814**	3,351,382,724	2,855,998,585
Trading assets	**3,370,047,291**	1,293,362,942	529,476,283	**3,370,047,291**	1,293,362,942	529,476,283
Derivative assets	**8,675,117**	11,415,678	78,759,542	**8,675,117**	11,415,678	78,759,542
Investment securities**	**8,902,972,542**	10,080,280,308	8,151,533,202	**8,902,972,542**	10,080,280,308	8,151,533,202
Loans and advances to banks	**5,217,441**	790,286,809	905,925,292	**5,217,441**	790,286,809	905,925,292
Loans and advances to customers	**33,940,535,664**	29,262,518,141	23,413,207,401	**34,059,702,001**	29,391,862,418	23,553,801,109
Other assets*	**261,464,149**	287,543,713	216,493,560	**300,404,500**	326,484,064	255,433,917
	64,781,557,690	**54,879,691,267**	**46,264,212,742**	**65,107,060,913**	**55,047,975,895**	**46,443,746,807**

**Other assets include amount due from the subsidiary (in the Bank 's separate financial statements), balances due in clearing and receivables at the Group and at the Bank.*

** * Equity instruments at FVTPL has been excluded given that it is not subject to credit risk.*

Credit risk exposures relating to off-balance sheet items are as follows:

	The Group			The Bank		
	30 June 2026	30 June 2025	30 June 2024	30 June 2026	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Letters of credit, guarantees, acceptances, endorsements and other obligations on account of customers	**3,715,722,642**	3,755,555,571	2,594,461,569	**3,715,722,642**	3,755,555,571	2,594,461,569
Credit commitments	**4,595,495,398**	**3,870,544,419**	**2,828,967,692**	**4,595,495,398**	**3,870,544,419**	**2,828,967,692**

The above table represents credit risk exposure to the Group and the Bank as at 30 June 2026, 30 June 2025 and 30 June 2024, without taking account of any collateral held or other credit enhancements attached. For on-balance sheet assets, the exposures set out above are based on net carrying amounts as reported in the statement of financial position.

Management is confident in its ability to continue to control and sustain minimal exposure of credit risk to the Bank resulting from its loans and advances portfolio as:

- **94.17%** (2025: 90.69%; 2024: 84.86%) of the loans and advances portfolio is backed by collaterals:
- **71.77%** (2025: 77.76%; 2024: 91.99%) of the loans and advances portfolio is considered to be neither past due nor impaired; and
- **Rs 9,933 Mn** (2025: Rs 6,924 Mn; 2024: Rs 2,013 Mn) of the loans and advances have been assessed on an individual basis and **Rs 2,058 Mn** (2025: Rs 1,472 Mn; 2024: Rs 1,276 Mn) is considered impaired.

Notes to the financial statements

For year ended 30 June 2026

6. Financial instrument risk (Cont'd)

Risk management objectives and policies (Cont'd)

6.1 Credit risk analysis (Cont'd)

6.1.9 Loans and advances

Total Loans and advances to banks and to customers are summarised as follows:

	The Group			The Bank		
	30 June 2026	30 June 2025	30 June 2024	30 June 2026	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Neither past due nor impaired	**25,130,138,106**	24,076,688,985	22,958,342,302	**25,249,304,443**	24,206,033,263	23,098,936,010
Past due but not impaired	**7,867,467,989**	5,451,836,887	736,825,176	**7,867,467,989**	5,451,836,887	736,825,176
Individually impaired	**2,065,873,426**	1,472,082,896	1,275,903,242	**2,065,873,426**	1,472,082,896	1,275,903,242
Gross amount	**35,063,479,521**	**31,000,608,768**	**24,971,070,720**	**35,182,645,858**	**31,129,953,046**	**25,111,664,428**
Less allowance for credit impairment	**(1,117,726,414)**	(947,803,818)	(651,938,027)	**(1,117,726,414)**	(947,803,818)	(651,938,027)
Net amount	**33,945,753,107**	**30,052,804,950**	**24,319,132,693**	**34,064,919,444**	**30,182,149,228**	**24,459,726,401**

At 30 June 2026, the total impairment provision for loans and advances was **Rs 1,117,726,414** (2025: Rs 947,803,818 and 2024: Rs 651,938,027) of which **Rs 778,594,888** (2025: Rs 595,377,690 and 2024: Rs 548,858,903) represented the expected credit losses for stage 3 on impaired loans and the remaining amount of **Rs 339,131,526** (2025: Rs 352,426,128 and 2024: Rs 103,079,124) represented the expected credit allowance for stage 1 and 2. Further information on the allowance for credit impairment on loans and advances are provided in Note 12 and 13.

Total Loans and advances to banks and to customers are summarised as follows:
The credit quality of the portfolio of loans and advances that were neither past due nor impaired is assessed by reference to the internal rating system adopted by the Group.

6.1.10 Repossessed collaterals

The properties acquired are initially recorded at cost, which is the lower of their fair value less costs to sell and the carrying amount of the loan (net of impairment allowance) at the date of exchange. They are subsequently measured at the lower of the carrying amount or net realisable value.
No depreciation is charged in respect of these properties. Any subsequent write-down of the acquired properties to net realisable value is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, in ‘other income’. Any subsequent increase in net realisable value, to the extent that it does not exceed the cumulative write-down, is also recognised in ‘other income’. Gains or losses on disposal of repossessed properties are reported in ‘other income’.

Notes to the financial statements

For year ended 30 June 2026

6. Financial instrument risk (Cont'd)

Risk management objectives and policies (Cont'd)

6.1 Credit risk analysis (Cont'd)

6.1.11 Country risk management

Cross-border exposures subject banks to country risk, that is the possibility that sovereign borrowers of a particular country may be unable or unwilling, and borrowers unable to fulfill their foreign obligations for reasons beyond the usual credit risk which arises in relation to all lending.

In April 2010, the Bank of Mauritius issued its first guideline on Country Risk Management. In the same year, the Bank put in place its policy on Country Risk Management policy which is a comprehensive document approved by the Board of Directors and which contains the risk appetite of the Group together with a set of techniques on the measurement and monitoring of the Group's country risk exposures.

In September 2020, the Bank of Mauritius issued its first guideline on Cross Border Exposure which was revised in March 2021 and thereafter in August 2022. Prior to issuance of this guideline by the Central Bank, MauBank Ltd already has in place a Cross-Border Investment & Lending Risk Management Policy since November 2019 which is a comprehensive policy dealing with cross border exposures.

The assessment of country risk involves the determination of the nature of risks associated with individual country exposures and the evaluation of country conditions. In this context, MauBank Ltd monitors its country risk exposures at the level of the Asset and Liability Management Committee on a monthly basis.

At 30 June 2026, 52.93% of the risk weighted exposures were in AA+ countries and the remaining 47.07 % spread between AAA to B-. The highest exposures were in North America represented by 52.93 %, 20.56 % in Europe, 10.56 % iin Middle East , 9.39 % in Africa and 6.32% in East Asia.

At 30 June 2025, 19.59 % of the risk weighted exposures were in AA+u countries and the remaining 80.41 % spread between A+ to BBB-u. The highest exposures were in North America represented by 27.32 %, 24.33 % in Africa, 17.18 % in Europe, 16.86 % in Middle East and 14.31 % in South Asia.

At 30 June 2024, 26.04 % of the risk weighted exposures were in AA+u countries and the remaining 73.96 % spread between A+ to BBB-u. The highest exposures were in Africa represented by 50.54 %, 26.04 % in North America, 3.28 % in Europe, 6.38% in Middle East and 13.76% in East Asia.

6.2 Market risk analysis

Market risk is the risk of loss resulting from adverse movements in the value of financial instruments. It encompasses exposure to interest rates, foreign exchange rates, equity prices and commodity prices. Sound market risk management practices include the measurement and monitoring of market risk as well as the communication and enforcement of risk limits throughout the Group's trading businesses.

Market risk is monitored consistently and reported to the Group's Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO). Movements of major currencies, trends and forecasts are analysed in the ALCO. Matching of Group's Assets and Liabilities is closely monitored by using gap analysis. Limits and authorisation/approval levels are set in the Bank's Liquidity, Interest Rate and Foreign Exchange Risk Policy. Procedures are strictly followed and adhered to.

Notes to the financial statements
For year ended 30 June 2026

6. Financial instrument risk (Cont'd)

Risk management objectives and policies (Cont'd)

6.2 Market risk analysis (Cont'd)

6.2.1 Foreign currency sensitivity

Foreign exchange risk is the risk that the Group's earnings and economic value will be adversely affected with the movements in the foreign exchange rate. The Group is exposed to this risk in both the spot and forward foreign exchange markets. Spot foreign exchange risk arises when the total present value of assets in a particular currency does not equal the present value of liabilities in that currency. Forward foreign exchange risk arises when for a given currency, the maturity profile of forward purchases differs from the maturity profile of forward sales.

The Group monitors its foreign exchange risk exposure based on limits set in the Group's Foreign Exchange Risk Policy. Authorisation limits are clearly indicated in this policy. Foreign exchange exposures are reported to the Bank of Mauritius as per the guidelines. ALCO is the main forum in which foreign exchange and treasury matters are discussed and analysed.

The Subsidiary is not exposed to any foreign currency risk since it did not have any financial assets or financial liabilities denominated in foreign currencies as at 30 June 2026.

The Group's reporting currency is the Mauritian Rupee (MUR) but it has assets, liabilities, income and expenses in other currencies. The tables on the following summarise the Group's exposure to the foreign exchange rate risk at 30 June 2026, 30 June 2025 and 30 June 2024.

At 30 June 2026 (The Group)	MUR	EURO	USD	GBP	OTHER	TOTAL
	Rs'000	Rs'000 equivalent	Rs'000 equivalent	Rs'000 equivalent	Rs'000 equivalent	Rs'000 equivalent
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	**2,023,334**	**1,244,445**	**10,732,129**	**428,817**	**793,182**	**15,221,907**
Mandatory balance held with Central Bank	**3,321,964**	**65,023**	**222,907**	**8,855**	**-**	**3,618,749**
Derivative assets	**8,675**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**8,675**
Trading assets	**-**	**-**	**3,370,047**	**-**	**-**	**3,370,047**
Investment securities	**6,984,193**	**-**	**2,878,502**	**-**	**-**	**9,862,695**
Loans and advances to banks and customers	**29,333,827**	**1,184,524**	**4,431,752**	**24,777**	**88,599**	**35,063,479**
Other assets	**232,339**	**-**	**29,125**	**-**	**-**	**261,464**
Total assets	**41,904,332**	**2,493,992**	**21,664,462**	**462,449**	**881,781**	**67,407,016**
Less allowance for credit impairment	**(972,742)**	**(36,473)**	**(106,615)**	**(3,219)**	**(163)**	**(1,119,212)**
	40,931,590	**2,457,519**	**21,557,847**	**459,230**	**881,618**	**66,287,804**
Liabilities						
Deposits from customers	**38,065,829**	**2,423,851**	**18,061,094**	**473,798**	**793,519**	**59,818,091**
Derivative liabilities	**571,042**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**571,042**
Other borrowed funds	**-**	**561,048**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**561,048**
Lease liabilities	**92,337**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**92,337**
Payable to fellow subsidiary	**27,654**	**-**	**7**	**-**	**-**	**27,661**
Other liabilities	**544,119**	**-**	**15**	**25**	**-**	**544,159**
Total liabilities	**39,300,981**	**2,984,899**	**18,061,116**	**473,823**	**793,519**	**61,614,338**
Net on-balance sheet position	**1,630,609**	**(527,380)**	**3,496,731**	**(14,593)**	**88,099**	**4,673,466**
Letters of credit, guarantees, acceptances, endorsements and other obligations on account of customers	**3,051,499**	**38,362**	**620,429**	**-**	**5,432**	**3,715,722**
Credit commitments	**4,595,495**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**4,595,495**
Total off-balance sheet amount	**7,646,994**	**38,362**	**620,429**	**-**	**5,432**	**8,311,217**

Notes to the financial statements
For year ended 30 June 2026

6. Financial instrument risk (Cont'd)

Risk management objectives and policies (Cont'd)

6.2 Market risk analysis (Cont'd)

6.2.1 Foreign currency sensitivity (Cont'd)

At 30 June 2025 (The Group)	MUR	EURO	USD	GBP	OTHER	TOTAL
	Rs'000	Rs'000 equivalent	Rs'000 equivalent	Rs'000 equivalent	Rs'000 equivalent	Rs'000 equivalent
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	2,540,690	1,804,667	5,186,253	485,969	137,182	10,154,761
Mandatory balance held with Central Bank	3,222,973	45,320	65,608	17,482	-	3,351,383
Derivative assets	11,416	-	-	-	-	11,416
Trading assets	-	-	1,293,363	-	-	1,293,363
Investment securities	8,498,231	-	2,275,152	-	-	10,773,383
Loans and advances to banks and customers	25,127,933	647,946	5,113,984	40,714	70,033	31,000,610
Other assets	260,708	-	26,836	-	-	287,544
Total assets	39,661,951	2,497,933	13,961,196	544,165	207,215	56,872,460
Less allowance for credit impairment	(810,128)	(1,803)	(132,001)	(6,703)	(88)	(950,723)
	38,851,823	2,496,130	13,829,195	537,462	207,127	55,921,737
Liabilities						
Deposits from customers	36,627,245	2,295,327	11,138,079	539,813	127,806	50,728,270
Derivative liabilities	649,015	-	-	-	-	649,015
Lease liabilities	97,038	-	-	-	-	97,038
Payable to fellow subsidiary	23,110	-	7,298	-	-	30,408
Other liabilities	577,434	1	148	86	15,210	592,879
Total liabilities	37,973,842	2,295,328	11,145,525	539,899	143,016	52,097,610
Net on-balance sheet position	877,981	200,802	2,683,670	(2,437)	64,111	3,824,127
Letters of credit, guarantees, acceptances, endorsements and other obligations on account of customers	3,022,080	36,744	696,732	-	-	3,755,556
Credit commitments	3,870,544	-	-	-	-	3,870,544
Total off-balance sheet amount	6,892,624	36,744	696,732	-	-	7,626,100

Notes to the financial statements

For year ended 30 June 2026

6. Financial instrument risk (Cont'd)

Risk management objectives and policies (Cont'd)

6.2 Market risk analysis (Cont'd)

6.2.1 Foreign currency sensitivity (Cont'd)

At 30 June 2024 (The Group)	MUR	EURO	USD	GBP	OTHER	TOTAL
	Rs'000	Rs'000 equivalent	Rs'000 equivalent	Rs'000 equivalent	Rs'000 equivalent	Rs'000 equivalent
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	6,779,348	518,559	2,323,376	487,645	301,885	10,410,813
Mandatory balance held with Central Bank	2,750,680	29,016	59,415	16,888	-	2,855,999
Derivative assets	78,760	-	-	-	-	78,760
Trading assets	-	-	529,476	-	-	529,476
Investment securities	6,845,399	-	1,752,109	-	-	8,597,508
Loans and advances to banks and customers	21,019,162	918,793	2,967,830	49,044	16,243	24,971,072
Other assets	192,693	-	23,801	-	-	216,494
Total assets	37,666,042	1,466,368	7,656,007	553,577	318,128	47,660,122
Less allowance for credit impairment	(489,583)	(116,967)	(45,021)	(1,035)	(17)	(652,623)
	37,176,459	1,349,401	7,610,986	552,542	318,111	47,007,499
Liabilities						
Deposits from customers	32,878,398	1,255,279	6,818,116	555,323	320,317	41,827,433
Derivative liabilities	1,075,922	-	-	-	-	1,075,922
Lease liabilities	20,614	-	-	-	-	20,614
Payable to fellow subsidiary	14,276	-	378	-	-	14,654
Other liabilities	604,853	1	170	142	242	605,408
Total liabilities	34,594,063	1,255,280	6,818,664	555,465	320,559	43,544,031
Net on-balance sheet position	2,582,396	94,121	792,322	(2,923)	(2,448)	3,463,468
Letters of credit, guarantees, acceptances, endorsements and other obligations on account of customers	2,064,208	3,031	524,979	-	2,244	2,594,462
Credit commitments	2,816,198	-	8,047	-	4,723	2,828,968
Total off-balance sheet amount	4,880,406	3,031	533,026	-	6,967	5,423,430

Notes to the financial statements

For year ended 30 June 2026

6. Financial instrument risk (Cont'd)

Risk management objectives and policies (Cont'd)

6.2 Market risk analysis (Cont'd)

6.2.1 Foreign currency sensitivity (Cont'd)

At 30 June 2026 (The Bank)	MUR	EURO	USD	GBP	OTHER	TOTAL
	Rs'000	Rs'000 equivalent	Rs'000 equivalent	Rs'000 equivalent	Rs'000 equivalent	Rs'000 equivalent
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	**2,023,334**	**1,244,445**	**10,732,129**	**428,817**	**793,182**	**15,221,907**
Mandatory balance held with Central Bank	**3,321,964**	**65,023**	**222,907**	**8,855**	**-**	**3,618,749**
Derivative assets	**8,675**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**8,675**
Trading assets	**-**	**-**	**3,370,047**	**-**	**-**	**3,370,047**
Investment securities	**6,984,193**	**-**	**2,878,502**			**9,862,695**
Loans and advances to banks and customers	**29,452,993**	**1,184,524**	**4,431,752**	**24,777**	**88,599**	**35,182,645**
Other assets	**271,280**	**-**	**29,125**	**-**	**-**	**300,405**
Total assets	**42,062,439**	**2,493,992**	**21,664,462**	**462,449**	**881,781**	**67,565,123**
Less allowance for credit impairment	**(972,742)**	**(36,473)**	**(106,615)**	**(3,219)**	**(163)**	**(1,119,212)**
	41,089,697	**2,457,519**	**21,557,847**	**459,230**	**881,618**	**66,445,911**
Liabilities						
Deposits from customers	**38,099,744**	**2,423,851**	**18,061,094**	**473,798**	**793,518**	**59,852,005**
Derivative liabilities	**571,042**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**571,042**
Other borrowed funds	**-**	**561,048**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**561,048**
Lease liabilities	**153,073**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**153,073**
Payable to fellow subsidiary	**27,654**	**-**	**7**	**-**	**-**	**27,661**
Other liabilities	**543,742**	**-**	**15**	**25**	**-**	**543,782**
Total liabilities	**39,395,255**	**2,984,899**	**18,061,116**	**473,823**	**793,518**	**61,708,611**
Net on-balance sheet position	**1,694,442**	**(527,380)**	**3,496,731**	**(14,593)**	**88,100**	**4,737,300**
Letters of credit, guarantees, acceptances, endorsements and other obligations on account of customers	**3,051,499**	**38,362**	**620,429**	**-**	**5,432**	**3,715,722**
Credit commitments	**4,595,495**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**4,595,495**
Total off-balance sheet amount	**7,646,994**	**38,362**	**620,429**	**-**	**5,432**	**8,311,217**

Notes to the financial statements

For year ended 30 June 2026

6. Financial instrument risk (Cont'd)

Risk management objectives and policies (Cont'd)

6.2 Market risk analysis (Cont'd)

6.2.1 Foreign currency sensitivity (Cont'd)

At 30 June 2025 (The Bank)	MUR	EURO	USD	GBP	OTHER	TOTAL
	Rs'000	Rs'000 equivalent	Rs'000 equivalent	Rs'000 equivalent	Rs'000 equivalent	Rs'000 equivalent
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	2,540,690	1,804,667	5,186,253	485,969	137,182	10,154,761
Mandatory balance held with Central Bank	3,222,973	45,320	65,608	17,482	-	3,351,383
Derivative assets	11,416	-	-	-	-	11,416
Trading assets	-	-	1,293,363	-	-	1,293,363
Investment securities	8,498,231	-	2,275,152	-	-	10,773,383
Loans and advances to banks and customers	25,257,277	647,946	5,113,984	40,714	70,033	31,129,954
Other assets	299,648	-	26,836	-	-	326,484
Total assets	39,830,235	2,497,933	13,961,196	544,165	207,215	57,040,744
Less allowance for credit impairment	(810,128)	(1,803)	(132,001)	(6,703)	(88)	(950,723)
	39,020,107	2,496,130	13,829,195	537,462	207,127	56,090,021
Liabilities						
Deposits from customers	36,654,048	2,295,327	11,138,079	539,813	127,806	50,755,073
Derivative liabilities	649,015	-	-	-	-	649,015
Lease liabilities	90,465	-	-	-	-	90,465
Payable to fellow subsidiary	23,110	-	7,298	-	-	30,408
Other liabilities	577,132	1	148	86	15,210	592,577
Total liabilities	37,993,770	2,295,328	11,145,525	539,899	143,016	52,117,538
Net on-balance sheet position	1,026,337	200,802	2,683,670	(2,437)	64,111	3,972,483
Letters of credit, guarantees, acceptances, endorsements and other obligations on account of customers	3,022,080	36,744	696,732	-	-	3,755,556
Credit commitments	3,870,544	-	-	-	-	3,870,544
Total off-balance sheet amount	6,892,624	36,744	696,732	-	-	7,626,100

Notes to the financial statements

For year ended 30 June 2026

6. Financial instrument risk (Cont'd)

Risk management objectives and policies (Cont'd)

6.2 Market risk analysis (Cont'd)

6.2.1 Foreign currency sensitivity (Cont'd)

At 30 June 2024 (The Bank)	MUR	EURO	USD	GBP	OTHER	TOTAL
	Rs'000	Rs'000 equivalent	Rs'000 equivalent	Rs'000 equivalent	Rs'000 equivalent	Rs'000 equivalent
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	6,779,348	518,559	2,323,376	487,645	301,885	10,410,813
Mandatory balance held with Central Bank	2,750,680	29,016	59,415	16,888	-	2,855,999
Derivative assets	78,760	-	-	-	-	78,760
Trading assets	-	-	529,476	-	-	529,476
Investment securities	6,845,399	-	1,752,109	-	-	8,597,508
Loans and advances to banks and customers	21,159,755	918,793	2,967,830	49,044	16,243	25,111,665
Other assets	231,633	-	23,801	-	-	255,434
Total assets	37,845,575	1,466,368	7,656,007	553,577	318,128	47,839,655
Less allowance for credit impairment	(489,583)	(116,967)	(45,021)	(1,035)	(17)	(652,623)
	37,355,992	1,349,401	7,610,986	552,542	318,111	47,187,032
Liabilities						
Deposits from customers	32,899,240	1,255,279	6,818,116	555,323	320,317	41,848,275
Derivative liabilities	1,075,922	-	-	-	-	1,075,922
Lease liabilities	13,748	-	-	-	-	13,748
Payable to fellow subsidiary	14,276	-	378	-	-	14,654
Other liabilities	604,555	1.00	170	142	242	605,110
Total liabilities	34,607,741	1,255,280	6,818,664	555,465	320,559	43,557,709
Net on-balance sheet position	2,748,251	94,121	792,322	(2,923)	(2,448)	3,629,323
Letters of credit, guarantees, acceptances, endorsements and other obligations on account of customers	2,064,208	3,031	524,979	-	2,244	2,594,462
Credit commitments	2,816,198	-	8,047	-	4,723	2,828,968
Total off-balance sheet amount	4,880,406	3,031	533,026	-	6,967	5,423,430

The Group and the Bank perform a sensitivity analysis to estimate the potential foreign exchange impact arising from movements in an ordinary market environment. The percentage change was based on the exchange rates prevailing between the start and the end of the financial year.

The sensitivity of profit and equity in regards to the Group's and the Bank's financial instruments is subject to changes in the USD/MUR, EURO/MUR, GBP/MUR, AUD/MUR, CAD/MUR, DKK/MUR, HKD/MUR, INR/MUR, JPY/MUR, NZD/MUR, NOK/MUR, SGD/MUR, ZAR/MUR, SEK/MUR, CHF/MUR, SAR/MUR, UAE/MUR and CNY/MUR exchange rates "all other things being equal".

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For year ended 30 June 2026

6. Financial instrument risk (Cont'd)

Risk management objectives and policies (Cont'd)

6.2 Market risk analysis (Cont'd)

6.2.1 Foreign currency sensitivity (Cont'd)

It assumes the following percentage changes in the exchange rates for the years ended.

	30 June 2026	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
	% change	% change	% change
The Group and the Bank			
United States Dollar	**5.00%**	5.00%	4.00%
EURO	**2.00%**	4.00%	3.00%
Great Britain Pound	**1.00%**	3.00%	4.00%
Australian Dollar	**11.00%**	7.00%	5.00%
Canadian Dollar	**1.00%**	5.00%	1.00%
Hong Kong Dollar	**5.00%**	5.00%	4.00%
Indian Rupee	**5.00%**	8.00%	2.00%
Japanese Yen	**7.00%**	6.00%	6.00%
New Zealand Dollar	**2.00%**	5.00%	4.00%
Singapore Dollar	**3.00%**	1.00%	4.00%
South African Rand	**14.00%**	3.00%	9.00%
Swiss Franc	**3.00%**	7.00%	4.00%
Saudi Arabian Riyal	**5.00%**	5.00%	4.00%
United Arab Emirates Dirham	**5.00%**	5.00%	4.00%
Chinese Yuan	**11.00%**	4.00%	4.00%

These percentages have been determined based on the average market volatility in exchange rates in the previous 12 months. The sensitivity analysis is based on the Group's and the Bank's foreign currency financial instruments held at each reporting date.

If the foreign currencies had strengthened/weakened by the above percentages, then this would have had the following impact on profit and equity for the years ended.

	30 June 2026		30 June 2025		30 June 2024	
	Impact on profit for the year and on equity		Impact on profit for the year and on equity		Impact on profit for the year and on equity	
The Group and the Bank	Strengthened	Weakened	Strengthened	Weakened	Strengthened	Weakened
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
United States Dollar	**(2,112,919)**	**2,112,919**	(13,584,173)	13,584,173	(10,698,363)	10,698,363
Euro	**369,635**	**(369,635)**	495,743	(495,743)	17,739	(17,739)
Great Britain Pound	**(25,311)**	**25,311**	150,543	(150,543)	(72,087)	72,087
Australian Dollar	**(24,605)**	**24,605**	(74,339)	74,339	(71,291)	71,291
Canadian Dollar	**(53)**	**53**	247,957	(247,957)	2,423	(2,423)
Hong Kong Dollar	**(2,322)**	**2,322**	(1,121)	1,121	(818)	818
Indian Rupee	**13,080**	**(13,080)**	36,780	(36,780)	6,834	(6,834)
Japanese Yen	**11,402**	**(11,402)**	1,595	(1,595)	(1,228,765)	1,228,765
New Zealand Dollar	**75**	**(75)**	191	(191)	161	(161)
Singapore Dollar	**9,016**	**(9,016)**	3,753	(3,753)	16,983	(16,983)
South African Rand	**37,085**	**(37,085)**	(1,477)	1,477	(268,324)	268,324
Swiss Franc	**20,225**	**(20,225)**	33,911	(33,911)	90,478	(90,478)
Saudi Arabian Riyal	**36,412**	**(36,412)**	3,489	(3,489)	4,897	(4,897)
United Arab Emirates Dirham	**(3,041)**	**3,041**	7,005	(7,005)	(15,363)	15,363
Chinese Yuan	**226,289**	**(226,289)**	(79,078)	79,078	1,944	(1,944)
Total	**(1,445,034)**	**1,445,034**	(12,759,221)	12,759,221	(12,213,552)	12,213,552

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For year ended 30 June 2026

6. Financial instrument risk (Cont'd)

Risk management objectives and policies (Cont'd)

6.2 Market risk analysis (Cont'd)

6.2.2 Interest rate sensitivity

Interest rate risk results from mismatches between asset and liability positions which are subject to unfavourable movements in interest rates with potentially adverse impact on margins, net interest income and economic value of a group's assets, liabilities and shareholders' value. Interest rate risk may be measured using methods which include sensitivity analysis and simulation modelling. The Group has its Interest Rate Risk Policy in which risks limits are laid down. Scenario analysis is worked out based on possible changes in interest rates and their impact on net interest income and margin is analysed and discussed in Group's Asset and Liability Management Committee.

The table below summarises the Group's exposure to interest rate risk at 30 June 2026:

At 30 June 2026 (The Group)	Floating	Up to 1 month	2 – 3 months	4 – 6 months	7 – 12 months	1– 3 years	Over 3 years	Non interest bearing	Total
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Assets									
Cash and cash equivalents	**189,691**	**12,897,471**	-	-	-	-	-	**2,134,745**	**15,221,907**
Mandatory balance held with Central Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**3,618,749**	**3,618,749**
Derivative assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**8,675**	**8,675**
Trading assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**3,370,047**	**3,370,047**
Investment securities	**153,223**	**878,270**	**768,732**	**1,355,886**	**1,199,416**	**2,407,883**	**2,140,646**	**958,639**	**9,862,695**
Loans and advances to customers	**31,007,574**	**509,001**	**171,799**	**65,693**	**1,336,043**	**338,199**	**1,635,170**	-	**35,063,479**
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**261,464**	**261,464**
	31,350,488	**14,284,742**	**940,531**	**1,421,579**	**2,535,459**	**2,746,082**	**3,775,816**	**10,352,319**	**67,407,016**
Less allowance for credit impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(1,119,212)**	**(1,119,212)**
Total Assets	**31,350,488**	**14,284,742**	**940,531**	**1,421,579**	**2,535,459**	**2,746,082**	**3,775,816**	**9,233,107**	**66,287,804**

At 30 June 2026	Floating	Up to 1 month	2 – 3 months	4 – 6 months	7 – 12 months	1– 3 years	Over 3 years	Non interest bearing	Total
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Liabilities									
Deposits from customers	**26,123,130**	**3,221,426**	**1,712,000**	**2,767,348**	**2,979,601**	**4,723,248**	**1,346,858**	**16,944,481**	**59,818,092**
Derivative liabilities	**560,552**	-	-	-	-	-	-	**10,490**	**571,042**
Other borrowed funds	**561,048**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**561,048**
Lease liabilities	-	**2,534**	**2,790**	**4,018**	**7,139**	**28,468**	**47,388**	-	**92,337**
Payable to fellow subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**27,661**	**27,661**
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**544,159**	**544,159**
Total liabilities	**27,244,730**	**3,223,960**	**1,714,790**	**2,771,366**	**2,986,740**	**4,751,716**	**1,394,246**	**17,526,791**	**61,614,339**
Net on-balance sheet interest sensitivity gap	**4,105,758**	**11,060,782**	**(774,259)**	**(1,349,787)**	**(451,281)**	**(2,005,634)**	**2,381,570**	**(8,293,684)**	**4,673,465**

Notes to the financial statements

For year ended 30 June 2026

6. Financial instrument risk (Cont'd)

Risk management objectives and policies (Cont'd)

6.2 Market risk analysis (Cont'd)

6.2.2 Interest rate sensitivity (Cont'd)

The table below summarises the Group's exposure to interest rate risk at 30 June 2025:

At 30 June 2025 (The Group)	Floating	Up to 1 month	2 – 3 months	4 – 6 months	7 – 12 months	1– 3 years	Over 3 years	Non interest bearing	Total
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Assets									
Cash and cash equivalents	198,294	6,601,228	-	-	-	-	-	3,355,239	10,154,761
Mandatory balance held with Central Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,351,383	3,351,383
Derivative assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,416	11,416
Trading assets	453,581	-	839,782	-	-	-	-	-	1,293,363
Investment securities	148,793	948,915	1,374,225	2,281,866	96,565	2,283,568	2,946,350	693,101	10,773,383
Loans and advances to banks and customers	28,071,971	169,547	216,984	738,017	221,775	220,029	1,362,286	-	31,000,609
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	287,544	287,544
	28,872,639	7,719,690	2,430,991	3,019,883	318,340	2,503,597	4,308,636	7,698,683	56,872,459
Less allowance for credit impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(950,723)	(950,723)
Total Assets	28,872,639	7,719,690	2,430,991	3,019,883	318,340	2,503,597	4,308,636	6,747,960	55,921,736

At 30 June 2025	Floating	Up to 1 month	2 – 3 months	4 – 6 months	7 – 12 months	1– 3 years	Over 3 years	Non interest bearing	Total
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Liabilities									
Deposits from customers	24,345,834	63,647	30,645	2,200,269	3,906,609	4,383,509	1,836,205	13,961,552	50,728,270
Derivative liabilities	623,550	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,465	649,015
Lease liabilities	-	2,359	2,087	3,471	9,466	23,150	56,505	-	97,038
Payable to fellow subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,407	30,407
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	592,878	592,878
Total liabilities	24,969,384	66,006	32,732	2,203,740	3,916,075	4,406,659	1,892,710	14,610,302	52,097,608
Net on-balance sheet interest sensitivity gap	3,903,255	7,653,684	2,398,259	816,143	(3,597,735)	(1,903,062)	2,415,926	(7,862,342)	3,824,128

*Investments in equity shares are classified under 'non interest bearing' category as fluctuations in prevailing interest rates pertaining to these instruments do not have a direct impact on the financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

For year ended 30 June 2026

6. Financial instrument risk (Cont'd)

Risk management objectives and policies (Cont'd)

6.2 Market risk analysis (Cont'd)

6.2.2 Interest rate sensitivity (Cont'd)

The table below summarises the Group's exposure to interest rate risk at 30 June 2024:

At 30 June 2024 (The Group)	Floating	Up to 1 month	2 – 3 months	4 – 6 months	7 – 12 months	1– 3 years	Over 3 years	Non interest bearing	Total
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Assets									
Cash and cash equivalents	6,641,723	2,455,508	-	-	-	-	-	1,313,582	10,410,813
Mandatory balance held with Central Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,855,999	2,855,999
Derivative assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78,760	78,760
Trading assets	529,476	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	529,476
Investment securities	154,749	700,174	992,410	2,336,271	2,220,090	568,615	1,065,427	559,772	8,597,508
Loans and advances to banks and customers	22,471,949	812,164	331,048	189,261	8,810	374,432	783,408	-	24,971,072
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	216,494	216,494
	29,797,897	3,967,846	1,323,458	2,525,532	2,228,900	943,047	1,848,835	5,024,607	47,660,122
Less allowance for credit impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(652,622)	(652,622)
Total Assets	29,797,897	3,967,846	1,323,458	2,525,532	2,228,900	943,047	1,848,835	4,371,985	47,007,500

At 30 June 2024	Floating	Up to 1 month	2 – 3 months	4 – 6 months	7 – 12 months	1– 3 years	Over 3 years	Non interest bearing	Total
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Liabilities									
Deposits from customers	15,796,200	1,929,171	1,824,429	773,035	6,372,524	613,132	911,158	13,607,487	41,827,136
Derivative liabilities	1,049,549	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,373	1,075,922
Lease liabilities	-	1,084	1,224	1,032	1,324	6,470	9,480	-	20,614
Payable to fellow subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,654	14,654
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	605,408	605,408
Total liabilities	16,845,749	1,930,255	1,825,653	774,067	6,373,848	619,602	920,638	14,253,922	43,543,734
Net on-balance sheet interest sensitivity gap	12,952,148	2,037,591	(502,195)	1,751,465	(4,144,948)	323,445	928,197	(9,881,937)	3,463,766

*Investments in equity shares are classified under 'non interest bearing' category as fluctuations in prevailing interest rates pertaining to these instruments do not have a direct impact on the financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

For year ended 30 June 2026

6. Financial instrument risk (Cont'd)

Risk management objectives and policies (Cont'd)

6.2 Market risk analysis (Cont'd)

6.2.2 Interest rate sensitivity (Cont'd)

The table below summarises the Bank's exposure to interest rate risk at 30 June 2026:

At 30 June 2026 (The Bank)	Floating	Up to 1 month	2 – 3 months	4 – 6 months	7 – 12 months	1– 3 years	Over 3 years	Non interest bearing	Total
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Assets									
Cash and cash equivalents	189,691	12,897,471	-	-	-	-	-	2,134,745	15,221,907
Mandatory balance held with Central Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,618,749	3,618,749
Derivative assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,675	8,675
Trading assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,370,047	3,370,047
Investment securities	153,223	878,270	768,732	1,355,886	1,199,416	2,407,883	2,140,646	958,639	9,862,695
Loans and advances to banks and customers	31,126,741	509,001	171,799	65,693	1,336,043	338,199	1,635,170	-	35,182,646
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300,404	300,404
	31,469,655	14,284,742	940,531	1,421,579	2,535,459	2,746,082	3,775,816	10,391,259	67,565,123
Less allowance for credit impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,119,212)	(1,119,212)
Total Assets	31,469,655	14,284,742	940,531	1,421,579	2,535,459	2,746,082	3,775,816	9,272,047	66,445,911

At 30 June 2026	Floating	Up to 1 month	2 – 3 months	4 – 6 months	7 – 12 months	1– 3 years	Over 3 years	Non interest bearing	Total
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Liabilities									
Deposits from customers	26,157,043	3,221,426	1,712,000	2,767,348	2,979,601	4,723,248	1,346,858	16,944,481	59,852,005
Derivative liabilities	560,552	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,490	571,042
Other borrowed funds	561,048	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	561,048
Lease liabilities	-	4,694	8,080	12,068	23,664	62,409	42,158	-	153,073
Payable to fellow subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,661	27,661
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	543,782	543,782
Total liabilities	27,278,643	3,226,120	1,720,080	2,779,416	3,003,265	4,785,657	1,389,016	17,526,414	61,708,611
Net on-balance sheet interest sensitivity gap	4,191,012	11,058,622	(779,549)	(1,357,837)	(467,806)	(2,039,575)	2,386,800	(8,254,367)	4,737,300

Notes to the financial statements

For year ended 30 June 2026

6. Financial instrument risk (Cont'd)

Risk management objectives and policies (Cont'd)

6.2 Market risk analysis (Cont'd)

6.2.2 Interest rate sensitivity (Cont'd)

The table below summarises the Bank's exposure to interest rate risk at 30 June 2025:

At 30 June 2025 (The Bank)	Floating	Up to 1 month	2 – 3 months	4 – 6 months	7 – 12 months	1– 3 years	Over 3 years	Non interest bearing	Total
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Assets									
Cash and cash equivalents	198,294	6,601,228	-	-	-	-	-	3,355,239	10,154,761
Mandatory balance held with Central Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,351,383	3,351,383
Derivative assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,416	11,416
Trading assets	453,581	-	839,782	-	-	-	-	-	1,293,363
Investment securities*	148,793	948,915	1,374,225	2,281,866	96,565	2,283,568	2,946,350	693,101	10,773,383
Loans and advances to banks and customers	28,201,315	169,547	216,984	738,017	221,775	220,029	1,362,286	-	31,129,953
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	326,484	326,484
	29,001,983	7,719,690	2,430,991	3,019,883	318,340	2,503,597	4,308,636	7,737,623	57,040,743
Less allowance for credit impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(950,723)	(950,723)
Total Assets	29,001,983	7,719,690	2,430,991	3,019,883	318,340	2,503,597	4,308,636	6,786,900	56,090,020

At 30 June 2025	Floating	Up to 1 month	2 – 3 months	4 – 6 months	7 – 12 months	1– 3 years	Over 3 years	Non interest bearing	Total
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Liabilities									
Deposits from customers	24,345,834	63,647	30,645	2,200,269	3,906,609	4,383,509	1,836,205	13,988,354	50,755,072
Derivative liabilities	623,550	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,465	649,015
Lease liabilities	-	1,911	2,114	3,511	9,546	22,480	50,904	-	90,466
Payable to fellow subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,407	30,407
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	592,576	592,576
Total liabilities	24,969,384	65,558	32,759	2,203,780	3,916,155	4,405,989	1,887,109	14,636,802	52,117,536
Net on-balance sheet interest sensitivity gap	4,032,599	7,654,132	2,398,232	816,103	(3,597,815)	(1,902,392)	2,421,527	(7,849,902)	3,972,484

*Investments in equity shares have been excluded from 'floating ' category interest and has been reclassified under 'non interest bearing' category as fluctuations in prevailing interest rates pertaining to these instruments do not have a direct impact on the financial statements. Comparatives have been adjusted accordingly.

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For year ended 30 June 2026

6. Financial instrument risk (Cont'd)

Risk management objectives and policies (Cont'd)

6.2 Market risk analysis (Cont'd)

6.2.2 Interest rate sensitivity (Contd)

The table below summarises the Bank's exposure to interest rate risk at 30 June 2024:

At 30 June 2024 (The Bank)	Floating	Up to 1 month	2 – 3 months	4 – 6 months	7 – 12 months	1– 3 years	Over 3 years	Non interest bearing	Total
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Assets									
Cash and cash equivalents	6,641,723	2,455,508	-	-	-	-	-	1,313,582	10,410,813
Mandatory balance held with Central Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,855,999	2,855,999
Derivative assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78,760	78,760
Trading assets	529,476	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	529,476
Investment securities*	154,749	700,174	992,410	2,336,271	2,220,090	568,615	1,065,427	559,772	8,597,508
Loans and advances to banks and customers	22,612,542	812,164	331,048	189,261	8,810	374,432	783,408	-	25,111,665
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	255,434	255,434
	29,938,490	3,967,846	1,323,458	2,525,532	2,228,900	943,047	1,848,835	5,063,547	47,839,655
Less allowance for credit impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(652,622)	(652,622)
Total Assets	29,938,490	3,967,846	1,323,458	2,525,532	2,228,900	943,047	1,848,835	4,410,925	47,187,033

At 30 June 2024	Floating	Up to 1 month	2 – 3 months	4 – 6 months	7 – 12 months	1– 3 years	Over 3 years	Non interest bearing	Total
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Liabilities									
Deposits from customers	15,796,200	1,929,171	1,824,429	773,035	6,372,524	613,132	911,158	13,628,626	41,848,275
Derivative liabilities	1,049,549	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,373	1,075,922
Lease liabilities	-	636	1,252	1,074	1,408	5,859	3,519	-	13,748
Payable to fellow subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,654	14,654
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	605,110	605,110
Total liabilities	16,845,749	1,929,807	1,825,681	774,109	6,373,932	618,991	914,677	14,274,763	43,557,709
Net on-balance sheet interest sensitivity gap	13,092,741	2,038,039	(502,223)	1,751,423	(4,145,032)	324,056	934,158	(9,863,838)	3,629,324

*Investments in equity shares have been excluded from 'floating ' category interest and has been reclassified under 'non interest bearing' category as fluctuations in prevailing interest rates pertaining to these instruments do not have a direct impact on the financial statements. Comparatives have been

Notes to the financial statements

For year ended 30 June 2026

6. Financial instrument risk (Cont'd)

Risk management objectives and policies (Cont'd)

6.2 Market risk analysis (Cont'd)

6.2.2 Interest rate sensitivity (Cont'd)

The following table illustrates the sensitivity of profit and equity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates of 2%. A 2% basis point increase or decrease is used and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rate.

The calculations are based on the financial instruments held at the reporting date and which are sensitive to changes in interest rates. All other variables are held constant. The table below depicts the movement in profit and equity at 30 June 2026 given an increase or a decrease of 2% in interest rates.

	The Group			The Bank		
	Year ended 30 June 2026	Year ended 30 June 2025	Year ended 30 June 2024	Year ended 30 June 2026	Year ended 30 June 2025	Year ended 30 June 2024
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Increase	**29,651**	116,400	149,538	**29,651**	116,400	149,538

A decrease of 2% in the interest rates would have the corresponding negative impact.

Average interest by major **currencies** for monetary financial instruments is:

	EURO	USD	GBP	MUR	ZAR	JPY
	%	%	%	%	%	%
The Group and the Bank						
At 30 June 2026						
Assets						
Cash and balances with Central Bank	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**
Balances with banks in Mauritius	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**
Balances with banks abroad	**0.66**	**0.15**	**0.37**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**
Interbank placements	**2.13**	**3.45**	**3.55**	**3.42**	**6.50**	**0.00**
Trading assets	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**
Investment securities:						
- Amortised cost	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**
- FVTOCI	**N/A**	**4.54**	**N/A**	**4.40**	**N/A**	**N/A**
- FVTPL	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**
Loans and advances to customers	**5.83**	**8.49**	**6.27**	**7.76**	**N/A**	**7.92**
Other investments	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**
Derivative assets	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**9.2**	**N/A**	**N/A**
Liabilities						
Deposits	**0.08**	**2.09**	**0.57**	**3.37**	**0.13**	**0.00**
Balances with banks in Mauritius and other financial institutions	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**
Lease liabilities	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**7.00**	**N/A**	**N/A**
Borrowings from Central Bank	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**
Other borrowings	**3.92**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**
Derivatives liabilities	**N/A**	**5.18**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**

Notes to the financial statements

For year ended 30 June 2026

6. Financial instrument risk (Cont'd)

Risk management objectives and policies (Cont'd)

6.2 Market risk analysis (Cont'd)

6.2.2 Interest rate sensitivity (Cont'd)

	EURO	USD	GBP	MUR	ZAR	JPY
	%	%	%	%	%	%
The Group and the Bank						
At 30 June 2025						
Assets						
Cash and balances with Central Bank	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Balances with banks in Mauritius	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Balances with banks abroad	N/A	0.35	0.56	N/A	N/A	N/A
Interbank placements	3.70	5.25	4.95	3.03	7.75	N/A
Trading assets	N/A	4.94	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Investment securities:						
- Amortised cost	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
- FVTOCI	N/A	4.98	N/A	4.21	N/A	N/A
- FVTPL	N/A	9.32	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Loans and advances to customers	6.44	8.12	7.38	7.48	N/A	7.72
Other investments	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Derivative assets	N/A	N/A	N/A	9.28	N/A	N/A
Liabilities						
Deposits	0.17	1.41	1.38	3.29	N/A	N/A
Balances with banks in Mauritius and other financial institutions	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Lease liabilities	N/A	N/A	N/A	7.00	N/A	N/A
Borrowings from Central Bank	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other borrowings	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Derivative liabilities	N/A	5.83	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

	EURO	USD	GBP	MUR	ZAR	JPY
	%	%	%	%	%	%
The Group and the Bank						
At 30 June 2024						
Assets						
Cash and balances with Central Bank	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Balances with banks in Mauritius	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Balances with banks abroad	N/A	0.81	1.17	N/A	N/A	N/A
Interbank placements	3.70	5.25	4.95	3.03	N/A	N/A
Investment securities:						
- Amortised cost	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
- FVTOCI	N/A	4.78	N/A	3.86	N/A	N/A
- FVTPL	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Loans and advances to customers	7.47	8.50	8.80	7.38	N/A	N/A
Other investments	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Derivative assets	N/A	N/A	N/A	8.97	N/A	N/A
Liabilities						
Deposits	0.25	1.30	1.76	2.84	N/A	N/A
Balances with banks in Mauritius and other financial institutions	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Lease liabilities	N/A	N/A	N/A	7.00	N/A	N/A
Borrowings from Central Bank	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other borrowings	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Derivative liabilities	N/A	6.19	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Notes to the financial statements

For year ended 30 June 2026

6. Financial instrument risk (Cont'd)

Risk management objectives and policies (Cont'd)

6.2 Market risk analysis (Cont'd)

6.2.3 Interest Rate Benchmark Reform

All of the Bank's LIBOR-linked exposures were transitioned to RFR namely Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR), Term SOFR, SOFR Averages and other RFRs in major currencies .The Bank has made use of the practical expedient allowed under The Phase 2 Amendments where contractual changes, or changes to cash flows that are directly required by the reform, are to be treated as changes to a floating interest rate, equivalent to a movement in a market rate of interest. Consequently, the effective interest rate (EIR) has been updated to reflect the change in an interest rate benchmark from LIBOR to a Risk Free Rate (RFR) without adjusting the carrying amount as at 30 June 2023.

6.3 Liquidity analysis

Liquidity risk is defined within the Group's and Bank's policy framework as 'the risk that, at any time, the Group and Bank does not have sufficient realisable financial assets to meet its financial obligations as they fall due'. The management of liquidity risk in the Group and Bank is undertaken under the guideline on Liquidity Risk Management issued by the Bank of Mauritius.

The liquidity policy of the Group is to ensure that it:

- can meet its financial obligations as they fall due in the normal course of business; and
- maintains an adequate stock of highly liquid assets to enable it to meet unexpected funding needs at short notice.

The Group's liquidity policy requires establishment and maintenance of three lines of defence:

- Cashflow management where the Group creates a continuously maturing stream of assets and liabilities;
- Maintenance of a liquid assets portfolio; and
- Maintenance of a diversified liability base.

The Treasury Unit manages the day-to-day cash flow management and the overall liquidity is under the close supervision of the Group's Asset and Liability Committee.

Notes to the financial statements

For year ended 30 June 2026

6. Financial instrument risk (Cont'd)

Risk management objectives and policies (Cont'd)

6.3 Liquidity analysis (Cont'd)

(i) The tables below show the expected timing of undiscounted cash flows for financial assets and liabilities of the Group and the Bank, slotted as per the rules defined by the Bank of Mauritius.

At 30 June 2026 (The Group)	Sight	Up to 1 month	2 – 3 months	4 – 6 months	7 – 12 months	1 – 3 years	Over 3 years	Total
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	15,221,907	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,221,907
Mandatory balance held with Central Bank	3,618,749	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,618,749
Derivative assets	-	545,216	143,147	233,819	501,396	1,332,881	1,156,034	3,912,493
Trading assets	-	-	3,370,047	-	-	-	-	3,370,047
Investment securities	-	909,092	837,455	1,408,670	2,396,228	2,828,000	2,491,536	10,870,981
Loans and advances to banks and customers	897,457	1,299,941	2,137,898	3,742,622	5,033,758	11,914,136	21,577,050	46,602,862
Other assets	261,464	-	-	-	-	-	-	261,464
	19,999,577	2,754,249	6,488,547	5,385,111	7,931,382	16,075,017	25,224,620	83,858,503
Less allowance for credit losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total assets	19,999,577	2,754,249	6,488,547	5,385,111	7,931,382	16,075,017	25,224,620	83,858,503
Liabilities								
Deposits from customers	1,045,722	11,070,666	6,862,708	5,323,172	7,638,726	11,511,522	17,812,815	61,265,331
Derivative liabilities	-	589,549	143,532	234,552	552,114	1,556,355	1,424,694	4,500,796
Other borrowed funds	-	-	-	11,074	11,074	91,020	573,792	686,960
Payable to fellow subsidiary	-	27,661	-	-	-	-	-	27,661
Lease liabilities	-	3,045	3,787	5,450	9,804	36,428	55,445	113,959
Other liabilities	544,159	-	-	-	-	-	-	544,159
Total liabilities	1,589,881	11,690,921	7,010,027	5,574,248	8,211,718	13,195,325	19,866,746	67,138,866
Net on-balance sheet liquidity gap	18,409,696	(8,936,672)	(521,480)	(189,137)	(280,336)	2,879,692	5,357,874	16,719,637
Off balance sheet exposures								
Letters of credit, guarantees, acceptances, endorsements and other obligations on account of customers	-	290,329	477,804	520,668	775,157	1,491,861	159,905	3,715,724
Credit commitments	83,550	1,101,471	888,766	835,499	417,750	242,989	607,471	4,177,496
	83,550	1,391,800	1,366,570	1,356,167	1,192,907	1,734,850	767,376	7,893,220

* Other assets exclude repossessed assets and prepayments. Other liabilities exclude certain accruals.

Notes to the financial statements

For year ended 30 June 2026

6. Financial instrument risk (Cont'd)

Risk management objectives and policies (Cont'd)

6.3 Liquidity analysis (Cont'd)

At 30 June 2025 (The Group)	Sight	Up to 1 month	2 – 3 months	4 – 6 months	7 – 12 months	1 – 3 years	Over 3 years	Total
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	10,154,761	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,154,761
Mandatory balance held with Central Bank	3,351,383	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,351,383
Derivative assets	-	1,736,494	710,641	146,379	834,389	1,363,302	1,754,893	6,546,098
Trading assets	-	457,952	827,265	-	-	-	-	1,285,217
Investment securities	-	1,168,006	1,933,540	2,362,623	248,611	2,700,576	3,766,975	12,180,331
Loans and advances to banks and customers	631,291	2,025,887	1,929,167	4,109,589	2,539,027	9,158,655	18,083,136	38,476,752
Other assets	287,544	-	-	-	-	-	-	287,544
Total assets	14,424,979	5,388,339	5,400,613	6,618,591	3,622,027	13,222,533	23,605,004	72,282,086
Liabilities								
Deposits from customers	976,265	4,401,640	2,324,769	8,002,779	6,485,272	12,195,129	17,733,993	52,119,847
Derivative liabilities	-	1,785,734	719,816	146,466	880,047	1,550,219	2,084,214	7,166,496
Lease liabilities	-	30,407	-	-	-	-	-	30,407
Payable to fellow subsidiary	-	1,175	1,394	1,270	1,758	7,547	11,043	24,187
Other liabilities	592,878	-	-	-	-	-	-	592,878
Total liabilities	1,569,143	6,218,956	3,045,979	8,150,515	7,367,077	13,752,895	19,829,250	59,933,815
	-							
Net on-balance sheet liquidity gap	12,855,836	(830,617)	2,354,634	(1,531,924)	(3,745,050)	(530,362)	3,775,754	12,348,271
Off balance sheet exposures								
Letters of credit, guarantees, acceptances, endorsements and other obligations on account of customers	-	620,167	686,109	314,967	438,248	1,661,030	35,034	3,755,555
Credit commitments	77,411	1,159,574	927,739	774,109	387,054	155,616	389,041	3,870,544
	77,411	1,779,741	1,613,848	1,089,076	825,302	1,816,646	424,075	7,626,099

* Other assets exclude repossessed assets and prepayments. Other liabilities exclude certain accruals.

Notes to the financial statements

For year ended 30 June 2026

6. Financial instrument risk (Cont'd)

Risk management objectives and policies (Cont'd)

6.3 Liquidity analysis (Cont'd)

At 30 June 2024 (The Group)	Sight	Up to 1 month	2 – 3 months	4 – 6 months	7 – 12 months	1 – 3 years	Over 3 years	Total
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	10,410,813	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,410,813
Mandatory balance held with Central Bank	2,855,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,855,999
Derivative assets	-	6,953,942	286,320	140,317	566,256	1,449,557	2,379,386	11,775,778
Trading assets	-	-	529,476	-	-	-	-	529,476
Investment securities	-	712,780	1,001,375	2,407,862	2,403,973	1,286,646	1,321,997	9,134,633
Loans and advances to banks and customers	284,900	1,789,386	1,513,454	2,216,301	2,050,042	7,899,362	16,311,685	32,065,130
Other assets	216,494	-	-	-	-	-	-	216,494
Total assets	13,768,206	9,456,108	3,330,625	4,764,480	5,020,271	10,635,565	20,013,068	66,988,323
Liabilities								
Deposits from customers	885,974	6,008,374	3,888,898	2,600,845	8,638,003	6,208,769	14,390,859	42,621,722
Derivative liabilities	-	6,983,808	289,586	141,402	682,426	1,759,268	2,976,494	12,832,984
Lease liabilities	-	14,654	-	-	-	-	-	14,654
Payable to fellow subsidiary	-	1,175	1,394	1,270	1,758	7,547	11,043	24,187
Other liabilities	605,408	-	-	-	-	-	-	605,408
Total liabilities	1,491,382	13,008,011	4,179,878	2,743,517	9,322,187	7,975,584	17,378,396	56,098,955
Net on-balance sheet liquidity gap	12,276,824	(3,551,903)	(849,253)	2,020,963	(4,301,916)	2,659,981	2,634,672	10,889,368
Off balance sheet exposures								
Letters of credit, guarantees, acceptances, endorsements and other obligations on account of customers	-	144,893	694,664	254,652	502,185	969,649	28,418	2,594,461
Credit commitments	56,543	733,320	592,397	565,432	282,716	172,308	426,251	2,828,967
	56,543	878,213	1,287,061	820,084	784,901	1,141,957	454,669	5,423,428

* Other assets exclude repossessed assets and prepayments. Other liabilities exclude certain accruals.

Notes to the financial statements

For year ended 30 June 2026

6. Financial instrument risk (Cont'd)

Risk management objectives and policies (Cont'd)

6.3 Liquidity analysis (Cont'd)

At 30 June 2026 (The Bank)	Sight	Up to 1 month	2 – 3 months	4 – 6 months	7 – 12 months	1 – 3 years	Over 3 years	Total
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	15,221,907	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,221,907
Mandatory balance held with Central Bank	3,618,749	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,618,749
Derivative assets	-	545,216	143,147	233,819	501,396	1,332,881	1,156,034	3,912,493
Trading assets	-	-	3,370,047	-	-	-	-	3,370,047
Investment securities	-	909,092	837,455	1,408,670	2,396,228	2,828,000	2,491,536	10,870,981
Loans and advances to banks and customers	897,457	1,299,941	2,137,898	3,742,622	5,033,758	11,914,136	21,696,216	46,722,028
Other assets	300,405	-	-	-	-	-	-	300,405
Total assets	20,038,518	2,754,249	6,488,547	5,385,111	7,931,382	16,075,017	25,343,786	84,016,610
Liabilities								
Deposits from customers	1,046,740	11,075,414	6,864,064	5,324,529	7,644,491	11,517,288	17,826,719	61,299,245
Derivative liabilities	-	589,549	143,532	234,552	552,114	1,556,355	1,424,694	4,500,796
Other borrowed funds	-	-	-	11,074	11,074	91,020	573,792	686,960
Payable to fellow subsidiary	-	27,661	-	-	-	-	-	27,661
Lease liabilities	-	5,583	9,787	14,450	27,804	71,422	49,549	178,595
Other liabilities	543,782	-	-	-	-	-	-	543,782
Total liabilities	1,590,522	11,698,207	7,017,383	5,584,605	8,235,483	13,236,085	19,874,754	67,237,039
Net on-balance sheet liquidity gap	18,447,996	(8,943,958)	(528,836)	(199,494)	(304,101)	2,838,932	5,469,032	16,779,571
Off balance sheet exposures								
Letters of credit, guarantees, acceptances, endorsements and other obligations on account of customers	-	290,329	477,804	520,668	775,157	1,491,861	159,905	3,715,724
Credit commitments	83,550	1,101,471	888,766	835,499	417,750	242,989	607,471	4,177,496
	83,550	1,391,800	1,366,570	1,356,167	1,192,907	1,734,850	767,376	7,893,220

Notes to the financial statements

For year ended 30 June 2026

6 Financial instrument risk (Cont'd)

Risk management objectives and policies (Cont'd)

6.3 Liquidity analysis (Cont'd)

(i) The tables below show the expected timing of undiscounted cash flows for financial assets and liabilities of the Group and the Bank, slotted as per the rules defined by the Bank of Mauritius.

At 30 June 2025 (The Bank)	Sight	Up to 1 month	2 – 3 months	4 – 6 months	7 – 12 months	1 – 3 years	Over 3 years	Total
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	10,154,761	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,154,761
Mandatory balance held with Central Bank	3,351,383	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,351,383
Derivative assets	-	1,736,494	710,641	146,379	834,389	1,363,302	1,754,893	6,546,098
Trading assets	-	457,952	827,265	-	-	-	-	1,285,217
Investment securities	-	1,168,006	1,933,540	2,362,623	248,611	2,700,576	3,766,975	12,180,331
Loans and advances to banks and customers	631,291	2,025,887	1,929,167	4,109,589	2,539,027	9,158,655	18,212,480	38,606,096
Other assets	326,484	-	-	-	-	-	-	326,484
Total assets	14,463,919	5,388,339	5,400,613	6,618,591	3,622,027	13,222,533	23,734,348	72,450,370
Liabilities								
Deposits from customers	977,069	4,405,393	2,325,841	8,003,851	6,489,828	12,199,686	17,744,982	52,146,650
Derivative liabilities	-	1,785,734	719,816	146,466	880,047	1,550,219	2,084,214	7,166,496
Payable to fellow subsidiary	-	30,407	-	-	-	-	-	30,407
Other liabilities	-	2,517	3,180	5,110	12,722	31,022	61,535	116,086
Lease liabilities	592,576	-	-	-	-	-	-	592,576
Total liabilities	1,569,645	6,224,051	3,048,837	8,155,427	7,382,597	13,780,927	19,890,731	60,052,215
Net on-balance sheet liquidity gap	12,894,274	(835,712)	2,351,776	(1,536,836)	(3,760,570)	(558,394)	3,843,617	12,398,155
Off balance sheet exposures								
Letters of credit, guarantees, acceptances, endorsements and other obligations on account of customers	-	620,167	686,109	314,967	438,248	1,661,030	35,034	3,755,555
Credit commitments	77,411	1,159,574	927,739	774,109	387,054	155,616	389,041	3,870,544
	77,411	1,779,741	1,613,848	1,089,076	825,302	1,816,646	424,075	7,626,099

Notes to the financial statements

For year ended 30 June 2026

6 Financial instrument risk (Cont'd)

Risk management objectives and policies (Cont'd)

6.3 Liquidity analysis (Cont'd)

At 30 June 2024 (The Bank)	Sight	Up to 1 month	2 – 3 months	4 – 6 months	7 – 12 months	1 – 3 years	Over 3 years	Total
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	10,410,813	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,410,813
Mandatory balance held with Central Bank	2,855,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,855,999
Derivative assets	-	6,953,942	286,320	140,317	566,256	1,449,557	2,379,386	11,775,778
Trading assets	-	-	529,476	-	-	-	-	529,476
Investment securities	-	712,780	1,001,375	2,407,862	2,403,973	1,286,646	1,321,997	9,134,633
Loans and advances to banks and customers	284,900	1,789,386	1,513,454	2,216,301	2,050,042	7,899,362	16,452,278	32,205,723
Other assets	255,434	-	-	-	-	-	-	255,434
Total assets	13,807,146	9,456,108	3,330,625	4,764,480	5,020,271	10,635,565	20,153,661	67,167,856
Liabilities								
Deposits from customers	886,599	6,011,292	3,889,731	2,601,679	8,641,546	6,212,312	14,399,404	42,642,563
Derivative liabilities	-	6,983,808	289,586	141,402	682,426	1,759,268	2,976,494	12,832,984
Payable to fellow subsidiary	-	14,654	-	-	-	-	-	14,654
Other liabilities	-	713	1,394	1,270	1,758	6,624	4,140	15,899
Lease liabilities	605,110	-	-	-	-	-	-	605,110
Total liabilities	1,491,709	13,010,467	4,180,711	2,744,351	9,325,730	7,978,204	17,380,038	56,111,210
Net on-balance sheet liquidity gap	12,315,437	(3,554,359)	(850,086)	2,020,129	(4,305,459)	2,657,361	2,773,623	11,056,646
Off balance sheet exposures								
Letters of credit, guarantees, acceptances, endorsements and other obligations on account of customers	-	144,893	694,664	254,652	502,185	969,649	28,418	2,594,461
Credit commitments	56,543	733,320	592,397	565,432	282,716	172,308	426,251	2,828,967
	56,543	878,213	1,287,061	820,084	784,901	1,141,957	454,669	5,423,428

Notes to the financial statements

For year ended 30 June 2026

6. Financial instrument risk (Cont'd)

Risk management objectives and policies (Cont'd)

6.4 Financial assets and liabilities classification

	The Group			The Bank		
	30 June 2026	30 June 2025	30 June 2024	30 June 2026	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Financial assets						
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:						
Derivative assets	**8,675,117**	11,415,678	78,759,542	**8,675,117**	11,415,678	78,759,542
Trading assets	**3,370,047,291**	1,293,362,942	529,476,283	**3,370,047,291**	1,293,362,942	529,476,283
Equity investments	**959,722,187**	693,102,556	445,974,417	**959,722,187**	693,102,556	445,974,417
	4,338,444,595	1,997,881,176	1,054,210,242	**4,338,444,595**	1,997,881,176	1,054,210,242
Financial assets at fair value through OCI:						
Government securities	**6,479,712,991**	7,445,044,989	6,084,820,083	**6,479,712,991**	7,445,044,989	6,084,820,083
Other securities	**2,423,259,551**	2,340,441,462	2,066,713,119	**2,423,259,551**	2,340,441,462	2,066,713,119
	8,902,972,542	9,785,486,451	8,151,533,202	**8,902,972,542**	9,785,486,451	8,151,533,202
Financial assets at amortised cost:						
Cash and cash equivalents	**15,220,421,355**	10,151,841,620	10,410,128,675	**15,220,421,355**	10,151,841,620	10,410,128,675
Mandatory balance with Central Bank	**3,618,748,814**	3,351,382,724	2,855,998,585	**3,618,748,814**	3,351,382,724	2,855,998,585
Loans and advances to banks	**5,217,441**	790,286,809	905,925,292	**5,217,441**	790,286,809	905,925,292
Loans and advances to customers	**33,940,535,664**	29,262,518,141	23,413,201,701	**34,059,702,001**	29,391,862,418	23,553,801,109
Other assets *	**261,464,149**	287,543,713	216,493,560	**300,404,500**	326,484,064	255,433,917
	53,046,387,423	43,843,573,007	37,801,747,813	**53,204,494,111**	44,011,857,635	37,981,287,578
Total financial assets	**66,287,804,560**	55,626,940,634	47,007,491,257	**66,445,911,248**	55,795,225,262	47,187,031,022
Financial liabilities						
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss:						
Derivative liabilities	**571,041,724**	649,014,993	1,075,921,722	**571,041,724**	649,014,993	1,075,921,722
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:						
Deposits from customers	**59,818,091,544**	50,728,270,006	41,827,432,643	**59,852,005,225**	50,755,072,519	41,848,275,386
Lease liabilities	**92,337,921**	97,037,679	20,614,415	**153,072,517**	90,465,488	13,748,432
Other borrowed funds	**561,048,307**	-	-	**561,048,307**	-	-
Payable to fellow subsidiary	**27,661,163**	30,407,268	14,654,255	**27,661,163**	30,407,268	14,654,255
Other liabilities *	**544,159,063**	592,878,420	605,408,091	**543,781,963**	592,575,920	605,109,991
	61,043,297,998	51,448,593,373	42,468,109,404	**61,137,569,175**	51,468,521,195	42,481,788,064
Total financial liabilities	**61,614,339,722**	52,097,608,366	43,544,031,126	**61,708,610,899**	52,117,536,188	43,557,709,786

* Non-financial assets and liabilities have been excluded

7. Fair value measurement

7.1 Fair value measurement of financial instruments

Financial assets measured at fair value in the statement of financial position are grouped into three levels of a fair value hierarchy. The three Levels are defined based on the observability of significant inputs to the measurement as follows:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- 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); and
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is unobservable inputs)

The financial assets measured at fair value in the statement of financial position are grouped into the fair value hierarchy as follows:

The Group and the Bank

30 June 2026	**Note**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
		Rs	**Rs**	**Rs**	**Rs**
Assets/(liabilities)					
Financial assets at FVTPL	10 and 11(b)	**-**	**3,370,047,291**	**959,722,187**	**4,329,769,478**
Financial assets at FVTOCI	11(a)	**-**	**8,902,972,542**	**-**	**8,902,972,542**
Derivative financial assets	28	**-**	**8,675,117**	**-**	**8,675,117**
Derivative financial liabilities	28	**-**	**(571,041,724)**	**-**	**(571,041,724)**
Fair value		**-**	**11,710,653,226**	**959,722,187**	**12,670,375,413**

30 June 2025	**Note**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
		Rs	**Rs**	**Rs**	**Rs**
Assets/(liabilities)					
Financial assets at FVTPL	10 and 11(b)	-	1,293,362,942	693,102,556	1,986,465,498
Financial assets at FVTOCI	11(a)	-	10,080,280,308	-	10,080,280,308
Derivative financial assets	28	-	11,415,678	-	11,415,678
Derivative financial liabilities	28	-	(649,014,993)	-	(649,014,993)
Fair value		-	10,736,043,935	693,102,556	11,429,146,491

30 June 2024	**Note**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
		Rs	**Rs**	**Rs**	**Rs**
Assets/(liabilities)					
Financial assets at FVTPL	10 and 11(b)	-	529,476,283	445,974,417	975,450,700
Financial assets at FVTOCI	11(a)	-	8,037,734,666	113,798,536.00	8,151,533,202
Derivative financial assets	28	-	78,759,542	-	78,759,542
Derivative financial liabilities	28	-	(1,075,921,722)	-	(1,075,921,722)
Fair value		-	7,570,048,769	559,772,953	8,129,821,722

Level 3 reconciliation is as follows:

	2026	2025	2024
Balance at 01 July	**693,102,556**	559,772,953	363,828,962
Transfer from Level 2	**-**	-	113,798,536
Reclassified from trading assets	**1,249,164**	-	
Derecognition due to restructuring	**-**	(113,798,536)	-
Additions	**940,680,247**	229,197,900	426,348,247
Disposal	**(758,080,342)**		(380,746,590)
Fair value movement	**82,770,562**	17,930,239	36,543,798
Balance at 30 June	**959,722,187**	693,102,556	559,772,953
Breakdown fair value movement:			
Unrealised gains/(loss)	82,770,562	17,930,239	36,546,238
Realised gains/(loss)	-	-	(2,440)
	82,770,562	17,930,239	36,543,798

Financial assets at FVTPL comprise of equity instruments and investments money market funds. These equity instruments and investments in money market funds have been valued using Net Assets Value ('NAV'') as the Directors believe its NAV represents its fair value. An illiquidity discount within the range of 5% to 15% has been applied. A change of 5% in the illiquidity discounts with respect to financial assets at FVTPL will lead to a change of **Rs 1,271,920** (2025: Rs 1,144,485 and 2024 Rs 1,120,613). There has been no change in the fair value hierarchy.

During the year ended 30 June 2024, an amount of Rs 113,798,536, pertaing to financial assets at FVOCI (Ghana Bond), was reclassified from level 2 to level 3 following a change in inputs to the valuation. Previously, the instrument was classified at level 2 because market prices were available. Since the instrument had reached its maturity, no market prices were available and it was classified as level 3 and a marketability discount was applied due to reduced marketability. Accordingly a marketability discount of 37% was applied on debt instrument classified in financial assets at FVTOCI (Ghana Bond) in the level 3 hierachy as at 30 June 2024. A change of 5% in the discount rate would have lead to a change of Rs 10,421,000.

During the financial year ended 30 June 2025, the Group derecognised its investment in Ghana bonds following a restructuring of the underlying facility as disclosed in 'Derecognition due to restructuring'. As a result of the restructuring, a new financial instrument was received. This instrument has been measured at fair value using Level 2 valuation techniques, based on observable market prices available at the 30 June 2025 and 30 June 2026.

During the year ended 30 June 2026 , the Group transferred MUR 1,249,164 from Trading assets to Investments securities.

Notes to the financial statements

For year ended 30 June 2026

7. Fair value measurement (Cont'd)

7.1 Fair value measurement of financial instruments (Cont'd)

There has been no transfer between Levels 1 and 2 in the reporting period and the two preceding years.

(i) Measurement of fair value of financial instruments

Derivative products valued using a valuation technique with market observable inputs include forward foreign exchange contracts and cross currency swap.The most frequently applied valuation techniques include forward pricing and swap models, using present value calculations. The models incorporate various inputs including the foreign exchange spot and forward rates, interest rate curves, volatility curves and/or feeds from appointed valuation/calculation agents.

(ii) FVTPL and FVOCI financial assets

The fair values of the Group's investments in Treasury Bills, Treasury Bonds and Treasury Notes have been determined by reference to the mark to market prices at the reporting date. These are classified as level 2. Equity instruments measured at FVTPL have been valued using Net Assets Value ("NAV").
Apart from the above financial assets, the other financial instruments are measured as described in the accounting policies associated to them.

Level 3-fair value disclosures

During the year 2024, the fair value related to investment held in Ghana Bonds was classified under Level 3 as the signficant unobservable input was based on market prices with a marketability discount of 37%. During the financial year 30 June 2025, the debt instrument was restructured and derecognised. The fair value of the new investment was determined by reference to mark to market prices similar to other debt investments and classified under Level 2 fair value hierarchy.
The Group and the Bank measure certain investments in funds (classified under equity as investment securities and measured at fair value through profit or loss) and debt instruments(classified under investment securities and measured at fair value through profit or loss) using Level 3 inputs under the fair value hierarchy . These instruments are valued using techniques that incorporate significant unobservable inputs, due to the absence of quoted market prices or observable market data.

Valuation techniques include the use of net asset value (NAV) for fund investments and quoted price for debt instruments. Where applicable, a marketability discount is applied to reflect the reduced liquidity and transferability of the instruments. The discount rate and other valuation inputs are determined based on market conditions, instrument-specific factors, and historical data.

(i)Regular review and approval of valuation methodologies by senior management;
(ii)Analysis of changes in fair value from period to period, including reconciliation of movements and sensitivity analysis of key unobservable inputs.
Fair value measurements are reviewed at each reporting date, and any changes in valuation assumptions or inputs are assessed for reasonableness and consistency with market developments

7.2 Fair value of financial assets and liabilities not carried at fair value

The following describes the methodologies and assumptions used to determine fair values for those financial instruments which are not already recorded at fair value in the financial statements:

Assets for which fair value approximates carrying value

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

Fixed rate financial instruments

The fair value of fixed rate financial assets and liabilities carried at amortised cost are estimated by comparing market interest rates when they are first recognised with current market rates for similar financial instruments. The estimated fair value of fixed interest bearing deposits is based on discounted cash flows using prevailing money market interest rates for debts with similar credit risk and maturity. Set out below is a comparison, by class, of the carrying amounts and fair values of the Group's financial instruments that are not carried at fair value in the financial statements.

The table does not include the fair values of non-financial assets (Note 7.3 below) and non-financial liabilities . The financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at level 3 on the fair value hierarchy.

	30 June 2026			
	The Group		The Bank	
	Carrying value	Total fair value	Carrying value	Total fair value
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Financial assets				
Financial assets measured at amortised cost:				
Cash and cash equivalents	**15,220,421,355**	**15,220,421,355**	**15,220,421,355**	**15,220,421,355**
Mandatory balance held with Central Bank	**3,618,748,814**	**3,618,748,814**	**3,618,748,814**	**3,618,748,814**
Loans and advances to banks	**5,217,441**	**5,217,441**	**5,217,441**	**5,217,441**
Loans and advances to customers	**33,940,535,664**	**33,324,723,740**	**34,059,702,001**	**33,443,890,077**
Other assets	**261,464,149**	**261,464,149**	**300,404,500**	**300,404,500**
	53,046,387,423	**52,430,575,499**	**53,204,494,111**	**52,588,682,187**
Financial liabilities				
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:				
Deposits from customers	**59,818,091,544**	**59,851,228,109**	**59,852,005,225**	**59,885,141,790**
Lease liabilities	**92,337,921**	**92,337,921**	**153,072,517**	**153,072,517**
Other borrowed funds	**561,048,307**	**561,048,307**	**561,048,307**	**561,048,307**
Payable to fellow subsidiary	**27,661,163**	**27,661,163**	**27,661,163**	**27,661,163**
Other liabilities	**544,159,063**	**544,159,063**	**543,781,963**	**543,781,963**
Total liabilities	**61,043,297,998**	**61,076,434,563**	**61,137,569,175**	**61,170,705,740**

Notes to the financial statements

For year ended 30 June 2026

7. Fair value measurement (Cont'd)

7.2 Fair value of financial assets and liabilities not carried at fair value (Cont'd)

	30 June 2025			
	The Group		The Bank	
	Carrying value	Total fair value	Carrying value	Total fair value
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Financial assets				
Financial assets measured at amortised cost:				
Cash and cash equivalents	10,151,841,620	10,151,841,620	10,151,841,620	10,151,841,620
Mandatory balance held with Central Bank	3,351,382,724	3,351,382,724	3,351,382,724	3,351,382,724
Loans and advances to banks	790,286,809	790,286,809	790,286,809	790,286,809
Loans and advances to customers	29,262,518,141	29,182,098,842	29,391,862,418	29,311,443,119
Other assets	287,543,713	287,543,713	326,484,064	326,484,064
Total financial assets	43,843,573,007	43,763,153,708	44,011,857,635	43,931,438,336
Financial liabilities				
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:				
Deposits from customers	50,728,270,006	50,741,865,693	50,755,072,519	50,768,668,206
Lease liabilities	97,037,679	97,037,679	90,465,488	90,465,488
Payable to fellow subsidiary	30,407,268	30,407,268	30,407,268	30,407,268
Other liabilities	592,878,420	592,878,420	592,575,920	592,575,920
Total financial liabilities	51,448,593,373	51,462,189,060	51,468,521,195	51,482,116,882

	30 June 2024			
	The Group		The Bank	
	Carrying value	Total fair value	Carrying value	Total fair value
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Financial assets				
Financial assets measured at amortised cost:				
Cash and cash equivalents	10,410,128,675	10,410,128,675	10,410,128,675	10,410,128,675
Mandatory balance held with Central Bank	2,855,998,585	2,855,998,585	2,855,998,585	2,855,998,585
Loans and advances to banks	905,925,292	905,925,292	905,925,292	905,925,292
Loans and advances to customers	23,413,207,401	23,315,731,136	23,553,801,109	23,456,324,844
Other assets	216,493,560	216,493,560	255,433,917	255,433,917
Total financial assets	37,801,753,513	37,704,277,248	37,981,287,578	37,883,811,313
Financial liabilities				
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:				
Deposits from customers	41,827,432,643	41,838,988,767	41,848,275,386	41,859,831,510
Lease liabilities	20,614,415	20,614,415	13,748,432	13,748,432
Payable to fellow subsidiary	14,654,255	14,654,255	14,654,255	14,654,255
Other liabilities	605,408,091	605,408,091	605,109,991	605,109,991
Total financial liabilities	42,468,109,404	42,479,665,528	42,481,788,064	42,493,344,188

Notes to the financial statements

For year ended 30 June 2026

7. Fair value measurement (Cont'd)

7.3 Fair value measurement of non-financial assets

30 June 2026	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
The Group	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Property, plant and equipment and investment properties:				
Land and buildings	-	-	**1,068,631,171**	**1,068,631,171**
Right of use assets	-	-	**48,800,000**	**48,800,000**
Investment properties	-	-	**308,100,000**	**308,100,000**

30 June 2026	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
The Bank	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Property, plant and equipment and investment properties:				
Land and buildings	-	-	**843,809,999**	**843,809,999**
Right of use assets	-	-	**14,400,000**	**14,400,000**
Investment properties	-	-	**308,100,000**	**308,100,000**

30 June 2025	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
The Group	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Property, plant and equipment and investment properties:				
Land and buildings	-	-	916,191,276	916,191,276
Right of use assets	-	-	36,960,908	36,960,908
Investment properties	-	-	390,500,000	390,500,000

30 June 2025	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
The Bank	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Property, plant and equipment and investment properties:				
Land and buildings	-	-	642,170,105	642,170,105
Right of use asset			4,148,408	4,148,408
Investment properties	-	-	390,500,000	390,500,000

30 June 2024	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
The Group	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Property, plant and equipment and investment properties:				
Land and buildings	-	-	933,998,094	933,998,094
Right of use asset	-	-	39,823,209	39,823,209
Investment properties	-	-	390,500,000	390,500,000

30 June 2024	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
The Bank	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Property, plant and equipment and investment properties:				
Land and buildings	-	-	653,276,924	653,276,924
Right of use asset	-	-	4,666,959	4,666,959
Investment properties	-	-	390,500,000	390,500,000

7. Fair value measurement (Cont'd)

7.3 Fair value measurement of non-financial assets (Cont'd)

Freehold land and buildings (Level 3)

Freehold land and buildings under property, plant and equipment, investment properties and land in right of use assets are revalued as indicated in notes 3.10,3.13 and 3.12 respectively.

The fair value of freehold land and buildings classified under property, plant and equipment has been determined by an independent qualified professional valuer. Freehold land has been revalued using the sales comparison method while buildings have been valued using the depreciated replacement cost method. The significant unobservable inputs used in the valuation include market price per square metre, replacement cost of buildings, physical condition adjustments and location-specific factors. A higher market price per square metre or replacement cost would result in a higher fair value measurement, while higher obsolescence or condition adjustments would result in a lower fair value measurement. Management considers that reasonably possible changes in these unobservable inputs would not result in a material change to the overall fair value of the properties. The range for rate of depreciated replacement cost used Rs 10,000 - Rs 59,000, and the price per Square meter used for land ranges from Rs 12,000 - Rs 357,000.

The fair value of land classified as right-of-use assets has been determined using the sales comparison method, which reflects recent market transactions for comparable land adjusted for differences in location, size, tenure and other relevant characteristics. The significant unobservable inputs include market price per square metre and adjustment factors applied to comparable market evidence. An increase in the market price per square metre would increase the fair value of the asset, while higher downward adjustment factors would decrease the fair value. The price per Square meter used for land ranges from Rs 1,000 - Rs 3,000.

Management considers that reasonably possible changes in these assumptions would not have a material impact on the overall valuation.
The fair value of investment properties has been determined using the discounted cashflow method.
Significant unobservable input include market price per square metre. The significant unobservable input is the adjustment for factors specific to the land and buildings in question. The extent and direction of this adjustment depends on the number and characteristics of the observable market transactions in similar properties that are used as the starting point for valuation. Although this input is a subjective judgement, management considers that the overall valuation would not be materially affected by reasonably possible alternative assumptions.The significant unobservable valuation input is the discount rate of 11% and a growth rate of 5% have been used.

Management considers that reasonably possible changes in these assumptions would not result in a material change in the fair value of the investment properties.

The Bank engages independent qualified professional valuers to perform valuations of land and buildings every 3 years. A valuation exercise has been performed by the independent valuer as at 30 June 2026. Management reviews the valuation reports to assess the appropriateness of the valuation methodologies, assumptions and inputs and whether there have been any indicators of significant changes in fair value annually.
The Bank measures its investment properties at fair value at each reporting date. Independent qualified professional valuers are engaged periodically, every three years, to assist in determining fair values, with the most recent external valuation performed as at 30 June 2026. At each reporting date, the Bank assesses and updates the fair values to reflect current market conditions, including consideration of changes in market data, assumptions and other relevant factors.

8. Capital management policies and procedures

The Group's objectives when managing capital, which is a broader concept than the 'equity' on the face of the statement of financial position, are:

- To comply with the capital and other requirements set by the Central Bank;
- To safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and ensure resilience so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders; and
- To maintain a strong capital base to support the development of its business

For the Bank, capital adequacy and the use of regulatory capital are monitored by the Bank's management, employing techniques based on the guidelines developed by the Basel Committee as implemented by the Central Bank, for supervisory purposes. The required information is filed with the Central Bank on a quarterly basis.

Previously, the Central Bank requires each bank to maintain a ratio of total regulatory capital to the risk-weighted asset (the 'Capital Adequacy Ratio') at or above a minimum of 10%. The Bank's regulatory capital is divided into two tiers:

- Tier 1 capital: share capital, statutory reserve and general banking reserve created by appropriations of retained earnings; and
- Tier 2 capital: qualifying subordinated loan capital, loss-loan reserve and unrealised gains arising on the fair valuation of property, plant and equipment.

With the implementation of Basel III since 01 July 2014, the Bank has to maintain a ratio of total regulatory capital to the risk-weighted asset (the 'Capital Adequacy Ratio' or 'CAR') at or above a minimum of 10%, a minimum total CAR 10% plus capital conservation buffer of 2.5%, a Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) CAR of at least 6.5% and a Tier 1 CAR of at least 8% from 01 January 2020. As per latest Bank of Mauritius Guidelines, on 24 February 2023, on average, over the maintenance period as defined below, banks shall maintain minimum cash balances equivalent to 9.0 percent (hereinafter referred to as "Cash Reserve Ratio") on their average rupee (MUR) and foreign currency (FCY) deposits in the preceding 28 day period. As from December 2025, the Bank of Mauritius required the Bank to keep its Capital Adequacy Ratio at a minimum of 14.50% which has been complied by the bank as at its financial year end 30 June 2026.

The Bank's regulatory capital is divided into the following two tiers:

- Tier 1 capital (going-concern capital): comprises of (i) Common Equity Tier 1 and (ii) Additional Tier 1 Capital

(i) The Bank's Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital consists of the following:
(a) stated capital;
(b) statutory reserve;
(c) fair value reserve; and
(d) Retained earnings/ (Accumulated losses)
(ii) The Bank has no Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital as at 30 June 2026

- Tier 2 capital (gone-concern capital): qualifying subordinated loan capital, general banking reserve and unrealised gains arising on the fair valuation of property, plant and equipment.

The risk-weighted assets are measured by means of a hierarchy of risk weights classified according to the nature of and reflecting an estimate of credit, market and other risks associated with each asset and counterparty, taking into account any eligible collateral or guarantees. A similar treatment is adopted for off-balance sheet exposure, with some adjustments to reflect the more contingent nature of the potential losses.

Notes to the financial statements

For year ended 30 June 2026

8. Capital management policies and procedures (Cont'd)

The following table summarises the composition of regulatory capital and the ratios of the Bank as at 30 June 2026, 30 June 2025 and 30 June 2024 respectively. During the year ended 30 June 2026, the Bank complied with all of the externally imposed capital requirements to which it is subject. At 30 June 2026, capital adequacy ratio was 17.77**%** as compared to 16.50% at 30 June 2025 and 19.68% at 30 June 2024.

	The Bank		
	30 June 2026	**30 June 2025**	**30 June 2024**
	Rs'000	**Rs'000**	**Rs'000**
Tier 1 Capital			
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital: instruments and reserves			
Paid up share capital	**3,216,601**	3,216,601	3,216,601
Retained earnings	**2,042,860**	1,555,952	1,078,926
Accumulated other comprehensive income and other disclosed reserves (excluding revaluation surplus on land and building assets)	**535,948**	166,625	206,334
Common equity Tier 1 Capital before regulatory adjustments	**5,795,409**	4,939,178	4,501,861
Common equity Tier 1 Capital: regulatory adjustments	**(156,087)**	(145,433)	(119,186)
Common equity Tier 1 Capital after regulatory adjustments	**5,639,322**	4,793,745	4,382,675
Tier 1 Capital	**5,639,322**	4,793,745	4,382,675
Tier 2 Capital			
Tier 2 Capital: instruments and provisions			
Provisions and loan loss reserves	**387,020**	354,979	267,235
Surplus arising from revaluation of land and buildings owned by the Bank	**159,025**	115,296	115,296
Tier 2 Capital before regulatory adjustments	**546,045**	470,275	382,531
Tier 2 Capital: regulatory adjustments	**(3,954)**	(3,882)	(3,856)
Tier 2 Capital	**542,091**	466,393	378,675
Total Regulatory Capital (Rs)	**6,181,413**	5,260,138	4,761,350
Risk Weighted Assets (Rs)	**34,778,029**	31,873,324	24,189,648
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Adequacy Ratio (%)	**16.22**	15.04	18.12
Tier 1 Capital Adequacy Ratio (%)	**16.22**	15.04	18.12
Capital Adequacy Ratio (%)	**17.77**	16.50	19.68

8. Capital management policies and procedures (Cont'd)

The risk-weighted assets of the Bank are determined by applying prescribed risk weights to on- and off-balance sheet assets, according to the credit risk of the counterparty as follows:

On Balance Sheet Exposures	Exposures before CRM* (Rs)	Exposures after CRM* (Rs)	Risk-weights (%)	RWA** (Rs)
Cash items	449,623,259	449,623,259	0 -20	13,801,971
Claims on sovereigns	9,995,696,652	9,995,696,652	0 - 150	271,166,685
Claims on central banks (and international institutions)	18,135,494,858	18,135,494,858	0 - 150	-
Claims on multilateral development banks (MDBs)	-	-	0 - 150	-
Claims on banks	3,779,049,717	3,779,049,717	0 - 150	1,048,980,097
Claims on non-central government public sector entities (PSEs)	815,624,982	815,624,982	0 - 150	66,296,173
Claims on securities firms	3,370,519,333	3,370,519,333	20 - 150	3,370,283,315
Claims on corporates	11,060,757,117	10,878,878,462	20 - 150	9,719,688,368
Claims included in the regulatory retail portfolio	4,008,076,535	4,008,076,535	75	3,006,057,401
Claims secured by residential property	10,230,941,052	10,176,964,559	35 - 150	4,830,969,758
Claims secured by commercial real estate	2,050,668,252	2,028,668,252	100 - 125	2,424,640,256
Past due claims	1,294,974,794	1,294,974,794	50 - 150	1,194,651,295
Other assets	3,038,496,955	3,038,496,956	100 - 1,250	3,039,646,956
Total on-balance sheet credit risk-weighted exposures	**68,229,923,506**	**67,972,068,359**		**28,986,182,275**

Off-Balance Sheet Exposures - Non-Market-Related	Total before CRM* (Rs)	Total after CRM* (Rs)	CCF (%)	RWA** (Rs)
Direct credit substitutes	1,953,530,817	1,953,530,817	100	1,185,778,337
Trade-related contingent items	651,498,553	651,498,553	20 - 100	136,018,625
Transaction-related contingent items	1,110,693,273	1,041,561,768	50	520,780,884
Other commitments	4,595,495,398	4,595,495,398	0 - 50	-
Total non-market-related off-balance sheet risk-weighted credit exposures	**8,311,218,041**	**8,242,086,536**		**1,842,577,846**

Off-Balance Sheet Exposures - Market-Related	Notional principal amount (Rs)	Potential future exposure (Rs)	Credit equivalent amount (Rs)	RWA** (Rs)
Total	**563,789,896**	**5,637,899**	**12,631,538**	**132,858,566**

Operational Risk		Average gross income (Rs)	Capital charge (Rs)	RWA** (Rs)
Option 1 - Basic Indicator Approach		**2,514,413,942**	**377,162,091**	**3,771,620,912**

Foreign Currency Exposure				RWA** (Rs)
Aggregate net open foreign exchange position				**44,789,506**

*CRM- Credit risk mitigation

**RWA- Risk weighted asset

Notes to the financial statements

For year ended 30 June 2026

9.(a) Cash and cash equivalents

	The Group and the Bank		
	30 June 2026	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
	Rs	Rs	Rs
Cash in hand	**344,065,869**	335,411,907	280,560,835
Foreign currency notes and coins	**36,547,533**	16,448,100	16,748,963
Balances with banks in Mauritius and abroad	**1,776,425,958**	2,996,337,457	1,189,163,890
Unrestricted balances with the Central Bank (Note (a))	**167,396,531**	205,335,697	194,529,340
Placements with banks (Note (b))	**12,897,470,717**	6,601,227,797	8,729,809,566
	15,221,906,608	10,154,760,958	10,410,812,594
Allowance for expected credit losses	**(1,485,253)**	(2,919,338)	(683,919)
	15,220,421,355	10,151,841,620	10,410,128,675
Current	**15,220,421,355**	10,151,841,620	10,410,128,675

(a) Unrestricted balances with the Central Bank represent amounts above the minimum cash reserve requirement ("CRR").

(b) Loans to and placements with banks are balances with original maturity periods of less than three months.

Notes to the financial statements
For year ended 30 June 2026

9.(b) Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities.

The table below details changes in the Group's and the Bank's liabilities arising from financing activities, including both cash and non-cash changes. Liabilities arising from financing activities are those for which cash flows were, or future cash flows will be, classified in the Bank statement of cash flows from financing activities.

The Group

	01 July 2025	Financing cash inflows	Financing cash outflows	Non Cash flow movement	Interest expense	30 June 2026
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Lease liabilities (Note 21)	**97,037,679**	**-**	**(22,125,335)**	**10,938,601**	**6,486,976**	**92,337,921**
Other borrowed funds (Note 20)	**-**	**559,222,946**	**(10,907,426)**	**-**	**12,732,788**	**561,048,308**
	97,037,679	**559,222,946**	**(33,032,761)**	**10,938,601**	**19,219,764**	**653,386,229**

The Group

	01 July 2024	Financing cash inflows	Financing cash outflows	Non Cash flow movement	Interest expense	30 June 2025
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Lease liabilities (Note 21)	20,614,415	-	(16,461,839)	86,195,034	6,690,069	97,037,679
	20,614,415	-	(16,461,839)	86,195,034	6,690,069	97,037,679

The Group

	01 July 2023	Financing cash inflows	Financing cash outflows	Non Cash flow movement	Interest expense	30 June 2024
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Lease liabilities (Note 21)	17,740,050	-	(12,911,234)	14,659,420	1,126,179	20,614,415
	17,740,050	-	(12,911,234)	14,659,420	1,126,179	20,614,415

The Bank

	01 July 2025	Financing cash inflows	Financing cash outflows	Non Cash flow movement	Interest expense	30 June 2026
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Lease liabilities (Note 21)	**90,465,488**	**-**	**(57,663,748)**	**108,097,995**	**12,172,782**	**153,072,517**
Other borrowed funds (Note 20)	**-**	**559,222,946**	**(10,907,426)**	**-**	**12,732,788**	**561,048,308**
	90,465,488	**559,222,946**	**(68,571,174)**	**108,097,995**	**24,905,570**	**714,120,825**

The Bank

	01 July 2024	Financing cash inflows	Financing cash outflows	Non Cash flow movement	Interest expense	30 June 2025
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Lease liabilities (Note 21)	13,748,432	-	(16,000,252)	86,195,034	6,522,274	90,465,488
	13,748,432	-	(16,000,252)	86,195,034	6,522,274	90,465,488

The Bank

	01 July 2023	Financing cash inflows	Financing cash outflows	Non Cash flow movement	Interest expense	30 June 2024
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Lease liabilities (Note 21)	46,120,151	-	(48,487,759)	14,659,420	1,456,620	13,748,432
	46,120,151	-	(48,487,759)	14,659,420	1,456,620	13,748,432

Notes to the financial statements

For year ended 30 June 2026

10. Trading assets

	The Group and the Bank		
	30 June 2026	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
	Rs	Rs	Rs
Securities held at FVTPL:			
Debt instruments measured at fair value	-	839,781,527	-
Investments in money market funds	**3,370,047,291**	453,581,415	529,476,283
	3,370,047,291	1,293,362,942	529,476,283
Remaining terms to maturity			
- Within 3 months	**3,370,047,291**	453,581,415	529,476,283
- Over 6 and up to 12 months	-	-	-
- Over 1 and up to 3 years	-	186,348,874	-
- Over 3 and up to 5 years	-	378,030,824	-
- Over 5 years	-	275,401,829	-
	3,370,047,291	1,293,362,942	529,476,283
Reconciliation Movement			
Balance at start	**1,293,362,942**	529,476,283	479,676,718
Transfer to non trading asset	**(1,249,164)**	-	-
Additions	**35,940,292,610**	1,290,754,819	-
Fair value movement	-	2,608,123	-
Disposals	**(33,862,359,097)**	(526,941,128)	-
Other movements**	-	(2,535,155)	49,799,565
Balance at end	**3,370,047,291**	1,293,362,942	529,476,283

Management determined that investment in equity instruments included under Trading assets are expected to be realised in less than 12 months.

The Group and the Bank hold investments in debt instruments and money market funds that are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). These instruments are measured at fair value at each reporting date, with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

Investments in money market funds are valued based on the published net asset value (NAV) per unit at the reporting date. Where income is reinvested, additional units are allocated to the Group and the Bank, increasing the carrying amount of the investment. The fair value of these investments reflects both the NAV and the number of units held.

**Other movements represent return on investments and foreign exchange movements.

Notes to the financial statements

For year ended 30 June 2026

11. Investment securities

	The Group and the Bank		
	30 June 2026	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
	Rs	Rs	Rs
Financial assets at FVTOCI (Note (a) below)	**8,902,972,542**	10,080,280,308	8,151,533,202
Equity investments at FVTPL (Note (b) below)	**959,722,187**	693,102,556	445,974,417
	9,862,694,729	10,773,382,864	8,597,507,619

	The Group and the Bank		
	30 June 2026	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
	Rs	Rs	Rs
Remaining terms to maturity of financial assets at FVTOCI			
- Within 3 months	**1,647,001,632**	2,996,467,459	1,806,382,782
- Over 3 and up to 6 months	**1,355,886,297**	2,281,865,890	2,336,270,537
- Over 6 and up to 12 months	**2,237,556,473**	96,565,134	2,220,089,755
- Over 1 and up to 3 years	**2,481,604,078**	2,402,653,011	671,770,260
- Over 3 and up to 5 years	**498,051,910**	1,401,180,707	947,347,555
- Over 5 years	**1,642,594,339**	1,594,650,663	169,672,313
	9,862,694,729	10,773,382,864	8,151,533,202
Current	**5,240,444,402**	5,374,898,483	6,362,743,074
Non-Current	**4,622,250,327**	5,398,484,381	1,788,790,128
	9,862,694,729	10,773,382,864	8,151,533,202

At 30 June 2024, an additional ECL charge of Rs 8.25Mn was made in respect of the securities invested in Ghana, increasing the ECL allowance to Rs 142.10 Mn. The investments held in Ghana was reclassified to stage 3 in FY 2023.

The Ghanian government bonds were restructured on 05 October 2024. Prior to the restructure, the bonds had a carrying amount of Rs 197.7 Mn and a Rs 140.5Mn representing the cummulative gains /losses recognised on the bonds. The terms of the restructuring involved a debt exchange programme where the old bonds would be exchanged for new bonds. The exchange was viewed as an actual expiry of the rights of the original bonds. This resulted in the derecognition of the old bonds and recognition of the new bonds. The new instruments issued are originated credit impaired. The impact of the derecognition was as follows:

-Reversal of ECL on the old bonds amounting to Rs 142Mn. (Note 32)
-the cummulative losses previously recognised in OCI are reclassified from equity to profit or loss amounting to Rs 142 Mn.(Note 32)
-the carrying amount of Rs 197.7Mn has been derecognised.
-Net loss from derecognition of financial assets measured at FVTOCI (see below)

	The Group and The Bank
	30 June 2025
	Rs
Carrying Amount on 05 October 2024	**197,905,940**
Cummulative fair value reserve	**140,559,117**
Net derecognition of Ghana bonds	338,465,057
Recognition of restructured Facility	(212,627,615)
Loss on derecognition of financial assets	125,837,442

Notes to the financial statements
For year ended 30 June 2026

11. Investment securities (Cont'd)

(a) Financial assets at FVTOCI

	The Group and the Bank		
	30 June 2026	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
	Rs	Rs	Rs
Investment in debt securities			
Government Bonds	**2,587,254,295**	2,542,903,171	-
Treasury Notes	**836,193,101**	1,487,584,470	391,756,704
BOM Notes	**-**	294,793,857	-
BOM Bonds	**178,539,082**	170,047,082	169,672,311
Treasury Bills	**2,877,726,513**	3,244,510,266	5,523,391,068
Corporate Bonds	**496,571,822**	750,626,827	752,866,540
Foreign Bonds	**730,754,570**	695,642,478	725,523,023
Foreign Treasury Bills	**1,195,933,159**	894,172,157	588,323,556
	8,902,972,542	10,080,280,308	8,151,533,202

(b) Financial assets at FVTPL

	The Group and the Bank		
	30 June 2026	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
	Rs	Rs	Rs
Equity investments	**959,722,187**	693,102,556	445,974,417
Reconciliation movement			
Balance at 01 July	**693,102,556**	445,974,417	363,828,962
Reclassified from trading assets	**1,249,164**	-	-
Additions	**940,680,247**	229,197,900	426,348,247
Disposal	**(758,080,342)**	-	(380,746,590)
Fair value movement	**82,770,562**	17,930,239	36,543,798
Balance at 30 June	**959,722,187**	693,102,556	445,974,417

Financial assets at FVTPL comprise of equity instruments held for trading.

(c) Fair value reserve

	The Group and the bank		
	30 June 2026	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
	Rs	Rs	Rs
Balance at 01 July	**(267,266,882)**	(189,773,573)	(307,836,617)
Movement on fair value during the year	**134,487,521**	(214,902,190)	85,807,409
Fair value gains/(losses) reclassified to profit or loss on disposal*	**(2,400,658)**	137,408,881	32,255,635
Balance at 30 June	**(135,180,019)**	(267,266,882)	(189,773,573)

*Included in the fair value gains/(losses) reclassified to profit or loss on disposal is an amount of MUR 125.8 million for year ended 30 June 2025, which relates to the derecognition of investments held in Ghana bonds. These bonds were restructured during the financial year, resulting in their derecognition from the Group's investment portfolio of the Bank

Notes to the financial statements

For year ended 30 June 2026

12. Loans and advances to banks

	The Group and the Bank		
	30 June 2026	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
	Rs	Rs	Rs
Loans and advances to banks - outside Mauritius	**5,225,315**	792,534,403	910,694,230
Less allowance for expected credit losses	**(7,874)**	(2,247,594)	(4,768,938)
Net	**5,217,441**	790,286,809	905,925,292

(a) Remaining term to maturity

	The Group and the Bank		
	30 June 2026	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
	Rs	Rs	Rs
- Within 3 months	-	-	-
- Over 3 and up to 6 months	-	641,443,177	83,050,570
- Over 6 and up 12 months	-	-	-
- Over 1 and up to 3 years	-	144,524,704	827,643,660
- Over 3 and up to 5 years	**5,225,315**	6,566,521	-
- Over 5 years	-	-	-
	5,225,315	792,534,402	910,694,230
Current	-	641,443,177	83,050,570
Non-Current	**5,225,315**	151,091,225	827,643,660
	5,225,315	792,534,402	910,694,230

(b) Allowance for expected credit losses

	ECL allowances under stages 1 and 2	Total
	Rs	Rs
The Group and the Bank		
Balance at 01 July 2023	8,186,689	8,186,689
Provision for expected credit losses for the year (Note 32)	(3,417,751)	(3,417,751)
Balance at 30 June 2024	4,768,938	4,768,938
Provision for expected credit losses for the year (Note 32)	(2,521,344)	(2,521,344)
Balance at 30 June 2025	**2,247,594**	**2,247,594**
Provision for expected credit losses for the year (Note 32)	**(2,239,720)**	**(2,239,720)**
Balance at 30 June 2026	**7,874**	**7,874**

Notes to the financial statements
For year ended 30 June 2026

13. Loans and advances to customers

	The Group			The Bank		
	30 June 2026	30 June 2025	30 June 2024	30 June 2026	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Retail customers						
Credit cards	**142,471,760**	117,643,917	103,428,098	**142,471,760**	117,643,917	103,428,098
Mortgages	**7,169,034,702**	5,989,247,746	5,295,504,797	**7,169,034,702**	5,989,247,746	5,295,504,797
Other retail loans	**6,231,974,743**	4,450,613,684	3,327,014,630	**6,231,974,743**	4,450,613,684	3,327,014,630
Corporate customers	**20,822,396,359**	18,587,290,627	14,041,871,721	**20,941,562,696**	18,716,634,904	14,182,465,429
Entities outside Mauritius	**692,376,640**	1,063,278,392	1,292,557,244	**692,376,640**	1,063,278,392	1,292,557,244
	35,058,254,204	30,208,074,366	24,060,376,490	**35,177,420,541**	30,337,418,643	24,200,970,198
Less allowance for expected credit losses	**(1,117,718,540)**	(945,556,225)	(647,169,089)	**(1,117,718,540)**	(945,556,225)	(647,169,089)
Net	**33,940,535,664**	29,262,518,141	23,413,207,401	**34,059,702,001**	29,391,862,418	23,553,801,109
Of which						
Investment in finance lease	**2,287,481,585**	2,041,882,194	1,406,996,278	**2,287,481,585**	2,041,882,194	1,406,996,278
Less allowance for expected credit losses	**(35,527,282)**	(35,179,333)	(26,279,001)	**(35,527,282)**	(35,179,333)	(26,279,001)
	2,251,954,303	2,006,702,861	1,380,717,277	**2,251,954,303**	2,006,702,861	1,380,717,277

The increase in loans and advances to customers and finance lease receivables during the year was mainly driven by new credit facilities and lease receivables originated, net of contractual repayments. Information on the related expected credit loss allowance is disclosed in Note 13(c), and the movement in the carrying amount is presented in Note 6.1.5.

(a) Remaining term to maturity

	The Group			The Bank		
	30 June 2026	30 June 2025	30 June 2024	30 June 2026	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
- Within 3 months	**3,922,554,035**	4,387,403,141	2,850,815,055	**3,922,554,035**	4,387,403,141	2,850,815,055
- Over 3 and up to 6 months	**1,483,810,067**	2,146,650,246	940,608,387	**1,483,810,067**	2,146,650,246	940,608,387
- Over 6 and up 12 months	**3,282,200,624**	1,559,032,872	1,587,803,988	**3,282,200,624**	1,559,032,872	1,587,803,988
- Over 1 and up to 3 years	**4,404,126,845**	2,848,999,818	2,157,677,925	**4,404,126,845**	2,848,999,818	2,157,677,925
- Over 3 and up to 5 years	**6,650,133,834**	3,660,433,285	2,763,508,873	**6,650,133,834**	3,660,433,285	2,763,508,873
- Over 5 years	**15,315,428,799**	15,605,555,004	13,759,962,262	**15,434,595,136**	15,734,899,281	13,900,555,970
	35,058,254,204	30,208,074,366	24,060,376,490	**35,177,420,541**	30,337,418,643	24,200,970,198
Current	**8,688,564,726**	8,093,086,259	5,379,227,430	**8,688,564,726**	8,093,086,259	5,379,227,430
Non-Current	**26,369,689,478**	22,114,988,107	18,681,149,060	**26,488,855,815**	22,244,332,384	18,821,742,768
	35,058,254,204	30,208,074,366	24,060,376,490	**35,177,420,541**	30,337,418,643	24,200,970,198

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13. Loans and advances to customers (Cont'd)

(b) Net investment in finance leases

	Up to 1 year	Over 1 up to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
The Group and the Bank				
2026				
Gross investment in finance leases	**734,968,712**	**1,769,809,731**	**208,756,497**	**2,713,534,940**
Less unearned finance income	**(155,543,675)**	**(258,177,485)**	**(12,332,195)**	**(426,053,355)**
Net investment in finance leases	**579,425,037**	**1,511,632,246**	**196,424,302**	**2,287,481,585**
2025				
Gross investment in finance leases	639,982,714	1,570,766,629	196,783,775	2,407,533,118
Less unearned finance income	(133,157,057)	(221,662,102)	(10,831,765)	(365,650,924)
Net investment in finance leases	506,825,657	1,349,104,527	185,952,010	2,041,882,194
2024				
Gross investment in finance leases	465,112,183	1,079,325,157	123,438,252	1,667,875,592
Less unearned finance income	(96,329,356)	(157,603,202)	(6,946,756)	(260,879,314)
Net investment in finance leases	368,782,827	921,721,955	116,491,496	1,406,996,278

A finance lease contract is prepared for these facilities which give the lessees the option to purchase the assets for a residual value at the conclusion of the lease arrangements. Finance leases are secured mainly by charges on the leased assets and/or corporate/personal guarantees. The lease period ranges from 1-15 years. Under finance lease arrangements, the Bank retains legal rights over the leased assets as security until contractual obligations are satisfied. Risks associated with these retained rights are managed through customer credit assessments, security arrangements, ongoing monitoring of lease exposures, and established asset recovery and disposal procedures in the event of default. Residual value risk is monitored throughout the lease term and is not considered significant.

(c) Allowance for expected credit losses

	ECL allowances under stage 3	ECL allowances under stages 1 and 2	Total
	Rs	Rs	Rs
The Group and the Bank			
Balance at 01 July 2023	367,025,859	177,019,671	544,045,530
Provision for /(Reversal of) expected credit losses for the year (Note 32)	303,180,266	(78,709,485)	224,470,781
Concession to customers	(220,004)	-	(220,004)
Written off against provision	(121,127,218)	-	(121,127,218)
Balance at 30 June 2024	**548,858,903**	**98,310,186**	**647,169,089**
Provision for expected credit losses for the year (Note 32)	330,401,410	251,868,350	582,269,760
Concession to customers	(9,854)	-	(9,854)
Written off against provision	(283,872,770)	-	(283,872,770)
Balance at 30 June 2025	**595,377,689**	**350,178,536**	**945,556,225**
Provision for /(Reversal of) expected credit losses for the year (Note 32)	**297,490,989**	**(11,054,882)**	**286,436,107**
Concession to customers	-	-	-
Written off against provision	**(114,273,792)**	-	**(114,273,792)**
Balance at 30 June 2026	**778,594,886**	**339,123,654**	**1,117,718,540**

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For year ended 30 June 2026

13. Loans and advances to customers (Cont'd)

(c) Allowance for expected credit losses (Cont'd)

Allowance for expected credit losses by industry sectors

	Gross amount of loans 30 June 2026	Non-Performing loans 30 June 2026	Expected credit loss stage 3 30 June 2026	Expected credit loss stage 1-2 30 June 2026	Total allowances for expected credit losses 30 June 2026	Total allowances for expected credit losses 30 June 2025	Total allowances for expected credit losses 30 June 2024
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
The Group							
Agriculture and Fishing	**227,577,404**	**40,872,959**	**17,526,386**	**3,213,664**	**20,740,050**	80,673,818	82,856,094
Manufacturing	**1,852,249,465**	**453,170,293**	**236,013,887**	**19,730,835**	**255,744,722**	215,587,228	46,722,916
Tourism	**3,177,278,649**	**332,387,669**	**70,743,786**	**85,144,238**	**155,888,024**	83,078,816	179,210,996
Transport	**766,253,100**	**19,633,720**	**16,865,169**	**4,812,168**	**21,677,337**	9,987,868	8,304,351
Construction	**13,848,239,817**	**853,056,149**	**269,197,821**	**115,917,814**	**385,115,635**	295,951,698	102,637,702
Financial and Business Services	**3,976,880,689**	**19,524,656**	**826,851**	**14,564,410**	**15,391,261**	28,430,101	86,081,321
Traders	**3,482,345,486**	**185,708,425**	**76,319,775**	**48,393,234**	**124,713,009**	135,083,002	67,390,189
Information Technology	**59,643,048**	-	-	**189,871**	**189,871**	627,000	364,023
Personal	**3,746,841,986**	**72,099,521**	**51,068,653**	**18,316,048**	**69,384,701**	56,940,421	50,015,877
of which credit cards	***139,674,074***	***8,850,572***	***8,850,572***	***713,844***	***9,564,416***	*8,547,901*	*6,753,721*
Education	**283,971,168**	**296,527**	-	**1,649,699**	**1,649,699**	2,426,498	645,480
Professional	**150,537,800**	**6,842,736**	**3,861,028**	**2,383,029**	**6,244,057**	3,476,608	515,539
Foreign Governments	**87,254,346**	-	-	**1,107,391**	**1,107,391**	506,228	2,255,928
Global Business Licence Holders	**1,525,452,256**	-	-	**3,746,476**	**3,746,476**	2,296,777	289,730
Others	**1,873,728,990**	**82,280,773**	**36,171,530**	**19,954,777**	**56,126,307**	30,490,162	19,878,943
	35,058,254,204	**2,065,873,428**	**778,594,886**	**339,123,654**	**1,117,718,540**	945,556,225	647,169,089

	Gross amount of loans 30 June 2026	Non-Performing loans 30 June 2026	Expected credit loss stage 3 30 June 2026	Expected credit loss stage 1-2 30 June 2026	Total allowances for expected credit losses 30 June 2026	Total allowances for expected credit losses 30 June 2025	Total allowances for expected credit losses 30 June 2024
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
The Bank							
Agriculture and Fishing	**227,577,404**	**40,872,959**	**17,526,386**	**3,213,664**	**20,740,050**	80,673,818	82,856,094
Manufacturing	**1,852,249,465**	**453,170,293**	**236,013,887**	**19,730,835**	**255,744,722**	215,587,228	46,722,916
Tourism	**3,177,278,649**	**332,387,669**	**70,743,786**	**85,144,238**	**155,888,024**	83,078,816	179,210,996
Transport	**766,253,100**	**19,633,720**	**16,865,169**	**4,812,168**	**21,677,337**	9,987,868	8,304,351
Construction	**13,967,406,154**	**853,056,149**	**269,197,821**	**115,917,814**	**385,115,635**	295,951,698	102,637,702
Financial and Business Services	**3,976,880,689**	**19,524,656**	**826,851**	**14,564,410**	**15,391,261**	28,430,101	86,081,321
Traders	**3,482,345,486**	**185,708,425**	**76,319,775**	**48,393,234**	**124,713,009**	135,083,002	67,390,189
Information Technology	**59,643,048**	-	-	**189,871**	**189,871**	627,000	364,023
Personal	**3,746,841,986**	**72,099,521**	**51,068,653**	**18,316,048**	**69,384,701**	56,940,421	50,015,877
of which credit cards	***139,674,074***	***8,850,572***	***8,850,572***	***713,844***	**9,564,416**	*8,547,901*	*6,753,721*
Education	**283,971,168**	**296,527**	-	**1,649,699**	**1,649,699**	2,426,498	645,480
Professional	**150,537,800**	**6,842,736**	**3,861,028**	**2,383,029**	**6,244,057**	3,476,608	515,539
Foreign Governments	**87,254,346**	-	-	**1,107,391**	**1,107,391**	506,228	2,255,928
Global Business Licence Holders	**1,525,452,256**	-	-	**3,746,476**	**3,746,476**	2,296,777	289,730
Others	**1,873,728,990**	**82,280,773**	**36,171,530**	**19,954,777**	**56,126,307**	30,490,162	19,878,943
	35,177,420,541	**2,065,873,428**	**778,594,886**	**339,123,654**	**1,117,718,540**	945,556,225	647,169,089

Others comprise mainly of media entertainment, Health development certificate holders and infrastructure sectors

Notes to the financial statements

For year ended 30 June 2026

14.(a) Property, plant and equipment

	Freehold land and buildings	Computer and office equipment	Furniture and fittings	Motor vehicles	Assets in progress	Total
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
The Group						
Cost/Valuation						
At 01 July 2025	**980,857,465**	**353,224,231**	**371,977,078**	**21,543,274**	**5,852,042**	**1,733,454,090**
Reclassified from computer software	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions during the year	-	**2,719,856**	**7,796,345**	**174,000**	**46,984,770**	**57,674,971**
Amount expensed	-	-	-	-	**(136,080)**	**(136,080)**
Capitalisation of assets in progress	-	**22,450,054**	**7,677,896**	-	**(30,127,950)**	-
Write off	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal during the year	-	**(230,305)**	-	-	-	**(230,305)**
Revaluation during the year	**43,996,713**	-	-	-	-	**43,996,713**
Transfers	**(82,473,007)**	-	-	-	-	**(82,473,007)**
Transfer from investment properties (Note 15)	**126,250,000**	-	-	-	-	**126,250,000**
At 30 June 2026	**1,068,631,171**	**378,163,836**	**387,451,319**	**21,717,274**	**22,572,782**	**1,878,536,382**
Depreciation						
At 01 July 2025	**64,666,189**	**255,743,463**	**337,724,809**	**11,652,875**	-	**669,787,336**
Disposal during the year	-	**(139,074)**	-	-	-	**(139,074)**
Charge for the year	**17,806,818**	**37,771,717**	**8,275,244**	**2,245,374**	-	**66,099,153**
Transfers	**(82,473,007)**	-	-	-	-	**(82,473,007)**
						-
At 30 June 2026	-	**293,376,106**	**346,000,053**	**13,898,249**	-	**653,274,408**
Carrying amount						
At 30 June 2026	**1,068,631,171**	**84,787,730**	**41,451,266**	**7,819,025**	**22,572,782**	**1,225,261,974**

	Freehold land and buildings	Computer and office equipment	Furniture and fittings	Motor vehicles	Assets in progress	Total
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
The Group						
Cost/Valuation						
At 01 July 2024	980,857,465	300,132,726	359,998,072	22,744,147	905,130	1,664,637,540
Reclassified from computer software	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions during the year	-	22,720,020	4,640,516	-	43,300,939	70,661,475
Capitalisation of assets in progress	-	30,805,662	7,548,365	-	(38,354,027)	-
Write off	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal during the year	-	(434,177)	(209,875)	(1,200,873)	-	(1,844,925)
At 30 June 2025	980,857,465	353,224,231	371,977,078	21,543,274	5,852,042	1,733,454,090
Depreciation						
At 01 July 2024	46,859,371	224,671,917	329,882,332	10,335,171	-	611,748,791
Disposal during the year	-	(416,564)	(209,875)	(1,145,181)	-	(1,771,620)
Charge for the year	17,806,818	31,488,110	8,052,352	2,462,885	-	59,810,165
At 30 June 2025	64,666,189	255,743,463	337,724,809	11,652,875	-	669,787,336
Carrying amount						
At 30 June 2025	916,191,276	97,480,768	34,252,269	9,890,399	5,852,042	1,063,666,754

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For year ended 30 June 2026

14.(a) Property, plant and equipment (Cont'd)

	Freehold land and buildings	Computer and office equipment	Furniture and fittings	Motor vehicles	Assets in progress	Total
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
The Group						
Cost/Valuation						
At 01 July 2023	980,857,465	271,482,444	351,443,003	16,114,941	8,203,995	1,628,101,848
Reclassified from computer software	-	-	-	-	6,565,324	6,565,324
Additions during the year	-	3,485,757	1,970,280	6,629,206	19,443,055	31,528,298
Capitalisation of assets in progress	-	25,385,242	6,584,789	-	(31,970,031)	-
Write off	-	-	-	-	(1,337,213)	(1,337,213)
Disposal during the year	-	(220,717)	-	-	-	(220,717)
At 30 June 2024	980,857,465	300,132,726	359,998,072	22,744,147	905,130	1,664,637,540
Depreciation						
At 01 July 2023	29,052,552	198,051,586	321,051,339	7,965,771	-	556,121,248
Disposal during the year	-	(220,717)	-	-	-	(220,717)
Charge for the year	17,806,819	26,841,048	8,830,993	2,369,400	-	55,848,260
At 30 June 2024	46,859,371	224,671,917	329,882,332	10,335,171	-	611,748,791
Carrying amount						
At 30 June 2024	933,998,094	75,460,809	30,115,740	12,408,976	905,130	1,052,888,749

	Freehold land and buildings	Computer and office equipment	Furniture and fittings	Motor vehicles	Assets in progress	Total
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
The Bank						
Cost/Valuation						
At 01 July 2025	**693,436,295**	**349,091,525**	**346,361,069**	**19,185,315**	**5,852,042**	**1,413,926,246**
Additions during the year	**-**	**2,719,856**	**7,796,345**	**174,000**	**46,984,770**	**57,674,971**
Amount expensed	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(136,080)**	**(136,080)**
Capitalisation of assets in progress	**-**	**22,450,054**	**7,677,896**	**-**	**(30,127,950)**	**-**
Disposal during the year	**-**	**(230,305)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(230,305)**
Revaluation during the year	**86,496,713**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**86,496,713**
Transfers	**(62,373,009)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(62,373,009)**
Transfer from investment properties (Note 15)	**126,250,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**126,250,000**
At 30 June 2026	**843,809,999**	**374,031,130**	**361,835,310**	**19,359,315**	**22,572,782**	**1,621,608,536**
Depreciation						
At 01 July 2025	**51,266,190**	**249,418,502**	**312,108,802**	**11,487,189**	**-**	**624,280,683**
Disposal during the year	**-**	**(139,074)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(139,074)**
Charge for the year	**11,106,819**	**37,771,717**	**8,275,244**	**2,245,374**	**-**	**59,399,154**
Transfers	**(62,373,009)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(62,373,009)**
						-
At 30 June 2026	**-**	**287,051,145**	**320,384,046**	**13,732,563**	**-**	**621,167,754**
Carrying amount						
At 30 June 2026	**843,809,999**	**86,979,985**	**41,451,264**	**5,626,752**	**22,572,782**	**1,000,440,782**

Notes to the financial statements

For year ended 30 June 2026

14.(a) Property, plant and equipment (Cont'd)

	Freehold land and buildings	Computer and office equipment	Furniture and fittings	Motor vehicles	Assets in progress	Total
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
The Bank						
Cost/Valuation						
At 01 July 2024	693,436,295	296,000,040	334,382,063	20,386,188	905,130	1,345,109,716
Reclassified from computer software	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions during the year	-	22,720,000	4,640,516	-	43,300,939	70,661,455
Capitalisation of assets in progress	-	30,805,662	7,548,365	-	(38,354,027)	-
Write off	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal during the year	-	(434,177)	(209,875)	(1,200,873)	-	(1,844,925)
At 30 June 2025	693,436,295	349,091,525	346,361,069	19,185,315	5,852,042	1,413,926,246
Depreciation						
At 01 July 2024	40,159,371	218,346,956	304,266,325	10,169,485	-	572,942,137
Disposal during the year	-	(416,564)	(209,875)	(1,145,181)	-	(1,771,620)
Charge for the year	11,106,819	31,488,110	8,052,352	2,462,885	-	53,110,166
At 30 June 2025	51,266,190	249,418,502	312,108,802	11,487,189	-	624,280,683
Carrying amount						
At 30 June 2025	642,170,105	99,673,023	34,252,267	7,698,126	5,852,042	789,645,563

	Freehold land and buildings	Computer and office equipment	Furniture and fittings	Motor vehicles	Assets in progress	Total
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
The Bank						
Cost/Valuation						
At 01 July 2023	693,436,295	267,349,758	325,826,994	13,756,982	8,203,995	1,308,574,024
Reclassified from computer software	-	-	-	-	6,565,324	6,565,324
Additions during the year	-	3,485,757	1,970,280	6,629,206	19,443,055	31,528,298
Capitalisation of assets in progress	-	25,385,242	6,584,789	-	(31,970,031)	-
Write off	-	-	-	-	(1,337,213)	(1,337,213)
Disposal during the year	-	(220,717)	-	-	-	(220,717)
At 30 June 2024	693,436,295	296,000,040	334,382,063	20,386,188	905,130	1,345,109,716
Depreciation						
At 01 July 2023	29,052,552	191,726,625	295,435,332	7,800,085	-	524,014,594
Disposal during the year	-	(220,717)	-	-	-	(220,717)
Charge for the year	11,106,819	26,841,048	8,830,993	2,369,400	-	49,148,260
At 30 June 2024	40,159,371	218,346,956	304,266,325	10,169,485	-	572,942,137
Carrying amount						
At 30 June 2024	653,276,924	77,653,084	30,115,738	10,216,703	905,130	772,167,579

Notes to the financial statements

For year ended 30 June 2026

14.(a) Property, plant and equipment (Cont'd)

The Group's and the Bank's freehold land and buildings have been revalued by a chartered valuer as at 30 June 2026. Buildings have been revalued using the depreciated replacement cost and Land has been revalued using the sales comparison method. If these freehold land and buildings were stated on the historical cost basis, the net book value would be as follows:

	The Group			The Bank		
	2026	2025	2024	2026	2025	2024
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Cost	**895,826,739**	769,576,739	769,576,739	**631,944,820**	505,694,820	505,694,820
Accumulated depreciation	**(166,651,183)**	(153,313,294)	(139,975,405)	**(106,331,706)**	(98,271,455)	(90,211,204)
	729,175,556	616,263,445	629,601,334	**525,613,114**	407,423,365	415,483,616

The valuation of the Group's and the Bank's freehold land and buildings is made every three years.

14.(b) Intangible assets

The Group and the Bank	Computer software	Assets in progress	Total
	Rs	Rs	Rs
Cost			
At 01 July 2023	617,642,550	10,884,756	628,527,306
Reclassification to computer hardware	-	(6,565,324)	(6,565,324)
Additions during the year	240,304	9,189,893	9,430,197
Capitalisation of assets in progress	9,850,836	(9,850,836)	-
At 30 June 2024	**627,733,690**	**3,658,489**	**631,392,179**
Additions during the year	14,768,510	25,402,398	40,170,908
Amount expensed	-	(2,115,440)	(2,115,440)
Capitalisation of assets in progress	12,144,942	(12,144,942)	-
At 30 June 2025	**654,647,142**	**14,800,505**	**669,447,647**
Additions during the year	**1,011,649**	**61,963,080**	**62,974,729**
Amount expensed	**-**	**-**	**-**
Capitalisation of assets in progress	**34,489,743**	**(34,489,743)**	-
At 30 June 2026	**690,148,534**	**42,273,842**	**732,422,376**
Amortisation			
At 01 July 2023	522,853,954	-	522,853,954
Charge for the year	29,544,124	-	29,544,124
At 30 June 2024	**552,398,078**	**-**	**552,398,078**
Charge for the year	25,666,503	-	25,666,503
At 30 June 2025	**578,064,581**	**-**	**578,064,581**
Charge for the year	**24,650,010**	**-**	**24,650,010**
At 30 June 2026	**602,714,591**	**-**	**602,714,591**
Carrying amount			
At 30 June 2026	**87,433,943**	**42,273,842**	**129,707,785**
At 30 June 2025	76,582,561	14,800,505	91,383,066
At 30 June 2024	75,335,612	3,658,489	78,994,101

Notes to the financial statements

For year ended 30 June 2026

14.(c) Right of Use assets

The Group	Land	Building	Total
	Rs	Rs	Rs
Cost/Valuation			
At 01 July 2023	**58,330,200**	**95,687,507**	154,017,707
Addition during the year	5,185,510	9,473,910	14,659,420
At 30 June 2024	63,515,710	105,161,417	168,677,127
Additions during the year	-	87,440,970	87,440,970
Termination during the year	-	(22,274,781)	(22,274,781)
At 30 June 2025	**63,515,710**	**170,327,606**	**233,843,316**
Additions during the year	-	10,938,601	**10,938,601**
Transfers	(29,417,103)	-	**(29,417,103)**
Revaluation during the year	14,701,393	-	**14,701,393**
At 30 June 2026	**48,800,000**	**181,266,207**	**230,066,207**
Accumulated Depreciation			
At 01 July 2023	**20,830,200**	**86,254,542**	107,084,742
Charge for the year	2,862,301	9,795,002	12,657,303
At 30 June 2024	23,692,501	96,049,544	119,742,045
Charge for the year	2,862,301	13,933,771	16,796,072
Termination during the year	-	(21,230,651)	(21,230,651)
At 30 June 2025	**26,554,802**	**88,752,664**	**115,307,466**
Charge for the year	2,862,301	18,052,551	20,914,852
Transfers	(29,417,103)	-	(29,417,103)
At 30 June 2026	**-**	**106,805,215**	**106,805,215**
Carrying amount			
At 30 June 2026	**48,800,000**	**74,460,992**	**123,260,992**
At 30 June 2025	36,960,908	81,574,942	118,535,850
At 30 June 2024	39,823,209	9,111,873	48,935,082

The Bank	Land	Building	Total
	Rs	Rs	Rs
Cost/Valuation			
At 01 July 2023	**15,062,975**	**264,223,773**	279,286,748
Additions during the year	5,185,510	9,473,910	14,659,420
At 30 June 2024	20,248,485	273,697,683	293,946,168
Additions during the year	-	87,440,970	87,440,970
Termination during the year	-	(22,274,781)	(22,274,781)
At 30 June 2025	**20,248,485**	**338,863,872**	**359,112,357**
Additions during the year	-	108,097,995	**108,097,995**
Transfers	(16,618,628)	-	**(16,618,628)**
Revaluation during the year	10,770,143	-	**10,770,143**
At 30 June 2026	**14,400,000**	**446,961,867**	**461,361,867**
Accumulated Depreciation			
At 01 July 2023	**15,062,975**	**221,083,554**	236,146,529
Charge for the year	518,551	43,502,255	44,020,806
At 30 June 2024	15,581,526	264,585,809	280,167,335
Charge for the year	518,551	13,933,771	14,452,322
Termination during the year	-	(21,230,651)	(21,230,651)
At 30 June 2025	**16,100,077**	**257,288,929**	**273,389,006**
Charge for the year	518,551	50,439,016	**50,957,567**
Transfers	(16,618,628)	-	**(16,618,628)**
At 30 June 2026	**-**	**307,727,945**	**307,727,945**
Carrying amount			
At 30 June 2026	**14,400,000**	**139,233,922**	**153,633,922**
At 30 June 2025	4,148,408	81,574,943	85,723,351
At 30 June 2024	4,666,959	9,111,874	13,778,833

Notes to the financial statements

For year ended 30 June 2026

14(c) Right of Use assets (Cont'd)

The Group and the Bank have lease contracts for land and building used in its operations. The contracts generally have lease terms of 3 to 5 years, The Group revalues its land every three years. The fair valuation exercise has been carried out by a chartered, independent valuer. A net gain of Rs 14,701,393 was recognised as at 30 June 2026 in Other Comprehensive Income. The sales comparison method has been used to determine the revalued amount for land.

The carrying amount of the right of use of land should these have been stated at historical cost would be:

	Group			Bank		
	2026	**2025**	**2024**	**2026**	**2025**	**2024**
	Rs	**Rs**	**Rs**	**Rs**	**Rs**	**Rs**
Cost	**13,161,582**	13,161,582	13,161,582	**5,185,510**	5,185,510	5,185,510
Depreciation	**(4,347,278)**	(3,429,924)	(2,512,571)	**(1,555,653)**	(1,037,102)	(518,551)
	8,814,304	9,731,658	10,649,011	**3,629,857**	4,148,408	4,666,959
The following are amounts recognised in profit or loss:						
Depreciation expense on right-of-use assets	**20,914,852**	16,796,072	12,657,303	**50,957,567**	14,452,322	44,020,806
Interest expense on lease liabilities	**6,486,976**	6,690,069	1,126,179	**12,172,782**	6,522,274	1,456,620
	27,401,828	23,486,141	13,783,482	**63,130,349**	20,974,596	45,477,426

The Group and the Bank has short term leases of **Rs 37.4Mn** (2025: Rs 40.0Mn, 2024: Rs 38.5Mn) and **Rs 37.4Mn** (2025: Rs 71.3Mn, 2024: Rs 38.5Mn) which has been accounted as an operating lease expense in the statement of profit or loss.

The Group and the Bank had total cash outflows for lease liabilities amounted to **Rs 22.1Mn** (2025: Rs 16.5Mn, 2024: Rs 12.9Mn) and **Rs 57.6Mn** (2025: Rs 16.0Mn , 2024: Rs 48.5Mn) respectively.

Notes to the financial statements

For year ended 30 June 2026

15. Investment properties

	The Group and the Bank		
	30 June 2026	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
	Rs	Rs	Rs
Balance at 01 July	**390,500,000**	390,500,000	390,500,000
Fair value gain duing the year (Note 32)	**43,850,000**	-	-
Transfer to property, plant and equipment (Note 14)	**(126,250,000)**	-	-
Balance at 30 June	**308,100,000**	390,500,000	390,500,000

Rental income of **Rs 22.7 Mn** (2025: Rs 22.2 Mn, 2024: Rs 22.6 Mn) was received and operational expenses of **Rs 13.3 Mn** (2025 Rs 11.8 Mn, 2024: Rs 11.8 Mn) were incurred during the year under review towards the investment properties. Direct operating expenses incidental to property that generated income amounted to **Rs 9.9 Mn** (2025: Rs 8.8 Mn, 2024: Rs 8.8 Mn) whereas direct operating expenses incidental to property that did not generate income amounted to **Rs 3.4 Mn** (2025: Rs 3.0 Mn, 2024: Rs 3.0 Mn). It is the policy of the Bank to revalue its investment property every 3 years. Management reviews the valuation reports to assess the appropriateness of the valuation methodologies, assumptions and inputs and whether there have been any indicators of significant changes in fair value in the intervening periods.

The last revaluation performed by an external chartered valuer was in the financial year 30 June 2026. The land was revalued using the income approach. On 30 June 2026, properties with a carrying amount of Rs 126.25 million were transferred from investment properties to property, plant and equipment following a change in use. The properties ceased to be held for earning rental income from third parties and became owner-occupied premises used by the Bank for administrative purposes, including the storage and management of operational records and customer files. As the properties no longer met the definition of investment property under IAS 40, they were transferred to property, plant and equipment in accordance with the requirements of IAS 40.

The following factors were also considered:
- The location of the property
- The availability of major services around the perimeter of the property
- The demand for similar commercial property in that particular region
- The existing state of repairs and maintenance of the property

16. Investment in subsidiary

16.1 Unquoted and at cost

	The Bank		
	30 June 2026	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
	Rs	Rs	Rs
Balance at end of year	**100,000**	100,000	100,000

16.2 Details of the subsidiary are as follows:

Name of subsidiary	Principal activity	Type of shares	% holding	30 June 2026	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
				Rs	Rs	Rs
MauBank Investment Ltd	Land promoter and property developer	Ordinary shares	100	**100,000**	100,000	100,000

16.3 The subsidiary was incorporated in the Republic of Mauritius on 17 March 2014 as a private company with liability limited by shares.

16.4 The Bank has a 100% holding in MauBank Investment Ltd and the proportion of the voting rights in this subsidiary held directly by the Bank does not differ from the proportion of ordinary shares held.

16.5 Management considers that there has been no impairment of the investment in the subsidiary at 30 June 2026 (2025 and 2024: Nil).

Notes to the financial statements

For year ended 30 June 2026

17. Other assets

	The Group			The Bank		
	30 June 2026	30 June 2025	30 June 2024	30 June 2026	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Due from the subsidiary (Note (i) below)	-	-	-	**33,722,960**	33,722,960	33,722,960
Due from holding company (Note (i) below)	**2,067,142**	653,490	810,212	**2,067,142**	653,490	810,212
Due from fellow subsidiary (Note (i) below)	**20,262**	256	1,118	**20,262**	256	1,118
Amount receivable in clearing ((Note (iii) below)	**68,330,800**	94,603,249	43,463,514	**68,330,800**	94,603,249	43,463,514
Prepayments	**103,518,892**	47,479,262	23,751,902	**103,518,892**	47,479,262	23,751,902
Other receivables (iv)	**166,522,357**	158,613,530	133,455,246	**171,739,748**	163,830,921	138,672,640
Repossessed properties (v)	**38,790,801**	38,790,800	38,763,467	**38,790,801**	38,790,800	38,763,467
Others (vi)	**9,544,731**	9,493,163	5,854,486	**9,544,731**	9,493,163	5,854,486
	388,794,985	349,633,750	246,099,945	**427,735,336**	388,574,101	285,040,299
Current	**347,862,716**	308,701,482	205,195,010	**386,803,067**	347,641,833	244,135,364
Non-Current	**40,932,269**	40,932,268	40,904,935	**40,932,269**	40,932,268	40,904,935
	388,794,985	349,633,750	246,099,945	**427,735,336**	388,574,101	285,040,299

(i) The amounts due from the subsidiary, holding company and fellow subsidiary are interest free, unsecured and receivable on demand.

(ii) No allowance for expected credit losses has been made on the amount due from the subsidiary, holding company and fellow subsidiary as management has assessed their impact to be immaterial.

(iii) These represents cheques in course of collection.

(iv) Management has assessed the recoverability of the other receivables and has not identified any material provisions for impairment at 30 June 2026, 30 June 2025 and 30 June 2024. Also included in other receivables is an amount due from fellow subsidiary of **Rs 89,569,148** as at 30 June 2026, Rs 92,387,583 as at 30 June 2025 and Rs 72,230,283 as at 30 June 2024.

(v) Repossessed properties are physically seized assets as a result of non-payment of the borrower. The Bank's policy is to disposed of those assets as soon as market conditions permits.

(vi) Others include stationery, stock of credit cards and other items of stock maintained by procurement and card operations teams.

Notes to the financial statements

For year ended 30 June 2026

18. Deposits from customers

Retail, corporate and government

		The Group			The Bank		
		30 June 2026	30 June 2025	30 June 2024	30 June 2026	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
(a)	Demand	**16,041,342,328**	14,094,542,751	13,070,532,538	**16,075,256,009**	14,121,345,264	13,091,375,281
	Savings	**19,819,894,302**	17,930,670,858	15,600,015,315	**19,819,894,302**	17,930,670,858	15,600,015,315
	Time deposits	**23,956,854,914**	18,703,056,397	13,156,884,790	**23,956,854,914**	18,703,056,397	13,156,884,790
		59,818,091,544	50,728,270,006	41,827,432,643	**59,852,005,225**	50,755,072,519	41,848,275,386
(b)	Time deposits with remaining term to maturity:						
	- Within 3 months	**9,211,106,882**	6,202,487,816	3,802,325,662	**9,211,106,882**	6,202,487,816	3,802,325,662
	- Over 3 and up to 6 months	**3,106,421,465**	2,047,203,787	799,303,244	**3,106,421,465**	2,047,203,787	799,303,244
	- Over 6 and up to 12 months	**4,837,733,998**	2,879,003,355	6,459,703,880	**4,837,733,998**	2,879,003,355	6,459,703,880
	- Over 1 and up to 3 years	**5,081,454,029**	6,441,970,049	1,177,403,706	**5,081,454,029**	6,441,970,049	1,177,403,706
	- Over 3 and up to 5 years	**1,713,015,469**	1,131,200,475	914,895,904	**1,713,015,469**	1,131,200,475	914,895,904
	- Over 5 years	**7,123,071**	1,190,915	3,252,394	**7,123,071**	1,190,915	3,252,394
		23,956,854,914	18,703,056,397	13,156,884,790	**23,956,854,914**	18,703,056,397	13,156,884,790
	Current	**17,155,262,345**	11,128,694,958	11,061,332,786	**17,155,262,345**	11,128,694,958	11,061,332,786
	Non-Current	**6,801,592,569**	7,574,361,439	2,095,552,004	**6,801,592,569**	7,574,361,439	2,095,552,004
		23,956,854,914	18,703,056,397	13,156,884,790	**23,956,854,914**	18,703,056,397	13,156,884,790
(c)	Retail	**22,556,114,817**	19,761,822,825	16,782,833,798	**22,556,114,817**	19,761,822,825	16,782,833,798
	Corporate	**34,318,185,579**	27,235,602,601	21,955,047,931	**34,352,099,260**	27,262,405,114	21,975,890,674
	Government	**2,943,791,148**	3,730,844,580	3,089,550,914	**2,943,791,148**	3,730,844,580	3,089,550,914
		59,818,091,544	50,728,270,006	41,827,432,643	**59,852,005,225**	50,755,072,519	41,848,275,386

Deposits of **Rs 3,490,421,679** for the year ended 30 June 2026 (2025: Rs 2,883,556,313, 2024: Rs 3,034,038,478) held as collateral for irrevocable commitments under credit facilities are inclusive in Deposits from customers.

19. Lease liabilities

	The Group	The Bank
	Rs	Rs
At 01 July 2023	17,740,050	46,120,151
Finance charge	1,126,179	1,456,620
Additions during the year	14,659,420	14,659,420
Repayment during the year	(12,911,234)	(48,487,759)
At 30 June 2024	20,614,415	13,748,432
Finance charge	6,690,069	6,522,274
Additions during the year	87,440,970	87,440,970
Termination during the year	(1,245,936)	(1,245,936)
Repayment during the year	(16,461,839)	(16,000,252)
At 30 June 2025	**97,037,679**	**90,465,488**
Finance charge	**6,486,976**	**12,172,782**
Additions during the year	**10,938,601**	**108,097,995**
Termination during the year	-	-
Repayment during the year	**(22,125,335)**	**(57,663,748)**
At 30 June 2026	**92,337,921**	**153,072,517**

The lease liabilities relate to the right of use assets.

Notes to the financial statements

For year ended 30 June 2026

19. Lease liabilities (Cont'd)

	The Group			The Bank		
	30 June 2026	30 June 2025	30 June 2024	30 June 2026	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Remaining term to maturity						
- Within 3 months	**5,324,432**	4,446,290	2,308,124	**12,774,050**	4,024,727	1,888,486
- Over 3 and up to 6 months	**4,018,024**	3,470,954	1,031,887	**12,067,815**	3,510,978	1,073,836
- Over 6 and up to 12 months	**7,139,351**	9,465,566	1,323,722	**23,664,491**	9,545,615	1,407,620
- Over 1 and up to 3 years	**28,467,692**	23,149,850	6,470,229	**62,409,366**	22,480,337	5,859,352
- Over 3 and up to 5 years	**16,571,791**	16,947,673	1,748,046	**15,756,900**	16,198,869	1,018,359
- Over 5 years	**30,816,631**	39,557,346	7,732,407	**26,399,895**	34,704,962	2,500,779.00
	92,337,921	97,037,679	20,614,415	**153,072,517**	90,465,488	13,748,432
Current	**16,481,807**	17,382,810	4,663,733	**48,506,356**	17,081,320	4,369,942
Non-Current	**75,856,114**	79,654,869	15,950,682	**104,566,161**	73,384,168	9,378,490
	92,337,921	97,037,679	20,614,415	**153,072,517**	90,465,488	13,748,432

20. Other borrowed funds

	The Group		
	30 June 2026	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
	Rs	Rs	Rs
Remaining term to maturity			
- Within 3 months	-	-	-
- Over 3 and up to 6 months	-	-	-
- Over 6 and up to 12 months	1,825,362	-	-
- Over 1 and up to 3 years	46,601,912	-	-
- Over 3 and up to 5 years	186,407,650	-	-
- Over 5 years	326,213,383	-	-
	561,048,307	-	-

The Company has entered into a loan facility agreement with Agence Française de Développement (AFD) for a total commitment of EUR 38.5 million, comprising two tranches of EUR 19.25 million each. The facility bears interest at variable rates and is dedicated to supporting the Company's green financing programme, which provides funding for eligible environmentally sustainable projects in Mauritius, including initiatives aimed at promoting renewable energy, energy efficiency and climate-resilient investments. The facility also includes a technical assistance component designed to support the development and implementation of the green financing framework.

21 Other liabilities

	The Group			The Bank		
	30 June 2026	30 June 2025	30 June 2024	30 June 2026	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Cheques in clearance	**86,258,050**	154,804,487	114,242,249	**86,258,050**	154,804,487	114,242,249
Due on extinction of guarantees (Note (i))	**8,814,558**	8,974,558	103,598,429	**8,814,558**	8,974,558	103,598,429
Other payables and accruals (Note (ii))	**475,817,402**	442,407,843	411,558,299	**475,045,112**	441,712,502	410,865,560
Overdrawn balances on nostro account	-	15,194,436	225,330	-	15,194,436	225,330.00
Provisions for other liabilities	**5,110,189**	3,525,460	2,016,741	**5,110,189**	3,525,460	2,016,741
	576,000,199	**624,906,784**	**631,641,048**	**575,227,909**	**624,211,443**	**630,948,309**
Current	**571,230,199**	617,731,784	528,042,619	**570,457,909**	617,036,443	527,349,880
Non-Current	**4,770,000**	7,175,000	103,598,429	**4,770,000**	7,175,000	103,598,429
	576,000,199	624,906,784	631,641,048	**575,227,909**	624,211,443	630,948,309

Note (i) Due on extinction of guarantees pertains to an amount owed to fellow subsidiary for excess consideration paid by the latter on the acquisition of a portfolio of clients from the bank. The excess consideration pertained to off balance sheet exposure attached to the portfolio of clients. The excess consideration is refunded to the fellow subsidiary as when the guarantees extinguish.

Note (ii) Included in other payables and accruals is an amount of **Rs 10.7Mn** (2025: Rs 10.7Mn, 2024: Rs 10.7Mn) pertaining to vacation leave accrued in respect of the provisions of the Workers rights Act 2019.The other payables and accruals balance are unsecured and interest free. These includes funds received from other banks not yet allocated, provisions and accruals, amount due to card service provider and collections to be remitted to statutory authorities.

Notes to the financial statements

For year ended 30 June 2026

22. Retirement Benefits Obligations

Pension plan

The pension plan is a final salary defined benefit plan for senior employees and is wholly funded by the Bank. It provides for a pension at retirement and a benefit on death or disablement in service before retirement. The assets of the plan are held independently and administered by a private insurance company. Employee benefits obligations have been based on reports from Swan Life and SICOM Ltd dated 07 August 2026 and 24 July 2026 respectively.

(i) Amounts recognised in the statements of financial position:

	The Group and the Bank		
	30 June 2026	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
	Rs	Rs	Rs
The Group and the Bank			
Present value of funded obligations	**(216,011,232)**	(215,038,181)	(184,024,019)
Fair value of plan assets	**61,883,547**	37,662,601	35,492,964
Liabilities in the statement of financial position	**(154,127,685)**	(177,375,580)	(148,531,055)
Residual retirement gratuities	**(64,763,223)**	(73,044,264)	(54,608,141)
Defined benefit plan	**(89,364,462)**	(104,331,316)	(93,922,914)
	(154,127,685)	(177,375,580)	(148,531,055)

(ii) Movements in the liability recognised in the statements of financial position:

	30 June 2026	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
	Rs	Rs	Rs
The Group and the Bank			
At start	**(177,375,580)**	(148,531,055)	(114,984,217)
Amounts recognised in profit or loss (Note 34)	**(17,464,378)**	(15,453,236)	(13,364,786)
Actuarial gains/(losses) recognised in other comprehensive income	**14,721,842**	(20,701,407)	(25,608,633)
Direct benefit paid	**665,735**	2,105,537	777,137
Employer contributions	**25,324,696**	5,204,581	4,649,444
At end	**(154,127,685)**	(177,375,580)	(148,531,055)

(iii) Amounts recognised in the statement of profit or loss

	30 June 2026	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
	Rs	Rs	Rs
The Group and the Bank			
Current service cost	**6,983,350**	7,816,159	6,899,081
Scheme expenses	**1,001,408**	198,873	460,797
Cost of insuring benefits	**147,803**	86,642	228,696
Interest cost	**11,881,807**	9,020,068	7,588,970
Expected return on plan assets	**(2,549,990)**	(1,668,506)	(1,812,758)
Total included in pension and other costs	**17,464,378**	15,453,236	13,364,786
Actual return on plan assets	**3,195,461**	2,301,227	2,511,140

Notes to the financial statements

For year ended 30 June 2026

22. Retirement Benefits Obligations (Cont'd)

Pension plan (Cont'd)

(iv) Amount recognized in Other Comprehensive Income:

	30 June 2026	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
	Rs	Rs	Rs
The Group and the Bank			
Gains on pension scheme assets	**645,471**	640,530	704,791
Experience gains/(losses) on the liabilities	**18,518,135**	(1,890,293)	(9,109,655)
Changes in assumptions underlying the present value of the scheme	**498,963**	(19,451,644)	(17,203,769)
Changes in demographic assumptions	**(4,940,727)**	-	-
	14,721,842	(20,701,407)	(25,608,633)

(v) Movements in defined benefit obligations:

	30 June 2026	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
	Rs	Rs	Rs
The Group and the Bank			
At 01 July	**(215,038,181)**	(184,024,019)	(162,287,799)
Current service cost	**(6,983,350)**	(7,816,159)	(6,899,081)
Interest cost	**(11,881,807)**	(9,020,068)	(7,588,970)
Benefits transferred out	**-**	-	6,592,000
Actuarial gains/(losses)	**14,076,371**	(21,341,937)	(26,313,424)
Benefits paid	**3,815,735**	7,164,002	12,473,255
At 30 June	**(216,011,232)**	(215,038,181)	(184,024,019)

(vi) Movements in the fair value of plan assets:

	30 June 2026	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
	Rs	Rs	Rs
The Group and the Bank			
At 01 July	**37,662,601**	35,492,964	47,303,582
Expected return on plan assets	**2,549,990**	1,668,506	1,812,758
Assets transferred out	**-**	-	(6,592,000)
Actuarial gains	**645,471**	640,530	704,791
Employer contributions	**25,324,696**	5,204,581	4,649,444
Scheme expenses	**(1,001,408)**	(198,873)	(460,797)
Cost of insuring risks benefits	**(147,803)**	(86,642)	(228,696)
Benefits paid	**(3,150,000)**	(5,058,465)	(11,696,118)
At 30 June	**61,883,547**	37,662,601	35,492,964

water management

Providing financing for projects that improve water efficiency, conservation, treatment and sustainable resource management across commercial and industrial sectors.



22. Retirement Benefits Obligations (Cont'd)

Pension plan (Cont'd)

(vii) Expected return on assets

The assets of the plan are invested in the deposit administration fund of Swan Life and Sicom Ltd. The latter is expected to produce a smooth progression of return from one year to the next. The breakdown of the assets above corresponds to a notional allocation of the underlying investments based on the long term strategy of the fund.

As the fund is expected to produce a smooth return, a fairly reasonable indication of future returns can be obtained by looking at historical ones. Therefore, the long term expected return on asset assumption has been based on historical performance of the fund.

In terms of the individual expected returns, the expected return on equities has been based on an equity risk premium above a risk free rate. The risk free rate has been measured in accordance to the yields on government bonds at the measurement date.

The fixed interest portfolio includes government bonds, debentures, mortgages and cash. The expected return for this asset class has been based on yields of government bonds at the measurement date.

(viii) Description of the pension schemes

Retirement gratuities
The Bank participates in a defined contribution (DC) pension plan which is administered by SICOM. Its contributions for DC employees are expensed to the income statement.

In addition, the Bank has recognised a liability under its defined contribution plan of **Rs 64,763,224** in its Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2026 (30 June 2025: Rs73,044,264 and 30 June 2024: Rs 54,608,141) in respect of residual retirement gratuities that are expected to be paid out of the Bank's cash flow to its employees under the Workers' Rights Act (WRA) 2019.

As per the Finance Act 2023, the Bank applies the gratuity formula of 15/26.

The Bank has a residual obligation imposed by WRA 2019 on top of its DC plan. It is therefore particularly exposed to investment under-performance of the DC plan. Refer to 22(a).

There has been no plan amendment, curtailment or settlement during the year.

Defined benefit plan

The Bank also has a defined plan administered by Swan Life. The Bank has recognised a net defined benefit liability of **Rs 89,364,461** in its statement of financial position as at 30 June 2026 (30 June 2025: Rs 104,331,316 and 30 June 2024: Rs 93,922,914).

The benefit plan exposes the Bank to normal risks associated with defined benefit pension plans such as investment, interest, longevity and salary risks.

Investment risk (where the plan is funded)**:** The plan liability is calculated using a discount rate determined by reference to government bond yields; if the return on plan assets is below this rate, it will create a plan deficit and if it is higher, it will create a plan surplus.

Interest risk: A decrease in the bond interest rate will increase the plan liability; however, this may be partially offset by an increase in the return on the plan's debt investments and a decrease in inflationary pressures on salary and pension increases.

Longevity risk (where the plan is funded and an annuity is paid over life expectancy): The plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and after their employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan liability.

Salary risk: The plan liability is calculated by reference to the future projected salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants above the assumed rate will increase the plan liability whereas an increase below the assumed rate will decrease the liability.

The assets of the plan are invested in the Deposit Administration Policy underwritten by Swan Life. The Deposit Administration Policy is a pooled insurance product for Group Pension Schemes. It is a long-term investment Policy which aims to provide a smooth progression of returns from one year to the next without regular fluctuations associated with asset-linked investments such as Equity Funds. Moreover, the Deposit Administration Policy offers a minimum guaranteed return of 4% p.a.

Notes to the financial statements

For year ended 30 June 2026

22. Retirement Benefits Obligations (Cont'd)

Pension plan (Cont'd)

(ix) Pension schemes

(a) Retirement Gratuities

	30 June 2026	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
The Group and the Bank			
Principal Assumptions used at End of Year			
- Discount rate	**6.20%**	6.10%	5.70%
- Rate of salary increases	**4.00%**	4.00%	4.00%
- Rate of pension increases	**N/A**	N/A	N/A
- Average retirement age (ARA)	**65**	65	65
- Average life expectancy for:			
- Male at ARA	**11.6 years**	10.6 years	10.6 years
- Female at ARA	**12.8 years**	12.5 years	12.5 years

The Group and the Bank

Sensitivity Analysis on Retirement Gratuities

	30 June 2026	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
	Rs	Rs	Rs
- Increase due to 1% decrease in discount rate	**25,920,816**	27,812,074	23,006,770
- Decrease due to 1% increase in discount rate	**19,683,178**	21,686,566	17,520,780

The above sensitivity analysis has been carried out by recalculating the present value of obligation at end of period after increasing or decreasing the discount rate while leaving all other assumptions unchanged. The results are particularly sensitive to a change in discount rate due to the nature of the liabilities being the difference between the pure retirement gratuities under the Workers Rights Act 2019 and the deductions allowable, being five times the annual pension provided and half the lump sum received by the member at retirement from the pension fund with reference to the Bank's share of contributions. Any similar variation in the other assumptions would have shown smaller variations in the defined benefit obligation.

Future cashflows

- The funding policy is to pay benefits out of the Bank’s cashflow as and when due.

- Expected employer contribution for the next year	**Rs 174,696**	Rs 153,700	Rs 134,700
- Weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation	**16 years**	17 years	17 years

Notes to the financial statements

For year ended 30 June 2026

22. Retirement Benefits Obligations (Cont'd)

Pension plan (Cont'd)

(ix) Pension schemes (Cont'd)

(b) Defined benefit plan with Swan Life

	30 June 2026	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
The Group and the Bank			
Principal Assumptions used at End of Year			
- Discount rate	**5.00%**	5.30%	4.70%
- Future long-term salary increase	**4.00%**	4.00%	4.00%
- Post retirement mortality tables	Swan Annuity Rates	Swan Annuity Rates	Swan Annuity Rates

Amounts for the current and previous periods

	Rs	Rs	Rs
Defined benefit obligation	**(150,681,873)**	(141,602,478)	(129,178,364)
Plan assets	**61,317,412**	37,271,162	35,255,450
Deficit	**(89,364,461)**	(104,331,316)	(93,922,914)
Actuarial gains/(losses) on plan liabilities	**(1,565,896)**	(8,159,420)	(2,119,574)
Actuarial gains/(losses) on plan assets	**674,677**	650,853	712,880

Sensitivity Analysis on Defined Benefit Obligation at End of Year

	Rs	Rs	Rs
- Increase due to 1% increase in future long term salary assumption	**5,959,944**	6,459,646	6,244,888
- Decrease due to 1% decrease in future long term salary assumption	**5,499,738**	5,933,653	5,679,238
- Increase due to 1% decrease in discount rate	**6,477,788**	6,899,624	6,785,144
- Decrease due to 1% increase in discount rate	**5,845,898**	6,198,495	6,048,744

The sensitivity analysis above have been determined based on sensibly possible changes of the discount rate or salary increase rate occurring at the end of the reporting period if all other assumptions remained unchanged.

Future cashflows

- Expected employer contribution for the next year	**6,500,000**	6,200,000	3,400,000
- Weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation	**4 years**	5 years	5 years

Notes to the financial statements

For year ended 30 June 2026

23. Stated capital

	The Group and the Bank		
	30 June 2026	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
	Rs	Rs	Rs
Issued, subscribed and paid up			
At 01 July	**3,216,601,090**	3,216,601,090	2,716,420,490
Issue of new shares	**-**	-	500,180,600
At 30 June	**3,216,601,090**	3,216,601,090	3,216,601,090

During the year ended 30 June 2024 , the bank's shareholders injected **Rs 500,180,600** (30 June 2023: Rs 249,999,534) in the form of new equity capital.

	The Group and the Bank		
	30 June 2026	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
	Number	Number	Number
Number of shares of no par value			
At 01 July	**8,419,472,765**	8,419,472,765	7,346,728,224
Number of shares of no par value issued during the year	**-**	-	1,072,744,541
At 30 June	**8,419,472,765**	8,419,472,765	8,419,472,765

The no par value shares carry the same rights.

Each share confers on the holder the right to:

- one vote on a poll at a meeting of the Bank on any resolution;
- an equal share in the distribution of the surplus assets of the Bank.

24. Statutory Reserve

Pursuant to the provision of the Banking Act 2004, a sum equal to no less than 15% of the profit after tax is transferred to a Statutory Reserve Account, until the balance in that reserve account is equal to the Bank's paid up capital. This reserve is not distributable. However, if there are accumulated losses, this transfer is not applicable.

	The Group and the Bank		
	30 June 2026	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
The Group and the Bank	Rs	Rs	Rs
Balance at start of year	**361,177,386**	236,831,994	115,694,092
Transfer from profit or loss for the year	**131,694,524**	124,345,392	121,137,902
Balance at end of year	**492,871,910**	361,177,386	236,831,994

Notes to the financial statements

For year ended 30 June 2026

25.(a) Revaluation Reserve

	The Group			The Bank		
	30 June 2026	30 June 2025	30 June 2024	30 June 2026	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Balance at beginning of year	**349,028,600**	349,028,600	349,028,600	**256,212,256**	256,212,256	256,212,256
Increase arising on revaluation of properties	**43,996,713**	-	-	**86,496,713**	-	-
Deferred tax on revaluation of properties	**7,135,296**	-	-	**(89,704)**	-	-
Gain on Right-of-use assets	**14,701,393**	-	-	**10,770,143**	-	-
Balance at end of year	**414,862,002**	349,028,600	349,028,600	**353,389,408**	256,212,256	256,212,256

Revaluation reserve pertains to any movements between the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment, specifically land and buildings and its revalued amount as at reporting date.

25.(b) Other Reserve

	The Group and the Bank		
	30 June 2026	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
	Rs	Rs	Rs
Balance at beginning of year	**25,955,840**	159,276,071	148,720,529
Credit impairment (reversal)/charge on financial assets at FVTOCI during the year (Note 32)	**(2,216,370)**	(133,320,231)	10,555,542
Balance at end of year	**23,739,470**	25,955,840	159,276,071

Other reserve pertains to net ECL charge on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.
In 2025, the Group and the Bank derecognised their investment in Ghana following a restructuring of the underlying financial instrument. As a result, a reversal of expected credit losses amounting to MUR 142 million was recognised in profit or loss and is included within the credit impairment reversal disclosed above.

25.(c) General Banking Reserve

	The Group and the Bank		
	30 June 2026	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
	Rs	Rs	Rs
Balance at beginning of year	**46,758,912**	-	-
Transfer from retained earnings	**107,757,752**	46,758,912	-
Balance at end of year	**154,516,664**	46,758,912	-

Regulatory provision is conducted in accordance with the Bank of Mauritius Guideline on 'Classification, Provisioning and Write offs' which require the Bank to take a minimum level of general provisioning as follows:

• Exposures with bullet repayment with remaining maturity of more than 2 years (other than those to sovereigns, central banks, Multilateral Development Banks and banks): 1.5%
• Exposures to or guaranteed by counterparties whose rating is investment grade or better: 0.5% (The ratings should be issued by an Eligible External Credit Assessment Institution (ECAI) as per the Guideline on the Recognition and Use of External Credit Assessment Institutions. The guarantee should meet the minimum requirements stipulated in the Guideline on Standardised Approach to Credit Risk).
• All other performing exposures: 1% Additional portfolio provision is also required as a macroprudential policy measure ranging between 0.5% to 1% depending on the sectors.

The exceess between the general provision and IFRS 9 ECL has been accounted in General Reserve.

Notes to the financial statements

For year ended 30 June 2026

26. (a) Contingent liabilities

The Bank operates in a regulatory and legal environment that, by nature, has a heightened element of litigation risk inherent to its operations. As a result, the Bank is involved in various litigation, and the Bank is of the opinion that disclosing these estimates on a case-by-case basis would prejudice their outcome.

Given the subjectivity and uncertainty of determining the probability and amount of losses, the Bank takes into account a number of factors including legal advice, the stage of the matter and historical evidence from similar incidents. Significant judgement is required to conclude on these estimates.

Litigation being a common occurrence in the banking industry due to the nature of the business undertaken, the Bank has established formal controls and policies for managing legal claims. Once professional advice has been obtained and the amount of loss reasonably estimated, the Bank makes adjustments to account for any adverse effects which the claims may have on its financial standing.

At 30 June 2026, the Bank had claims amounting to **Rs 9.6 Mn** (2025: Rs 8.2 Mn) in relation to industrial disputes, for which appropriate legal actions have been taken to resist such claims. At this point in time, the Bank does not consider any liability to devolve from these disputes.

26. (b) Off- balance sheet exposures

	The Group and the Bank		
	30 June 2026	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
	Rs	Rs	Rs
(i) Acceptances on account of customers	**24,639,997**	482,262	10,251,734
(ii) Financial guarantees on account of customers	**3,039,584,092**	3,056,582,978	2,030,087,265
(iii) Letters of credit and other obligations on account of customers	**188,540,880**	5,072,541	3,798,576
(iv) Outward bills for collection	**462,957,673**	693,417,790	550,323,994
	3,715,722,642	3,755,555,571	2,594,461,569

(i) These are acceptances under usance Letter of credit for importation purpose whereby the buyer as per their contract agreement with the seller enjoys a credit facility to pay at a future date.

(ii) These are issued by the Bank on behalf of its customers, the Principal, as financial assurance to the Beneficiaries in the event that the Principal defaults on their contractual obligations.

(iii) These are written undertakings by an importer's bank, known as the Issuing bank, on behalf of its customer whereby it promises to effect payment in favour of an exporter (beneficiary) up to a stated sum of money, within a prescribed time limit and against stipulated documents and terms of the credit.

(iv) This is a method of payment used in international trade whereby an exporter entrusts the handling of commercial and often financial documents to the Bank and provides instructions concerning the release of these documents to the importer. The Bank do not provide any guarantee of payment under collection.

ECL for financial guarantee contracts of **Rs 5,110,189** (2025: Rs 3,525,460; 2024: Rs 2,016,741) has been included in other liabilities.

27. Credit commitments

	The Group and the Bank		
	30 June 2026	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
	Rs	Rs	Rs
Loans and other facilities			
Undrawn credit facilities	**4,595,495,398**	3,870,544,419	2,828,967,692

Undrawn credit facilities refer to credit facilities that the Bank has agreed to be made available to the Borrower, upon receiving signed facility offer letter under a committed credit facility that the Borrower has either not drawn, or has partly drawn. For such facilities, the date that the Bank becomes a party to the irrevocable commitment shall be considered to be the date of initial recognition for the purpose of applying impairment requirements.

Notes to the financial statements

For year ended 30 June 2026

28. Derivatives

(i) The fair value of derivative instruments is analysed as follows:

The Group and the Bank	Notional principal amount	Fair value	Derivative assets	Derivative liabilities
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
30 June 2026				
Foreign exchange forward contracts	**579,278,503**	**583,594,202**	**6,173,097**	**(10,488,796)**
Cross currency swap	**2,698,768,887**	**3,257,131,230**	**2,189,787**	**(560,552,130)**
Foreign exchange spot contracts	**20,172,970**	**19,861,535**	**312,233**	**(798)**
	3,298,220,360	**3,860,586,967**	**8,675,117**	**(571,041,724)**
30 June 2025				
Foreign exchange forward contracts	1,907,677,105	1,921,126,408	10,012,637	(23,461,940)
Foreign exchange swap contracts	3,548,932,965	4,174,308,499	38,029	(625,413,563)
Foreign exchange spot contracts	330,845,064	329,619,542	1,365,012	(139,490)
	5,787,455,134	6,425,054,449	11,415,678	(649,014,993)
30 June 2024				
Foreign exchange forward contracts	829,897,130	818,579,400	11,400,141	(82,411)
Cross currency swap	9,951,032,621	10,959,586,307	67,280,531	(1,075,834,218)
Foreign exchange spot contracts	15,455,904	15,382,127	78,870	(5,093)
	10,796,385,655	11,793,547,834	78,759,542	(1,075,921,722)

(ii) Cross currency swap with the holding company

On 18 October 2019, MauBank Ltd entered into a USD/MUR cross currency swap arrangement with MauBank Holdings Ltd (MBH) whereby the Bank received USD 99,750,000 from its holding company in exchange for Rs 3,640,875,000. The duration of the swap arrangement is for a period of 12 years, with a five year grace period on capital repayment and seven years linear capital repayment thereafter. Interest and capital (after grace period) are payable every six months. The interest rate applicable on the USD and Rs amount are respectively USD six months LIBOR + 80bps and MUR cost of funds + 80bps. On 01 August 2023, the cross currency swap was repriced and adjusted to Daily Compounded SOFR.

The bank will repay capital amount of USD 7,125,000 plus accrued interest to MauBank Holdings Ltd (MBH) while MBH will repay capital amount of MUR 260,062,500 plus accrued interest to the bank every 6 months as from 01 August 2024 up to 01 February 2031.

The cross currency swap is included in foreign exchange swap contracts above.

(iii) Besides the cross currency swap with the holding company, the Bank has positions in the following types of derivatives:

Forward contracts

Forward contracts are contractual agreements to buy or sell a specified financial instrument at a specific price and date in the future. Forward contracts are customised contracts transacted in the over-the-counter market.

Spot position

The current balance on spot position account reflects the bought/sold amounts (FX deals) in original currencies and equivalent amounts corresponding to the prevailing FX spot " Accounting" rate as of the settlement date.

Swap contracts

Interest rate swap contracts are used to manage exposure to fluctuations in interest rates by exchanging fixed-rate and floating-rate interest payment obligations on an agreed notional amount.

Notes to the financial statements

For year ended 30 June 2026

29. Net interest income

	The Group			The Bank		
	Year ended 30 June 2026 Rs	Year ended 30 June 2025 Rs	Year ended 30 June 2024 Rs	Year ended 30 June 2026 Rs	Year ended 30 June 2025 Rs	Year ended 30 June 2024 Rs
Interest income on financial instruments measured at amortised cost						
Loans and advances	**2,074,865,691**	1,781,310,425	1,515,114,495	**2,084,299,177**	1,791,193,543	1,525,977,138
Commission on loans and advances	**65,100,796**	89,039,047	42,911,626	**65,100,796**	89,039,047	42,911,626
Placements	**212,586,777**	248,479,892	176,709,202	**212,586,777**	248,479,892	176,709,202
Trade finance	**190,356,010**	170,087,581	88,970,718	**190,356,010**	170,087,581	88,970,718
	2,542,909,274	2,288,916,945	1,823,706,041	**2,552,342,760**	2,298,800,063	1,834,568,684
Interest income on financial instruments measured at FVTOCI						
Investment Securities:						
- Government stocks	**116,198,634**	95,523,464	1,731,061	**116,198,634**	95,523,464	1,731,061
- Treasury notes	**51,412,088**	53,863,766	7,976,653	**51,412,088**	53,863,766	7,976,653
- Bank of Mauritius Bonds	**4,099,579**	4,095,467	4,091,699	**4,099,579**	4,095,467	4,091,699
- Corporate Bonds	**28,137,373**	37,302,232	36,582,850	**28,137,373**	37,302,232	36,582,850
- Treasury Bills	**100,423,871**	117,378,689	73,293,344	**100,423,871**	117,378,689	73,293,344
- Bank of Mauritius Bills	**111,256,386**	92,569,727	81,101,589	**111,256,386**	92,569,727	81,101,589
- Bank of Mauritius Notes	**2,511,231**	7,653,817	-	**2,511,231**	7,653,817	-
- Foreign bonds	**53,349,918**	127,402,428	57,586,908	**53,349,918**	127,402,428	57,586,908
- Foreign bills	**31,224,397**	42,405,053	47,706,687	**31,224,397**	42,405,053	47,706,687
	498,613,477	578,194,643	310,070,791	**498,613,477**	578,194,643	310,070,791
Total interest income calculated using EIR	**3,041,522,751**	2,867,111,588	2,133,776,832	**3,050,956,237**	2,876,994,706	2,144,639,475
Other interest and similar income						
Finance lease	**165,480,961**	131,528,648	101,935,798	**165,480,961**	131,528,648	101,935,798
Interest expense on financial instruments measured at amortised cost						
Deposits from customers	**1,407,220,102**	1,156,998,796	859,802,621	**1,407,220,102**	1,156,998,796	859,802,621
Other borrowed funds	**20,588,783**	1,235,230	377,067.00	**20,588,783**	1,235,230	377,067
	1,427,808,885	1,158,234,026	860,179,688	**1,427,808,885**	1,158,234,026	860,179,688
Other interest and similar expense						
Finance charge on leases	**6,486,976**	6,690,069	1,126,179	**12,172,782**	6,522,274	1,456,620
Net interest income	**1,772,707,851**	1,833,716,141	1,374,406,763	**1,776,455,531**	1,843,767,054	1,384,938,965

Notes to the financial statements

For year ended 30 June 2026

30. Net fee and commission income

	The Group and the Bank		
	Year ended 30 June 2026	Year ended 30 June 2025	Year ended 30 June 2024
	Rs	Rs	Rs
Fee and commission income			
Commission on guarantees	**39,055,644**	32,980,890	27,832,503
Commission on insurances and pensions	**17,027,495**	16,260,209	16,690,773
Commission on loans and advances to customers	**6,859,978**	6,832,050	7,308,686
Commission on savings	**84,255,886**	76,135,474	60,696,234
Commission on trade finance	**82,685,147**	71,309,162	53,862,340
Management fees from fellow subsidiary	**27,755,713**	33,035,253	38,572,433
Recovery fees from fellow subsidiary	**42,729,502**	37,712,163	48,377,185
Other fee income from fellow subsidiary	**-**	9,105,806	7,738,676
Others	**63,473,206**	73,979,797	58,493,723
Total fee and commission income	**363,842,571**	357,350,804	319,572,553
Recognised over a period of time	**151,160,366**	141,747,399	151,965,297
Recognised at a point in time	**212,682,205**	215,603,405	167,607,256
Total fee and commission income	**363,842,571**	357,350,804	319,572,553
Fee and commission expense			
Credit card expenses	**89,525,562**	80,504,820	63,534,952
Other fees paid	**5,941,681**	5,609,845	4,830,339
Total fee and commission expense	**95,467,243**	86,114,665	68,365,291
Net fee and commission income	**268,375,328**	271,236,139	251,207,262

31. Net trading income

	The Group and the Bank		
	Year ended 30 June 2026	Year ended 30 June 2025	Year ended 30 June 2024
	Rs	Rs	Rs
Foreign exchange transactions	**253,029,750**	146,463,637	544,577,976
Foreign exchange difference on derivatives	**(18,288,407)**	346,608,676	(133,183,552)
Fair value gain/(loss) on cross currency swap	**93,211,081**	60,471,785	(9,896,848)
Net interest income on debt instruments at FVTPL in trading assets	**87,420,784**	14,628,516	-
Gain on valuation of investment securities and trading assets at FVTPL 11(b)	**82,770,555**	20,538,362	36,543,798
Interest income on cross currency swap sold	**254,873,790**	299,629,193	324,605,452
Interest expense on cross currency swap bought	**(195,625,972)**	(254,478,608)	(280,586,742)
Gain/(Loss) on investment funds	**183,464,588**	-	-
Gain/(Loss) on sale of investment at FVTPL	**(32,859,921)**	-	-
	707,996,248	633,861,561	482,060,084

32. Other income

	The Group and the Bank		
	Year ended 30 June 2026	Year ended 30 June 2025	Year ended 30 June 2024
	Rs	Rs	Rs
Gain on revaluation of investment properties (Note 15)	**43,850,000**	-	-
Rental income on investment properties	**22,740,909**	22,196,668	22,616,026
Gain/(loss) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	**13,559**	425,564	1,739
Gain/(loss) on termination of rights of use assets	**-**	201,806	-
Dividend and other income	**60,451,796**	32,077,977	31,378,591
	127,056,264	54,902,015	53,996,356

Dividend and other income mainly consists of dividends received from mutual funds and other investments, and income earned from the provision of shared services to a sister company.

Notes to the financial statements

For year ended 30 June 2026

33. Net impairment loss on financial assets

	The Group and the Bank		
	Year ended 30 June 2026 Rs	Year ended 30 June 2025 Rs	Year ended 30 June 2024 Rs
ECL (reversal)/charge under stage 1 and 2 for cash and cash equivalents	**(1,434,085)**	2,235,419	494,643
ECL reversal under stage 1 and 2 for loans and advances to banks (Note 12 (b))	**(2,239,720)**	(2,521,344)	(3,417,751)
ECL (reversal)/charge under stage 1 and 2 for loans and advances to customers (Note 13 (c))	**(11,054,882)**	251,868,350	(78,709,485)
ECL charge under stage 3 for loans and advances (Note 13 (c))	**297,490,989**	330,401,410	303,180,266
ECL (reversal)/charge under stage 1 and 2 for financial assets at FVTOCI (Note 25(b))	**(2,216,370)**	8,776,000	2,306,369
ECL (reversal)/charge under stage 3 for financial assets at FVTOCI (Note 11)	-	(142,096,231)	8,249,173
ECL charge/ (reversal) under stage 1 and 2 for off balance sheet items	**784,972**	1,403,757	(153,269)
ECL charge under stage 3 for off balance sheet items	**799,757**	104,962	-
Bad debts recovered	**(14,647,996)**	(3,614,827)	(3,570,182)
	267,482,665	446,557,496	228,379,764

Amounts included in the cash flow statements excludes bad debt recovered.

34. Personnel expenses

	The Group and the Bank		
	Year ended 30 June 2026 Rs	Year ended 30 June 2025 Rs	Year ended 30 June 2024 Rs
Wages and salaries	**528,080,032**	501,696,091	394,858,675
Compulsory social security obligations	**31,357,766**	29,559,277	23,535,438
Pension cost under defined contribution plan	**31,961,871**	30,340,376	24,212,609
Pension cost under defined benefit plan (Note 22(ii))	**17,464,378**	15,453,236	13,364,786
Contribution to PRGF	**145,845**	137,865	110,586
Other personnel expenses	**134,080,203**	113,620,452	80,654,915
	743,090,095	690,807,297	536,737,009

Other personnel expenses pertain to staff benefits such as medical, transports and other allowances .

35. Other expenses

	The Group			The Bank		
	Year ended 30 June 2026	Year ended 30 June 2025	Year ended 30 June 2024	Year ended 30 June 2026	Year ended 30 June 2025	Year ended 30 June 2024
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Business promotion and marketing expenses	**49,000,948**	33,905,433	28,331,081	**49,000,948**	33,905,433	28,331,081
Travel expenses	**5,031,495**	4,165,175	3,647,525	**5,031,495**	4,165,175	3,647,525
Office operating expenses	**45,424,158**	40,002,001	36,357,911	**45,424,158**	40,002,001	36,357,911
Stationeries	**11,028,949**	12,615,517	10,053,875	**11,028,949**	12,615,517	10,053,875
General administration expenses	**31,664,674**	27,038,542	20,815,039	**31,639,630**	27,013,815	20,788,257
Professional fees	**47,615,915**	47,899,293	39,186,448	**47,339,815**	47,666,893	38,878,098
Insurances	**50,605,595**	34,042,183	18,902,572	**50,213,992**	33,708,018	18,672,199
Repairs and maintenance	**193,584,470**	178,661,546	144,778,174	**193,584,470**	178,657,176	144,778,174
Utilities	**77,911,472**	70,119,028	61,038,080	**77,911,472**	70,119,028	61,038,080
Training	**11,566,686**	5,623,536	3,329,590	**11,566,686**	5,623,536	3,329,590
Other operating expenses	**4,902,207**	3,185,691	8,016,348	**206,555**	3,185,691	3,320,696
	528,336,569	457,257,945	374,456,643	**522,948,170**	456,662,283	369,195,486

36. Income tax expense

(a) Income tax

The applicable tax rate in Mauritius is **5%** for the year ended 30 June 2026 (2025: 5%; 2024: 5%) for profit up to Rs 1.5 Bn. In addition, the Bank is subject to **2%** Corporate Climate Responsibility (2025: 2%, 2024: 2%), **2%** Corporate Social Responsibility Fund (CSR) (2025: 2%, 2024:2%), 5% fair share contribution (2025: Nil, 2024: Nil), 2.5% additional fair share contribution (2025: Nil, 2024: Nil). As at 30 June 2026, the Group had net income tax liability of **Rs 185,583,216** (2025: Rs 51,173,412 and 2024: Rs 20,483,337).

The Group is also subject to the Advanced Payment Scheme (APS).

Under the APS, the Bank is required to submit an APS Statement and pay tax quarterly on the basis of either last year's income or the income for the current quarter.

Contribution to the CSR Fund is a rate of 2% on the chargeable income of the preceding financial year.

Special levy on banks is governed under the Value Added Tax (VAT) Act. As per the VAT Act, leviable income relates to banking transactions of Resident (excluding companies holding a Global Business Licence) and is defined as the sum of net interest income and other income before deduction of expenses.

For the financial years ended 30 June 2026, special levy was computed at lower of:

-5.5% of the leviable income; or

-1.5 times the special levy amount of the base year (year of assessment 2017/2018)

In line with the Finance Act 2025, the capping of 1.5 times the levy payable in the year of assessment 2017/2018 has been removed and as from 1 July 2025, special levy is computed at the flat rate of 5.5% of leviable income.

The Bank was not liable to pay special levy in financial years 2025 and 2024.

Contribution to the CCR Fund is a rate of 2% on the chargeable income of the current financial year.

Fair share Contribution is a rate of 5% on the chargeable income of the preceding financial year.

Additional Fair share Contribution is a rate of 2.5% on the chargeable income of the current financial year from transactions with residents.

Notes to the financial statements
For year ended 30 June 2026

36. Income tax expense (Cont'd)

(b) Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

	The Group			The Bank		
	Year ended 30 June 2026	Year ended 30 June 2025	Year ended 30 June 2024	Year ended 30 June 2026	Year ended 30 June 2025	Year ended 30 June 2024
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Income tax on adjusted profit for the year	**61,947,291**	58,464,467	34,670,994	**58,882,777**	55,466,475	31,827,161
Underprovision on settlement of prior year corporate tax liability	**148,369**	712,290	-	**148,369**	712,290	-
Movement in deferred taxation	**(1,097,717)**	(12,130,511)	5,045,189	**(1,146,411)**	(12,194,664)	4,961,066
Effect of changes in deferred tax rate*	-	(10,914,844)	-	-	(10,914,844)	-
CCRL Contribution paid during the year for prior year*	-	13,015,781	-	-	13,015,781	-
CCRL contribution for the year	**23,553,111**	22,186,590	-	**23,553,111**	22,186,590	-
CSR contribution for the year	**17,116,973**	10,954,958	391,830	**16,717,241**	10,575,780	-
Fair share contribution for the year	**58,882,777**	-	-	**58,882,777**	-	-
Additional fair share contribution for the year	**15,325,501**	-	-	**15,325,501**	-	-
Special levy	**126,030,738**	-	-	**126,030,738**	-	-
Tax expense	**301,907,043**	82,288,731	40,108,013	**298,394,103**	78,847,408	36,788,227

*This relates to the amount of deferred tax expense (or income) and income tax relating to changes in tax rates following the introduction of the CCRL (2%)

(c) Statement of financial position

	The Group			The Bank		
	30 June 2026	30 June 2025	30 June 2024	30 June 2026	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Balance at 01 July	**51,173,412**	20,483,337	(6,525,969)	**52,490,230**	22,019,947	(5,104,282)
Income tax on adjusted profit for the year	**61,947,291**	58,464,467	34,670,994	**58,882,777**	55,466,475	31,827,161
Underprovision on settlement of prior year corporate tax liability	**148,369**	712,290	-	**148,369**	712,290	-
CCRL contribution payable	**23,553,111**	22,186,590	-	**23,553,111**	22,186,590	-
CSR contribution payable	**17,116,973**	10,954,958	391,830	**16,717,241**	10,575,780	-
Fair share contribution for the year	**58,882,777**	-	-	**58,882,777**	-	-
Additional fair share contribution for the year	**15,325,501**	-	-	**15,325,501**	-	-
Special levy	**126,030,738**	-	-	**126,030,738**	-	-
Tax refund received during the year	**1,316,818**	6,690,657	1,421,687	-	5,154,047	-
Tax paid during the year	**(163,639,914)**	(61,932,448)	(2,424,447)	**(161,166,573)**	(59,586,286)	-
Tax deducted at source	**(6,271,860)**	(6,386,439)	(7,050,758)	**(3,924,034)**	(4,038,613)	(4,702,932)
Balance at 30 June	**185,583,216**	51,173,412	20,483,337	**186,940,137**	52,490,230	22,019,947
Presented as follows:						
Current tax assets	**(1,356,921)**	(1,316,818)	(6,640,892)	-	-	(5,104,282)
Current tax liabilities	**186,940,137**	52,490,230	27,124,229	**186,940,137**	52,490,230	27,124,229

(d) Deferred tax assets

	The Group			The Bank		
	30 June 2026	30 June 2025	30 June 2024	30 June 2026	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Balance at 01 July	**(53,408,656)**	(28,500,174)	(31,752,759)	**(64,967,192)**	(39,994,557)	(43,163,019)
Movement during the year						
- (Credited)/Charged to statements of profit or loss	**(1,097,717)**	(12,130,511)	5,045,189	**(1,146,411)**	(12,194,664)	4,961,066
Effect of changes in deferred tax rate*	-	(10,914,844)		-	(10,914,844)	-
- (Credited)/Charged to other comprehensive income:						
On actuarial (loss)/gain	**1,324,966**	(1,350,954)	(1,792,604)	**1,324,966**	(1,350,954)	(1,792,604)
Effect of changes in deferred tax rate*	-	(512,173)		-	(512,173)	
On revaluation of property, plant and equipment	**(7,135,296)**	-	-	**89,704**	-	-
Balance at 30 June	**(60,316,703)**	(53,408,656)	(28,500,174)	**(64,698,933)**	(64,967,192)	(39,994,557)

36. Income tax expense (Cont'd)

(d) Deferred tax assets (Cont'd)

Deferred tax arises on the following timing differences:

	The Group			The Bank		
	Year ended 30 June 2026	Year ended 30 June 2025	Year ended 30 June 2024	Year ended 30 June 2026	Year ended 30 June 2025	Year ended 30 June 2024
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Accelerated tax depreciation	**13,370,931**	8,764,963	(3,137,550)	**13,545,967**	8,988,695	(2,849,667)
Provision for credit impairment	**(103,325,519)**	(88,218,402)	(56,974,033)	**(103,325,519)**	(88,218,402)	(56,974,033)
Retirement benefit obligations	**(13,871,492)**	(15,963,802)	(10,397,174)	**(13,871,492)**	(15,963,802)	(10,397,174)
Revaluation of building	**43,509,377**	42,008,585	42,008,583	**38,952,111**	30,226,317	30,226,317
Balance at 30 June	**(60,316,703)**	(53,408,656)	(28,500,174)	**(64,698,933)**	(64,967,192)	(39,994,557)

(e) Income tax reconciliation

The tax charge on the Group's and the Bank's profit differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the basic tax rate of the Group as follows:

	The Group			The Bank		
	Year ended 30 June 2026	Year ended 30 June 2025	Year ended 30 June 2024	Year ended 30 June 2026	Year ended 30 June 2025	Year ended 30 June 2024
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Profit before income tax	**1,190,564,231**	919,430,710	853,244,384	**1,176,357,594**	907,816,687	844,374,240
Tax at applicable rate	**59,528,212**	82,748,764	42,662,219	**58,817,880**	81,703,502	42,218,712
Non-allowable items	**26,247,896**	4,492,880	22,666,769	**26,122,701**	4,430,480	22,540,766
Non taxable	**-**	(5,442,461)	-	**-**	(5,442,461)	-
Exempt income	**(26,095,208)**	(3,955,807)	(15,727,989)	**(26,057,807)**	(3,955,807)	(15,682,073)
Other deductions	**-**	(701,533)	-	**-**	(701,533)	-
Deferred tax on CCRL	**-**	(10,914,844)	5,045,189	**-**	(10,914,844)	4,961,066
Deferred tax credit	**(1,097,717)**	-	-	**(1,146,411)**	-	-
CCRL for current year	**23,553,111**	-	-	**23,553,111**	-	-
CCRL for previous year	**-**	13,015,781	-	**-**	13,015,781	-
CSR contribution	**17,116,976**	-	391,830	**16,717,244**	-	-
Underprovision on settlement of prior year corporate tax liability	**148,369**	712,290	-	**148,369**	712,290	-
Fair share contribution charge	**58,882,777**	-	-	**58,882,777**	-	-
Additional fair share contribution charge	**15,325,501**	-	-	**15,325,501**	-	-
Special levy	**126,030,738**	-	-	**126,030,738**	-	-
Effect for high tax rates for subsidiary (Subsidiary is taxed at 15%)	**2,266,388**	2,333,661	2,320,239	**-**	-	-
Utilisation of previously unrecognised tax losses	**-**	-	(17,250,244)	**-**	-	(17,250,244)
Tax expense	**301,907,043**	82,288,731	40,108,013	**298,394,103**	78,847,408	36,788,227

Non-allowable items pertain to allowance for expected credit loss, depreciation and legal fees.

Exempt income comprise of bad debts written off and gain on cross currency swap.

(f) Numerical reconciliation between average effective tax rate and applicable tax rate

	The Group			The Bank		
	Year ended 30 June 2026	Year ended 30 June 2025	Year ended 30 June 2024	Year ended 30 June 2026	Year ended 30 June 2025	Year ended 30 June 2024
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Applicable tax rate	**5**	5	5	**5**	5	5
CCRL	**2**	2	-	**2**	2	-
CSR	**2**	2	2	**2**	2	2
FSC	**5**	-	-	**5**	-	-
AFSC	**2.5**	-	-	**2.5**	-	-
Average effective tax rate (tax expenses divided by profit before tax)	**16.50**	9	7	**16.50**	9	7

The applicable tax rate of the subsidiary of the Bank is 15%.

Notes to the financial statements

For year ended 30 June 2026

36. Income tax expense (Cont'd)

(f) Time lapse of tax losses

The bank did not have any tax losses at 30 June 2026.

37. Profit for the year

	The Group			The Bank		
	Year ended 30 June 2026 Rs	Year ended 30 June 2025 Rs	Year ended 30 June 2024 Rs	Year ended 30 June 2026 Rs	Year ended 30 June 2025 Rs	Year ended 30 June 2024 Rs
Profit for the year is arrived at after charging:						
Depreciation and amortisation	**(111,664,015)**	(102,272,740)	(98,049,687)	**(135,006,731)**	(93,228,991)	(122,713,190)
Directors' emoluments	**(26,310,291)**	(22,719,675)	(20,806,652)	**(26,143,791)**	(22,539,675)	(20,542,652)
Payable to auditors (including VAT):						
- Audit services	**(9,085,000)**	(9,085,000)	(8,682,500)	**(9,085,000)**	(9,085,000)	(8,682,500)
- Fees for other services	**(632,500)**	(632,500)	(2,357,500)	**(632,500)**	(632,500)	(2,357,500)
Staff costs (Note 33)	**743,090,095**	690,807,297	536,737,009	**743,090,095**	690,807,297	536,737,009
Operating lease rentals (Note 41(b(i))	**(37,398,774)**	(71,285,134)	(38,547,343)	**(37,398,774)**	(71,285,134)	(385,473,473)
and crediting:						
Rental income (Note 31)	**22,740,909**	22,196,668	22,616,026	**22,740,909**	22,196,668	22,616,026

38. Earnings per share

The earnings per share for the year ended 30 June 2025 and for the comparative years were calculated as follows:

The Group	Earnings per share (Rs)	Profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the parent (Rs)	Weighted Average Number of shares used
Year ended 30 June 2026	**0.11**	**888,657,188**	**8,419,472,765**
Year ended 30 June 2025	0.10	837,141,979	8,419,472,765
Year ended 30 June 2024	0.11	813,136,371	7,436,123,602

The Bank	Earnings per share (Rs)	Profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the parent (Rs)	Weighted Average Number of shares used
Year ended 30 June 2026	**0.10**	**877,963,491**	**8,419,472,765**
Year ended 30 June 2025	0.10	828,969,279	8,419,472,765
Year ended 30 June 2024	0.11	807,586,013	7,436,123,602

Notes to the financial statements

For year ended 30 June 2026

39. Related party transactions

Transactions and balances between the Group and its related parties are as follows:

The Group and the Bank

	Directors and Key management personnel Rs
Loans and advances	
At 30 June 2026	**74,731,063**
At 30 June 2025	78,173,686
At 30 June 2024	62,643,465
Deposits	
At 30 June 2026	**47,508,322**
At 30 June 2025	45,458,112
At 30 June 2024	36,086,862
Interest income	
Year ended 30 June 2026 Loans and advances	**2,168,607**
Year ended 30 June 2025 Loans and advances	2,230,532
Year ended 30 June 2024 Loans and advances	1,849,645
Interest expense	
Year ended 30 June 2026 Deposits	**1,213,682**
Year ended 30 June 2025 Deposits	1,153,779
Year ended 30 June 2024 Deposits	928,130
Key management personnel compensation (Salaries and short-term employee benefits including directors' emoluments) Year ended 30 June 2026	**94,264,312**
Year ended 30 June 2025	88,461,408
Year ended 30 June 2024	66,651,289
Key management personnel compensation (Post employment benefits) Year ended 30 June 2026	**4,171,073**
Year ended 30 June 2025	3,906,766
Year ended 30 June 2024	2,550,390

The loans and advances with and deposits from key management personnel are contracted at the Bank's preferential rates as available to all staff members.

Notes to the financial statements

For year ended 30 June 2026

39. Related party transactions (Cont'd)

Transactions and balances with the subsidiary, fellow subsidiary and holding company are as follows:

	30 June 2026	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
	Debit/(Credit)	Debit/(Credit)	Debit/(Credit)
	Rs	Rs	Rs
The Bank			
Subsidiary (MauBank Investment Ltd)			
Balances:			
Loans and advances	**119,166,337**	129,344,277	140,593,708
Deposits	**(33,913,682)**	(26,802,514)	(20,842,742)
Amount receivable (Note 17)	**33,722,960**	33,722,960	33,722,960
Rental deposits	**6,000,000**	6,000,000	6,000,000
Transactions:			
Interest income	**(9,433,486)**	(9,883,118)	(10,862,642)
Rental expense	**36,000,000**	36,000,000	36,000,000
The Group and the Bank			
Fellow subsidiary (EAMC Ltd)			
Balances:			
Deposits	**(9,000,170)**	(7,396,050)	(2,299,007)
Amount payable on net collection of loans and advances (see below)	**(27,661,163)**	(30,407,268)	(14,654,255)
Transitional receivable	**89,569,148**	92,387,583	72,230,283
Due on extinction of guarantee	**(8,814,558)**	(8,974,558)	(103,598,429)
Amount receivable for expenses paid (Note 17)	**279**	256	222
Transactions:			
Management fee income	**(27,755,713)**	(33,035,253)	(38,572,433)
Recovery fee income	**(42,729,502)**	(37,712,163)	(48,377,185)
Other fee income	**-**	(9,105,806)	(7,738,676)
Fellow subsidiary (Maufactoring)			
Balances:			
Loans and advances	**107,119,986**	53,256,471	49,876,614
Deposits	**(267,796)**	(8,008)	(17,302)
Amount receivable for expenses paid (Note 17)	**19,983**	-	895
Transactions:			
Interest Income	**(6,620,741)**	(3,947,255)	(2,382,189)
Rental income	**(1,012,185)**	(1,002,814)	(965,775)
Holding company (MauBank Holdings Ltd)			
Balances:			
Loans and advances	**2,690,992,626**	3,590,690,530	3,225,634,212
Deposits	**(8,568,164)**	(9,791,959)	(347,287,895)
Amount Receivable for expenses paid (Note 17)	**2,067,142**	653,490	810,212
Interest receivable on cross currency swap sold	**98,325,000**	119,016,000	135,108,383
Interest payable on cross currency swap bought	**(72,648,460)**	(93,649,490)	(122,696,062)
Transactions:			
Interest income	**(443,592,512)**	(496,233,256)	(512,143,774)
Interest expense	**195,625,972**	254,478,608	280,586,742
Dividend paid	**165,000,000**	162,000,000	80,000,000

The subsidiary had no transactions with the major shareholders (entities holding at least 10% interest in the Group).

The loan and advances with key management personnel are contracted at the Bank's preferential rates as available to all staff members. The outstanding balances arose in the normal course of business. For the year ended 30 June 2026, the Group and the Bank have raised expected credit losses for doubtful debts relating to amounts owed by relating parties as per ECL model currently being applied on financial assets.Total allowance for expected credit loss charged to income statement on loan and advances amounted to **Rs 96,690** (2025: Rs 132,719; 2024: Rs 154,064) . At 30 June 2026, none of the facilities to related parties was non-performing (2025:MUR Nil, 2024: MUR Nil). In addition, for the year ended 30 June 2026 the Bank has not written off any amount owed by related party (2025: MUR Nil, 2024: MUR Nil). The settlement of the related party transactions occurs in cash.

The bank collections for the loans and advances owned by EAMC Ltd on behalf of the latter.The amounts due to EAMC Ltd are interest free, unsecured and repayable within one year.

40. Events after the reporting period

There were no major events subsequent to the year-end which require adjustment and/or disclosure.

41. Other commitments

(a) Capital Commitments

	The Group and the Bank		
	30 June 2026	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
	Rs	Rs	Rs
Approved and contracted for:			
Property, Plant and Equipment	**22,703,183**	26,953,038	1,320,928
Intangibles	**69,401,202**	8,405,586	811,545
	92,104,385	35,358,624	2,132,473

The capital commitments represents amount payable for completion of assets in progress that will subsequently be capitalised as property, plant and equipment or intangibles.

(b) Operating Lease Commitments

(i) The Group and the Bank as a lessee

	The Group			The Bank		
	30 June 2026	30 June 2025	30 June 2024	30 June 2026	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Minimum lease payments under operating leases recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year	**37,398,774**	71,285,134	38,547,343	**37,398,774**	71,285,134	38,547,343
At the reporting date, the Group and the Bank had outstanding commitment under cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:						
Within 1 year	**18,558,329**	22,694,102	31,480,185	**18,558,329**	22,694,102	31,480,185
After 1 period and before 5 years	**24,969,329**	9,958,797	27,847,894	**24,969,329**	9,958,797	27,847,894
After 5 years	**6,057,232**	-	-	**6,057,232**	-	-
	49,584,890	32,652,899	59,328,079	**49,584,890**	32,652,899	59,328,079

The above are in respect of leases not falling under the scope of IFRS 16 and are thus expensed to income statement on payments. The operating lease payments represent rentals payable for office, parking space and equipment.

(ii) The Group and the Bank as a lessor

Property rental income earned during the year was **Rs 22,740,908** (30 June 2025: Rs 22,196,668 and 30 June 2024: Rs 22,616,026). Properties held for rental have a committed tenant between 3 to 10 years.

At the reporting date, the Bank had contracted with tenants for the following future minimum lease payments.

41. Other commitments (Cont'd)

(b) Operating Lease Commitments (Cont'd)

(ii) The Group and the Bank as a lessor (Cont'd)

	30-Jun-26	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
	Rs	Rs	Rs
Within one year	**24,358,817**	22,868,800	23,529,518
After 1 year and before 5 years	**10,231,340**	12,955,371	33,318,283
	34,590,157	35,824,171	56,847,801

42. Immediate holding company and ultimate shareholder

The Directors regard MauBank Holdings Ltd, a company incorporated and domiciled in Mauritius, as their immediate holding company and the Government of Mauritius as their ultimate shareholder.

smart agriculture

Supporting sustainable agricultural practices through financing for efficient irrigation systems and technologies that enhance productivity while reducing water consumption.



Notes to the financial statements
For year ended 30 June 2026

43. Supplementary information as required by Bank Of Mauritius

(a) Statement of financial position

	The Group								
	30 June 2026			30 June 2025			30 June 2024		
	Total	Resident	Non- Resident	Total	Resident	Non- Resident	Total	Resident	Non- Resident
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
ASSETS									
Cash and cash equivalents	**15,220,421,355**	**13,046,285,577**	**2,174,135,778**	10,151,841,620	8,178,490,949	1,973,350,671	10,410,128,675	9,663,861,282	746,267,393
Mandatory balances with the Central Bank	**3,618,748,814**	**3,618,748,814**	-	3,351,382,724	3,351,382,724	-	2,855,998,585	2,855,998,585	-
Derivative assets	**8,675,117**	**993,274**	**7,681,843**	11,415,678	9,879,424	1,536,254	78,759,542	69,764,156	8,995,386
Trading assets	**3,370,047,291**	-	**3,370,047,291**	1,293,362,942	1,249,164.00	1,292,113,778	529,476,283	529,476,283	-
Investment securities	**9,862,694,729**	**7,920,664,519**	**1,942,030,210**	10,773,382,864	9,171,558,830	1,601,824,034	8,597,507,619	7,272,036,253	1,325,471,366
Loans and advances to banks	**5,217,441**	**5,217,441**	-	790,286,809	6,539,728	783,747,081	905,925,292	-	905,925,292
Loans and advances to customers	**33,940,535,664**	**31,618,926,276**	**2,321,609,388**	29,262,518,141	26,735,050,305	2,527,467,836	23,413,207,401	21,920,824,162	1,492,383,239
Property, plant and equipment	**1,225,261,974**	**1,225,261,974**	-	1,063,666,754	1,063,666,754	-	1,052,888,749	1,052,888,749	-
Intangible assets	**129,707,785**	**129,707,785**	-	91,383,066	91,383,066	-	78,994,101	78,994,101	-
Right-of-use assets	**123,260,992**	**123,260,992**	-	118,535,850	118,535,850	-	48,935,082	48,935,082	-
Investment properties	**308,100,000**	**308,100,000**	-	390,500,000	390,500,000	-	390,500,000	390,500,000	-
Investment in subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Current tax assets	**1,356,921**	**1,356,921**	-	1,316,818	1,316,818	-	6,640,892	6,640,892	-
Deferred tax assets	**60,316,703**	**60,316,703**	-	53,408,656	53,408,656	-	28,500,174	28,500,174	-
Other assets	**388,794,985**	**360,764,251**	**28,030,734**	349,633,750	323,744,990	25,888,760	246,099,945	220,157,607	25,942,338
Total assets	**68,263,139,771**	**58,419,604,527**	**9,843,535,244**	57,702,635,672	49,496,707,258	8,205,928,414	48,643,562,340	44,138,577,326	4,504,985,014
LIABILITIES									
Deposits from customers	**59,818,091,544**	**50,094,598,590**	**9,723,492,954**	50,728,270,006	41,257,724,515	9,470,545,491	**41,827,432,643**	34,041,790,835	7,785,641,808
Derivative liabilities	**571,041,724**	**569,862,249**	**1,179,475**	649,014,993	630,176,555	18,838,438	**1,075,921,722**	1,075,885,477	36,245
Lease liabilities	**92,337,921**	**92,337,921**	-	97,037,679	97,037,679	-	**20,614,415**	20,614,415	-
Other borrowings	**561,048,307**	-	**561,048,307**	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payable to fellow subsidiary	**27,661,163**	**27,661,163**	-	30,407,268	30,407,268	-	**14,654,255**	14,654,255	-
Tax liabilities	**186,940,137**	**184,272,709**	**2,667,428**	52,490,230	52,490,230	-	**27,124,229**	27,124,229	-
Other liabilities	**576,000,199**	**576,000,199**	-	624,906,784	624,906,784	-	**631,641,048**	631,641,048	-
Retirement benefit obligations	**154,127,685**	**154,127,685**	-	177,375,580	177,375,580	-	148,531,055	148,531,055	-
Total liabilities	**61,987,248,680**	**51,698,860,516**	**10,288,388,164**	52,359,502,540	42,870,118,611	9,489,383,929	43,745,919,367	35,960,241,314	7,785,678,053
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY									
Stated capital	**3,216,601,090**			3,216,601,090			3,216,601,090		
Statutory reserve	**492,871,910**			361,177,386			236,831,994		
General banking reserve	**154,516,664**			46,758,912			-		
Retained earnings	**2,108,479,974**			1,610,878,186			1,125,678,791		
Fair value reserve	**(135,180,019)**			(267,266,882)			(189,773,573)		
Other reserve	**23,739,470**			25,955,840			159,276,071		
Revaluation reserve	**414,862,002**			349,028,600			349,028,600		
Total equity	**6,275,891,091**			5,343,133,132			4,897,642,973		
Total liabilities and equity	**68,263,139,771**			57,702,635,672			48,643,562,340		

Notes to the financial statements

For year ended 30 June 2026

43. Supplementary Information As Required By Bank Of Mauritius (Cont'd)

(a) Statement of financial position (Cont'd)

	The Bank								
	30 June 2026			30 June 2025			30 June 2024		
	Total	Resident	Non- Resident	Total	Resident	Non- Resident	Total	Resident	Non- Resident
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
ASSETS									
Cash and cash equivalents	**15,220,421,355**	**13,046,285,577**	**2,174,135,778**	10,151,841,620	8,178,490,949	1,973,350,671	10,410,128,675	9,663,861,282	746,267,393
Mandatory balances with the Central Bank	**3,618,748,814**	**3,618,748,814**	**-**	3,351,382,724	3,351,382,724	-	2,855,998,585	2,855,998,585	-
Derivative assets	**8,675,117**	**993,274**	**7,681,843**	11,415,678	9,879,424	1,536,254	78,759,542	69,764,156	8,995,386
Trading assets	**3,370,047,291**	**-**	**3,370,047,291**	1,293,362,942	1,249,164	1,292,113,778	529,476,283	529,476,283	-
Investment securities	**9,862,694,729**	**7,920,664,519**	**1,942,030,210**	10,773,382,864	9,171,558,830	1,601,824,034	8,597,507,619	7,272,036,253	1,325,471,366
Loans and advances to banks	**5,217,441**	**5,217,441**	**-**	790,286,809	6,539,728	783,747,081	905,925,292	-	905,925,292
Loans and advances to customers	**34,059,702,001**	**31,738,092,613**	**2,321,609,388**	29,391,862,418	26,864,394,582	2,527,467,836	23,553,801,109	22,061,417,870	1,492,383,239
Property, plant and equipment	**1,000,440,782**	**1,000,440,782**	**-**	789,645,583	789,645,583	-	772,167,579	772,167,579	-
Intangible assets	**129,707,785**	**129,707,785**	**-**	91,383,066	91,383,066	-	78,994,101	78,994,101	-
Right-of-use assets	**153,633,922**	**153,633,922**	**-**	85,723,351	85,723,351	-	13,778,833	13,778,833	-
Investment properties	**308,100,000**	**308,100,000**	**-**	390,500,000	390,500,000	-	390,500,000	390,500,000	-
Investment in subsidiary	**100,000**	**100,000**	**-**	100,000	100,000	-	100,000	100,000	-
Current tax assets	-	-	-	0	-	-	5,104,282	5,104,282	-
Deferred tax assets	**64,698,933**	**64,698,933**	**-**	64,967,192	64,967,192	-	39,994,557	39,994,557	-
Other assets	**427,735,336**	**399,704,602**	**28,030,734**	388,574,101	362,685,341	25,888,760	285,040,299	259,097,961	25,942,338.00
Total assets	**68,229,923,506**	**58,386,388,262**	**9,843,535,244**	57,574,428,348	49,368,499,934	8,205,928,414	48,517,276,756	44,012,291,742	4,504,985,014
LIABILITIES									
Deposits from customers	**59,852,005,225**	**50,128,512,271**	**9,723,492,954**	50,755,072,519	41,284,527,028	9,470,545,491	41,848,275,386	34,062,633,578	7,785,641,808
Derivative liabilities	**571,041,724**	**569,862,249**	**1,179,475**	649,014,993	630,176,555	18,838,438	1,075,921,722	1,075,885,477	36,245
Lease liabilities	**153,072,517**	**153,072,517**	**-**	90,465,488	90,465,488	-	13,748,432	13,748,432	-
Other borrowed funds	**561,048,307**	**-**	**561,048,307**						
Payable to fellow subsidiary	**27,661,163**	**27,661,163**	**-**	30,407,268	30,407,268	-	14,654,255	14,654,255	-
Tax liabilities	**186,940,137**	**184,272,709**	**2,667,428**	52,490,230	52,490,230	-	27,124,229	27,124,229	-
Other liabilities	**575,227,909**	**575,227,909**	**-**	624,211,443	624,211,443	-	630,948,309	630,948,309	-
Retirement benefit obligations	**154,127,685**	**154,127,685**	**-**	177,375,580	177,375,580	-	148,531,055	148,531,055	-
Total liabilities	**62,081,124,667**	**51,792,736,503**	**10,288,388,164**	52,379,037,521	42,889,653,592	9,489,383,929	43,759,203,388	35,973,525,335	7,785,678,053
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY									
Stated capital	**3,216,601,090**			3,216,601,090			3,216,601,090		
Statutory reserve	**492,871,910**			361,177,386			236,831,994		
General banking reserve	**154,516,664**			46,758,912			-		
Retained earnings	**2,042,860,316**			1,555,952,225			1,078,925,530		
Fair value reserve	**(135,180,019)**			(267,266,882)			(189,773,573)		
Other reserve	**23,739,470**			25,955,840			159,276,071		
Revaluation reserve	**353,389,408**			256,212,256			256,212,256		
Total equity	**6,148,798,839**			5,195,390,827			4,758,073,368		
Total liabilities and equity	**68,229,923,506**			57,574,428,348			48,517,276,756		

Notes to the financial statements

For year ended 30 June 2026

43. Supplementary Information As Required By Bank Of Mauritius (Cont'd)

(b) Operating Income

	The Group								
	Year ended 30 June 2026			Year ended 30 June 2025			Year ended 30 June 2024		
	Total	Resident	Non - Resident	Total	Resident	Non - Resident	Total	Resident	Non - Resident
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Interest income	**3,207,003,711**	**2,860,368,411**	**346,635,300**	2,998,640,236	2,669,569,798	329,070,438	2,235,712,630	1,959,912,994	275,799,636
Interest expense	**(1,434,295,859)**	**(1,316,756,954)**	**(117,538,905)**	(1,164,924,095)	(1,033,794,823)	(131,129,272)	(861,305,867)	(836,514,716)	(24,791,151)
Net interest income	**1,772,707,852**	**1,543,611,457**	**229,096,395**	1,833,716,141	1,635,774,975	197,941,166	1,374,406,763	1,123,398,278	251,008,485
Fee and commission income	**363,842,571**	**303,742,300**	**60,100,271**	357,350,805	313,232,214	44,118,591	319,572,553	271,000,097	48,572,456
Fee and commission expense	**(95,467,243)**	**(94,961,815)**	**(505,428)**	(86,114,665)	(85,609,100)	(505,565)	(68,365,291)	(68,334,333)	(30,958)
Net fee and commission income	**268,375,328**	**208,780,485**	**59,594,843**	271,236,140	227,623,114	43,613,026	251,207,262	202,665,764	48,541,498
Net trading income	**707,996,247**	**471,141,626**	**236,854,621**	633,861,560	446,611,879	187,249,681	482,060,082	273,037,484	209,022,598
Net (loss)/gain from derecognition of financial assets measured at FVTOCI	**2,400,659**	**2,337,031**	**63,628**	(137,408,880)	-	(137,408,880)	(32,255,635)	-	(32,255,635)
Other income	**127,056,264**	**97,586,991**	**29,469,273**	54,902,015	54,902,015	-	53,996,356	53,996,356	-
	837,453,170	**571,065,648**	**266,387,522**	551,354,695	501,513,894	49,840,801	503,800,803	327,033,840	176,766,963
Net operating income	**2,878,536,350**	**2,323,457,590**	**555,078,760**	2,656,306,976	2,364,911,983	291,394,993	2,129,414,828	1,653,097,882	476,316,946

	The Bank								
	Year ended 30 June 2026			Year ended 30 June 2025			Year ended 30 June 2024		
	Total	Resident	Non - Resident	Total	Resident	Non - Resident	Total	Resident	Non - Resident
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Interest income	**3,216,437,197**	**2,869,801,897**	**346,635,300**	3,008,523,353	2,679,452,915	329,070,438	2,246,575,273	1,970,775,637	275,799,636
Interest expense	**(1,439,981,666)**	**(1,322,442,761)**	**(117,538,905)**	(1,164,756,300)	(1,033,627,028)	(131,129,272)	(861,636,308)	(836,845,157)	(24,791,151)
Net interest income	**1,776,455,531**	**1,547,359,136**	**229,096,395**	1,843,767,053	1,645,825,887	197,941,166	1,384,938,965	1,133,930,480	251,008,485
Fee and commission income	**363,842,571**	**303,742,300**	**60,100,271**	357,350,805	313,232,214	44,118,591	319,572,553	271,000,097	48,572,456
Fee and commission expense	**(95,467,243)**	**(94,961,815)**	**(505,428)**	(86,114,665)	(85,609,100)	(505,565)	(68,365,291)	(68,334,333)	(30,958)
Net fee and commission income	**268,375,328**	**208,780,485**	**59,594,843**	271,236,140	227,623,114	43,613,026	251,207,262	202,665,764	48,541,498
Net trading income	**707,996,247**	**471,141,626**	**236,854,621**	633,861,560	446,611,879	187,249,681	482,060,082	273,037,484	209,022,598
Net gain/(loss) from derecognition of financial assets measured at FVTOCI	**2,400,659**	**2,337,031**	**63,628**	(137,408,880)	-	(137,408,880)	(32,255,635)	-	(32,255,635)
Other income	**127,056,264**	**97,586,991**	**29,469,273**	54,902,015	54,902,015	-	53,996,356	53,996,356	-
	837,453,170	**571,065,648**	**266,387,522**	551,354,695	501,513,894	49,840,801	503,800,803	327,033,840	176,766,963
Net operating income	**2,882,284,029**	**2,327,205,269**	**555,078,760**	2,666,357,888	2,374,962,895	291,394,993	2,139,947,030	1,663,630,084	476,316,946

Notes to the financial statements

For year ended 30 June 2026

43. Supplementary Information As Required By Bank Of Mauritius (Cont'd)

(c) Sectorwise Distribution of Loans and Advances

	The Group								
	30 June 2026			30 June 2025			30 June 2024		
	Total	Resident	Non-Resident	Total	Resident	Non-Resident	Total	Resident	Non-Resident
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Other Non-Financial Corporations									
A. - Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**153,081,853**	**153,081,853**	**-**	184,647,567	184,647,567	-	184,970,644	184,970,644	-
B - Mining and quarrying	**-**	**-**	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	-
C - Manufacturing	**1,668,149,233**	**1,668,149,233**	**-**	1,424,810,321	1,424,810,321	-	918,182,156	918,182,156	-
D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	**1,353,774**	**1,353,774**	**-**	1,534,380	1,534,380	-	7,791,520	7,791,520	-
E - Water supply; sewerage, waste management and	**857,817**	**857,817**	**-**	1,395,527	1,395,527	-	2,306,977	2,306,977	-
F - Construction	**4,569,138,383**	**4,569,138,383**	**-**	2,853,622,240	2,853,622,240	-	2,055,942,009	2,055,942,009	-
G - Wholesale and retail trade; and repair of motor	**3,051,221,069**	**3,035,123,731**	**16,097,338**	2,703,530,527	2,703,530,527	-	1,954,367,639	1,954,367,639	-
H - Transportation and storage	**361,199,605**	**361,199,605**	**-**	266,353,550	266,353,550	-	176,714,725	176,714,725	-
I - Accommodation and food service activities	**2,677,045,062**	**2,677,045,062**	**-**	2,493,706,367	2,493,706,367	-	1,952,795,862	1,952,795,862	-
J - Information and communication	**65,316,413**	**65,316,413**	**-**	63,024,647	63,024,647	-	34,529,495	34,529,495	-
L - Real estate activities	**1,818,861,260**	**1,818,861,260**	**-**	703,603,050	703,603,050	-	316,070,182	316,070,182	-
M - Professional, scientific and technical activities	**192,918,007**	**188,748,556**	**4,169,451**	97,313,614	96,229,508	1,084,107	122,034,918	120,807,806	1,227,112
N - Administrative and support service activities	**378,746,006**	**378,746,006**	**-**	378,098,818	378,098,818	-	200,010,070	200,010,070	-
P - Education	**257,126,111**	**257,126,111**	**-**	174,828,732	174,828,732	-	63,222,076	63,222,076	-
Q - Human health and social work activities	**168,245,651**	**168,245,651**	**-**	211,316,939	211,316,939	-	214,767,562	214,767,562	-
R - Arts, entertainment and recreation	**431,189,318**	**431,189,318**	**-**	376,439,290	376,439,290	-	387,303,762	387,303,762	-
S - Other service activities	**229,301,732**	**229,301,732**	**-**	283,223,122	192,808,597	90,414,525	112,232,793	112,232,793	-
Households	**11,533,214,960**	**11,302,885,224**	**230,329,736**	9,276,699,215	9,071,683,127	205,016,088	7,746,983,119	7,523,437,243	223,545,876
Central Bank	**-**	**-**	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	-
Banks	**5,217,441**	**5,217,441**	**-**	790,286,810	6,539,729	783,747,081	905,925,292	-	905,925,292
State and Local Government	**85,711,716**	**-**	**85,711,716**	124,035,819	-	124,035,819	536,630,377	-	536,630,377
Public Non-Financial Corporations	**995,405,104**	**995,405,104**	**-**	1,450,510,585	1,270,919,968	179,590,617	1,648,434,928	1,648,434,928	-
Financial Corporations	**3,788,356,018**	**3,317,151,443**	**471,204,575**	4,817,490,260	4,266,497,153	550,993,106	4,673,128,493	4,046,936,711	626,191,782
Global Business Corporations (GBCs)	**1,514,096,572**	**-**	**1,514,096,572**	1,376,333,573	-	1,376,333,573	104,788,092	-	104,788,092
	33,945,753,105	**31,624,143,717**	**2,321,609,388**	30,052,804,950	26,741,590,034	3,311,214,917	24,319,132,693	21,920,824,161	2,398,308,531

Notes to the financial statements

For year ended 30 June 2026

43. Supplementary Information As Required By Bank Of Mauritius (Cont'd)

(c) Sectorwise Distribution of Loans and Advances (Cont'd)

	The Bank								
	30 June 2026			30 June 2025			30 June 2024		
	Total	Resident	Non- Resident	Total	Resident	Non- Resident	Total	Resident	Non- Resident
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Other Non-Financial Corporations									
A. - Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**153,081,853**	**153,081,853**	**-**	184,647,567	184,647,567	-	184,970,644	184,970,644	-
B - Mining and quarrying	**-**	**-**	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	-
C - Manufacturing	**1,668,149,233**	**1,668,149,233**	**-**	1,424,810,321	1,424,810,321	-	918,182,156	918,182,156	-
D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	**1,353,774**	**1,353,774**	**-**	1,534,380	1,534,380	-	7,791,520	7,791,520	-
E - Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	**857,817**	**857,817**	**-**	1,395,527	1,395,527	-	2,306,977	2,306,977	-
F - Construction	**4,569,138,383**	**4,569,138,383**	**-**	2,853,622,240	2,853,622,240	-	2,055,942,009	2,055,942,009	-
G - Wholesale and retail trade; and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	**3,051,221,069**	**3,035,123,731**	**16,097,338**	2,703,530,527	2,703,530,527	-	1,954,367,639	1,954,367,639	-
H - Transportation and storage	**361,199,605**	**361,199,605**	**-**	266,353,550	266,353,550	-	176,714,725	176,714,725	-
I - Accommodation and food service activities	**2,677,045,062**	**2,677,045,062**	**-**	2,493,706,367	2,493,706,367	-	1,952,795,862	1,952,795,862	-
J - Information and communication	**65,316,413**	**65,316,413**	**-**	63,024,647	63,024,647	-	34,529,495	34,529,495	-
L - Real estate activities	**1,938,027,597**	**1,938,027,597**	**-**	832,947,327	832,947,327	-	456,663,890	456,663,890	-
M - Professional, scientific and technical activities	**192,918,007**	**188,748,556**	**4,169,451**	97,313,614	96,229,508	1,084,107	122,034,918	120,807,806	1,227,112
N - Administrative and support service activities	**378,746,006**	**378,746,006**	**-**	378,098,818	378,098,818	-	200,010,070	200,010,070	-
P - Education	**257,126,111**	**257,126,111**	**-**	174,828,732	174,828,732	-	63,222,076	63,222,076	-
Q - Human health and social work activities	**168,245,651**	**168,245,651**	**-**	211,316,939	211,316,939	-	214,767,562	214,767,562	-
R - Arts, entertainment and recreation	**431,189,318**	**431,189,318**	**-**	376,439,290	376,439,290	-	387,303,762	387,303,762	-
S - Other service activities	**229,301,732**	**229,301,732**	**-**	283,223,122	192,808,597	90,414,525	112,232,793	112,232,793	-
Households	**11,533,214,960**	**11,302,885,224**	**230,329,736**	9,276,699,215	9,071,683,127	205,016,088	7,746,983,119	7,523,437,243	223,545,876
Central Bank	**-**	**-**	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	-
Banks	**5,217,441**	**5,217,441**	**-**	790,286,810	6,539,729	783,747,081	905,925,292	-	905,925,292
State and Local Government	**85,711,716**	**-**	**85,711,716**	124,035,819	-	124,035,819	536,630,377	-	536,630,377
Public Non-Financial Corporations	**995,405,104**	**995,405,104**	**-**	1,450,510,585	1,270,919,968	179,590,617	1,648,434,928	1,648,434,928	-
Financial Corporations	**3,788,356,018**	**3,317,151,443**	**471,204,575**	4,817,490,260	4,266,497,153	550,993,106	4,673,128,493	4,046,936,711	626,191,782
Global Business Corporations (GBCs)	**1,514,096,572**	**-**	**1,514,096,572**	1,376,333,573	-	1,376,333,573	104,788,092	-	104,788,092
	34,064,919,442	**31,743,310,054**	**2,321,609,388**	30,182,149,227	26,870,934,311	3,311,214,917	24,459,726,401	22,061,417,869	2,398,308,531

Notes to the financial statements

For year ended 30 June 2026

43. Supplementary Information As Required By Bank Of Mauritius (Cont'd)

(d) Breakdown of Deposits from Customers

	The Group								
	30 June 2026			30 June 2025			30 June 2024		
	Total	Resident	Non- Resident	Total	Resident	Non- Resident	Total	Resident	Non- Resident
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Retail	**22,556,114,818**	**20,567,436,394**	**1,988,678,424**	19,761,822,825	18,314,886,071	1,446,936,754	16,782,833,798	15,271,220,155	1,511,613,643
- Demand	***1,208,418,927***	***729,162,430***	***479,256,497***	*1,060,535,306*	*608,721,677*	*451,813,629*	*658,230,913*	*336,285,884*	*321,945,029*
- Savings	***15,541,543,613***	***14,721,965,167***	***819,578,446***	*14,265,416,247*	*13,632,730,474*	*632,685,773*	*11,989,344,579*	*11,196,674,346*	*792,670,233*
- Time deposits	***5,806,152,278***	***5,116,308,797***	***689,843,481***	*4,435,871,272*	*4,073,433,920*	*362,437,352*	*4,135,258,306*	*3,738,259,925*	*396,998,381*
Corporate	**34,318,185,578**	**26,583,371,049**	**7,734,814,529**	27,235,602,601	19,211,993,864	8,023,608,737	21,955,047,931	15,681,019,766	6,274,028,165
- Demand	***14,757,608,679***	***10,420,212,876***	***4,337,395,803***	*12,961,307,620*	*8,029,243,450*	*4,932,064,170*	*12,397,944,494*	*7,131,748,453*	*5,266,196,041*
- Savings	***3,689,917,592***	***3,625,051,151***	***64,866,441***	*3,341,882,363*	*3,252,558,039*	*89,324,324*	*3,072,583,838*	*3,051,279,468*	*21,304,370*
- Time deposits	***15,870,659,307***	***12,538,107,022***	***3,332,552,285***	*10,932,412,618*	*7,930,192,375*	*3,002,220,243*	*6,484,519,599*	*5,497,991,845*	*986,527,754*
Government	**2,943,791,148**	**2,943,791,148**	**-**	3,730,844,580	3,730,844,580	-	3,089,550,914	3,089,550,914	-
- Demand	***75,314,723***	***75,314,723***	***-***	*72,699,825*	*72,699,825*	-	*14,357,131*	*14,357,131*	-
- Savings	***588,433,097***	***588,433,097***	***-***	*323,372,248*	*323,372,248*	-	*538,086,898*	*538,086,898*	-
- Time deposits	***2,280,043,328***	***2,280,043,328***	***-***	*3,334,772,507*	*3,334,772,507*	-	*2,537,106,885*	*2,537,106,885*	-
	59,818,091,544	**50,094,598,591**	**9,723,492,953**	50,728,270,006	41,257,724,515	9,470,545,491	41,827,432,643	34,041,790,835	7,785,641,808

	The Bank								
	30 June 2026			30 June 2025			30 June 2024		
	Total	Resident	Non- Resident	Total	Resident	Non- Resident	Total	Resident	Non- Resident
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Retail	**22,556,114,818**	**20,567,436,394**	**1,988,678,424**	19,761,822,825	18,314,886,071	1,446,936,754	16,782,833,798	15,271,220,155	1,511,613,643
- Demand	***1,208,418,927***	***729,162,430***	***479,256,497***	*1,060,535,306*	*608,721,677*	*451,813,629*	*658,230,913*	*336,285,884*	*321,945,029*
- Savings	***15,541,543,613***	***14,721,965,167***	***819,578,446***	*14,265,416,247*	*13,632,730,474*	*632,685,773*	*11,989,344,579*	*11,196,674,346*	*792,670,233*
- Time deposits	***5,806,152,278***	***5,116,308,797***	***689,843,481***	*4,435,871,272*	*4,073,433,920*	*362,437,352*	*4,135,258,306*	*3,738,259,925*	*396,998,381*
Corporate	**34,352,099,259**	**26,617,284,730**	**7,734,814,529**	27,262,405,114	19,238,796,377	8,023,608,737	21,975,890,674	15,701,862,509	6,274,028,165
- Demand	***14,791,522,360***	***10,454,126,557***	***4,337,395,803***	*12,988,110,133*	*8,056,045,963*	*4,932,064,170*	*12,418,787,237*	*7,152,591,196*	*5,266,196,041*
- Savings	***3,689,917,592***	***3,625,051,151***	***64,866,441***	*3,341,882,363*	*3,252,558,039*	*89,324,324*	*3,072,583,838*	*3,051,279,468*	*21,304,370*
- Time deposits	***15,870,659,307***	***12,538,107,022***	***3,332,552,285***	*10,932,412,618*	*7,930,192,375*	*3,002,220,243*	*6,484,519,599*	*5,497,991,845*	*986,527,754*
Government	**2,943,791,148**	**2,943,791,148**	**-**	3,730,844,580	3,730,844,580	-	3,089,550,914	3,089,550,914	-
- Demand	***75,314,723***	***75,314,723***	***-***	*72,699,825*	*72,699,825*	-	*14,357,131*	*14,357,131*	-
- Savings	***588,433,097***	***588,433,097***	***-***	*323,372,248*	*323,372,248*	-	*538,086,898*	*538,086,898*	-
- Time deposits	***2,280,043,328***	***2,280,043,328***	***-***	*3,334,772,507*	*3,334,772,507*	-	*2,537,106,885*	*2,537,106,885*	-
	59,852,005,225	**50,128,512,272**	**9,723,492,953**	50,755,072,519	41,284,527,028	9,470,545,491	41,848,275,386	34,062,633,578	7,785,641,808

waste management & circular economy

Financing recycling, composting and waste-to-resource solutions that promote resource recovery, reduce landfill dependency and support a more circular economy.



Financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

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Key Financial Indicators

Area of Performance	Year Ended 30 June 2026	Year Ended 30 June 2025	Year Ended 30 June 2024
	Rs'm	Rs'm	Rs'm
Net Interest Income	**1,776.46**	1,843.77	1,384.94
Net Non Interest Income	**1,105.82**	822.59	755.01
Operating Income	**2,882.28**	2,666.36	2,139.95
Operating Expense (including depreciation)	**(1,438.45)**	(1,311.98)	(1,067.19)
Profit before impairment loss and income tax	**1,443.83**	1,354.37	1,072.75
Impairment loss on financial assets	**(267.48)**	(446.56)	(228.38)
Profit after impairment loss but before income tax	**1,176.35**	907.82	844.37
Income tax expense	**(298.39)**	(78.85)	(36.79)
Profit after income tax	**877.96**	828.97	807.59
Total Assets	**68,229.92**	57,574.43	48,517.28
Total Gross Advances	**35,182.65**	31,129.95	25,111.66
Total Deposits	**59,852.01**	50,755.07	41,848.28
Shareholders Equity	**6,148.80**	5,195.39	4,758.07
Tier 1 Capital	**5,639.32**	4,793.75	4,382.68
Total Regulatory Capital	**6,181.41**	5,260.14	4,761.35
KEY RATIOS	**30 June 2026**	**30 June 2025**	**30 June 2024**
Cost to Income Ratio	**49.91%**	49.21%	49.87%
Return on Equity	**14.28%**	15.96%	16.97%
Return on Total Assets	**1.29%**	1.44%	1.66%
Impaired Loans/Total Loans	**5.87%**	4.73%	5.08%

The table above illustrates the financials for the year ending 30 June 2026 against the previous reporting periods namely for the year ended 30 June 2025 and the year ended 30 June 2024.

Financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

Management discussion and analysis (Cont'd)

Financial review (Cont'd)

Bank's Performance

The financial statements represent both figures for the Bank and its subsidiary, that is, inclusive of the financial position and performance of MauBank Investment Ltd. However, for the purpose of the current Management Discussion and Analysis, only the Bank's financials have been taken into consideration.

MauBank Ltd registered a profit after tax and impairment of **Rs 877.96 Mn** for the year ended 30 June 2026 against Rs 828.97 Mn in June 2025 and Rs 807.59 Mn in June 2024. The bank's commendable performance for the year under review demonstrates its firm commitment to meet its set objectives in a timely and effective manner, with the support of its management team, employees and stakeholders.

Operating income for the year ended 30 June 2025 stood at **Rs 2,882.28 Mn** compared to Rs 2,666.36 Mn for the year 2025 and Rs 2,139.95 Mn for the year 2024.

- Performance against objectives

Key Areas	Objectives for year ended 30 June 2026	Performance achieved for year ended 30 June 2026	Objective for the year ending 30 June 2027
Revenue growth	Objectives for the year ending 30 June 2026 would be to achieve a revenue of Rs 4.51 Bn, which is 15% more than the year ended 30 June 2025.	The Bank registered a revenue growth of Rs 0.50 Bn or 12.8% increase as compared to last year	For the financial year ending 30 June 2027, the Bank aims to achieve a total revenue of Rs 4.95 Bn, representing a 15.82% increase over the revenue recorded for the year ended 30 June 2026.
Expense growth	The operating expense for FY 25/26 is expected to be around Rs 1.67 Bn, in line with the bank routine operations and long-term strategic goals.	The Bank closed the year with an operating expense of Rs 1.44 Bn or 49.91% of its operating income.	Operating expenses are projected at approximately Rs 1.74 Bn, reflecting the Bank's routine operational requirements while supporting its long-term strategic objectives.
Productivity	The productivity ratio is expected to be 57.13% for the FY 2025/2026.	The Bank productivity ratio was 49.91% compared to 49.21% last year.	The Bank expects to achieve a productivity ratio of 55.41% during FY 2026/2027.
Return on Equity	The Bank expects a return on equity of 15.09% for the FY 2025/2026.	The Bank's return on equity was 14.28% in the current year against 15.96% last year.	The Bank expects to achieve a return on equity of 12.78% for the FY 2026/2027.
Loan and advances	The Bank is targeting a loan portfolio of Rs 35.55 Bn for the year ended June 2026.	The portfolio of loan of advances stood at Rs 35.18 Bn for the period under review.	The Bank is targeting a loan portfolio of Rs 41.04 Bn for the year ended June 2027.
Customer deposits	Customer deposit base is expected to be around Rs 48.71 Bn as at 30 June 2026.	The customer deposits stood at Rs 59.82 Bn as at 30 June 2026.	Customer deposit base is expected to reach Rs 65.96 Bn as at 30 June 2027.
Return on assets	The expected return on total assets is 1.61% for the year ended June 2026.	The Bank's return on assets was 1.29% in the current year compared to 1.44% last year.	The Bank aims to achieve a return on total assets (ROA) of 1.20% f or the financial year ending 30 June 2027.

Financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

Management discussion and analysis (Cont'd)

Financial review (Cont'd)

- Revenue Growth

Net interest income

The Bank's net interest income stood at **Rs 1,776.46 Mn** for the year 2026 against Rs 1,843.76 Mn for the year 2025 and Rs 1,384.94 for the year 2024. The ratio of net interest income to total average assets was **2.82%** for 2026, 3.48% for 2025 and 3.30% for 2024 whereas the ratio of net interest income to total average interest earning assets was **3.39%** for 2026, 4.11% for 2025 and 3.91% for 2024. The below table provides a breakdown of interest income, interest expense, related assets and related liabilities.

	Year Ended 30 June 2026	Year Ended 30 June 2025	Year Ended 30 June 2024
	Rs Mn	Rs Mn	Rs Mn
Interest income			
Loans and advances	**2,505.24**	2,181.85	1,759.80
Placements	**212.59**	248.48	176.71
Investment securities	**498.61**	578.19	310.07
Total interest income	**3,216.44**	3,008.52	2,246.58
Interest expense			
Deposits from customers	**1,407.22**	1,157.00	859.80
Finance charge on leases	**12.17**	6.52	1.46
Other borrowed funds	**20.59**	1.24	0.38
Total interest expense	**1,439.98**	1,164.76	861.64
Net interest income	**1,776.46**	1,843.76	1,384.94
Net interest income to total average assets	**2.82%**	3.48%	3.30%
Net interest income to total average interest earning assets	**3.39%**	4.11%	3.91%
Total assets	**68,229.92**	57,574.43	48,517.28
Total average assets	**62,902.18**	53,045.85	41,979.94
Total average interest earning assets	**52,397.28**	44,902.23	35,451.10
Related assets			
- Investment in debt securities - FVTOCI	**8,902.97**	10,080.28	8,151.53
- Loans and advances	**35,182.65**	31,129.95	25,111.66
- Placements	**12,897.47**	6,601.23	8,729.81
	56,983.09	47,811.46	41,993.01
Related liabilities			
- Deposits from customers	**59,852.01**	50,755.07	41,848.28
- Other borrowed funds	**561.05**	-	-
- Lease liabilities	**153.07**	90.47	13.75
	60,566.13	50,845.54	41,862.02

Financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

Management discussion and analysis (Cont'd)

Financial review (Cont'd)

Bank's Performance (Cont'd)

Interest income

The Bank's interest income stood at **Rs 3,216.44 Mn** for the year 2026 against Rs 3,008.53 Mn for the year 2025 and Rs 2,246.58 Mn for the year 2024. This growth resulted mainly from a growth of 13.02% in the portfolio of loans and advances to banks and other customers.

Interest expense

The Bank's interest expense amounted to **Rs 1,439.98 Mn** for the year ended 30 June 2026 compared to Rs 1,164.76 Mn for the year ended 30 June 2025 and Rs 861.64 Mn for the year ended 30 June 2024. The hike in interest expense is mainly due to the increase in the Bank's deposit base, generated from a growing solid client base.

The Bank continues to adopt a prudent approach towards liquidity management. Other than actively monitoring its assets and liabilities maturity mismatch, the Bank also ensures that it has a relatively large stable deposit base, while keeping sufficient liquid assets to meet unforeseen liquidity requirements.

Non-interest income

Non-interest income increased by **Rs 292.59 Mn** as compared to the previous year, which included a net loss of Rs 137.41Mn following the restructuring of a major foreign investment. The breakdown of non-interest income is as follows:

	Year Ended 30 June 2026	Year Ended 30 June 2025	Year Ended 30 June 2024
	Rs Mn	Rs Mn	Rs Mn
Non-Interest income			
Fee and commission income	**363.84**	357.35	319.57
Net trading income	**708.00**	633.87	482.06
Other (loss)/income*	**129.46**	(82.51)	21.74
	1,201.30	908.71	823.37

* Includes Net (loss)/gain from derecognition of financial assets measured at FVTOCI

Financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

Management discussion and analysis (Cont'd)

Financial review (Cont'd)

Bank's Performance (Cont'd)

Non-Interest expenses

Non-Interest expenses for the year ended 30 June 2026 amounted **Rs 1,438.45 Mn** against Rs 1,311.99 Mn in 2025 and Rs 1,067.19 Mn in 2024.

The main components of non-interest expenses are as follows:

	Year Ended 30 June 26	Year Ended 30 June 25	Year Ended 30 June 24
	Rs Mn	Rs Mn	Rs Mn
Non-Interest expense			
Personnel expenses	**(743.09)**	(690.81)	(536.74)
Operating lease expenses	**(37.40)**	(71.29)	(38.55)
Depreciation and amortisation	**(135.01)**	(93.23)	(122.71)
Other expenses	**(522.95)**	(456.66)	(369.20)
	(1,438.45)	(1,311.99)	(1,067.19)

The major components of the non-interest expenses comprising principally of staff expenses and administrative expenses. Our approach to innovation and digitalization with the goal of further modernizing the Bank and maximizing its efficiency continues to be a crucial component of our future strategy.

The cost to income ratio or productivity ratio stood at **49.91%** at 30 June 2026 as compared to 49.21% at 30 June 2025 and 49.87% in 2024.

Net impairment loss on financial assets

Net impairment charge on financial assets amounted to **Rs 267.48 Mn** for the year ended 30 June 2026 against Rs 446.56 Mn for the year ended 30 June 2025 and Rs 228.38 Mn for the year ended 30 June 2024. The non-performing loan ratio stood at **5.87%** at 30 June 2026 against 4.73% at 30 June 2025 and 5.08% at 30 June 2024. In order to continuously manage the non-performing advances, the forum on non-performing advances meet regularly to monitor the asset quality of the Bank and to ensure that the ratio is maintained to an acceptable level. Relentless efforts are being deployed to optimize recovery actions to realise collaterals and /or personal guarantees of shareholders/directors to maximize realizable value of assets of impaired accounts.

Taxation

The Bank reported a tax charge of **Rs 298.39 Mn** for the year ended 30 June 2026, inclusive of corporation tax , contribution to corporate climate reponsibility, contribution to corporate social responsibility, fair share contribution, additional fair share contribution and special levy.

Financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

Management discussion and analysis (Cont'd)

Financial review (Cont'd)

Bank's Performance (Cont'd)

Total assets

The asset base of the Bank stood at **Rs 68,229.92 Mn** as at 30 June 2026 against Rs 57,574.43 Mn at 30 June 2024 and Rs 48,517.28 Mn at 30 June 2024. The increase in total assets is mainly attributable to an increase in net bank placements, investment in securities and net loans and advances.

Loans and advances growth

Gross loans portfolio registered a year-on-year growth of 13.02% to reach **Rs 35,182.65 Mn** as at June 2026 as compared to Rs 31,129.95 Mn at June 2025 and Rs 25,111.66 Mn for period ended 30 June 2024.

Credit risk exposure

Credit risk occurs mainly in the Bank's credit portfolios comprising retail lending, corporate lending, treasury and financial institutions wholesale lending. Credit risk is explained as the risk of loss arising from failure of borrower or counterparty to meet his financial obligations. Credit risk is among the most common cause of Bank failures, causing virtually all regulatory environment to prescribe minimum standards.

The Bank has a comprehensive Risk Governance Structure which promotes sound risk management for optimal risk-reward trade off. The Board Credit Committee at MauBank Ltd guarantees that the Bank's credit policy limit is respected at all times.

Total gross risk exposures, industry distribution of exposure, residual contractual maturity of the loans and advances portfolio and reconciliation of changes in allowances for impairment is shown at note 12 and 13.

Credit Risk: Standardised Approach

The Standardised Approach to Credit Risk requires banks to assess the creditworthiness of their borrowers using predefined risk weights assigned to different types of assets and counterparties. The goal is to ensure that banks maintain enough capital to stay solvent during economic downturns, thereby promoting financial stability. This approach provides a consistent and transparent way for banks to measure and manage their credit risk.

It also allows banks to use credit assessments provided by external credit assessment institutions ("ECAIs") that are recognised by national supervisors as eligible for regulatory capital purposes, to determine the risk weights on their credit exposures.

The Bank of Mauritius Guideline on Recognition and Use of External Credit Assessment Institutions provides a list of international credit rating agencies. The ratings of the following international credit rating agencies may be used for capital adequacy purposes by banks for risk-weighting their claims in all market segments:

- S&P Global Ratings
- Moody's Investors Service
- Fitch Ratings

Another two Lists of recognised ECAIs under both the direct and indirect recognition method have also been provided under the said Guidelines.

Under the direct recognition method, the ratings of the following rating agency, incorporated in Mauritius, may be used for capital adequacy purposes by banks for risk-weighting their claims on corporates incorporated in Mauritius only:

- CARE Ratings (Africa) Private Limited (CARE Africa)

Under the indirect recognition method, the ratings of the following rating agency may be used for capital adequacy purposes by banks for risk-weighting their claims in all market segments based on the recognition by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority:

- Rating and Investment Information, Inc

The ratings of the following rating agency may be used for capital adequacy purposes by banks for risk-weighting their claims in all market segments based on the recognition by the South African Reserve Bank:

- Global Credit Rating Co. (Pty) Limited

The ratings of the following rating agencies may be used for capital adequacy purposes by banks for risk-weighting their claims on corporates incorporated in India only based on the recognition by the Reserve Bank of India:

- CARE Ratings Limited (CARE India)
- Credit Rating Information Services of India Limited (CRISIL)
- India Ratings and Research Private Limited (India Ratings)
- ICRA Limited (ICRA)

Financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

Management discussion and analysis (Cont'd)

Financial review (Cont'd)

Bank's Performance (Cont'd)

Concentration of risk policies

The Bank maintains a credit risk portfolio that is adequately diversified. Maximum exposure limits are set for individual counterparties, countries and sectors to maximise any potential diversification benefits while complying with Bank of Mauritius Guideline on Credit Concentration Risk.

The six most significant individual concentration cases in respect of one customer or group as at 30 June 2026 **(Total Exposure After Set Off)** were as follows:

S/N	Entity	Amount (Rs Mn)	% Exposure to capital base
1	Group 1	1,533.21	24.80%
2	Group 2	1,515.05	24.51%
3	Group 3	1,107.12	17.91%
4	Group 4	970.78	15.70%
5	Group 5	846.76	13.70%
6	Group 6	781.66	12.65%

Credit quality and provision for credit loss

Provision for credit losses on loans and advances stood at **Rs 1,117.73 Mn** at 30 June 2026 against Rs 947.80 Mn at 30 June 2025 and Rs 651.94 Mn at 30 June 2024.

The % of non-performing loans to total loans, allowances for credit impairment to non-performing loans and as a proportion of total loans by industry sector as at 30 June 2026 are as follows:

	% of Non-performing loans to total loans	% of Allowance for credit impairment to Non-Performing loans	% of Allowance for credit impairment to total loans
Agriculture and Fishing	0.12%	0.85%	0.06%
Manufacturing	1.29%	11.42%	0.73%
Tourism	0.94%	3.42%	0.44%
Transport	0.06%	0.82%	0.06%
Construction	2.42%	13.03%	1.09%
Financial and Business Services	0.06%	0.04%	0.04%
Traders	0.53%	3.69%	0.35%
Information Technology	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Personal	0.20%	2.47%	0.20%
Education	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Professional	0.02%	0.19%	0.02%
Foreign Governments	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Global Business Licence Holders	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%
Banks	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Others	0.23%	1.75%	0.16%
	5.87%	**37.69%**	**3.18%**

All non performing loans pertains to the domestic market.

Financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

Management discussion and analysis (Cont'd)

Financial review (Cont'd)

Bank's Performance (Cont'd)

Investments

The Bank's investment portfolio stood at **Rs 13,232.74 Mn** at 30 June 2026 against Rs 12,066.75 Mn as at 30 June 2025 and Rs 9,216.98 Mn as at 30 June 2024. The Bank manages its securities investment portfolio with the aim of optimizing the yield of its assets base.

Deposits

The Bank's deposit base increased by 17.92% during the year to Rs 59.85 billion at 30 June 2026 from Rs 50.76 billion at 30 June 2025, with term deposits accounting for Rs 5.25 billion and, current and savings deposits for Rs 3.84 billion of that growth. The bank's deposit base has been steadily increasing, which attests to its reliable source of liquidity, a steadily expanding and reliable clientele that upholds the bank's operational relationships.

Capital adequacy

The Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) was **17.77%** at 30 June 2026, well above the regulatory minimum of 12.50%, against 16.50% at 30 June 2025 and 19.68% at 30 June 2024.

MauBank Ltd's Capital Structure for the last three years is as shown on page 155.

Financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

Management discussion and analysis (Cont'd)

Risk Management

Risk Management

Risk management is a vital component of MauBank Ltd's strategic framework, encompassing the identification, assessment, and mitigation of potential threats that could impact the bank's operations. Recognizing that uncertainty about future events can pose significant challenges, the bank emphasizes the importance of integrating robust risk mitigation measures into all business activities.

MauBank has implemented a comprehensive Risk Management Policy, outlining the methodologies and best practices for effective risk oversight. This policy, developed with careful consideration and industry standards, has been approved by the Board of Directors upon the recommendation of the Board Risk Management Committee, ensuring a proactive and disciplined approach to safeguarding the bank's stability and long-term success.

Risk Management Mission

MauBank Ltd's risk management mission is to proactively identify, assess, and mitigate risks to protect the bank's assets, uphold its reputation, and serve the best interests of its stakeholders. We are committed to maintaining a comprehensive risk management framework that promotes a culture of compliance, transparency, and resilience. By integrating industry best practices, we aim to optimize risk-adjusted returns and support sustainable growth. Our approach is grounded in strict adherence to regulatory requirements and industry standards, with the overarching goal of delivering long-term value and reinforcing stakeholder confidence across all operations and within the communities we serve.

Risk Philosophy

MauBank Ltd values a rigorous risk management as an integral part of its day-to-day business operations and also as part of its business growth strategy. With a dynamic approach to risk management, MauBank Ltd remains committed towards ensuring effective and efficient risk processes and optimal returns within its set risk appetite. The overall risk management processes facilitate the alignment of our strategy and annual operating plan with the management of key risks.

Risk Governance

The risk governance structure outlines the key responsibilities for decisions on risk taking and risk oversight by defining clear and comprehensive risk management roles and responsibilities using the three lines of defence model. The Bank's risk framework establishes governance, escalation, and reporting processes around risk exposures, risk decisions, and risk events which provides assurance to stakeholders (Board Risk Management Committee and the Board) who delegate risk-taking authority to the business lines. From first-line businesses and support functions, risk information flows to the second line of defence function represented by the Risk Management Division, and then to the Board Risk Management Committee.

The key responsibilities of the Board and the Board Risk Management Committee are spelt out in their respective Terms of Reference, which in turn follow the requirements of the Bank of Mauritius Guidelines.

MauBank Ltd is guided by its various risk policies that have been developed internally and approved by the relevant approving authority as mandated by the Board of Directors. The responsibility for implementing the risk policies lies with the Bank's Management through the relevant business drivers. The risk function regularly reports to the Operational Risk Committee (ORC), Credit Risk Monitoring Committee (CRMC), Information Security Committee (ISC), Business Continuity Steering Committee (BCSCOM), Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO), Board Cyber Security Committee (BCSC), Crisis Management Committee and the Board Risk Management Committee (BRMC).The risk function also contributes to the Non Performing Assets Forum, the Customer Experience Advisory Committee, the Management Procurement Committee and the Management Investment and Credit Committee.

The BRMC and BCSC are sub-committees of the Board having mandate in line with the Bank of Mauritius Guidelines. These committees are chaired by a member of the Board and has the Chief Executive as one of its members. The Chief Risk Officer is a regular attendee of these two committees.

Financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

Management discussion and analysis (Cont'd)

Risk Management (Cont'd)

Risk Management Framework

The Risk Management Policy of the Bank contains the Risk Management Framework. This framework provides a solid foundation for ensuring that the outcomes of risk taking are consistent with the bank's business activities, strategies and risk appetite. The framework is based on transparency, management accountability and independent oversight, which is comprehensive enough to capture all risks that the Bank is exposed to and has flexibility to accommodate any changes in business activities.

Risk Appetite Framework

Within the Risk Management Framework, the Risk Appetite is embedded through policies, procedures, limits setting, operational guidelines as well as methodologies and tools for risk measuring, monitoring and reporting. The Risk Management Framework allows the bank to determine its Risk Appetite, Risk Threshold and Risk Capacity. Through its Risk Appetite, MauBank Ltd is able to measure the amount of risk the organization is willing to tolerate.

Risk Defence Model

The risk framework operates on the concept of 'the three lines of defence model'. The three lines of defence model creates a set of layered defence that align responsibility for risk-taking with accountability for risk control and provide effective, independent risk oversight and escalation. In the three lines of defence model, the assignment of risk management roles is clear and comprehensive in order to prevent gaps, ambiguities, or overlaps in responsibility. More specifically, the Business and Functional Units represent the First Line of Defence (FLOD), the Risk Management Division and Compliance Department together comprise the Second Line of Defence (SLOD), while Internal Audit is the Third Line of Defence (TLOD).

The FLOD comprises the various operations that will execute and support the execution of the Bank's mission. These first line units are responsible for both the operational activities that result in risk as well as control of the resulting risks. The first line "owns" and "manages" its risk in the sense that it is accountable for both positive and negative outcomes and is empowered to manage the distribution of outcomes.

The SLOD comprises the Risk Management and Compliance functions which provide independent risk and compliance assessments on the FLOD activities. While the FLOD has the deepest understanding of its environment, operations and objective, the second line offers an independent perspective based on focused attention to risk management and compliance matters. The SLOD's responsibility is to establish a common framework for risk management and compliance destined to enhance the FLOD's efficiency and effectiveness.

The TLOD is the Internal Audit which provides assurance both to the Senior Management and the Board of Directors of the Bank as regards the state of the overall risk management, compliance and control activities undertaken at the first and second lines of defence.

Financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

Management discussion and analysis (Cont'd)

Risk Management (Cont'd)

Risk Management Process

The risk management policy and framework of MauBank Ltd formulates the process of risk management as the systematic and continuous identification and evaluation of risks as they pertain to the bank, followed by risk strategies' actions such as: terminate, transfer, accept or mitigate each risk.

The risk management process is as follows: -

(a) Risk identification

(b) Risk assessment and measurement

(c) Risk mitigation and control

(d) Risk reporting

Based on this approach, and with a view to maintaining sound operations and generate sustainable earnings, the Board sets its risk appetite within the prudential guidelines through the application of quantifiable limits in the risk policies for the amount of Credit Risk, Market Risk, Liquidity Risk, Operational Risk, and Country Risk. Other non-quantifiable risks like Technology Risk including Cyber Security Risk, Compliance Risk, Strategic Risk, Climate & environmental Risk and Reputational Risk are assessed and monitored on a qualitative basis. The Board, through the Board Risk Management Committee (BRMC) and other Board sub-committees, is apprised of the various key risk exposures for decision-making purposes. These key risk information are relayed by the various Management Committees to the Board and its sub-committees. The Management Committees meet regularly as per their respective Terms of Reference to comprehensively measure, evaluate and monitor the occurrence and management of each type of risk.

Risk management is focused on the following major areas:

Credit Risk

Credit risk measurement

(a) Loans and advances

The Bank has a retail credit scoring and a corporate rating tool for assessing and measuring credit quality of its borrowers which is benchmarked on international rating norms as per the requirement standards of CRISIL Ltd (India). The bank has also onboarded a credit rating model from CRISIL for its Cross-border investments, particularly in bonds as well as a Climate Credit Analytics Model from S&P Global. These credit rating and scoring tools are reviewed and updated as and when deemed necessary.

Credit proposals are assessed independently by a Credit Underwriting Team (CUT) using criteria established in the relevant Bank of Mauritius Guidelines and the Credit Risk Policy (CRP). The CRP is reviewed on an annual basis.

The bank has a dedicated Credit Collection Unit and Monitoring and Control teams which regularly control and monitor credit performance of borrowers. A monthly update from both the Credit Collection & Monitoring and Control Units is tabled to the Accounts Monitoring Forum for review.

(b) Credit related commitments

Credit related commitments include bank guarantees, documentary letters of credit, standby letters of credit and undrawn commitments on legally bound facilities. Their credit risk is similar to loans except for documentary letters of credit which are usually short-term and self-liquidating and carry a low level of credit risk and capital charge, as defined under the Bank of Mauritius guidelines.

	As at 30 June 2026	As at 30 June 2025	As at 30 June 2024
	(Rs)	(Rs)	(Rs)
Credit related commitments	**8,311,218,040**	**7,626,099,990**	**5,423,429,261**

Refer to note 14(c) for disclosures on credit exposures by industry sector.

Financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

Management discussion and analysis (Cont'd)

Risk Management (Cont'd)

Credit Risk Measurement (Cont'd)

(c) Bank placements and lending to banks

For the Bank's placements or lending to banks, external credit ratings from international credit rating agencies such as Standard & Poor's, Moody's and Fitch are used on top of internal credit assessments to assist in the credit risk acceptance decisions. The instruments help to diversify risk exposures and income streams, and to maintain a readily available source of liquidity for the Bank.

(d) Risk limit monitoring and control

MauBank Ltd has an established framework to manage, control and limit concentration of credit risk towards individual counterparties, groups, industry sectors and countries.

Credit exposure to any single borrower and to a group of closely–related customers is governed by the Bank of Mauritius Guideline on Credit Concentration Risk. Concentration of risk from large exposures to individual customers or related groups are managed by internal early warning limits which are set below the regulatory limits of the Bank of Mauritius guidelines. The bank also sets internal portfolio limits and exposures to industry sectors and countries under its Credit Risk Policy (CRP). Country Risk Management Policy and Cross Border Investment and Lending Risk Management Policy are well established with a view to achieving a balanced and well-diversified portfolio. These limits are monitored on an ongoing basis and escalated to the Credit Risk Monitoring Committee (CRMC) and the Board Risk Management Committee (BRMC).

Related party transactions

Notwithstanding the regulatory compliance requirement on related party transactions, the bank also has its internal policy governing transactions with its related parties.

Both internal and regulatory limits are monitored on a quarterly basis at the Credit Risk Monitoring Committee (CRMC) and escalated to the Board Risk Management Committee (BRMC).

The Bank has only exempted related party exposures. Its top six related parties as at 30 June 2026 were Rs 2,886.04 Mn, Rs 683.03 Mn, Rs 342.28 Mn, Rs 140.94 Mn, Rs 119.17 Mn, and Rs 107.12 Mn. These balances represented respectively 51.18%, 12.11%, 6.07%, 2.50%, 2.11% and 1.90% of the bank's Tier1 capital. The total top six related parties represented Rs 4,278.59 Mn or 90.24% of Tier 1 capital .

Financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

Management discussion and analysis (Cont'd)

Risk Management (Cont'd)

Enterprise Wide Risk Management

MauBank Ltd is committed to establishing a structured and comprehensive approach to understanding, assessing, and mitigating risks across all aspects of its operations. This strategy aims to enhance organizational resilience, safeguard stakeholder interests, and promote sustainable growth and profitability.

Guided by the bank's Risk Management Policy, the Enterprise-Wide Risk Management (ERM) framework encompasses robust processes designed to identify, evaluate, monitor, and manage various risks the bank may encounter. Key components include:

Risk Identification: Systematically recognizing and cataloging potential risks that could affect the bank's objectives and operations, including credit, market, operational, compliance, and strategic risks.

Risk Assessment: Analyzing the likelihood and potential impact of each identified risk on financial stability, reputation, and regulatory compliance. This involves quantifying risks where feasible and prioritizing them based on their significance.

Risk Monitoring: Continuously tracking and updating the status of risks as they evolve, utilizing key risk indicators (KRIs) and other metrics to provide early warning signals of emerging threats.

Risk Management Strategies: Developing and executing targeted strategies to mitigate, transfer, avoid, or accept risks, aligned with predefined risk tolerance levels. This includes establishing controls and procedures to manage risks effectively.

Integration with Strategic Planning: Embedding risk management practices into the bank's strategic decision-making processes to ensure risks are considered in both daily operations and long-term planning.

Compliance and Reporting: Ensuring adherence to relevant regulatory requirements and industry standards, with transparent reporting to regulators, stakeholders, and internal governance bodies regarding risk status and management effectiveness.

Operational Risk

MauBank Ltd has adopted the Basel II definition of operational risk as "the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people, systems, or from external events." This definition encompasses legal risk but excludes strategic and reputational risks, which are addressed under Pillar 2 of the Basel II framework.

Enterprise and Operational Risk Governance

The Bank's approach to risk governance is guided by its Operational Risk Policy & Framework and its Enterprise Risk Management Framework, both of which are approved by the Executive Committee (EXCO), the Board Risk Management Committee, and the Board of Directors.

The Enterprise and Operational Risk Unit is led by a Head of Department, reporting directly to the Chief Risk Officer (CRO). The Operational Risk Committee (ORC), which meets regularly, operates under Terms of Reference approved by EXCO and the Board Risk Management Committee (BRMC).

The ORC reviews matters related to medium, high, and critical risks identified and reported by Business Units through the Operational Risk Management System. These issues are independently assessed by the Operational Risk Team, and the committee formulates recommendations to address any weaknesses identified during day-to-day operations or through Risk Control Self-Assessments (RCSAs).

Minutes of ORC meetings and executive summaries on key risk areas are escalated to the Board Risk Management Committee to ensure oversight and strategic risk mitigation.

Financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

Management discussion and analysis (Cont'd)

Risk Management (Cont'd)

Operational Risk Management System (ORMS)

In December 2025, MauBank Ltd implemented a comprehensive Operational Risk Management System (ORMS), replacing the previous Loss Data Capture System. This advanced system facilitates the collection and analysis of data related to operational losses, including errors, control failures, and 'near-misses'.

The ORMS comprises modules dedicated to Incident Management, Risk Control, Self-Assessment Registers for Business Units, and a Central Risk Register for the Bank. These modules enable systematic tracking, reporting, and management of operational risks across the organization.

Operational Risk Capital Charge under Basel II and III

MauBank Ltd employs the Basic Indicator Approach (BIA) to calculate its operational risk capital requirement under Basel II and III. This approach uses the bank's gross income as the primary risk indicator. The regulatory capital for operational risk is computed as 15% of the average gross income over the past three years, aligning with Basel standards.

Business Continuity Planning and Disaster Recovery

The Business Continuity Steering Committee ("BCSCOM") derives its mandate from EXCO to act as a platform for providing a clearly defined governance structure which oversees and ensures business continuity of the bank's operations in case of significant business disruption. It ensures that critical business units of the bank conduct a Business Impact Analysis (BIA) and incorporate therein estimated timeframes for recovery, resource requirements, interdependencies and risk assessments. It also ensures that remedial actions for the identified business functions that consolidate and optimize available resources are consistent with all the policies of the bank and are achievable.

Crisis Management Team (CMT)

As provided for, in its BCP, the bank may convene its Crisis Management Team (CMT) for managing any crisis situation. The CMT ensures that, as far as possible, the bank maintains continuity of its activities to serve its customers and the public in general while at the same time mitigating the risk to its stakeholders. The CMT is constituted of senior executives of the bank and is chaired either by the Chief Executive or the Deputy Chief Executive.

The CMT have to, inter-alia, decide on the strategic direction of the bank, ensure there is communication with regulatory bodies and the public, reallocate resources as may be deemed necessary to contain the crisis, review and approve expenses related to the crisis situation, as also set or review policies, or allow temporary derogation/exception to policies, if deemed necessary.

Business Continuity Plan Testing (BCP)

Every Year, the bank conducts a BCP testing on its critical systems to test the effectives and robustness of its infrastructure so as to ensure operational resilience.

The BCP testing exercise assesses the level of readiness of the bank to face a Significant Business Disruption (SBD) situation, both from human resource and system resilience perspectives.

Following the BCP testing exercise, a report on the findings is issued independently by the Control Functions - i.e. Risk Management Division and Compliance Department. The report is presented to the Board, together with a critical evaluation of the BCP's overall effectiveness including recommendations for improvement of the bank's resilience in the event of a disaster.

Control Functions will, inter-alia, assess Business Units on the following:

- Level of readiness of each Business Unit to face a contingency situation;
- Level of understanding of staff regarding the purpose of the BCP testing;
- How well staff members are able to handle operations and ensure business continuity.

The last BCP exercise was successfully conducted on 25 October 2025.

Financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

Management discussion and analysis (Cont'd)

Risk Management (Cont'd)

Market Risk Management

Market Risk is defined as the risk that the value of on and off-balance sheet positions of the bank will be adversely affected by movements in market rates or prices such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, equity prices and commodity prices resulting in a loss to earnings and capital. In simpler terms, it is defined as the possibility of loss to a bank caused by changes in the market variables.

It may also arise from other financial risk, such as credit and liquidity risks and is often triggered by events including recessions, political turmoil, natural disasters and pandemics. For instance, a rating downgrade of an issuer could lead to a drop-in market value of the securities issued by that issuer. Likewise, a major sale of an illiquid instrument could depress the price of this security.

MauBank Ltd is presently exposed to the following sources of market risk:

• Trading market risk arising through overnight position taken on foreign exchange customer flows, equity & equity like investments and securities.
• Non-trading market risk arising from market movements in exchange rate, equity price and interest rate in banking book with the occurrence of mismatch of Assets and Liabilities repricing and from off balance sheet items.

The Basel Core Principles encourage banks to have market risk management processes that "take into account their risk appetite, risk profile, and market and macroeconomic conditions and the risk of a significant deterioration in market liquidity. This includes policies and processes to identify, measure, evaluate, monitor, report and control or mitigate market risks on a timely basis".

The Treasury Front Office manages the market risk within the risk limits and policies approved by the Board and monitored through Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO). Treasury Middle Office (TMO) monitors adherence to risk limits, regulations and internal policies and Treasury Back Office looks after treasury operations which ensures regulatory compliance. Moreover, the Risk Management Department ensures that there are adequate controls in place while the Compliance function ensures that the policy is in accordance with the regulatory requirements and that the bank is complying with the approved policy, guideline and procedures. The Internal Audit, as third line of defence, independently reviews, validates, verifies and assesses the effectiveness of the framework. The Market Risk Management Policy is approved by the Board of Directors, as recommended by the Board Risk Management Committee.

Early warning signals and alerts are raised on different levels of exposures of the banking book activities to foreign exchange risk, equity risk, interest rate risk and liquidity risk.

Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk is the current or prospective risk to earnings and capital arising from adverse movements in Currency Exchange rates. It refers to the impact of adverse movement in currency exchange rates on the value of open foreign currency position.ALCO is the Management Committee in which foreign exchange and treasury matters are discussed and analyzed. The bank's Treasury Unit manages the overall Foreign Currency Exposure within the regulatory limit of 15% of Tier 1 Capital as well as operates within the internal overall limits for USD, other major currencies and exotic currencies as set by ALCO and approved by the Board Risk Management Committee. The Stop Loss limit and Dealers' limit are also set and reviewed by ALCO.

Stress Testing on Foreign Exchange Position is carried out under low, medium and severe stress scenarios to determine the change in capital requirements and potential impact on earnings.

Equity Risk

Equity risk is the risk that movements in equity prices will negatively affect the value of equity positions. Equity includes instruments like common stocks whether voting and non-voting; equity-like convertible securities; commitments to buy or sell equity securities; depository receipts; equity derivatives; stock indices; index arbitrage; and any other on-balance sheet or off-balance sheet positions which are affected by changes in equity prices. The bank's equity and equity like investment portfolio comprises of mainly mutual, credit and trade funds.

The bank carries out stress testing for adverse movement on the equity portfolio under low, moderate and severe stress scenarios which are reported on a monthly basis to ALCO.

Financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

Management discussion and analysis (Cont'd)

Risk Management (Cont'd)

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk arises when there is a mismatch between positions, which are subject to interest rate adjustment within a specified period. The bank's lending, funding and investment activities give rise to interest rate risk. The immediate impact of variation in interest rate is on the bank's net interest income, while a long-term impact is on the bank's net worth since the economic value of the bank's assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet exposures are affected.

The bank uses the repricing gap schedules to measure the interest rate risk. A gap report is a static model wherein Interest Sensitive Assets (ISA) and Interest Sensitive Liabilities (ISL) and Interest Sensitive Off-Balance Sheet items are stratified into various time bands according to their maturity (if fixed) or time remaining to their next repricing (if floating rate). The size of the gap for a given time band i.e. Assets minus Liabilities + Off-Balance Sheet exposures that reprice or mature within that time band gives an indication of the bank's re-pricing risk exposure. If ISA of the bank exceed ISL in a certain time, the Bank has a positive gap in that particular period and vice versa.

The bank adopts the two common approaches for the assessment of interest rate risk, namely the Earnings Perspective and the Economic Value Perspective.

Under the earnings perspective, the focus of analysis is the impact of changes in interest rates on reported earnings. A change in interest rate either upward or downward may reduce earnings or it may lead to losses that can threaten the financial stability of the bank by undermining its capital and by reducing Market confidence.

The economic value perspective considers the potential impact of interest rate changes on the present value of all future cash flows and therefore represents a comprehensive view of the potential long-term effects of changes in interest rates. The economic value of an instrument represents an assessment of the present value of its expected net cash flows, discounted to reflect market rates. By extension, the economic value of a bank can be viewed as the present value of the bank's expected net cash flows defined as the expected cash flows on assets minus the expected cash flows on liabilities plus the expected net cash flows on off-balance sheet positions. In this sense, the economic value perspective reflects one view of the sensitivity of the net worth of the bank to fluctuations in interest rates.

Stress testing on Interest Rate

The bank conducts stress tests under a wide range of severities to test its earnings stability and capital adequacy. It also involves an across the board interest rate shock of 200 basis points. The impact reflecting the worst case scenario is considered in determining whether the capital is commensurate with the level of interest rate risk in the banking book (IRRBB).

Liquidity risk management

Liquidity reflects the capacity of the bank to deploy cash, convert assets into cash, or secure funds in a timely manner to meet obligations as they become due without incurring undue losses. The bank transforms short-term deposits into long-term loans, which makes it inherently vulnerable to liquidity risk. This vulnerability can extend beyond the bank and affect the market as a whole. Effective liquidity risk management protects the bank and the system as a whole from disruptive effects of liquidity shortfall.

Liquidity Risk can arise from various sources, including:

- Funding Requirements: Meeting obligations to depositors, creditors and other stakeholders.
- Asset Liquidity: The ability to convert assets into cash quickly and without significant loss of value
- Market Conditions: External factors that can impact funding availability and asset values
- Stress Events: Unexpected events that can strain the bank's liquidity, such as sudden loss of confidence or a market-wide crisis.
- Macroeconomic and Policy Factors:
    - Interest Rate Changes
    - Central Bank Policies -Central banks play a crucial role in the availability of liquidity
    - Inflation and Currency Risk
    - Fiscal Policy Shocks
    - Regulatory Changes
    - Geopolitical and Global Economic Events

Financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

Management discussion and analysis (Cont'd)

Risk Management (Cont'd)

Liquidity risk management (Cont'd)

Cash flow requirements can be uncertain as frequently they are affected by external events and other people's behaviour. Liquidity risk management is critical to the bank as liquidity shortfall can have system-wide repercussions. Guided by the Central Bank's Guidelines on Liquidity Risk, MauBank has thus put in place a liquidity risk management framework which ensures that the bank manages its liquidity risk in conformity with international best practices.

The bank manages its Liquidity risk through an established Liquidity Risk Management Policy, which conforms to the Central Bank's directives and Basel III liquidity risk norms. The Liquidity Risk Management Policy is approved by the Board of Directors as recommended by the Board Risk Management Committee.

The policy, through the establishment of key control ratios, ensures that the bank maintains sufficient liquidity, including a cushion of unencumbered, high quality liquid assets, to withstand a range of stress events, including those involving the loss or impairment of both unsecured and secured funding sources. The policy also ensures that the bank can meet on-going liquidity obligations and liquidity stress situations. Besides, the policy also covers the contingency funding plans of the bank to meet any funding mismatches.

The Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO), chaired by the Chief Executive or designated alternate, is empowered to provide strategic directions and take important decisions pertaining to management of liquidity and market risk. Matters discussed at ALCO are reported to the Board Risk Management Committee, the latter being a sub-committee of the Board.

The Money Market Unit of the Treasury Front Office manages liquidity risk on a daily basis through cash flow projections and intra-day update of the cash flow whilst the Treasury Middle Office monitors the liquidity risk limits post end of day. Liquidity risk limits and tolerance levels are contained in the Liquidity Risk Management Policy as approved by the Board of Directors.

Risk Management Unit shall ensure that the First Line of Defence conducts a yearly Risk Control Self- Assessment and independently reviews and challenges the reported risks. Compliance Unit of the bank shall ensure that this policy is in line with the regulatory requirements and bank is complying with the approved policy, procedures and guidelines.

Internal Audit shall review the implementation and effectiveness of the agreed framework for controlling liquidity risk in line with the scope of its approved Audit Plan.

The bank through its set of procedures and policies has embedded control mechanism in-built in its processes as a means to mitigate liquidity risk. The management of intra-day liquidity risks includes as methodology, the continuous Cash Flow update, comprising of the actual and expected flows taking place throughout the day.

The Money Market Unit is thereby able to make sure that there is sufficient balance to meet payment and settlement obligations at all times.

Liquidity Risk Appetite and Tolerance Management

In line with Principle 2 of Basel III on liquidity risk, the bank articulates its liquidity risk tolerance that is appropriate for its business strategy and its role. The bank is guided by its approved risk appetite and tolerance levels.

The risk tolerance is reviewed once a year by TMO and approval is sought from Board through ALCO and BRMC. Stress test is performed on a monthly basis by the TMO and the impact is compared against the risk tolerance of the bank. TMO also makes available the results of the stress testing analysis to ALCO and to Board Risk Management Committee. Internal limit setting and controls are put in place in accordance with the bank's articulated risk tolerance limit.

Liquidity concentration risk associated with large individual depositors, is monitored by TMO on a daily basis and is reported to ALCO on a monthly basis. A regular assessment is made of top 25 single depositors and 10 group depositors for the purpose of deposit concentration risk.

The bank mainly monitors and manages its liquidity risk through the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR), Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) and Maturity Mismatch Profile of Assets and Liabilities/Gap Analysis Report.

Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) represents a standard that is designed to ensure that the bank has an adequate inventory of unencumbered high-quality assets (HQLA) that consist of cash, or assets convertible into cash at little or no loss of value in market, to meet its liquidity requirements for a 30 days' liquidity stress period.

Financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

Management discussion and analysis (Cont'd)

Risk Management (Cont'd)

Liquidity risk management (Cont'd)

Disclosure of Liquidity Coverage Ratio

LCR common disclosure template quarter ended 30 June 2026- Consolidated basis in MUR			
(Consolidated either in MUR or USD)		TOTAL UNWEIGHTED VALUE (quarterly average of bi-monthly observations)	TOTAL WEIGHTED VALUE (quarterly average of bi-monthly observations)
HIGH-QUALITY LIQUID ASSETS			
1	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)	**15,302,687,138**	**15,250,111,595**
CASH OUTFLOWS			
2	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:		
3	*Stable deposits*	*14,429,764,674*	*432,892,940*
4	*Less stable deposits*	*9,681,871,795*	*433,536,044*
5	Unsecured wholesale funding, of which:		
6	*Operational deposits (all counterparties)*	17,797,945,485	4,449,486,371
7	*Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)*	3,973,381,662	2,911,228,503
8	*Unsecured debt*		
9	Secured wholesale funding	-	-
10	Additional requirements, of which:		
11	*Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements*	491,547,670	491,547,670
12	*Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products*		
13	*Credit and liquidity facilities*	3,471,558,694	631,250,284
14	Other contractual funding obligations		
15	Other contingent funding obligations	-	-
16	**TOTAL CASH OUTFLOWS**	**49,846,069,980**	**9,349,941,812**
CASH INFLOWS			
17	Secured funding (e.g. reverse repos)		
18	Inflows from fully performing exposures	9,153,825,974	8,610,962,296
19	Other cash inflows	499,059,904	499,059,904
20	**TOTAL CASH INFLOWS**	**9,652,885,878**	**9,110,022,200**
TOTAL ADJUSTED VALUE			
21	**TOTAL HQLA**	**15,302,687,138**	**15,250,111,595**
22	**TOTAL NET CASH OUTFLOWS**		**2,337,485,453**
23	**LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO (%)**		**652.42%**
24	**QUARTERLY AVERAGE OF DAILY HQLA**		**14,126,630,379**

The reported figures for "quarterly average of bi-monthly observations " are based on bi-monthly figures for April, May and June 2026. The reported figures for "quarterly average of daily HQLA " are based on business working days figures over the period from 1 April 2026 to 30 June 2026.

MauBank average LCR for the quarter ended 30 June 2026 stood at 652.42% with Average Total High Quality Assets (HQLA) of MUR 15.250 Billion against Average Total Net Cash Outflows (NCO) of MUR 2.337 Billion as compared to MUR 19.414 Billion and 2.175 Billion respectively as at 31 March 2026. MauBank's Average HQLA as at 30 June 2026 has decreased by MUR 4.164 Billion from the last reporting quarter.

The increase in Average Net Cash Outflows from Quarter March 2026 to June 2026 is mainly attributed to an increase in total cash inflows of Rs 2.172 Billion and a decrease in operational deposits by Rs 691.3 Million net of increase of Rs 1.408 Billion in non-operational deposits.

Financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

Management discussion and analysis (Cont'd)

Risk Management (Cont'd)

Liquidity risk management (Cont'd)

Net Stable Funding Ratio

The Bank of Mauritius issued a Guideline on Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) effective 30 June 2024 for banks to actively monitor and control liquidity risk exposures and funding needs by expecting them to meet the NSFR requirement on an ongoing basis.

The NSFR aims at decreasing funding risk and promoting resilience over a one-year time horizon by creating incentives for a bank to fund its activities with more stable sources of funding on an ongoing basis thereby reducing its probability of distress and by the same token potential broader systemic stress. It limits a bank's ability to expand its balance sheet through over-reliance on short-term wholesale funding and encourages better assessment of funding risk across all on- and off-balance sheet items.

Financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

Management discussion and analysis (Cont'd)

Risk Management (Cont'd)

Liquidity risk management (Cont'd)

Reporting bank name: MauBank Ltd Reporting Period: 30-June-2025		Unweighted value by residual maturity				
	(Reporting currency: In millions of MUR)	No maturity	< 6 months	≥ 6 months to < 1 year	≥ 1yr	Weighted value
SN	**ASF Item**					
1	**Capital: (SN 2+SN 3)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	6,346	**6,346**
2	*Regulatory capital*	-	-	-	6,346	**6,346**
3	*Other capital instruments*	-	-	-	-	-
4	**Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers: (SN 5+ SN 6)**	**-**	**19,629**	**1,039**	**-**	**19,418**
5	*Stable deposits*	-	15,418	918	-	15,519
6	*Less stable deposits*	-	4,211	121	-	3,899
7	**Wholesale funding (SN 8+ SN 9)**	**-**	**22,793**	**3,793**	**-**	**13,293**
8	*Operational deposits*		*17,879*	-	-	8,939
9	*Other wholesale funding*	-	4,914	3,793	-	4,354
10	**Other liabilities: (SN 11+ SN 12)**	**-**	**6,554**	**848**	**10,614**	**10,571**
11	*NSFR derivative liabilities*		-		467	
12	*All other liabilities and equity not included in the above categories*	-	*6,554*	848	10,147	10,571
13	**Total ASF (SN 1+SN 4+ SN 7+SN 10)**					**49,628**
	RSF Item					
14	**Total NSFR High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA)**					**379**
15	**Deposits held at financial institutions for operational purposes**		**1,768**	**-**	**-**	**884**
16	**Performing loans and securities: (SN 17+ SN 18+ SN 19+ SN 21+ SN 23)**	**-**	**10,061**	**4,013**	**12,168**	**13,150**
17	Performing loans to financial institutions secured by HQLA 1	-	-	-	-	-
18	Performing loans to financial institutions secured by non HQLA 1 and unsecured performing loans to financial institutions	-	6,263	2,948		2,413
19	Performing loans to non-financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, central banks and PSEs, of which:	-	3,798	1,065	5,592	5,115
20	*With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Guideline on Standardised Approach to Credit Risk*	-	-	-	*1,001*	*806*
21	Performing residential mortgages, of which:	-	-	-	5,349	4,579
22	*With a risk weight of 35% under the the Guideline on Standardised Approach to Credit Risk*	-	-	-	*5,349*	*4,579*
23	*Securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities*	-	-		1,227	1,043
24	**Other assets: (SN 25+SN 26+ SN 27+ SN 28+ SN 29)**	**-**	**2,332**	**127**	**20,177**	**22,626**
25	*Physical traded commodities, including gold*	-				-
26	*Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of a Central Counterparty (CCP)*		-	-	66	56
27	*NSFR derivative assets*		-	-	-	-
28	*NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted*		-	-	93	93
29	*All other assets not included in the above categories*	-	2,332	127	20,018	22,477
30	**Off-balance sheet items**					**230**
31	**Total RSF (SN 14+ SN 15+ SN 16+ SN 24+SN 30)**					**37,270**
32	**Net Stable Funding Ratio (%) (SN 13/ SN 31)**					**133%**

Note: Items to be reported in the "no maturity" time bucket do not have a stated maturity. These may include, but are not limited to, items such as capital with perpetual maturity, non-maturity deposits, short positions, open maturity positions, non-HQLA equities and physical traded commodities.

coastal resilience & climate adaptation

Supporting investments that strengthen the resilience of coastal infrastructure, protect tourism and real estate assets, and facilitate the relocation or adaptation of premises exposed to climate-related risks.



Financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

Management discussion and analysis (Cont'd)

Risk Management (Cont'd)

Liquidity risk management (Cont'd)

Disclosure of Net Stable Fundng Ratio

As per above disclosure statement on NSFR, the Bank maintained a ratio of 133% as at 30 June 2026 with a total Available Stable Funding of MUR 49.63 Billion against total Required Stable Funding of MUR 37.27 Billion which is well above regulatory norms of 100%.

Maturity Mismatch Profile of Assets and Liabilities/Gap Analysis

The Bank uses gap analysis method to determine fund excess or shortage under different time buckets. Cash flows from assets and liabilities are considered under two different approaches namely contractual maturity and behavioural. They are determined on the basis of the terms and conditions of funding or loan instruments as well as on the basis of behaviour of customers, assessed from their past history and current relationship with the Bank.

Stress Testing on Liquidity

MauBank Ltd conducts stress tests on a regular basis for a variety of short-term and protracted institution specific and market-wide stress scenarios (individually and in combination) to identify sources of potential liquidity strain and to ensure that current exposures remain in accordance with the bank's established liquidity risk tolerance. The bank also carries out various stress tests to assess the impact on its liquidity gap within a period of one month after the reporting date. These tests help to assess the ability of the bank to meet its obligations during period of stress under various scenarios so as to raise any alert on the potential impact of adverse shocks. Several sensitive analyses are also being done based on different single stress test factor as well as multi-factor stress tests. The Bank uses the stress test outcomes to adjust its liquidity risk management strategies, policies and positions and to develop effective contingency plans.

Country Risk

Country risk refers to the probability that changes in the business environment in another country where the bank is doing business may adversely impact its operations or payment for imports resulting in a financial loss. Country risk also includes sovereign risk, which is a subset of risk specifically related to the Government or one of its agencies refusing to comply with the terms of a loan agreement. Causes of country risk include political, macroeconomic mismanagement, war or labour unrest resulting in work stoppages.

Country Exposure Limits

In keeping with the Bank of Mauritius' Guidelines on Country Risk Country Management and the Guideline on Cross-Border Exposure, exposure limits are reviewed and approved by the Board. The bank sets exposure limits for individual countries to manage and monitor country risk. Country exposure limits apply to all on - and off - balance sheet exposures to foreign obligors.

Country risk measurement and monitoring

On and off-balance sheet exposures are measured in line with the Bank of Mauritius guideline on 'Standardized Approach to Credit Risk'.

The Bank gathers in a timely manner, information about developments in exposed countries that may have a bearing on the country risk assessment though various sources, for example MauBank Ltd relies on ratings by External Credit Rating Agencies for country risk limits setting.

Financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

Management discussion and analysis (Cont'd)

Risk Management (Cont'd)

Reputational risk

Reputational risk is the risk that the bank could lose potential business because its character or quality has been called into question. Reputational risk is underlying in all business activities/operations and any adverse event taking place anywhere within the bank can potentially impact on its reputation. The process begins at the various Management Forums/Committees by proactively identifying the reputational risks that could impact the bank following which appropriate strategies and tactics are developed to mitigate each risk and associated implications.

Business and strategic risk

Strategic business risk is a possible cause of loss that might arise from the following sources:

a.The original strategic plan may be successfully implemented and may be sufficiently flexible and robust to withstand the impacting risks encountered during implementation. However, having arrived at the new desired position, the organisation might discover that the position is no longer optimal. This could occur because market conditions have changed during the timescale required for implementation.

b. Strategic drift is a risk that all organisations face when they cannot deliver their intended strategic objectives because they have no means of monitoring their progress.

c. As the timescale considered increases, the degree of uncertainty also increases. As uncertainty increases, the number of long-term issues that can impact on the strategy implementation process also increases. These long-term issues represent strategic risks.

d. Unforeseeable strategic risk is a fundamental characteristic of strategic risk management in that the comprehensive management of these unforeseeable issues is generally beyond the control of a single organisation and its management. Responding to such risks therefore involves the application of constant monitoring to determine their effect on the business.

MauBank Ltd uses the following methods of strategic risk management:

- Business planning
- Monitoring of Performance against Objectives as per 3 year plan
- Assessment of external (industry and macroeconomic) environment
- Readjustment of plans

Compliance risk

Compliance risk is the risk of legal or regulatory sanctions, material financial loss, damage to reputation, impairment of integrity or any other financial or non-financial impact that a bank may suffer as a result of its failure to comply with laws, regulations, rules, related self-regulatory organisation standards, and codes of conduct applicable to its licensed activities.

MauBank Ltd has adapted its compliance function with the general principles of the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision on "Compliance and the Compliance Function in banks", the Bank of Mauritius Guideline on "Compliance Risk Management and Governance Framework", and stands guided by its Compliance Policy. The Compliance Policy approved by the Board of Directors sets out the principles and standards for compliance and management of compliance risks in MauBank Ltd with the objective to guide business to manage the compliance risks effectively and obligations inherent in their respective activities.

Compliance is one of the key functions in the bank's corporate governance structure. The identification of compliance risk, its assessment, testing and appropriate risk response are vital for the bank to conduct its activities in accordance with the applicable laws and guidelines.

The general approach to mitigate compliance risk at MauBank Ltd is as follows:

1. Promoting a Compliance Culture across the bank by educating staff on compliance matters.
2. Ensuring compliance with legal/regulatory requirements by implementing a risk-based approach plan.
3. Ensuring that compliance is a shared responsibility integrated in all business lines and not limited to compliance function where each staff plays a role in identifying and managing compliance risks.
4. Ensuring that the Anti Money Laundering and Combatting the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) requirements are complied with.
5. Keeping abreast of regulatory changes and ensure implementation and adoption by relevant business units.
6. In line with Section V of BOM Guideline on Corporate Governance, the Compliance function maintains its independence. Concurrently, the Compliance function also provides its advisory support and guidance to the Business units and senior management.

Financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

Management discussion and analysis (Cont'd)

Risk Management (Cont'd)

Technology risk and Cyber Risk

As the financial services industry continues to embrace digitalisation, MauBank Ltd recognises that effective technology and cyber risk management is central to preserving operational resilience, data integrity, and customer trust.

Technology risk refers to the potential disruption arising from failures in IT infrastructure, software, systems or critical assets -whether due to technical malfunctions, obsolescence, human error, unpatched software vulnerability, system misconfiguration, weak password, outdated critical assets, poor access control, dependency on external service providers or any new emergence risk in the age of AI. **Cyber risk**, a critical subset, encompasses intentional threats such as ransomware, phishing, social engineering, deepfakes, lack of data encryption, zero-day exploit, DDos attack, IoT vulnerability, business email compromise, and the growing use of artificial intelligence by threat actors to bypass traditional defenses.

In this dynamic landscape, MauBank adopts a proactive and adaptive risk management approach, anchored in the following key strategies:

Proactive Risk Identification: The Bank conducts VA PT, network review config, secure coding review, incident handling activity, regular risk assessments and threat modelling exercises to uncover vulnerabilities across its on-premises and cloud environments, including those stemming from emerging technologies and digital interfaces.

Resilient Infrastructure and Controls: Core systems are protected by advanced cybersecurity technologies including endpoint detection and response (EDR and MDR) Manage Detection and Response 24 x 7, next-generation firewalls, secure identity management, Data Leakage protection, Proxy server, privilege Account Management, Intrusion Prevention System, Web Firewall, and multi-factor authentication, ensuring several layered defence against evolving threats.

Incident Preparedness and Simulation: Incident response capabilities are regularly tested and enhanced through structured simulations and red-team exercises, DR rehearsal, data restore on tape and storage, enabling swift containment and recovery in the event of a cyber or technology incident.

Data Governance and Digital Trust: The Bank places strong emphasis on protecting customer data through encryption, access control, ensure confidentiality, integrity & high availability and secure data lifecycle management, aligning with international best practices and NIST-800 framework to maintain digital trust and uphold privacy obligations.

Cloud and Third-Party Risk Oversight: Recognizing the growing reliance on outsourced technology services, MauBank has implemented stringent third-party risk management protocols, including risk-based vendor assessments, service-level agreements, assess supplier capability to handle bank data, assess supplier risk score, assess supplier risk profile, and ongoing compliance monitoring.

Human-Centric Cyber Awareness: Regular training, phishing simulations, attend workshop & seminar, group sharing knowledge discussion and targeted awareness campaigns are delivered to staff to reinforce a security-first culture and reduce human-related risk vectors, particularly in relation to social engineering attacks.

Real-Time Monitoring and Threat Intelligence: The Bank leverages its Security Operations Centre (SOC) at end point level to maintain continuous monitoring of its systems and networks, complemented by real-time threat intelligence feeds from FS-ISAC, KnowB4 and ISACA that enable early awareness detection and response to cyber threats.

Governance and Oversight

Technology and cyber risks are managed under a robust governance framework. The Information Technology Steering Committee, operating under defined Terms of Reference, is responsible for reviewing technology risk reports, monitoring control effectiveness, and ensuring alignment with strategic and regulatory expectations. The committee reports regularly to senior management and relevant Board sub-committees to ensure oversight, role, responsibility and accountability.

By investing in secure latest cutting-edge technologies strengthening internal & external capabilities, and maintaining a proactive cyber security stance, MauBank Ltd continues to monitor, detect and mitigate cyber and technology risks and safeguard its operations in an increasingly ever evolving complex digital environment.

Financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

Management discussion and analysis (Cont'd)

Risk Management (Cont'd)

Climate and Environmental Risk

Climate change and environmental degradation have emerged as significant risk drivers for the banking sector, with the potential to affect financial performance, operational resilience, regulatory compliance, and stakeholder confidence. As part of its enterprise risk management framework, MauBank recognizes climate-related and environmental financial risks as emerging cross-cutting risks that may impact the bank through multiple risk categories, including credit, operational, market, liquidity, strategic, and reputational risks.

The bank's Risk Unit plays a key role in coordinating the implementation of the climate-related and environmental risk management framework in line with the Bank of Mauritius Guideline on Climate-related and Environmental Financial Risk Management. This includes embedding climate and environmental risk considerations into the bank's governance, risk management processes, and operational practices.

The principal climate-related and environmental risks facing MauBank Ltd include:

Physical Risks: Risks arising from acute and chronic climate events, including cyclones, floods, heatwaves, and sea-level rise, which may disrupt business operations, damage assets, reduce collateral values, and adversely affect customers' repayment capacity.

Transition Risks: Risks resulting from the transition towards a low-carbon economy, including changes in regulation, technology, market preferences, and consumer behaviour that may affect the viability of carbon-intensive sectors and the quality of the Bank's lending portfolio.

Operational Risk: Climate-related events may disrupt critical infrastructure, information technology systems, supply chains, and business continuity arrangements, affecting the Bank's ability to provide uninterrupted services.

Regulatory and Compliance Risk: Increasing regulatory expectations require financial institutions to integrate climate-related and environmental considerations into governance, risk management, lending practices, and disclosures. Failure to comply may result in regulatory sanctions and increased supervisory scrutiny.

Reputational Risk: The bank's reputation may be affected by its financing decisions, environmental practices, and ability to demonstrate responsible and sustainable banking principles to customers, investors, regulators, and other stakeholders.

To strengthen its resilience against these risks, the bank has continued to enhance its climate and environmental risk management capabilities through several strategic initiatives during the year.

Following the adoption of the bank's Climate-related and Environmental Financial Risk Management Policy, clear governance arrangements and responsibilities have been established to ensure the effective identification, assessment, monitoring, management, and reporting of climate-related and environmental financial risks across the bank.

During the year, the bank successfully secured the Green Line of Credit from Agence Française de Développement (AFD) to finance climate mitigation and adaptation projects, reinforcing its commitment to supporting Mauritius' transition towards a more sustainable and climate-resilient economy.

To that effect it has also secured a comprehensive Technical Assistance Programme funded by the AFD agreement and delivered by an international consulting firm. The programme is supporting the bank in strengthening institutional capacity and accelerating the integration of climate risk management across the organisation. Key areas of support will include:

- capacity building and specialised staff training on climate-related and environmental financial risks;
- development of sustainable finance and green lending products;
- implementation of climate risk assessment methodologies;
- strengthening Environmental and Social (E&S) Risk Management Systems and due diligence processes;
- enhancement of governance frameworks, policies, and internal procedures;
- support for climate-related disclosures and reporting aligned with emerging international standards;
- internal and external communication and stakeholder engagement to foster awareness and embed a sustainability culture across the Bank.

In parallel, the bank continues to integrate Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) considerations into its lending and investment decision-making processes, while expanding sustainable finance initiatives.

Looking ahead, the Risk Unit remains committed to continuously strengthening its climate risk governance, enhancing risk identification and monitoring capabilities, and embedding climate considerations into enterprise-wide risk management. Through these initiatives, the bank aims not only to ensure regulatory compliance and operational resilience but also to support sustainable economic development while creating long-term value for its stakeholders.

Financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

Management discussion and analysis (Cont'd)

Risk Management (Cont'd)

Capital Management

The Capital Adequacy framework is supported by a Board approved Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) which encompasses capital planning for current and future periods, taking into consideration strategic focus and business plan and assessment of all material risks under stress conditions.

The Bank's Capital Management Objectives, amongst others, is to provide sufficient capital for the Banking business to achieve its strategic objectives, taking into account the regulatory, economic and commercial environment in which it operates.

The other objectives when managing capital are:

- To comply with the capital requirements as set by the regulator;
- To safeguard the Bank's ability to continue its business as a going concern;
- To maximize returns to shareholders and optimize the benefits to stakeholders; and
- To maintain a strong capital base to support the development of its business.

Capital adequacy and the use of eligible capital are monitored regularly by Management, employing techniques based on the guidelines developed by the Basel Committee, as implemented by Bank of Mauritius for supervisory purposes. The required information is submitted to the Bank of Mauritius on a quarterly basis.

As at 30 June 2026, the total capital base stood at **Rs 6,181,414,000** compared to Rs 5,260,138,000 as at 30 June 2025 and Rs 4,761,350,000 as at 30 June 2024 whilst the total risk weighted assets stood at **Rs 34,778,029,000** as at 30 June 2026 compared to Rs 31,873,324,000 as at 30 June 2025 and Rs 24,189,648,000 as at 30 June 2024.

CAR was at **17.77%** as at 30 June 2026 compared to 16.50% at 30 June 2025 and 19.68% at 30 June 2024.

BASEL II Approaches

MauBank Ltd has adopted the following approach for determining the regulatory capital requirements under the Bank of Mauritius Basel II guidelines for Pillar 1.

a) Credit risk : Standardised approach

b) Market risk: Standardised approach

c) Operational risk: Basic Indicator approach

As part of its ICAAP, MauBank Ltd has conducted stress testing under various historical and stress test scenarios to assess the impact of stress on its capital position. The methodology for the stress testing is approved by the Board of Directors. The results of stress testing are reported to the Board of Directors and the Bank of Mauritius.

In June 2022, Bank of Mauritius has issued its Guideline on Stress Testing which draws on the stress testing principles of the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS) contained in its publication 'Stress testing principles', October 2018. As underscored by the BCBS, stress testing is integral to banks' risk management in that it alerts bank management and bank supervisors to the potential impact of unexpected but plausible adverse shocks and provides them an indication of the financial resources needed to absorb such losses. Stress testing can also be used as a key input for risk identification, monitoring and assessment.

MauBank Ltd has in place a Stress Testing Framework as approved by its Board of Directors. The Bank is currently on its way to automate and implement a dedicated software for stress testing which will ring fence and further strengthen its risk management practices.

BASEL III

The Basel III regulation requires higher and better quality capital, better risk coverage, the introduction of a leverage ratio as a backstop to the risk based requirement, measures to promote the build-up of capital that can be drawn in periods of stress, and the introduction of two global liquidity standards.

MauBank Ltd's Capital Structure for the last three years is as shown on page 155.

Financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

Management discussion and analysis (Cont'd)

Management Committees

The daily affairs and running of the Bank have been delegated to the Bank's Management Team. Issues are discussed, risks and reward tradeoffs are analysed, and decisions are taken at the different Management Forums/Committees in line with their mandates as per their respective approved Terms of Reference. These Forums/Committees meet regularly and comprise of Senior Management and Management Cadres drawn from different units.

All matters discussed and decisions taken at the said Management Forums/Committees are escalated to their respective Board Committee/Board Sub-Committee. The key decision-making Management Forums/Committees are more fully detailed below:

1. Executive Committee ("EXCO")

The EXCO acts on behalf of the Board and exercises all powers and performs such duties for the Bank in relation to the day to day management, operation and, control and governance of the business in conformity with manuals, policies, procedures and authorities. The committee meets on a monthly basis to review the progress towards the strategic plan, mission and vision of the Bank. The committee is chaired by the CE and all departmental executives are permanent members of the committee.

2. Asset and Liability Management Committee ("ALCO")

ALCO meets on a monthly basis to oversee the Bank's liquidity risk, interest rate risk, foreign exchange risk management and treasury matters. The role of ALCO is to set and oversee the various policies for managing the Bank's statement of financial position based on a detailed analysis of risk return trade off; develop guidelines and limits for operating units and treasury; monitor that those limits are adhered. ALCO also ensures that the strategy of the Bank is in line with the Bank's budget and risk management objectives. ALCO monitors the interest margin between assets and liabilities, the cash flow position and liquidity ratio, deposit concentration and also manages the earnings at risk by conducting stress test scenarios under various market conditions.

3. Operations Risk Committee ("ORC")

The ORC meets on a quarterly basis to review the operational risk exposures of the Bank. Operational risk is managed within the Bank's operational risk framework in line with the bank's Operational Risk Management Policy. The tools used for measurement and management include the Risk Control and Self-Assessment (RCSA), Incident Management, Key Risk Indicator (KRI) monitoring, Loss Data Collection, and Scenario Analysis. These tools enable the Bank to identify, assess, and mitigate operational risks proactively, ensuring a comprehensive approach to risk management and maintaining the institution's overall operational resilience.

The Committee is chaired either by the Chief Executive (CE) or the Deputy Chief Executive (DCE) and consists of members coming from various Business units. Its mandate is derived from the Bank of Mauritius guideline on Operational Risk and Capital Adequacy Determination and the Banks' Operational Risk Management Policy & Framework. This Committee also assists the Board Risk Management Committee (BRMC) in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities relating to operational risk.

4. Credit Risk Monitoring Committee ("CRMC")

The CRMC aims at monitoring the Bank's exposure to credit risk, ensuring that such risk stays within the Bank's credit policy and credit risk appetite. This committee assists the BRMC in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities in credit related matters. The CRMC's mandate is derived from the Bank of Mauritius Guideline on Credit Risk Management, Basel document on principles of credit risk management and industry's best practices.

The CRMC, on a quarterly basis, reviews and monitors the credit risk exposures to safeguard the Bank against potential losses by identifying trends in the portfolio at an early stage, with a view to initiating timely corrective action on the credit portfolio at risk to prevent further deterioration.

5. Credit Sanctioning Committees ("CSC")

The Bank has two distinct management committees and one at board level whose roles are to consider requests for credit facilities in line with the Bank's defined overall credit risk strategy and have the authority to make a final decision on approval or rejection of proposed credit transactions within the power entrusted to them by the Bank's Credit Risk Policy Guide.

Financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

Management discussion and analysis (Cont'd)

Management Committees (Cont'd)

6. NPA Forum ("NPA")

The NPA Forum reviews the non-performing accounts, type and course of actions for recovery. This forum ensures that all non-performing accounts are captured and that there are clear cut strategies on its recoveries. In this context, the forum makes suitable recommendations on appropriate recovery actions and on the prevention of non-performing accounts based on trend analysis. This Forum meets on a quarterly basis.

7. Account Monitoring Forum ("AMF")

The AMF acts a sub-forum to the NPA Forum where all accounts under the watchlist and the potential non-performing list are reviewed. This forum monitors and agrees action plans, as may be deemed appropriate, to safeguard the Bank against potential losses. This Forum meets on a monthly basis.

8. Procurement Committees

The Bank has two Procurement Committees: one at Management level and the second at Board level, with distinct sanctioning limits to consider, and if deemed fit, approve any request for the procurement of goods or hiring of services in accordance with the Bank's Procurement Policy. This policy requires, inter-alia, that a due diligence is conducted by the Bank's Procurement Unit and an independent evaluation of bids is conducted separately by a Bid Evaluation Committee (BEC), before consideration by the relevant Procurement Committee. Bids received by the bank are opened by the Bids Opening Committee (BOC).

9. Health and Safety Forum

Safety and Health matters are fundamental values in MauBank Ltd and they are therefore fully integrated into the way the Bank conducts its business and in the individual actions of its staff members. The Bank undertakes to ensure the safety of its customers, employees, service providers, and visitors by integrating safety and health protocols in its processes and ensuring compliance with relevant aspects of the Occupational Safety and Health Act. Providing a safe and healthy working environment can only be accomplished through efforts by management and all employees, which devolve on everyone, from top management to the individual worker. This is the essence of the Bank's internal responsibility system and its ultimate goal is to ensure a safe workplace with zero incident.

10. Business Continuity Steering Committee ("BCSCOM") derives its mandate from EXCO to act as a platform for:

• providing a clearly defined governance structure which oversees and ensures business continuity of the bank's operations in case of significant business disrutption.

• ensuring that critical business units of the bank conduct a Business Impact Analysis (BIA) and incorporate therein estimated timeframes for recovery, resource requirements, interdependencies and risk assessments.

• ensuring that remedial actions for the identified business functions that consolidate and optimise available resources, are consistent with all the bank's policies, and are achievable.

• ensuring that identified business functions have a documented plan for activation in the event of significant business disruption.

• ensuring Business Continuity Management (BCM) awareness amongst bank staff by developing competencies through induction, communication, training and simulation exercises.

• Validating the effectiveness of the BCM program through regular testing and review.

Financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

Management discussion and analysis (Cont'd)

Management Committees (Cont'd)

11. Information Security Committee

The Committee is mandated by the EXCO to assist the Bank in fulfilling its Information Security/Cybersecurity and control responsibilities and to promote a strong culture of awareness in doing so, the Committee will ensure Information Security/Cybersecurity is managed in a manner consistent with internal business needs, regulatory requirement of BOM and approved risk appetite for Operational risk and comply with the bank's policies, processes and procedures.

12. Product Development Committee

The Product Committee ("PC") derives its mandate from ALCO to evaluate, assess and recommend the launching of new product and services as well as modification to existing product and services in line with the bank's strategic goals. The Committee ensures alignment with the Bank's strategic objectives, regulatory requirements, and risk management framework while fostering innovation and competitiveness. It assesses regulatory, compliance, financial, operational, technological and reputational implications as well as promotes cross-functional collaboration between business, risk, compliance, operations, IT and legal.

13. Customer Experience Advisory Committee (CEAC)

Reporting to the Executive Committee, the Customer Experience Advisory Committee is established as an advisory committee of the bank to guide the management of complaints and continuously recommend customer service improvements.

14. Crisis Management Committee

The Crisis Management Team (CMT) is called whenever a crisis is declared. The CMT is:

(i) chaired by the CE, or by the DCE in the CE's absence.
(ii) set out a Crisis Co-ordination Team (CCT) if required and decide on its core membership;
(iii) review findings and assessments and recommendation made by CCT;
(iv) review report status, if any, on impacted operations received by BUC Reps;
(v) decide the strategic direction;
(vi) declare the disaster and activate BCP;
(vii) request to inform the external authorities- e.g. Bank of Mauritius;
(viii) request to inform other stakeholders;
(ix) if required, request to set up an alternate Command Centre;
(x) nominate a Public Relation Officer/ Panel;
(xi) reallocate resources as may be deemed necessary;
(xii) if necessary, review and approve expenses related to the crisis situation;
(xiii) set or review policies, or allow temporary derogation/exception to policies if necessary;
(xiv) as may be deemed appropriate, report to the relevant Board and/or subcommittees of the Board.

15. New Business Forum

The MauBank New Business Forum (NBF) mandate and representation have been structured to facilitate quick decision making on:

- ✓ Appetite for significant new or increased business with new or existing clients.
- ✓ Appropriate allocation of resources and booking of businesses.
- ✓ NBF have the authority through consensus to issue indicative / non-binding term sheets only for existing customers. For new customers, same has to be validated/approved by MICC upon recommendation of NBF.
- ✓ Whether there is too much concentration on one particular client, group of clients or sector.

The purpose of NBF is not to make credit decisions. It is a forum to give direction to the respective Business Units on appetite and key transaction drivers that would need to be included into the credit proposal to be sent to the Credit Sanctioning Committee.

Financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

Management discussion and analysis (Cont'd)

Management Committees (Cont'd)

16. Change Approval Committee (CAC)

CAC is mandated by EXCO to execute required changes on IT related systems, specifically on production environment and as per the following guidelines:

- ✓ Ensure requested changes are thoroughly checked for validity
- ✓ Perform an impact assessment from both a technical and business perspective
- ✓ Comply with applicable bank's procedures and policies
- ✓ Approve requested changes and ensure record keeping including signed minutes of meeting is maintained in an orderly manner
- ✓ Prioritisation of changes (depending on criticality and urgency)

17. IT Steering Committee

The IT Steering Committee is a committee appointed by the Executive Committee (EXCO). It assists the CIDO in fulfilling his oversight responsibilities over the whole IT management and operations and IT projects. The Committee serves as a crucial governance body within the Bank, with its mandate generally focused on ensuring IT strategy aligns with business objectives. Key responsibilities include, monitoring major IT projects and investments, and providing the EXCO with updates on IT performance and challenges. The ITSC ensures technology is leveraged effectively, securely, and in compliance with governance standards, acting as a vital link between ITD and senior management.

The Way Forward

With the above background, the team at MauBank Ltd will continue to strive towards excellence in an endeavour to deliver better service quality every year to its present and prospective customers.

Disclaimer

Several forward-looking statements relating to the Bank's business strategy, plans and objectives have been embedded in the Management Discussion and Analysis document. By their nature, forward-looking statements require us to make assumptions and are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties. Readers of the document are therefore advised not to place undue reliance on the forward-looking statements as a number of factors may cause actual results to differ from targets, expectations and estimates made initially. MauBank Ltd does not undertake to update any forward-looking statement that may be made from time to time by the organisation or on its behalf.

Administrative Information

Board of Directors

The composition of the Board, as at 30 June 2026, is as follows:



Mr. MATADEEN Sanjay

Independent Director & Chairperson
(Appointed effective 18 March 2026)

Sanjay Matadeen is an economist and business consultant with over 25 years of experience in international trade, economic analysis, policy formulation, and private-sector development. He has held roles at Kemp Chatteris, Bank of Baroda, Enterprise Mauritius, and Middlesex University. He has worked with international organisations, including the European Union Delegation and the Commonwealth Secretariat, and has undertaken international assignments in Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda and the United Kingdom. He holds a BSc (Hons) in Economics, an MSc in Information Technology with Management, a Master of Business Administration (MBA), and an MSc in International Trade and Trade Law from Lund University, Sweden.



Mr. LUCHOO Ramduth

Independent Director
(Appointed effective 18 March 2026)

Ramduth Luchoo is a retired senior tax administration professional with over 35 years of experience in revenue management and public sector governance. He began his career in 1983 at the Income Tax Department, where he rose to the position of Principal Inspector of Taxes, and later served at the Mauritius Revenue Authority as Technical Officer until his retirement in 2019. He holds a B. Com (Hons) from Delhi University and an MBA from MANCOSA. His professional training includes advanced bookkeeping and accounts, personnel management, and internal auditing techniques. He led training programs for Revenue Officers with a view to enhancing expertise in tax assessments, auditing practices and effective policy implementation. Besides his unwavering commitment to public service, he is also engaged in various community policing initiatives. He brings to the Board extensive expertise in taxation, compliance, internal controls, and administrative processes.ce et Industrie.

Administrative Information

Board of Directors



Mr. BEEHARRY Geerishraj

Independent Director
(Appointed effective 18 March 2026)

Geerish Beeharry is a senior business leader with over 20 years of experience in project management, digital transformation, IT governance, and corporate governance across the hospitality sector. He currently serves as Project Manager at Constance Hotels & Resorts, where he has led complex infrastructure and technology projects across the Indian Ocean region. Throughout his career, he has implemented robust IT governance policies to enhance data security and reduce compliance risks, and brings relevant experience in risk management and regulatory compliance to the Board. He holds a BSc (Hons) in Computer Science from the University of Mauritius, a Certificate in High Impact Leadership from the Cambridge Institute for Sustainability Leadership, and is a Member of the Mauritius Institute of Directors.



Mr. BHUGUN Anand

Independent Director
(Appointed effective 18 March 2026)

Anand Bhugun is a seasoned banking professional with over 43 years of experience within the SBM Group, having joined at its inception in 1973. He has held several senior leadership positions across both Banking and Non-Banking clusters, with strong expertise in operations management, credit, risk control, and service excellence. Mr. Bhugun has played a key role in major transformation initiatives, including credit transformation, change management, and core banking system implementation. He holds an MBA from Heriot-Watt University and is widely recognised for his integrity, strategic insight, and people-focused leadership.

Administrative Information

Board of Directors





Mrs. ABDOOLAKHAN Shahannah Bibi

Independent Director
(Appointed effective 18 March 2026)

Mrs. Shahannah Abdoolakhan is the Founder and Chief Executive Officer of Abler Group, an independent risk and compliance advisory firm with operations in Mauritius and the UAE, supporting clients across Europe, the Middle East, Africa and offshore jurisdictions. She brings over 23 years of experience in financial crime compliance, governance and risk management, with deep expertise in AML/CFT and counter-proliferation financing. She has advised boards, financial institutions and global corporate service providers on complex regulatory and cross-border risk matters, including compliance transformation, regulatory remediation and governance frameworks. In addition to her executive role, Shahannah serves as a Non-Executive Director and Chair of Audit and Risk Committees, contributing strategic oversight, independent judgment and regulatory insight at board level. She is also an active contributor to industry dialogue on regulatory developments and financial integrity.

Mr. BABOOLALL Dhrisraj

Non-Executive Director
(Appointed effective 18 March 2026)

Mr. Dhrisraj Baboolall is a Legal Executive, holding an LLB (Hons) degree from Northumbria University, United Kingdom. He has over five years of professional experience in the legal field, with expertise in legal analysis and advisory support, regulatory matters, documentation and case management. He currently serves as Deputy Chairperson of the SILWF Board, contributing to community development initiatives through its community centres across Mauritius. He is also actively engaged in youth leadership and advocacy initiatives, promoting empowerment, civic participation and opportunities for young people.

Administrative Information

Board of Directors



Mr. ARMOOGUM Rooben

Independent Director
(Appointed effective 20 April 2026)

Mr. Rooben Armoogum is a Chartered Accountant with over 20 years of international experience in finance, taxation, and corporate services. He has proven expertise in financial reporting, tax compliance, and business advisory, with a strong track record of supporting both local and global organisations, including FIFA. He currently manages a diverse client portfolio, acting in various capacities such as Director, Company Secretary, and Accountant, and provides tailored solutions for business structuring and regulatory compliance. His competencies include budgeting, forecasting, and risk management, underpinned by a pragmatic and commercially focused approach. He is committed to building strong stakeholder relationships and navigating complex regulatory environments, bringing a combination of technical expertise, leadership, and strategic insight to drive business performance and sustainable growth.



Mr. RAMJAN Mohammad Yousouf

Independent Director
(Appointed effective 20 April 2026)

Mr. Yousouf Ramjan reckons more than fifty years of experience in the field of Accounting, Taxation and Auditing. He started his career working as an Accountant for 7 years at Lam Po Tang Co Ltd and then for 9 years at Bonair Group. He then started his own Accounting Firm in 1993 and has since then been the Accountant and Tax Advisor to several type of businesses, representing them at the Mauritius Revenue Authority and Assessment Review Committee (now Revenue Tribunal).

Administrative Information

Board of Directors



Mrs. RAMA Subashini
Non-Executive Director
(Appointed effective 11 August 2026)

Mrs. Subashini Rama is presently Deputy Financial Secretary at the Ministry of Finance. She has held various responsibilities and worked on a number of important development issues since joining the Ministry in 2006. She has contributed to public sector strategies and reforms in a wide range of sectors including education, labour market, ICT, Research and Innovation and industry. She has been active in the design and implementation of national innovation schemes and has worked on a number of projects in the trade and business facilitation space. In previous roles, she has been responsible for managing the portfolio of the National Pension Fund and the National Savings Fund and for undertaking management audits in various public sector organisations. She is a Fellow Member of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants. She has served on the boards of various public bodies and currently serves as a member of the board of Mauritius Network Services Ltd.

Administrative Information

Executive Team



Mr. VYDELINGUM Vishuene
Chief Executive Officer and Executive Director (from 01 July 2025 to 29 April 2026)



Mr. SOORMALLY Issa Mohamad
Officer-in-charge (From 30 April 2026) and Deputy Chief Executive Officer (from 23 November 2023 to 29 April 2026)

Mr Soormally is a C-Suite business leader in the field of Banking and Financial Services, having worked for Global and Regional Conglomerates with presence in Mauritius, Bahrain, and Seychelles, namely BNPI, Barclays, Bramer Bank, Bank of Muscat International, Al Salam Bahrain, and Toukan Corporate Services Ltd. He also has a strong proven track record in international banking in various jurisdictions, such as France, Luxembourg, Reunion Island, Kenya, Dubai and South Africa.

He has had a rich exposure working at the Regulatory level, at the Central Bank of Mauritius as Second Deputy Governor, and former Vice Chairman of the Economic Development Board. He is also a Fellow Member of the Mauritius Institute of Directors, and been a regular speaker on several International financial forums.

Administrative Information

Executive Team



Mr. MOTEE Ramesh, FCCA

Chief Risk Officer

Mr. Motee is presently the Chief Risk Officer of Maubank ltd, he has an extensive experience at senior positions within various entities operating in the banking and financial sector which covers 40 years. He holds a Diplôme d'Etudes Supérieures Spécialisées, Université de Poitiers, and is a Fellow member of Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (FCCA).



Mr. MOHADEB Damodarsingh (Deepak), FCCA

Chief Financial Officer

Mr. Mohadeb, is a Fellow member of Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (FCCA). He commands extensive experience having held various senior positions within entities operating in the banking, financial and leasing sector over the past 20 years. Prior joining the Financial Service Industry, Mr. Mohadeb has gathered an extensive experience in audit and business advisory practice as Manager with Pricewaterhouse Coopers where he has also led several overseas audit assignments.

Administrative Information

Executive Team



Mr. NAIR Praveen Viswanathan

Chief Information and Digital Officer
(from 01 July 2025 to 31 October2025)

Mr Nair has 19 years of experience at senior positions within various entities operating in the Banking, Telecommunications and Fintech Sectors. He has expertise in the Digital Transformation, Financial Operations, IT Projects, OPS Risk, Collections & Recovery, Process Excellence, Policies and Procedures. He holds an MBA in International Business and Strategy from the University of Glasgow Adam Smith Business School, UK and is a certified ISO Internal Auditor from Total Quality Management Institute and Banking on Leaders from Harvard BP.

Prior joining Maubank, Mr Nair was the Chief Operating Officer at Credito PLC for 4 years where he has designed and executed set up of IT, Finance, Strategy, HR and Operations department and also worked in Citicorp, Barclays , as well. He has also successfully set up the Digital Technology Architecture for AI Based Digital Debt Collections. He was the Co-Founder and Board Member of the UK Fintech. He was the Head of Process Transformation & Digitalization at Commercial Bank International in Dubai for 8 years, where he occupied various roles as Head of process Transformation, Head of debt management amongst
others.



Ms. SADDUL Anouchka

Head of Corporate Affairs, Brand Management and Marketing

Ms Anouchka Saddul is a graduate in Management with Law, a Certified Digital Marketing Professional, and is qualified in Personnel Management and Public Health as well.

She has also completed Sirdar's Applied Directorship Programme, meeting the required competencies for board-level and directorship responsibilities.

Ms Saddul has 28 years of diverse professional experience in marketing, communications, media and public relations, gained across government bodies and the private sector. Her professional background reflects expertise in institutional communication, stakeholder engagement, brand positioning, media relations and public affairs. At MauBank, she oversees the Marketing, Complaints and Contact Centre departments.

She is a member of the Digital Marketing Institute, the Mauritius Institute of Directors, the Women Leadership Academy and affiliated to the Sirdar Director Network. In recognition of her leadership and contribution, Ms Saddul was presented with the Africa's Women Leaders Award at the 12th World Women Leadership Congress & Awards.

Administrative Information

Executive Team



Mr. SEEBARUTH Balraj Kumar (Rakesh), FCCA

Head of Internal Audit

Mr. Seebaruth is a FCCA, a member of MIoD and holds a BSc (Hons) in Accounting. He has over 20 years of experience in the field of auditing, accounting, finance and global business. He has worked in Big Four auditing firms and lead several audits in various sectors including, but not limited to, asset management, banking, insurance, manufacturing, retailing and telecommunications. Mr Seebaruth was also involved in auditing companies listed on the Stock Exchange of Mauritius as well as working on international assignments. As an experienced instructor, he delivered several audit and accounting training, and soft skill courses in Mauritius. He also formed part of the territory instructor team and delivered training in several sub-saharan african countries, including Kenya, Ghana and Uganda.



Mr. LUXIMON Sanraj, FCCA, MBA

Head of Sustainability and Corporate Strategy

Mr. Sanraj Luximon is a seasoned banking professional with extensive experience across multiple facets of the financial services sector. He holds a BSc (Hons) in Applied Accounting, an MBA, and is a Fellow of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (FCCA). He has also completed certifications in Sustainability
Leadership and Crisil Cross-Border Lending.

Since joining the bank in 2005, Mr. Luximon has held various leadership roles, contributing significantly to the bank's strategic and operational growth. In 2015, he was appointed Officer-in-Charge of the bank during a key transitional period, demonstrating his capability to lead with resilience and vision.

Currently, Mr. Luximon leads the bank's Sustainability and Corporate Strategy function, where he plays a pivotal role in shaping long-term value creation. In addition, he oversees financial operations at the bank's sister company, EAMC Ltd.

Administrative Information

Executive Team



Mrs. MARDAY SEECHURN Jinny

Officer in charge – HR

Mrs. Jinny Marday Seechurn is the Officer in Charge – Human Resources at MauBank Ltd. She is responsible for leading the Bank's human capital strategy, with oversight of talent management, organisational development, employee relations, learning and development, and staff wellbeing.

Mrs. Marday Seechurn holds a BSc (Hons) in Human Resources Management from the University of Mauritius and has more than a decade of professional experience in human resources across the banking and hospitality sectors.

Administrative Information

Other Key Management

Mr. POOLOO Maoumar AL
Head of Operations

Mr. Pooloo joined the Bank in 2004. He holds an MBA with specialization in finance from the University of Technology, Mauritius. He is also as certified project manager and is a member of the ACI.

Over the years, he has worked in different departments, gaining valuable expertise. Mr. Pooloo has lately been managing the portfolio of Financial Institution & Parastatal Bodies in Corporate Banking. He has been assigned the responsibility of Operations department where all non-client activities are dealt with after the restructuring of the department.

Mr. SAWMY Premendra
Head of Special Asset Management

Mr Sawmy holds a Msc in Applied Economics with specialization in Banking and Finance and Bsc (Hons) in Economics with First Class & First Division from the University of Mauritius.

Mr Sawmy has worked at SBM Bank (Mauritius) Ltd & MHC Ltd, prior joining the Bank in April 2004. Over the last 26 years of banking experience, he has led various functions in the Bank as Branch Manager, Area Leader, Head of Credit Services and Head of Consumer Banking Operations. He has also been the Functional Lead in several Finacle Upgrade and Integration Projects.

Mrs. BHOODNAH Anusha
Head of Compliance and MLRO
(from 01 July 2025 to 31 December 2025)

Mrs Bhoodnah Anusha has 15 years of experience, primarily in the financial services sector. She has previously held key positions, including Managing Director, Director of Operations, Chief Legal and Compliance Officer and MLRO. She holds an LLM with International Commercial Law, MBA (Specialisation: Financial Services) and an LLB (Hons).

Mr. PILLAY Appasamy Govindasamy
Head of Corporate Banking

Mr. Pillay joined MauBank in 2017 and has over 20 years of experience across SME, Business Banking, and Corporate Banking in various banks in Mauritius. He manages the Corporate Department along with the Financial Institutions portfolio, while also supporting cross-border financing and trade finance activities for the Bank. He holds a BA in Accounting and Finance and has completed the Imperial Sustainability Leadership Programme.

Mr. GARSEE Ashvind
Head of Business Development and Debt
(from 01 Jul y 2025 to 31 December 2025)

Mr. Garsee joined the Bank in 2016, he has 19 years of experience in the banking sector and has worked in Corporate Banking both in onshore and offshore segments. He holds a Master in International Business and BA (Hons) Finance services.

Mr. AUCKBARALLY MEHDI HASSN BIN MOHAMMUD
Head of Credit Risk

Dr. Auckbarally Mehdi H. has 29 years of experience in the financial services sector and has previously held other positions including Large Corporate Relationship Manager and Senior Manager. He is currently the Head of Credit Risk at MauBank ltd. He holds a PhD in Banking and Finance, an MBA, a Post Graduate Diploma in Management and a BSc (Hons.) Economics.

Mr. BABLEE AVISHEN
Acting Head of Treasury

Mr. Avishen Bablee joined MauBank Ltd in 2004 and has held various positions across the Retail Banking and Finance Divisions. He was appointed as a Dealer in the Treasury Department in 2007, where he has developed extensive expertise in treasury operations, foreign exchange, liquidity management, and financial markets. He currently serves as the Acting Head of Treasury, leading the Bank's treasury activities, including liquidity management, foreign exchange dealing, investment portfolio management, and market risk oversight. Mr. Bablee is a holder of ACI Dealing Certificate.

Mr SOHAWON Salim Mohammad
Officer in charge – IT Services
(from 16 November 2025)

Mr Sohawon, has 33 years of experience in the Banking industry of which 23 years in the IT department mainly in the IT Application and Channels. He holds a Diploma in Information Technology.

Mr. CHELLAPEN RAMAKRISHNA
Acting Chief Information Security Officer

Mr. Chellapen joined the Bank in 2005 and he have served in various capacities including System Administrator - IT Infrastructure, Manager - IT Infrastructure and Facilities department, Senior Manager - IT Infrastructure, Facilities and Procurement department, Senior Manager - IT Applications, Senior Manager - Technology Risk and Data Protection Officer, Head of Department - Technology Risk and Data Protection Officer, Acting Chief Information Security Officer and Data Protection Officer.

Mr. TRANQUILLE, JEAN HUGUES IVAN
Company Secretary

Mr. TRANQUILLE assumed the duties of Company Secretary on the 12th April 2023. He is a qualified Chartered Secretary (ACG formerly ACIS) from the Chartered Governance Institute UK & Ireland and also holds an ACIB qualification, having professionally qualified from the Chartered Institute of Bankers UK. He successfully completed his Master in Business Administration (MBA) in 2007 at the Edinburgh Business School (Scotland). He has over 30 years of banking and leasing experience, having started his career at the MCB Group and later occupied the post of Administrative Officer at Finlease Company Ltd, then a company within the MCB Group. In 2003, he joined the Mauritius Leasing Co Ltd as “Manager Operations” and later occupied the post of “Head of CUT”. Following the merger into MauBank Ltd in 2016, he occupied the post of “Senior Manager - Enterprise Risk” in the Risk Department up till the 11th April 2023.

Financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

Administrative information (Cont'd)

Management team (Cont'd)

Business Centre Manager at 30 June 2026

LUCKHEE Adesh Place D'Armes	KAWOL Neela Rose Belle	JUGNAUTH Ravin Kumar Quatre Bornes
BRAUNAU Aldo Paul Joël Curepipe	RAMTOHUL Dhanvesh Mahebourg	GUNGADIN Kesha Lallmatie
BUNDHOO Mohammad Khalid Goodlands	RAMJANE Mehnaaz (Acting Business Centre Manager) Grand Baie	LAKHOA Uttam Flacq
NOBIN Nadine Maeva Chemin Grenier	RUGHOOBUR Anjalee Triolet	AUCKBURALLY Hysham (Acting Business Centre Manager) Vacoas
HUNGLEY Gary Rose Hill	JOYGOPAUL Hemlata Riviere Du Rempart	MOOTOOCURPEN Roja Saraspedee Terre Rouge
RAJARAMSING, Jhusveer St Pierre	DWARKA, Anoushkshada Ebène	EDOUARD Billy Roy Rodrigues
BHUNJUN Pounam Pope Hennessy		

Financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

Administrative information (Cont'd)

Business Centre Network at 30 June 2026

PLACE D'ARMES Business Centre 1 Queen Street Place D'Armes Port Louis	ROSE BELLE Business Centre Royal Road, Baramia Rose Belle	QUATRE BORNES Business Centre Cnr St Jean & Osman Avenue Quatre Bornes
CUREPIPE Business Centre Royal Road Curepipe	MAHEBOURG Business Centre Corner Delices & Marianne Streets Mahebourg	LALLMATIE Business Centre Corner Royal & Tagore Road Lallmatie
GOODLANDS Business Centre Royal Road Goodlands	GRAND BAIE Business Centre Richmond Hill Complex Grand Baie	FLACQ Business Centre Royal Road, Cnr of Charles De Gaules & Francois Mitterand Street Flacq
CHEMIN GRENIER Business Centre Royal Road Chemin Grenier	TRIOLET Business Centre Royal Road, Anand Square 8th Mille, Triolet	VACOAS Business Centre Independence Street Vacoas
ROSE HILL Business Centre 477 Royal Road Rose Hill	Riviere DU REMPART Business Centre Riverside Shopping Complex Riviere du Rempart	TERRE ROUGE Business Centre Royal Road Terre Rouge
ST PIERRE Business Centre Kendra Commercial Centre St Pierre	EBENE Tribeca Mall, Trianon	RODRIGUES Business Centre Rue Max Lucchesi Port Mathurin, Rodrigues
POPE HENNESSY Business Centre Pope Hennessy Street Port Louis		

Tel 405-9400

Fax 404-0333

Financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

Administrative information (Cont'd)

Foreign correspondents

ABSA BANK
International Financial Institution
2nd Floor, ABSA Towers North
180 Commissioner Street,
Johannesburg 2001
South Africa

AGRICULTURAL BANK OF CHINA
Shanghai Business Centre
33/F, ABC Tower, 9 Yincheng Road
Pudong New Area, Shanghai 200120
China

BANK ALJAZIRA
Olaya Street
P.O Box 20438-Riyadh 11455
Saudi Arabia

BANQUE NATIONALE DU CANADA
National Bank Tower
600 de la Gauchetiere Street West
5th Floor
Montreal, Quebec H3B 4L3

JP MORGAN CHASE BANK, N.A.
Wholesale Account Services
10420 Highland Manor Drive
2nd Floor, Tampa
FL 33610, USA

JP MORGAN CHASE BANK, N.A.
London
England
United Kingdom

Financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

Administrative information (Cont'd)

Foreign correspondents

JPMORGAN CHASE BANK, N.A., HONG KONG BRANCH (ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF U.S.A. WITH LIMITED LIABILITY)

18/ F JP Morgan Tower

138 Shatin Rural Committee Road

Shatin, New Territories

Hong Kong

MIZUHO BANK, LTD

10-30 Nihonbashi-Kakigaracho

2 Chome Chuo-Ku

Tokyo 103-8528

Japan

SOCIETE GENERALE PARIS

16, Rue Hoche

92972 Paris La Defence Cedex

France

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED

Standard Bank, 6th Floor, Entrance 4

3 Simmonds Street

Johannesburg 2001

South Africa

BANK OF CHINA (MAURITIUS) LIMITED

5th Flr, Dias Pier Building

Caudan

Port Louis

Mauritius

Financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

Administrative information (Cont’d)

Foreign correspondents (Cont'd)

ARAB BANK FOR INVESTMENT & FOREIGN TRADE

Hamdan street, Arbift Building, Tourist Club Area,

Abu Dhabi

United Arab Emirates

STANDARD CHARTERED BANK NEW YORK

1095 6th Ave, 37th Floor

New York, NY 10036

STANDARD CHARTERED BANK MUMBAI

Crescenzo, C-38/39 'G' Block, Bandra Kurla

Complex, Bandra East, Mumbai, 400051,

Maharashtra, India.

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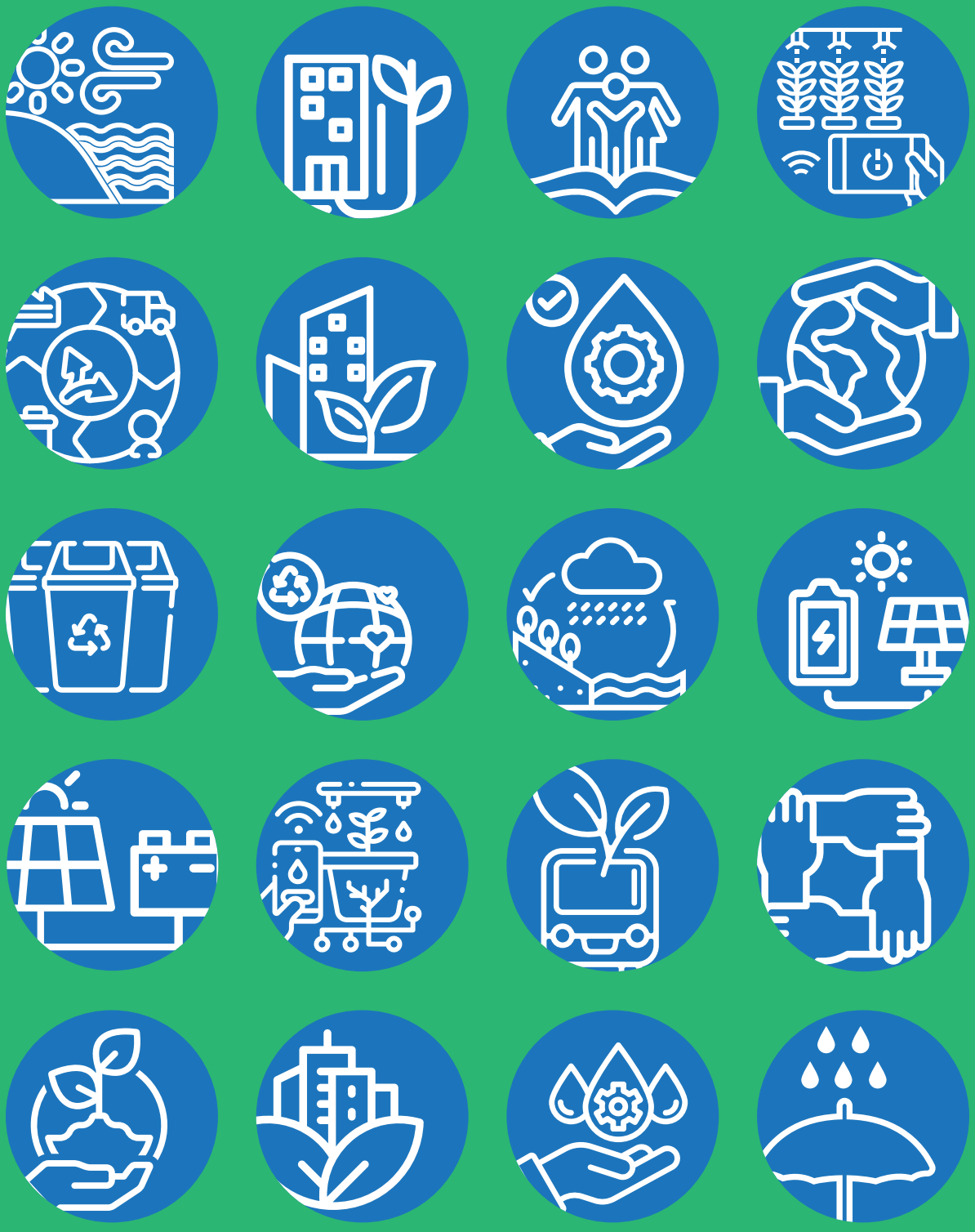

maubank.mu

MauBank is an entity regulated by the BoM & FSC