

## MARKET DISCIPLINE DISCLOSURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2025

### REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

This disclosure has been prepared in accordance with the Basel III Pillar 3 framework and the Bank of Tanzania Market Discipline disclosure requirements. It sets out NMB Bank's risk management objectives, policies and quantitative exposures across the principal risk categories, providing stakeholders with a transparent and comprehensive account of the Bank's risk profile and governance practices.

### 1. RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES, POLICIES AND GOVERNANCE

#### 1.1 Enterprise Risk Management Framework

NMB Bank Plc maintains a comprehensive and integrated risk management framework designed to support sustainable growth while safeguarding the interests of depositors, customers, shareholders and other stakeholders. The Enterprise Risk Management Framework (ERMF) establishes the Bank's strategic approach to risk management by defining governance structures, standards, objectives and accountability across the organisation. The framework enables the Bank to identify, assess, measure, monitor and control the risks arising from its business activities within a clearly articulated, Board-approved risk appetite.

Risk management is embedded across all business and support functions and forms an integral part of strategic planning, capital management, product development and day-to-day decision-making. The Bank adopts a holistic and forward-looking approach, recognising that effective oversight requires continuous assessment of both existing and emerging risks in a dynamic operating environment.

#### 1.2 Risk Governance Structure

Ultimate responsibility for risk management rests with the Board of Directors, which sets the Bank's risk appetite, approves the ERMF and oversees the effectiveness of the risk management and internal control environment. The Board discharges these responsibilities directly and through specialised committees.

Governance Body	Primary Mandate	Cadence
Board of Directors	Approves risk appetite, ERMF and strategic risk framework; oversees capital adequacy and internal control effectiveness.	Annual / as required
Board Audit, Risk & Compliance Committee (BARCC)	Independent Board oversight of prudential risks — credit, market, liquidity, operational and strategic — and internal control effectiveness.	Quarterly (minimum)
Board Credit Committee (BCC)	Oversight of credit portfolio quality, credit policies and lending standards.	As convened
Board Executive Committee (BEC)	Oversight of strategic execution and major risk matters.	As convened
Management Audit, Risk & Compliance Committee (MARCC)	Management oversight of prudential risks — credit, market, liquidity, operational and strategic — and internal control effectiveness.	Quarterly
Asset & Liability Committee (ALCO)	Balance sheet risk management: interest rate risk, liquidity risk, funding and market risk.	Monthly
Risk & Compliance Committee (RCC)	Operational risk oversight; review of risk policies, KRIs and control environment.	Monthly

Loan Portfolio Quality Committee	Portfolio health, ECL movements, RAS utilisation, sector concentrations, emerging risks and credit ESG reporting.	Quarterly
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#### 1.3 Three Lines of Defence

The Bank's risk management and internal control environment is structured around the Three Lines of Defence model, which clarifies accountability and ensures comprehensive risk oversight across the institution.

Line of Defence	Role and Responsibility
First Line — Business & Operations	Business units and support functions own and manage the risks arising from their activities. They implement internal controls, ensure compliance with policies and escalate risk events or control weaknesses through defined reporting channels.
Second Line — Risk & Compliance	Independent risk management and compliance functions establish policies, methodologies and risk limits aligned with the Bank's risk appetite. These functions monitor exposures and provide independent oversight and challenge to the first line.
Third Line — Internal Audit	Provides independent assurance to the Board on the adequacy and effectiveness of the risk management framework, governance structures and internal controls. Internal Audit reports directly to BARCC, ensuring full independence from operational management.

#### 1.4 Risk Appetite and Principal Risk Categories

The Bank's Risk Appetite Statement articulates the level and type of risk it is willing to accept in pursuit of its strategic objectives, reflecting its capacity to absorb losses while continuing to operate safely under both normal and stressed conditions. Risk appetite is defined through a combination of qualitative principles and quantitative metrics spanning capital adequacy, earnings volatility, liquidity and funding stability, credit concentration, market risk and operational resilience. These thresholds are translated into operational limits, policies and concentration thresholds across all business lines, and exposures are monitored through regular reporting to management and Board committees.

The ERMF identifies eleven principal risk categories: credit risk, market risk, liquidity and funding risk, capital risk, operational risk, technology and cybersecurity risk, compliance risk, strategic risk, legal risk, sustainability risk and reputational risk. In addition, the Bank continuously monitors emerging risks, including economic volatility, digital transformation risks, model risk and climate-related financial risks.

#### 1.5 Risk Reporting and Combined Assurance

The Bank maintains structured risk reporting processes designed to provide timely, accurate and decision-useful information to management and governance bodies. Risk reports are organised by principal risk category and presented regularly to management and Board committees, incorporating portfolio risk metrics, limit utilisation, stress testing results, emerging risk developments and risk mitigation actions.

A combined assurance model integrates the activities of all three lines of defence to eliminate duplication and ensure comprehensive coverage of key risks and control processes. The effectiveness of the internal control environment is reviewed regularly by management, Internal Audit and BARCC, with risk disclosures and financial information subject to rigorous governance and internal review processes.

## INFORMATION ABOUT CREDIT RISK

### 2. Credit Risk Management:

#### FRAMEWORK OVERVIEW

Credit Risk is the risk of potential for a bank borrower or counterparty to fail to meet their obligations in accordance with agreed terms. It is the risk of financial loss resulting from a borrower's inability or unwillingness to repay a loan or meet contractual financial commitments.

#### Objectives and Policies

NMB does not use External Credit Assessment Institutions (ECAI's) for purposes of applying risk weights. Risk weights are assigned by exposure category and counterparty characteristics in accordance with BoT guidelines.

#### 2.1 Business Model and Credit Risk Profile

NMB operates a universal commercial banking model across Tanzania's 31 regions (Mainland and Zanzibar), serving Retail clients - comprising Consumer (Personal and Private), Business (SME and MSE), and Agri-Retail segments - and Wholesale clients, comprising Corporate, Government, Institutional and Agri-Wholesale segments. Credit risk arises primarily from the lending and trade finance activities set out below.

#### 2.1.1 Credit-Generating Business Activities

Business Line	Products / Services	Key Credit Risk Drivers
Retail Banking (Personal, Private, Business, Agri-Retail)	Consumer loans, salary-backed loans, credit cards, digital mobile loans, mortgages, vehicle asset finance, insurance premium finance, business and agricultural loans, overdrafts, trade finance.	Borrower repayment capacity; agricultural income seasonality; collateral sufficiency on mortgage and asset-backed facilities; digital mobile credit portfolio concentration.

Wholesale Banking (Government, Corporate, Institutional, Agri-Wholesale)	Term loans, structured and project finance, syndications, asset finance, overdrafts, invoice discounting, letters of credit, guarantees, documentary collections.	Single-name and sector concentration; covenant and leveraged-borrower risk; sovereign and public-sector exposure; settlement and counterparty bank risk; country risk.
Treasury	Interbank placements, Government of Tanzania securities (T-Bills, T-Bonds).	Sovereign credit risk; counterparty bank credit risk.

#### 2.1.2 Key Credit Risk Characteristics

- Geographic concentration:** NMB's lending is predominantly domiciled in Tanzania, with material concentrations in Dar es Salaam.
- Sector concentration:** Notable concentrations exist in personal lending, financial and insurance activities, agriculture, and trade. These are actively managed within Board-approved sector concentration limits.
- Collateral dependency:** A significant proportion of Wholesale, Business Banking and Agri-Retail facilities are secured by registered land and buildings. Property market trends and re-valuation schedules are monitored to manage collateral value risk.
- Sovereign securities:** NMB's treasury portfolio is predominantly held in Government of Tanzania securities, attracting a 0% risk weight under the BoT standardised approach.
- Retail granularity:** The consumer lending portfolio is highly granular. Salary-backed loan repayments are predominantly structured through employer deduction-at-source arrangements.
- Foreign currency risk:** A portion of commercial and trade finance exposures is denominated in USD and EUR. Foreign exchange-induced credit risk is assessed as part of the underwriting process for obligors without matching foreign currency revenues.

## INDUSTRY AND RESIDUAL MATURITY ANALYSIS 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2025

(Amounts in million shillings)

Industry/ Economic Activity	Current	1-30	31-60	61-90	91-180	181- 1 year	1- 2 years	2- 3 years	3 - 5 years	Over 5 years	Grand Total
Administrative & support service activities	6	3	-	7	20	366	275	-	-	-	676
Agriculture	38,646	35,562	93,008	47,374	94,072	516,457	89,584	62,581	10,214	3,232	990,728
Building & construction	4,990	1,510	1,354	1,467	8,155	6,212	2,272	101,340	-	3,311	130,611
Education	40	30	362	53	834	3,739	5,492	128	7,623	104	18,406
Electricity	-	31,967	32,305	3,091	51,542	-	-	7,136	-	-	126,041
Financial & Insurance activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,063	-	-	3,063
Fishing	-	-	-	-	-	4,079	-	-	-	-	4,079
Gas	-	-	4,380	-	180	201	41	7,521	122	-	12,445
Health	89	28	66	49	164	483	1,150	2,588	-	-	4,617
Hotels & Restaurants	33	-	-	40	296	2,517	2,529	-	391	-	5,807
Information & communication	-	-	-	623	-	-	-	28,672	33,147	-	62,442
Leasing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	-	-	37
Manufacturing	10,701	59,922	69,134	26,976	34,508	70,987	13,623	30,876	122,426	200,706	639,859
Mining & quarrying	1,407	326	171	18,540	84,494	9,621	12,932	1,018	4,989	8,057	141,555
Mortgage	187	9	78	10	157	1,198	4,095	11,759	12,687	70,730	100,911
Other Services	2,603	491	2,867	1,539	14,128	12,421	10,991	15,164	3,389	208,770	272,363
Personal Loan	24,561	54,666	3,112	4,384	20,014	65,416	222,069	376,260	1,277,560	3,817,915	5,865,956
Professional, scientific & technical activities	-	-	-	-	-	37	-	-	9,288	-	9,325
Public administration & defence; compulsory social security	7,219	1,064	106	75,577	1,712	859	1,126	240	-	540,833	628,737
Real Estate	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,063	40,183	26,043	26,644	98,932
Tourism	75	9	2,780	-	109	1,859	4,614	-	642	-	10,087
Trade & Repairs	19,641	116,411	55,530	95,383	213,544	540,715	200,114	76,092	89,417	20,763	1,427,609
Transport	72,126	31	550	6,628	2,108	33,721	9,517	3,953	2,949	125	131,708
Warehousing & Storage	-	-	-	16	2	-	-	1,065	392	-	1,475
Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	553	-	-	553
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>182,322</b>	<b>302,028</b>	<b>265,804</b>	<b>281,756</b>	<b>526,040</b>	<b>1,270,889</b>	<b>586,486</b>	<b>770,228</b>	<b>1,601,278</b>	<b>4,901,190</b>	<b>10,688,021</b>

## GEOGRAPHICAL AND RESIDUAL MATURITY ANALYSIS 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2025

Geographical Area	Current	1-30 days	31-60 days	61-90 days	91-180 days	181 days - 1 year	1- 2 years	2- 3 years	3 - 5 years	Over 5 years	Grand Total
Arusha	2,981	6,599	3,733	3,495	12,165	42,162	32,804	49,511	147,260	232,010	532,719
Coast	1,773	11,137	1,438	16,523	9,300	22,145	20,931	33,326	157,722	235,317	509,612
Dar es Salaam	90,402	197,515	149,999	169,737	211,289	204,217	133,929	247,930	399,904	1,232,956	3,037,878
Dodoma	12,230	6,048	3,254	4,278	18,548	49,578	28,747	34,840	135,266	281,171	573,961
Geita	626	842	819	19,098	89,252	16,591	11,455	13,606	30,573	127,489	310,351
Iringa	1,216	3,291	3,447	19,176	6,616	25,460	28,704	24,955	45,369	88,841	247,075
Kagera	6,477	2,103	1,245	1,419	17,342	92,531	58,915	16,956	36,626	116,835	350,450
Katavi	1,449	616	944	1,655	3,302	36,566	6,159	6,501	9,458	36,710	103,358
Kigoma	1,789	1,071	806	489	4,964	23,989	11,484	11,375	28,375	90,854	175,196
Kilimanjaro	1,453	4,794	4,209	1,327	7,735	40,466	22,189	17,334	30,510	117,807	247,824
Lindi	2,406	1,364	394	521	3,678	7,152	5,909	8,307	20,645	67,749	118,125
Manyara	1,099	1,293	901	1,199	5,818	22,092	10,488	9,779	22,480	84,075	159,225
Mara	1,278	1,448	1,088	1,767	6,078	21,938	16,111	13,989	35,472	125,194	224,362
Mbeya	5,496	3,796	1,967	3,260	11,102	58,015	29,683	18,421	35,624	121,740	289,104
Morogoro	7,334	34,472	34,163	17,314	36,346	145,695	33,691	25,946	161,068	188,181	684,209
Mtwara	2,290	2,228	882	1,062	3,403	34,583	9,201	8,793	16,662	62,536	141,639
Mwanza	4,218	1,540	2,509	7,951	12,442	49,516	28,022	26,352	56,101	162,733	351,385
Njombe	1,509	1,274	2,005	2,402	10,228	19,125	9,804	8,181	15,844	59,505	129,877
Pemba	188	281	90	39	239	843	1,228	1,042	7,395	7,246	18,590
Rukwa	2,944	987	562	1,733	3,177	18,384	7,338	11,795	14,925	61,054	122,898
Ruvuma	5,088	1,473	824	1,346	9,824	33,275	14,126	12,924	30,981	101,034	210,895
Shinyanga	11,455	8,658	45,545	1,095	6,797	24,878	13,017	15,030	28,217	95,609	250,300
Simiyu	7,475	1,084	247	478	13,632	7,807	18,742	9,883	19,769	79,881	158,997
Singida	2,957	1,031	372	681	3,127	37,719	12,920	10,335	18,124	110,288	197,554
Songwe	963	1,033	795	1,099	7,883	32,872	20,204	13,335	23,766	72,478	174,428
Tabora	2,113	1,702	1,033	1,146	5,415	102,441	16,440	25,391	36,796	131,128	323,604
Tanga	2,727	2,570	1,421	1,274	4,927	22,508	17,933	17,933	50,020	174,951	296,264
Unguja	385	1,778	1,112	191	1,414	4,553	4,888	4,195	18,588	711,033	748,137
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>182,322</b>	<b>302,028</b>	<b>265,804</b>	<b>281,756</b>	<b>526,040</b>	<b>1,197,101</b>	<b>625,060</b>	<b>697,964</b>	<b>1,633,542</b>	<b>4,976,405</b>	<b>10,688,021</b>

## INFORMATION ABOUT CREDIT RISK (CONTINUED)

### 2.2. Credit Risk Policy and Limit-Setting

#### 2.2.1 Policy Framework

NMB's credit risk management is governed by a Board- and management-approved policy hierarchy comprising:

- **Credit Risk Management Policy:** Establishes the overarching principles and risk appetite for credit risk. Approved by the Board annually.
- **Credit Policy:** Prescribes underwriting standards, product parameters, collateral eligibility and valuation requirements, large exposure limits and provisioning methodologies. Approved by the Board annually.
- **Environmental and Social Management Policy for Lending and Investments:** Defines minimum sustainability standards applicable to the Bank's financing activities. Approved by the Board annually.
- **Credit Departments Process Manual:** Governs credit processes from assessment through to Special Assets Management. Maintained by the Heads of Department under the Chief Credit Officer.
- **Risk Appetite Statement (RAS):** Specifies quantitative credit risk limits and qualitative risk preferences, cascaded to business units. Approved by the Board annually.

All policies are aligned with BoT regulations and guidelines and IFRS 9. Where internal policy and regulatory requirements conflict, the more conservative standard prevails.

#### 2.2.2 Policy Criteria

**Credit policy at NMB is defined by reference to:** BoT prudential regulations on Management of Risk Assets, Credit Concentration and Other Exposure Limits, and IFRS 9 implementation guidance; the Board-approved RAS; macroeconomic and sectoral conditions; portfolio performance trends including NPL ratios, stage migration and loss rates; and findings from internal and external assurance reviews and regulatory examinations.

#### 2.2.3 Credit Limit-Setting

Quantitative credit limits are set and maintained as follows:

- **Single-obligor and insider limits:** Maximum exposure to a single borrower or connected group is limited to 25% of core capital; insider exposures are capped at 10% of core capital, in accordance with the Banking and Financial Institutions (Credit Concentration and Other Exposure Limits) Regulations.
- **Sector limits:** Aggregate sector exposures (on- and off-balance sheet) are bounded by Board-approved limits, reviewed annually and calibrated to maintain diversification.
- **Risk and portfolio quality limits:** NPL, PAR and loan loss limits are set at the portfolio level and cascaded to business segments.
- **Counterparty bank limits:** Interbank, money market and trade finance limits are set by reference to an internal scoring assessment of each counterparty's financial condition.

Limit utilisation is monitored through NMB's core banking and risk reporting systems. Trigger breaches prompt management review; hard-limit breaches are escalated immediately to the relevant Credit Committee and, where required, to the Board.

### 2.3. Structure and Organisation of Credit Risk Management

#### 2.3.1 Three Lines of Defence

NMB operates a three-lines-of-defence (3LOD) model for credit risk management, with clear accountability and separation between risk-taking, risk oversight and independent assurance:

- **First Line – Business Units and Credit Function:** Business units (Retail Banking, Wholesale Banking and Treasury) are responsible for business origination and customer relationships within approved target markets and product programmes. The Credit Function, under the Chief Credit Officer (CCO), is responsible within the first line for independent credit assessment, sanctioning within delegated authorities, credit administration, and management of problematic and remedial credit. Transactions above delegated limits are escalated through the credit committee hierarchy.
- **Second Line – Risk (Credit Risk Management) and Compliance:** The Credit Risk Management Department, under the Chief Risk Officer (CRO), provides independent oversight and challenge over credit risk-taking. It monitors the credit risk profile, oversees risk appetite and concentration limit adherence, conducts portfolio reviews, performs independent validations, and produces credit risk analytics and reporting. The second line does not originate, sanction or own credit exposures. The Compliance Function, under the Chief Compliance Officer, monitors adherence to applicable laws, regulations and internal policies and advises management on regulatory and conduct matters relevant to credit activities.
- **Third Line – Internal Audit:** Internal Audit provides independent and objective assurance over the adequacy and effectiveness of the credit risk management framework, governance and internal controls, reviewing both first- and second-line activities and reporting findings to senior management and the Board.

#### 2.3.2 Credit Sanctioning Committees

Credit approval authorities are structured hierarchically to ensure that credit decisions are made at a level commensurate with the risk and complexity of the transaction:

Committee	Chairperson	Sanctioning Authority	Frequency
Main Board	Board Chair	Exposures >20% of Core Capital	Quarterly (ad hoc as required)
Board Credit Committee (BCC)	Board Non-Executive Director	Exposures <20% of Core Capital	Quarterly (ad hoc as required)
Wholesale Credit Committee (W-Credco)	Managing Director / CEO	Within limit cascaded by BCC	Weekly (ad hoc as required)
Retail Credit Committee (R-Credco)	Chief Credit Officer (CCO)	Within limit cascaded by W-Credco	Weekly (ad hoc as required)
Individual mandates	CCO and designated officers	Within personal credit authorities	Continuous

### 2.4. Relationships Between the Credit Function, Risk Control, Compliance and Internal Audit

#### 2.4.1 Credit Function and Credit Risk Management

The Credit Function (first line) and Credit Risk Management Department (second line) maintain a structured relationship built on independence and constructive challenge:

- **Model governance:** The Credit Function owns and maintains NMB's IFRS 9 ECL models (PD, LGD, EAD) and regulatory capital reporting. Credit Risk Management independently validates these models in accordance with the Governance Framework, with findings reported to the relevant Management Committee and the Board. The Credit Function is accountable for addressing validation findings within agreed timelines.
- **Stress testing:** The Credit Function provides portfolio data, portfolio insights, and relevant business assumptions to support credit stress testing and the ICAAP. Credit Risk Management develops the credit risk stress scenarios and stress testing framework, performs the analysis, and integrates the results into capital planning, portfolio oversight, and risk appetite calibration.
- **Risk appetite and portfolio oversight:** Credit Risk Management monitors credit RAS metrics - including NPL, PAR, loan loss, NPL coverage and total coverage ratios, sector concentrations and large exposure utilisation - and escalates limit and trigger breaches to the relevant Management Committees and the Board Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee.
- **Portfolio reviews:** Credit Risk Management conducts periodic independent portfolio reviews covering credit quality, concentration risk, staging accuracy and collateral coverage, with findings reported through risk governance structures.
- **Policy oversight:** Credit Risk Management provides second line challenge on all credit policy and manual revisions proposed by the Credit Function prior to Board or management approval.

#### 2.4.2 Credit Risk Management and Compliance

The Compliance Function (second line, under the Chief Compliance Officer) is responsible for monitoring NMB's adherence to applicable laws and regulations governing credit risk. The interaction with Credit Risk Management includes:

- **Regulatory change:** Compliance monitors changes to BoT regulations and guidelines and works with Credit Risk Management to assess the impact on credit policy, underwriting standards and capital calculations, and to implement updates within the required timeframe.
- **Conduct risk:** Compliance reviews credit product terms, marketing materials and customer communications for compliance with financial consumer protection and applicable product regulations, escalating material issues to the Board.

#### 2.4.3 Credit Function, Credit Risk Management and Internal Audit

Internal Audit provides independent and objective assurance over the entire credit risk management framework - covering both the first line Credit Function and the second line Credit Risk Management function - through:

- **ERM audit:** Internal Audit conducts periodic comprehensive reviews of the risk management framework (incl. Credit risk), covering policy adequacy, governance effectiveness and control environment. Findings are reported to the Board Audit Risk and Compliance Committee.
- **Thematic reviews:** Risk-based targeted reviews of specific credit risk areas e.g., credit products, collections and recoveries, and collateral management etc.
- **Continuous monitoring:** Ongoing transaction testing of any part of the credit cycle i.e., credit approvals and post-disbursement activities to provide timely control signals between audit cycles.
- **Management letter follow-up:** Both the Credit Function and Credit Risk Management are accountable for implementing agreed audit findings within agreed timelines. Progress against open audit items is tracked and reported to Management Committees (monthly) and the Board (quarterly).

#### 2.4.4 Integrated Risk Governance

The Managing Director, supported by the CRO, integrates credit risk reporting with all principal risk types in the enterprise-wide risk report presented to the Board quarterly. The CEO chairs the Management Risk Committees, which convene monthly and Quarterly bringing together the CCO, Chief Compliance Officer, CFO and relevant business chiefs to act on cross-cutting risk matters.

### 2.5. Credit Risk Reporting

#### 2.5.1 Management-Level Governance Committees

Committee	Frequency	Chaired By	Scope (High-Level)
Loan Portfolio Quality Committee (LPQ)	Quarterly	CEO	Portfolio health, ECL movements, RAS utilisation, sector concentrations, emerging risks and credit ESG reporting.
Watchlist and SAM Committee	Monthly	CCO	Individually monitored accounts, watch-listing decisions, covenant monitoring, collateral status, collections and recovery updates.
Risk and Compliance Committee (RCC)	Monthly	CEO	Integrated risk and control overview; credit portfolio quality, credit controls and key risk indicators.
Management Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee (MARCC)	Quarterly	CEO	Enterprise-wide risk report; credit risk overview covering control environment, portfolio trends, risk appetite utilisation and Board escalation items.

#### 2.5.2 Board-Level Reporting

- **Board Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee (BARCC):** Receives the quarterly credit risk report from the CRO, covering portfolio health, RAS utilisation, large exposure status, significant credit events, the control environment and stress testing results. The BARCC also receives the Internal Audit credit risk reports and monitors resolution of open findings.
- **Board Credit Committee (BCC):** Convenes quarterly, or as required, to consider credit applications above Management authority thresholds and to receive updates on portfolio quality and trends status.

### 2.6. Credit Quality of Assets

Table 4: Credit Quality of Assets

Gross carrying values of defaulted and non-defaulted exposures, associated ECL provisions and net carrying values as at 31 December 2025. All amounts in TZS.

#### CREDIT QUALITY OF ASSETS

	a		b		c		d	
	Defaulted exposures	Non-defaulted exposures	Allowances/ impairments	Net values (a+b-c)				
Loans	253,693	10,434,327	257,927	10,430,093				
Debt securities	-	2,558,717	126	2,558,591				
Off balance sheet items	-	4,179,956	291	4,179,665				
<b>Total</b>								

Notes: (1) Defaulted exposures are defined per Section 5.1(a). (2) Off-balance sheet items are at notional amounts prior to CCF application. (3) Allowances represent total IFRS 9 ECL provisions (Stage 1: 12-month ECL; Stage 2: lifetime ECL – not impaired; Stage 3: lifetime ECL – credit-impaired). (4) NMB's debt securities comprise primarily Government of Tanzania Treasury Bills and Bonds, assessed for ECL at the sovereign level.

### 2.7. Standardised Approach – Credit Risk Exposures and CRM Effects

#### Credit Risk Exposure and Credit Risk Mitigation Effects

Credit risk exposures under the standardised approach, showing the effect of CCF on off-balance sheet items and eligible CRM on RWA and RWA density. All amounts in TZS.

#### STANDARDIZED APPROACH – CREDIT RISK EXPOSURE AND CREDIT RISK MITIGATION EFFECTS

Asset classes	a		b		c		d		e		f	
	Exposures before CCF and CRM	Exposures post-CCF and post-CRM	RWA	RWA density								
1 "Sovereigns and their central banks"	4,660,539	-	77,109	-	77,109	100.00						
2 "Non-central government public sector entities"	245,607	136,141	245,607	80,729	326,336	99.48						
3 Multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-	-	-						
4 Bank and financial institutions	1,406,257	2,789,476	1,406,257	599,144	1,995,401	78.82						
5 Corporates and securities firms	1,863,405	1,254,136	1,863,405	989,235	2,852,640	89.70						
6 Retail	7,424,244	-	7,335,366	-	7,335,366	58.05						
7 Real estate	96,813	-	96,813	-	96,813	38.74						
8 Defaulted exposures	108,968	-	108,968	-	108,968	118.29						
9 Other assets	1,848,454	-	1,144,168	-	1,144,168	80.79						
<b>10 Total</b>	<b>17,654,288</b>	<b>4,179,754</b>	<b>12,277,693</b>	<b>1,669,108</b>	<b>9,890,228</b>	<b>70.91</b>						

Notes: (1) RWA density = RWA ÷ post-CCF and post-CRM exposure. (2) CCFs applied per the BoT Guidance Note on Computation of Capital Charge for Credit Risk, 2023. (3) Eligible CRM comprises financial collateral (cash deposits and Government of Tanzania securities) and eligible guarantees. (4) The standardised approach is applied to all exposure classes; the IRB approach has not been adopted. (5) No ECAs are used; risk weights are determined by counterparty type and regulatory category.

### 2.8. Standardised Approach – Exposures by Asset Class and Risk Weight

#### Exposures by Asset Class and Risk Weight

Post-CCF and post-CRM exposures by asset class and regulatory risk weight under the BoT standardised approach. Exposures to the Government of Tanzania and the Bank of Tanzania attract a 0% risk weight. All amounts in TZS.

#### STANDARDIZED APPROACH – EXPOSURES BY ASSET CLASSES AND RISK WEIGHTS

Risk Weight	0%	20%	50%	100%	150%	Total credit exposure amount (post-CCF and post-CRM)
Sovereigns and their central banks	-	-	-	77,108.75	-	77,108.75
Risk Weight	20%	50%	100%	150%	Total credit exposure amount (post-CCF and post-CRM)	
Public sector entities	1,688.78	-	-	324,647.25	-	326,336.03
Risk Weight	0%	20%	50%	100%	150%	Total credit exposure amount (post-CCF and post-CRM)
Multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-	-	-
Risk Weight	20%	50%	100%	150%	Total credit exposure amount (post-CCF and post-CRM)	
Banks and financial institutions	1,009,194	381,827	599,144	15,237	-	2,005,402
Risk Weight	0%	20%	50%	100%	150%	Total credit exposure amount (post-CCF and post-CRM)
Corporates and securities firms	1,988	-	-	2,794,081	-	2,796,069
Risk Weight	0%	50%	75%	Total credit exposure amount (post-CCF and post-CRM)		
Retail	-	4,972,981	2,362,384	-	7,335,366	

## INFORMATION ABOUT CREDIT RISK (CONTINUED)

Risk Weight	20%	25%	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	Total credit exposure amount (post-CCF and post-CRM)
Residential real estate	18,864	9,186	30,478	9,545	7,024	-	21,065	96,162
Commercial real estate	201	-	116	-	222	112	-	651
Risk Weight	100%	150%	Total credit exposure amount (post-CCF and post-CRM)					
Defaulted exposures	69,112	39,857	108,968					
Risk Weight	0%	20%	100%	1250%	Total credit exposure amount (post-CCF and post-CRM)			
Other assets	206,587	16,506	921,075	0	1,144,168			

Notes: Risk weights per the BoT Guidance Note on Computation of Capital Charge for Credit Risk, 2023. Risk weights for banks and corporates are based on counterparty type and regulatory status; no ECAI ratings are applied.

### 2.9 Additional Disclosures – Credit Quality of Assets

#### 2.9.1 Qualitative Disclosures

(a) Definitions of Past Due and Impaired Exposures

Past due: An exposure is classified as past due when a scheduled contractual payment of principal, interest or fees has not been received by its due date. NMB applies a cross-default principle: all facilities to a single borrower or connected group are classified as past due once any material obligation to the Bank is past due.

**Credit-impaired (Stage 3 – IFRS 9): An exposure is credit-impaired when a loss event has occurred after initial recognition that has a detrimental effect on estimated future cash flows. NMB's default triggers are:**

**Loans and advances to customers:**

- **Quantitative:** The obligor is 90 or more days past due or in excess on any NMB credit product.
- **Qualitative:** Evidence of material deterioration in repayment capacity or collectability, resulting in classification as Substandard, Doubtful or Loss under the BoT Management of Risk Assets Regulations, 2014.

**Loans and advances to banks:**

- Repayment of principal or interest is 30 or more days overdue; or
- The counterpart is placed under a Statutory Manager, has had its licence revoked by its Central Bank, or has been declared bankrupt by a competent authority (including RITA or a court of law).

**Government securities:**

- Repayment of principal or interest is 30 or more days overdue; or
- The issuing Government is downgraded below 'C' by Moody's, S&P or Fitch; or declared in default by the World Bank or IMF.

**Accounting versus regulatory definition:** NMB's IFRS 9 default definition is fully aligned with the BoT NPL classification standard. Both apply the 90-day past due backstop and are applied consistently for ECL provisioning and Pillar 1 RWA purposes. No material differences exist; any future divergence will be disclosed.

### AGING ANALYSIS OF ACCOUNTING PAST-DUE EXPOSURES

31<sup>st</sup> DECEMBER 2025

Past Due Bands	31st Dec 2025 Exposure	30st Dec 2024 Exposure
0-30	10,120,290	8,292,353
31-90	314,038	199,410
91-180	52,426	50,323
181-360	54,601	65,206
>360	146,666	131,929
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>10,688,021</b>	<b>8,739,222</b>

### AMOUNTS OF IMPAIRED EXPOSURES AND RELATED ALLOWANCES AND WRITE-OFFS, BROKEN DOWN BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS.

31<sup>st</sup> DECEMBER 2025

Region	Exposure	ECL	Write Off
Arusha	7,650	4,779	1,879
Coast	6,031	3,792	1,780
Dar es Salaam	55,501	29,939	19,046
Dodoma	17,755	7,211	2,999
Geita	4,368	2,944	1,625
Iringa	2,992	1,792	733
Kagera	49,971	31,219	1,101
Katavi	2,335	1,335	744
Kigoma	6,491	3,995	632
Kilimanjaro	3,806	2,105	1,753
Kusini Pemba	4,579	2,196	22
Lindi	2,224	1,383	945
Manyara	5,086	3,326	790
Mara	9,667	5,175	3,922
Mbeya	10,758	6,611	4,397
Mjini Magharibi	5,135	1,967	221
Morogoro	9,799	4,806	2,940
Mtwara	2,207	1,280	1,918
Mwanza	270	180	3,861
Njombe	3,858	2,085	672
Rukwa	6,434	3,493	559
Ruvuma	14,107	10,818	1,685
Shinyanga	2,213	1,365	2,249
Simiyu	5,158	2,162	801
Singida	2,495	1,581	428
Songwe	4,516	2,445	592
Tabora	7,006	3,813	1,339
Tanga	1,281	927	4,250
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>253,693</b>	<b>144,725</b>	<b>63,883</b>

### AMOUNTS OF IMPAIRED EXPOSURES AND RELATED ALLOWANCES AND WRITE-OFFS, BROKEN DOWN BY INDUSTRY

31<sup>st</sup> DECEMBER 2025

Industry	Exposure	ECL	Write Off
Agriculture	73,018	40,871	13,444
Building & construction	4,891	2,892	2,804
Education	99	51	-
Health	89	66	-
Hotels & Restaurants	3,183	341	42
Manufacturing	10,649	9,162	-
Mining & quarrying	2,025	623	-
Mortgage	4,072	1,122	571
Other Services	22,110	5,608	22
Personal	96,564	69,011	30,287
Tourism	75	73	-
Trade	34,128	13,429	16,635
Transport and communication	2,791	1,477	78
Gas	-	-	-
Finance and Intermediaries	-	-	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>253,693</b>	<b>144,725</b>	<b>63,883</b>

#### 2.9.2. Past-Due Exposures (>90 Days) Not Classified as Impaired

NMB does not permit management override of the 90-day past due backstop for Stage 3 classification. An exposure that is 90 or more days past due is classified as credit-impaired under IFRS 9 and as non-performing under BoT guidelines.

The sole exception arises where the Bank of Tanzania has granted a formal regulatory waiver or dispensation permitting alternative treatment. Such waivers are time-bound, subject to BoT-prescribed conditions, reported to the Board, and disclosed to the BoT. NMB does not apply standalone management judgement to withhold Stage 3 classification in the absence of a regulatory waiver.

The aggregate value of exposures benefiting from a regulatory waiver at 31 December 2025 is disclosed below:

Stage	Exposure	Total ECL
Stage 2	151,447	100,000
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>151,447</b>	<b>100,000</b>

Notes: <sup>(1)</sup> Stage 3 restructured exposures carry lifetime ECL provisions assessed on an individual DCF basis (Secured commercial exposures) or collectively (unsecured retail exposures). <sup>(2)</sup> Stage 2 restructured exposures carry lifetime ECL provisions for the duration of the observation period. <sup>(3)</sup> Transfer out of Stage 3 requires satisfaction of the minimum regulatory cure criteria described in Section 5.1(d).

#### 2.9.3. Impairment Methodology

NMB determines ECL provisions under IFRS 9 using a methodology approved by Management and the Board and subject to independent model validation and external audit review.

• **Stage 1 – 12-month ECL:** Performing exposures with no Significant Increase in Credit Risk (SICR) since origination.

• **Stage 2 – Lifetime ECL (not impaired):** Exposures where SICR has been identified. SICR triggers include the 30-day past due backstop, internal rating deterioration, and qualitative indicators such as adverse financial condition, sector watch-listing or covenant breach.

• **Stage 3 – Lifetime ECL (credit-impaired):** Defaulted exposures. Individually significant Wholesale, Agri and secured SME exposures are assessed on a discounted cash flow basis. Smaller homogeneous unsecured exposures are assessed collectively using statistical models.

**Key model inputs:**

• **PD (Probability of Default):** Derived from NMB's internal portfolio data, calibrated to through-the-cycle default rates and adjusted to point-in-time estimates incorporating forward-looking macroeconomic conditions.

• **LGD (Loss Given Default):** Based on historical recovery experience, accounting for collateral type and forced-sale value (post-haircut), recovery costs and time to recovery.

• **EAD (Exposure at Default):** Expected outstanding balance at default, including drawn amounts, accrued interest and, for revolving and uncommitted facilities, estimated future drawdowns.

• **Macroeconomic scenarios:** Three probability-weighted scenarios (base, upside, downside) are incorporated, calibrated to Gross National Expenditure and Private Sector Credit Growth using data from the BoT, Tanzania National Bureau of Statistics and the IMF. Scenario weights are reviewed periodically by Management.

• **Model overlays:** Applied where the ECL model does not adequately capture specific emerging risks. Overlays are documented, approved by the CCO, Management and reported to the Board.

#### 2.9.4. Restructured Exposures

**Commercial modifications:** Where the Bank modifies facility terms for commercial reasons unrelated to borrower financial difficulty (e.g., competitive repricing, tenor renewal or facility upsizing), the original asset is derecognised and a new asset recognised at fair value. The resulting gain or loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss. Such modifications are not classified as distressed.

**Distressed modifications:** A distressed modification arises where NMB grants a concession it would not otherwise extend, due to the actual or foreseeable financial difficulty of the borrower. Triggers include a financial concession (reduced rate, extended tenor, interest capitalisation or debt forgiveness) or a situation where, absent the modification, the borrower would likely have defaulted. Distressed modifications include:

• Extension of maturity or deferral of principal and/or interest installments due to the borrower's inability to meet the contractual schedule.

• Reduction of the contractual interest rate below the prevailing market rate for a comparable new facility.

• Capitalisation of arrear interest into the principal balance.

• Partial forgiveness of principal, interest or fees.

**Regulatory treatment:** In accordance with the BoT Management of Risk Assets Regulations, restructured non-performing exposures may not be upgraded until prescribed probation criteria are met i.e., timely payment of at least four consecutive installments for term loans, or two consecutive quarters of satisfactory performance for overdraft facilities. The Special Assets Management Department maintains a register of all restructured exposures, tracking modification details, observation period status and cure eligibility.

## BREAKDOWN OF RESTRUCTURED EXPOSURES BETWEEN IMPAIRED AND NOT IMPAIRED EXPOSURES: 31<sup>st</sup> DECEMBER 2025

Restructured Type	Exposure	ECL
Restructured Impaired	80,696	40,856
Restructured Not Impaired	482,426	100,454
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>563,122</b>	<b>141,311</b>

Notes: (1) Stage 3 restructured exposures carry lifetime ECL provisions assessed on an individual DCF basis (Secured commercial exposures) or collectively (unsecured retail exposures). (2) Stage 2 restructured exposures carry lifetime ECL provisions for the duration of the observation period. (3) Transfer out of Stage 3 requires satisfaction of the minimum regulatory cure criteria described in Section 5.1(d).

#### 2.10 Credit Risk Mitigation: Qualitative Disclosures

NMB applies regulatory-prescribed CRM techniques for RWA computation under the BoT standardised approach. The primary underwriting criterion for all facilities is the borrower's capacity to service debt from operating cash flows. Collateral and other CRM instruments are treated as secondary recourse and do not substitute for primary underwriting quality.

##### 2.10.1 On- and Off-Balance Sheet Netting

**On-balance sheet:** NMB recognises on-balance sheet netting where: (i) a legally enforceable right of set-off exists under Tanzanian law; (ii) NMB intends to settle net or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously; and (iii) enforceability has been confirmed by the Bank's Legal department. In practice, on-balance sheet netting is applied primarily as a recovery mechanism, offsetting deposit balances of defaulting borrowers against outstanding loan obligations.

**Off-balance sheet:** Tanzania is not a recognised netting jurisdiction under the ISDA framework; accordingly, ISDA Master Agreements and Credit Support Annexes are not enforceable in insolvency and NMB does not recognise netting benefits for regulatory capital purposes on any derivative or securities financing transactions. All derivative exposures are measured on a gross basis. NMB's derivative activities are limited to customer-driven foreign exchange forward contracts.

##### 2.10.2 Collateral Evaluation and Management

**Eligible collateral types recognised by NMB under its Credit Policy include:**

• **Financial collateral:** cash deposits subject to a perfected lien and right of set-off held at NMB; Government of Tanzania Treasury Bills and Bonds pledged in NMB's favour and registered in the BoT securities depository.

• **Real property:** registered mortgage bonds (legal or equitable) over residential and commercial property in Tanzania, supported by a title deed, insurance with NMB's interest noted, and an independent valuation by a Bank-empowered valuer.

• **Moveable assets:** notarial bonds and chattel mortgages over equipment and vehicles, registered at the relevant authorities and comprehensively insured with NMB's interest noted.

• **Inventory and tradable commodities:** pledges under Collateral Management Agreements (CMAs) or Warehouse Receipt (WHR) financing arrangements, subject to NMB's approved inventory financing policy.

• **Receivables:** assignments of book debts supported by a duly executed deed of assignment and, where required, debtor/employer acknowledgement.

• **Guarantees:** personal guarantees from directors and shareholders, and corporate guarantees, supported by a signed guarantee deed and financial capacity assessment of the guarantor.

**Collateral coverage and differentiated standards:** NMB applies differentiated minimum collateral coverage standards for Wholesale and Retail segments, with coverage calculated on Forced Sale Values (FSVs) or Current Market Values (CMVs) as appropriate. Coverage thresholds and maximum reliance on each collateral component are prescribed in the Credit Policy.

**Valuation methodology and valuer governance:** Valuations are prepared using internationally recognised methods (Comparative, Replacement Cost, Income/Investment, Residual and Profit approaches, or a combination) in accordance with Tanzanian law. Only Bank-empowered valuers, CMAs and Quantity Surveyors may conduct valuations for credit purposes. Valuation reports submitted for mortgage registration must be dated within the preceding 12 months, per the Tanzania Land Act.

**Legal perfection and documentation:** Collateral is not recognised for CRM purposes until security documents are duly executed, registration or perfection is completed at the relevant authority, and the asset is comprehensively insured at market value with NMB's interest noted and free of prior encumbrances. Collateral documentation completeness and registration status are monitored by Credit Administration, with material exceptions reported to the CCO.

##### 2.10.3. CRM Concentrations

**Physical collateral concentrations:** NMB's portfolio is predominantly secured by registered real estate, reflecting the Tanzanian market as the primary form of bankable collateral. The Bank manages this concentration through portfolio-level collateral composition monitoring, property market surveillance with re-valuation and underwriting review triggers on adverse developments, and a policy preference for diversification across collateral types - complementing real estate with receivables assignments, inventory pledges and financial collateral where available.

**Financial collateral concentrations:** Financial collateral - comprising cash deposits subject to NMB's right of set-off and pledged Government of Tanzania securities - represents the highest-quality, most liquid CRM available to the Bank. Concentration to cash collateral is actively encouraged given the absence of collateral value uncertainty; sovereign securities carry a 0% risk weight under the standardised approach. The aggregate value and distribution of recognised financial collateral is monitored by Credit Risk Management.

**Guarantor concentrations:** NMB's Wholesale, Business Banking and Agri-Retail portfolios include facilities supported by personal guarantees from directors and shareholders and corporate guarantees from holding companies. Guarantor concentration risk is monitored. Major guarantor categories are: financial institutions (back-to-back guarantees on letters of credit and performance bonds, managed within counterparty bank exposure limits); and Government of Tanzania (under specific public sector lending programmes, monitored to avoid sovereign concentration).

## CREDIT RISK MITIGATION (CRM) TECHNIQUES – OVERVIEW

Credit risk mitigation (CRM) techniques – overview:	a		
	Exposures carrying amount	Exposures secured by eligible collateral	Exposures not secured by eligible collateral ((a)-(b))
Loans	10,688,021	837,283	9,850,738
Debt securities	2,558,591	2,536,323	22,268
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,246,612</b>	<b>3,373,606</b>	<b>9,873,006</b>
Of which defaulted	253,693	425	253,269

#### Definitions:

Exposures carrying amount: is the amount of outstanding exposures net of allowances/impairments.

The following collateral instruments were eligible for recognition:

a	Guarantee of the Government of the United Republic;
b	Guarantee of the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar;
c	Guarantee of the Bank of Tanzania;
d	Cash, fixed deposit, treasury bills, notes or bonds, or other instruments as the Bank may approve;
e	Unconditional and irrevocable guarantee of a first class international bank or a first class international financial institution <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> "first class international bank or financial institution" means an international bank or financial institution that has a minimum long-term rating by internationally recognized rating agencies of "A" or above;

## INFORMATION ABOUT OPERATIONAL RISK

### 3. OPERATIONAL RISK

Operational risk is defined as the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems, or from external events, including legal risk. This definition is consistent with the Basel framework and supervisory guidance issued by the Bank of Tanzania. NMB Bank maintains a comprehensive Operational Risk Management Framework (ORMF) designed to ensure operational resilience, safeguard assets and support the continuity and integrity of the Bank's operations. The ORMF is embedded across all business units, support functions and operational processes and forms an integral component of the ERMF.

#### 3.1 Framework Overview

The Board of Directors retains ultimate responsibility for ensuring that the Bank maintains an effective ORMF and that appropriate governance structures, policies, resources and systems are in place. Operational risks are regarded as inherent in banking activities and cannot be entirely eliminated; accordingly, the Bank seeks to manage them in a structured manner to ensure that exposures remain within the Board-approved risk appetite.

#### 3.2 Governance and Organisation

Operational risk governance is supported by a structured hierarchy encompassing the Board, executive management and the independent Risk Management Function. The Board is supported by BARCC, which oversees the adequacy of risk management policies and internal controls. At management level, the Risk and Compliance Committee (RCC) — chaired by the Chief Executive Officer — monitors operational risk exposures, evaluates mitigation strategies and reviews operational risk reports. The independent Risk Management Function, under the Chief Risk Officer, is responsible for developing operational risk policies, monitoring exposures, coordinating risk identification and providing independent oversight and challenge to business units. Risk champions embedded within business units facilitate communication between the front line and the central risk function.

#### 3.3 Measurement, Monitoring and Capital

The Bank employs a structured operational risk measurement framework combining quantitative and qualitative tools. Risk and Control Self-Assessments (RCSAs), conducted periodically by business units, evaluate inherent and residual risks by assessing the likelihood and potential impact of risk events. Operational loss events are recorded in a centralised database and classified using Basel event categories, supporting root cause analysis and continuous control enhancement. Key Risk Indicators (KRIs) provide early warning signals of emerging operational risk trends, while scenario analysis and process mapping identify vulnerabilities in operational processes.

In accordance with the Banking and Financial Institutions (Capital Adequacy) Regulations, 2023, the Bank calculates its operational risk capital requirement using the Standardised Approach (SA), under which the capital charge is derived from the Bank's Business Indicator, reflecting the scale and complexity of the Bank's operational activities. The Bank has also incorporated climate-related financial risks into its ORMF, recognising that environmental disruptions, physical climate events and transition risks may affect operational infrastructure and service delivery.

### MINIMUM REQUIRED OPERATIONAL RISK CAPITAL

31<sup>st</sup> DECEMBER 2025

BI and its subcomponents	31.12.2025	31.12.2024	31.12.2023	Total BI
1 Interest, lease and dividend component	340,317	276,585	246,580	
1a Interest and lease income	1,548,329	1,366,006	1,179,592	
1b Interest and lease expense	356,281	306,662	240,736	
1c Interest earning assets	14,299,320	11,485,890	10,091,132	
1d Dividend income	45	65	55	
2 Services component	1,295,867	1,183,159	999,981	
2a Fee and commission income	630,634	574,762	469,306	
2b Fee and commission expense	146,164	135,396	102,819	
2c Other operating income	8,847	675	4,929	
2d Other operating expense	665,233	608,397	530,675	
3 Financial component	114,311	115,589	73,362	
3a Net P&L on the trading book	7,737	4,831	7,527	
3b Net P&L on the banking book	106,574	110,758	65,835	1,548,584
4 BI	583,499	525,111	439,974	
5 Marginal Coefficient (a)	12%	12%	12%	185,830
6 Business indicator component (BIC)	70,020	63,013	52,797	
7 Conversion Factor (Reciprocal of Total Capital Ratio)	8.33	8.33	8.33	1,548,584
8 Risk Weighted Assets for Operational Risk	583,499	525,111	439,974	

## INFORMATION ABOUT MARKET RISK

### 4. MARKET RISK

#### REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Market risk is the risk of financial loss arising from adverse movements in market variables — principally interest rates, foreign exchange rates and investment prices. NMB Bank manages market risk through a structured framework that supports customer-driven treasury activity and prudent balance sheet management, maintaining exposures within Board-approved tolerances and applicable regulatory limits at all times.

#### 4.1 Strategy and Risk Management Process

NMB's treasury and trading activities are undertaken to serve clients and to manage the Bank's balance sheet prudently, rather than to generate proprietary speculative returns. The Bank does not engage in proprietary trading; market risk exposures arise principally from customer-service activities and balance sheet management. Specifically, these activities support customer transactions in foreign exchange and money markets, manage structural interest rate exposures arising from asset-liability mismatches, maintain adequate liquidity buffers, optimise funding costs and facilitate efficient capital deployment. All activities giving rise to market risk are undertaken only where adequate measurement tools, operational processes and monitoring systems are in place.

The Bank employs a disciplined identify-measure-monitor-control cycle for managing market risk across all portfolios. Market risk exposures arise primarily from interest rate risk in the banking book (IRRBB), foreign exchange risk arising from currency mismatches and customer transactions, investment and price risk from holdings of financial instruments, and funding and liquidity risks arising from maturity mismatches.

Risk is measured through Value-at-Risk (VaR) methodology, interest rate sensitivity measures (PVBP and Earnings-at-Risk), Net Open Position (NOP) monitoring for foreign currency exposures, mark-to-market valuation of portfolios and gap analysis for repricing risk. These are supplemented by scenario analysis and stress testing — including a 200 basis point interest rate shock applied to static balance sheet positions over a 12-month horizon — with four comprehensive stress testing exercises conducted in 2024, incorporating a combined 'black swan' scenario.

Market risk exposures are controlled through a comprehensive limit framework overseen by ALCO, encompassing dealer mandates and position limits, foreign exchange open position limits, interest rate risk tolerance limits and stop-loss escalation procedures. Limit breaches are escalated promptly in accordance with governance procedures. Where hedging is employed, continuing effectiveness is monitored through the same measurement and governance processes that track residual exposures and valuation outcomes.

#### 4.2 Trading Structure and Book Designation

NMB operates an integrated treasury structure organised across three functionally segregated units: the Front Office (Dealing Room), responsible for executing transactions, market-making and managing approved trading activities; the Market Risk Function (Middle Office), responsible for independent monitoring, valuation, limit oversight and risk reporting, operating independently of the front office; and Treasury Operations (Back Office), responsible for settlement, confirmations, reconciliations and operational processing. This segregation ensures effective internal control and minimises the risk of unauthorised activities.

Positions are designated as trading or banking book exposures based on their purpose and internal policies. Instruments held with trading intent or used to hedge other trading book elements are classified within the trading book; exposures arising from core banking activities are managed within the banking book. Policies govern criteria for designating trading positions, identifying and monitoring stale positions, independent valuation disciplines, and the governance procedures applicable to any transfers between books. Any reclassification between books requires management approval, is undertaken only in exceptional circumstances and is documented with reference to gross fair value and the rationale for the reassignment. No material transfers between books were recorded during the reporting period.

#### 4.3 Governance and Reporting

Forum	Primary Content	Frequency
Board / BARCC	Limit framework review; stress testing outcomes; material market risk developments; escalation items.	Quarterly (minimum)
ALCO / Executive Management	Market risk dashboards; NOP monitoring; IRR sensitivity; VaR metrics; limit breaches and remediation.	Monthly; FX positions daily
Market Risk Function / Treasury	Limit utilisation; mark-to-market valuations; valuation control outputs; breach escalation.	Ongoing / daily

### MARKET RISK CAPITAL REQUIREMENT

Capital charge in simplified standardized method

1 Interest rate risk	-
2 Equity risk	-
3 Foreign exchange risk	25,856,524,298.93

#### 4.4 INTEREST RATE RISK IN THE BANKING BOOK (IRRBB)

##### 4.4.1 Overview and Nature of IRRBB

Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (IRRBB) refers to the risk that fluctuations in market interest rates may adversely affect the Bank's earnings, economic value and capital position. At NMB Bank, IRRBB arises primarily from the Bank's core banking activities — lending, deposit-taking, investment in government securities and other balance sheet management activities undertaken by Treasury. Movements in interest rates may affect both net interest income (the earnings perspective) and the economic value of equity (the value perspective).

The principal sources of IRRBB are repricing risk (arising from timing differences in the repricing of assets and liabilities), basis risk (imperfect correlation between rates applied to different instruments), yield curve risk (changes in the shape or slope of the yield curve) and optionality risk (arising from embedded options, including early loan repayments and withdrawal of deposits). The Bank maintains a robust framework for identifying, measuring, monitoring and controlling IRRBB exposures, aligned with Bank of Tanzania regulatory requirements and the Basel framework. IRRBB management forms a key component of the broader Asset and Liability Management (ALM) framework.

##### 4.4.2 Measurement Framework and Modelling Assumptions

The Bank employs a combination of earnings-based and economic value-based measures to assess balance sheet sensitivity to interest rate movements, including repricing gap analysis across defined time buckets, Earnings-at-Risk (EaR) metrics measuring the potential impact on net interest income, and Economic Value of Equity (EVE) sensitivity analysis measuring the change in present value under different interest rate shock scenarios. Standardised parallel and non-parallel interest rate shock scenarios are applied in accordance with internal risk management policies and regulatory expectations.

Measurement accuracy depends on robust behavioural and modelling assumptions, particularly for products where contractual maturities do not fully reflect economic customer behaviour. Fixed-rate loans are profiled based on portfolio behavioural modelling that incorporates historical repayment patterns, early settlement trends and loan top-up behaviour; floating-rate loans are profiled according to contractual repricing dates. Government securities held at amortised cost, private placements and interbank placements are modelled on contractual maturities, while trading and available-for-sale securities reflect current portfolio positioning. Non-maturity deposits (CASA) — a significant source of funding for the Bank — are modelled using deposit attrition and stability assumptions derived from historical customer behaviour, assigning behavioural repricing profiles based on assessed deposit stickiness. Term deposits and wholesale borrowings are profiled according to contractual maturities or repricing dates. All assumptions are reviewed periodically to ensure continued alignment with observed customer behaviour and prevailing market conditions.

IRRBB exposures are measured and monitored regularly by the Market Risk and ALM functions, with periodic reports reviewed by management and presented to ALCO. The IRRBB measurement framework supports ongoing balance sheet management decisions, evaluation of exposures against approved limits, and regulatory and internal reporting requirements.

### INTEREST RATE RISK - IMPACT ON NET INTEREST

Income and Capital		
1	Cummulative 12 mos Gap	5,163
2	Interest Rate Shock	2%
3	Interest Rate Impact	8,354
4	Total Capital	248,798
5	Interest Rate Impact, % of Core Capital	6.3%
Economic Value of Equity		
1	EVE	2.29%

## LEVERAGE RATIO

The leverage ratio is defined as the capital measure divided by the exposure measure, expressed as a percentage. The capital measure is Tier 1 capital as defined for the purposes of the Basel III risk-based capital framework and Capital Adequacy Regulations. In other words, the capital measure for the leverage ratio at a particular point in time is the applicable Tier 1 capital measure at that time.

The exposure measure includes both on-balance sheet exposures and off-balance sheet (OBS) items:

- a On-balance sheet exposures are generally included at their accounting value. Except where a different treatment is specified, no offset is allowed for physical or financial collateral held, guarantees in favour of the bank or financial institution or other credit risk mitigation techniques. Balance sheet assets that are deducted from Tier 1 capital may also be deducted from the exposure measure.
- b Off-balance sheet items arise from such transactions as credit and liquidity commitments, guarantees and standby letters of credit. The amount that is included in the exposure measure is determined by multiplying the notional amount of an OBS item by the relevant credit conversion factors prescribed by the Bank.

S/N	Particulars	Amount
1	Total Assets as calculated under BOT FORM 16-1 to be submitted Monthly (Line item 77)	17,654,288
2	Total Off Balance Sheet Exposures as calculated under BOT FORM 16-1 Schedule 15(ii) NEW (Line item 53)	3,281,833
3	Total Exposure Measure (Item 1 plus 2)	20,936,120
4	Tier 1 Capital as calculated under BOT Form 16-1 (Schedule 10(ii)) NEW (Line item 28)	2,880,174
5	Leverage Ratio	13.76%

## INFORMATION ABOUT LIQUIDITY RISK

### LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO

Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) is the ratio of high quality liquid assets to total net cash outflow over the next thirty calendar days period. The ratio is intended to enhance the resilience of banks and financial institutions to a short term liquidity stress.

The main objective of introducing LCR is to ensure that every bank and financial institution maintains an adequate stock of unencumbered High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA) to meet its liquidity needs over a 30 calendar day period. At a minimum, the stock of unencumbered HQLA should enable the bank to survive until Day 30 of the stress scenario, by which time it is assumed that appropriate corrective actions can be taken by management and supervisors, or that the bank can be resolved in an orderly way. Furthermore, it gives the Central Bank additional time to take appropriate measures, should they be regarded as necessary.

The LCR should be no lower than 100 percent i.e. the stock of high-quality liquid assets should at least equal total net cash outflows over the next thirty calendar days. The amount of inflows that can be used to offset outflows has been capped in the denominator of the LCR. Thus a bank or financial institution must maintain a minimum stock of liquid assets equal to at least 25 percent of the outflows and ensure that banks and financial institutions cannot rely solely on anticipated inflows to meet their liquidity requirement.

### COMPUTATION OF LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO (LCR) AS AT 31<sup>st</sup> DECEMBER 2025

S/NO	PARTICULARS	Outstanding Amount	Factor	Net Amount
a		c	d	e
1	<b>Stock of High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA)</b>			
2	Cash (notes and coins)	704,480	100%	704,480
3	Balances with Bank of Tanzania to the extent that these balances can be drawn down in times of stress <sup>1</sup>	298,399	100%	298,399
4	Balances with Other banks and Interbank Loan Receivable callable on demand or with a maturity of less than 30 days	395,867	100%	395,867
5	Government securities maturing within 1 year	496,009	95%	471,208
6	Government securities maturing after 1 year	1,811,315	80%	1,449,052
7	<b>Total high quality liquid assets</b>	<b>3,706,070</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>3,319,006</b>
8	<b>Cash Outflows</b>			
9	Demand deposits	9,221,523	10%	922,152
10	Savings deposits	1,192,671	10%	119,267
11	Time deposits (maturing in 30 days)	207,703	100%	207,703
12	Deposits from banks and financial institutions (maturing in 30 days)	12,239	100%	12,239
13	Derivatives cash outflows (sum of all net cash outflows due within 30 days)	-	100%	-

14	All other contractual cash outflows (maturing in 30 days)	50,339	100%	50,339
15	Undrawn and unexpired overdrafts	291,818	30%	87,545
16	Undrawn balances of loans	-	10%	-
17	Other contingent funding liabilities (such as guarantees and letters of credit)	3,888,138	5%	194,407
18	<b>Total cash outflows</b>	<b>14,864,432</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>1,593,653</b>
19	Cash Inflows			0
20	Loans and advances (maturing within 30 days)	336,379	50%	168,190
21	Due from banks and financial institutions (maturing in 30 days)	1,306,473	100%	1,306,473
22	All other contractual cash inflows (maturing in 30 days)	125	100%	125
23	Net derivatives cash inflows	20,520	100%	20,520
24	<b>Total cash inflows</b>	<b>1,663,497</b>		<b>1,495,307</b>
25	Total net cash outflows = Total cash outflows minus the lower of total cash inflows and 75% of gross outflows	0	0	398,413
26	<b>Liquidity Coverage Ratio = (Total high quality liquid assets)/(Total net cash outflows)</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>833%</b>

<sup>1</sup> Balances with Bank of Tanzania excluding Statutory Minimum Reserve

## INFORMATION ABOUT LIQUIDITY RISK (CONTINUE)

### NET STABLE FUNDING RATIO

The Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) is defined as the amount of available stable funding (ASF) relative to the amount of required stable funding (RSF). The purpose of NSFR is to ensure that banks and financial institutions hold a minimum amount of stable funding based on the liquidity characteristics of their assets and off-balance sheet activities over a one-year horizon.

A sustainable funding structure is intended to reduce the likelihood of erosion of a bank or financial institution's liquidity position due to disruptions in a bank financial institution's regular sources of funding that would increase the risk of its failure and potentially lead to broader systemic stress. The NSFR limits over-reliance on short-term wholesale funding during times of abundant market liquidity and encourage better assessment of liquidity risk across all on-and off-balance sheet items and promotes funding stability. 25 percent of the outflows and ensure that banks and financial institutions cannot rely solely on anticipated inflows to meet their liquidity requirement.

### COMPUTATION OF NET STABLE FUNDING RATIO (NSFR) AS A 31<sup>st</sup> DECEMBER 2025

(Amounts in million shillings)

S/NO	PARTICULARS	Outstanding Amount	Factor	Net Amount
a	b	c	d	e
1	Available Stable Funding (ASF)			
2	Common equity Tier 1	2,880,174	1	2,880,174
3	Additional Tier 1	-	1	-
4	Tier 2 Capital (excluding Tier 2 instruments with residual maturity of less than one year)	3,748	1	3,748
5	Borrowings and liabilities with maturities of one year or more	442,186	1	442,186
6	Stable demand and/or term deposits from retail and small business customers with residual maturity of less than one year.	5,932,696	1	5,636,061
7	Less stable demand and/or term deposits from retail and small business customers with residual maturity of less than one year.	1,692,080	1	1,522,872
8	Funding with residual maturity of less than one year provided by non-financial corporate customers			
9	Operational Deposits	506,482	1	253,241
10	Funding with residual maturity of less than one year from sovereigns, public sector entities (PSEs), and multilateral and national development banks	2,652,169	1	1,326,085
11	Other funding maturing within a period of six months to one year and not included in the line items above, including funding provided by central banks and financial institutions, including banks within the same cooperative network.	680,425	1	340,212
12	Deferred tax liabilities (if the effective maturity of the liability greater than one year).	-	1	-
13	Deferred tax liabilities maturing within a period of six months to one year.	-	1	-
14	Deferred tax liabilities maturing within six months.	-	1	-
15	"Minority Interest - If perpetual or with effective maturity of greater than or equal to one year"	-	1	-
16	Minority Interest with residual maturity between six months and less than one year.	-	1	-
17	Minority Interest with effective maturity of less than six months.	-	1	-
18	All other liabilities and equity not included in the above categories, including liabilities without a stated maturity.	669,441	-	-
19	NSFR derivative liabilities net of NSFR derivative assets if NSFR derivative liabilities are greater than NSFR derivative assets	-	-	-
20	NSFR derivative liabilities (derivative liabilities less total collateral posted as variation margin on derivative liabilities).	-	-	-
21	"Trade date" payables arising from purchases of financial instruments, foreign currencies	-	-	-
22	<b>Total Available Stable Funding (ASF) [sum (1)-(21)]</b>			<b>13,398,826</b>
23	<b>Required Stable Funding (RSF)</b>			
24	On-balance sheet			
25	Cash	704,480	-	-
26	Balances with Bank of Tanzania (All balances including Statutory Minimum Reserve).	1,076,471	-	-
27	Claims on Bank of Tanzania with residual maturities of less than six months.	-	-	-
28	Receivables arising from sales of financial instruments and foreign currencies.	-	-	-
29	Unencumbered HQLA excluding cash and balance with the Bank of Tanzania.	2,307,324	0	115,366
30	Unencumbered loans to banks and financial institutions with residual maturities of less than six months, where the loan is secured against Level 1 assets, where a bank or financial institution has the ability to freely rehypothecate the received collateral	-	-	0
31	All other unencumbered loans to banks and financial institutions with residual maturities of less than six months not included in the above categories.	1,310,827	0	196,624
32	HQLA encumbered for a period of six months or more and less than one year.	-	1	-
33	Loans to Bank of Tanzania, banks and financial institutions with residual maturities between six months and less than one year.	3,000	1	1,500
34	Deposits held at other banks and financial institutions for operational purposes	395,867	1	197,933
35	All other assets not included in the above categories with residual maturity of less than one year.	3,000,725	1	1,500,363
36	Unencumbered residential mortgages with a residual maturity of one year or more and with a risk weight of less than or equal to 75%.	94,871	1	61,666
37	Other unencumbered loans not included in the above categories, excluding loans to banks and financial institutions, with a residual maturity of one year or more and with a risk weight of less than or equal to 50%.	5,810,138	1	3,776,590
38	Cash, securities or other assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and cash or other assets provided to contribute to the default fund of a Central Counter Party.	-	1	-
39	Other unencumbered performing loans with risk weights greater than 50% and residual maturities of one year or more, excluding loans to banks and financial institutions.	1,931,895	1	1,642,111
40	Unencumbered securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA with a remaining maturity of one year or more and exchange-traded equities	-	1	-
41	Physical traded commodities, including gold	-	1	-
42	All other assets that are encumbered for a period of one year or more	-	1	-
43	Derivative assets net of derivative liabilities if derivative assets are greater than derivative liabilities.	-	1	-
44	All other assets not included in the above categories, including non-performing loans, loans to banks and financial institutions with a residual maturity of one year or more, non-exchange-traded equities, fixed assets, items deducted from regulatory capital, retained interest, insurance assets, subsidiary interests and defaulted securities.	1,019,010	1	1,019,010
45	<b>Off-balance sheet</b>			
46	Irrevocable and conditionally revocable credit and liquidity facilities to any client	-	0	-
47	Unconditionally revocable credit and liquidity facilities	-	0	-
48	Trade finance-related obligations (including guarantees and letters of credit)	3,888,138	0	38,881
49	Guarantees and letters of credit unrelated to trade finance obligations	-	0	-
50	Other non-contractual obligations	-	0	-
51	All other off-balance-sheet obligations not included in the above categories.	291,818	0	14,591
52	<b>Total Required Stable Funding (RSF) [sum (22)-(47)]</b>			<b>8,564,636</b>
53	<b>Net Stable Funding Ratio = (Total available stable funding)/(Total required stable funding) [B/D]</b>			<b>1.56</b>

### PRUDENTIAL REGULATORY METRICS

A bank or financial institution is required to disclose each metric's value using the corresponding standard's specifications for the reporting period - end (designated by T in the template below) as well as the four previous quarter-end figures (T-1 to T-4).

(Amounts in million shillings)

S/n	Metric	a	b	c	d	e
		Dec-25	Sep-25	Jun-25	Mar-25	Dec-24
<b>Available capital (amounts)</b>						
1	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)	2,880,174	2,407,685	2,296,647	2,447,674	2,372,286
2	Tier 1	2,880,174	2,407,685	2,296,647	2,447,674	2,372,286
3	Total capital	2,883,922	2,411,013	2,296,703	2,449,105	2,374,336
<b>Risk-weighted assets (amounts)</b>						
4	Total risk-weighted assets (RWA)	11,654,283	10,434,161	10,086,095	9,993,131	8,807,089
<b>Risk-based capital ratios as a percentage of RWA</b>						
5	Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (%)	24.71	23.08	22.77	24.49	26.94
6	Tier 1 ratio (%)	24.71	23.08	22.77	24.49	26.94
7	Total capital ratio (%)	24.75	23.11	22.77	24.51	26.96
<b>Additional CET1 buffer requirements as a percentage of RWA</b>						

8	Capital conservation buffer requirement (2.5%)	12.75%	11.11	10.77	12.51	10.77
9	Total of bank CET1 specific buffer requirements (%)	-	-	-	-	-
10	CET1 available after meeting the bank's minimum capital	16.21	14.58	14.27	15.99	18.44
<b>Basel III leverage ratio</b>						
11	Tier 1 Capital	2,880,174	2,407,685	2,296,647	2,447,674	2,372,286
	exposure measure	20,936,314	18,573,607	17,897,985	15,833,388	15,316,132
12	Basel III leverage ratio (%) (Tier1 Capital / Exposure Measure)	13.76%	12.96	12.83	15.46	15.49
<b>Liquidity Coverage Ratio</b>						
13	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)	3,319,006	3,142,886	2,683,760	3,081,483	2,954,687
14	Total net cash outflow (HQLA)	398,413	341,617	340,199	598,289	502,711
15	LCR (%)	833	920	789	515	588
<b>Net Stable Funding Ratio</b>						
16	Total available stable funding	13,398,826	11,721,628	11,227,423	11,097,901	10,847,429
17	Total required stable funding	8,562,236	6,074,152	5,831,563	5,375,183	5,076,345
18	NSFR (%)	156	193	193	206	214

### COMPOSITION OF REGULATORY CAPITAL

#### CAPITAL ADEQUACY RETURN AS OF

31<sup>st</sup> DECEMBER 2025

(Amounts in million shillings)

S/n	Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1): Instruments and reserves	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
		Amount	Amount
<b>Available capital (amounts)</b>			
1	Fully Paid-up Ordinary shares Capital	20,000	20,000
2	Share Premium arising from Ordinary shares	-	-
3	Retained earnings less foreseeable dividends	2,310,374	1,881,528
4	Other disclosed reserves;	-	-
5	Year to date profits of:	-	-
6	Fifty per cent of the year to date profits less foreseeable dividends where accounts are unaudited or;	-	-
7	"One hundred percent of the year to date profits, less foreseeable dividends, where accounts have been audited subject to submission of the signed accounts to the Bank;"	756,387	643,271
8	CET 1 before Regulatory Adjustments	3,086,761	2,544,799
9	<b>Regulatory adjustments applied to CET1:</b>	<b>206,587</b>	<b>172,513</b>
10	Year to date losses;	-	-
11	Goodwill;	-	-
12	Other intangible assets;	-	-
13	Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability;	151,742	139,320
14	The amount of items where entities with which the bank has reciprocal cross holdings of Common Equity Tier 1 instrument that the Central Bank considers to have been designed to inflate artificially the own funds of the bank;	-	-
15	"The amount of items required to be deducted from Additional Tier 1 items that exceed the Additional Tier 1 capital of the bank."	-	-
16	Pre-paid expenses;	54,845	33,193
17	Pre-operating expenses.	-	-
18	<b>Common Equity Tier 1</b>	<b>2,880,174</b>	<b>2,372,286</b>
19	Additional Tier 1 Capital		

20	Non-cumulative Irredeemable Preference Shares	-	-
21	Share Premium arising from Non-cumulative Irredeemable Preference Shares	-	-
22	Other Qualifying Additional Tier-1 capital instruments plus any related share premium	-	-
23	Additional Tier 1 Capital before regulatory adjustments	-	-
24	<b>Total regulatory adjustment applied to Additional Tier 1 capital</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
25	The amount of items required to be deducted from Tier 2 items that exceed the Tier 2 capital of the bank.	-	-
26	Other Items Qualifying to be deducted from Additional Tier-1 Capital.	-	-
27	<b>Additional Tier 1 capital recognized for capital adequacy</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
28	<b>Tier 2 Capital</b>		
29	Qualifying Tier 2 capital instruments and subordinated loans that meet the conditions stipulated by the Bank.	-	-
30	Share premium arising from capital instruments and subordinated loans qualifying as Tier 2 Capital	3,748	2,050
31	Instruments issued by consolidate subsidiaries and held by third parties that met the criteria stipulated by the Bank	-	-
32	General provisions or general reserves for loan losses-up to maximum of 1.25% of Credit Risk Weighted Assets	-	-
33	<b>Total Tier 2 capital admissible for capital adequacy</b>	<b>3,748</b>	<b>2,050</b>
34	<b>TOTAL CAPITAL (Tier Capital plus Tier 2 Capital).</b>	<b>2,883,922</b>	<b>2,374,336</b>
35	<b>Total Risk Weighted Assets (RWA)</b>	<b>11,654,283</b>	<b>8,807,089</b>
36	<b>Capital Ratios and buffers (in percentage of risk weighted assets)</b>		
37	CET1 to total RWA	24.71%	26.94%
38	Tier-1 capital to total RWA	24.71%	26.94%
39	Total capital to total RWA	24.75%	26.96%
40	Capital conservation buffer	12.75%	14.96%
41	<b>National minimum capital requirements prescribed by the Bank of Tanzania</b>		
42	CET1 to total RWA	<b>8.50%</b>	<b>8.50%</b>
43	Tier-1 capital to total RWA	<b>10.00%</b>	<b>10.00%</b>
44	Total capital to total RWA	<b>12.00%</b>	<b>12.00%</b>
45	Capital conservation buffer	<b>2.50%</b>	<b>2.50%</b>

The disclosures have been prepared in accordance with the board-agreed internal control processes.

Name and Title	Signature	Date
Doreen Joseph Chief Risk Officer		March 31, 2026
Juma Kimori Executive Director Finance & Chief Financial Officer		March 31, 2026

I, the undersigned director, attest to the faithful representation of the above disclosure. We declare that the statements have been examined by us and, to the best of our knowledge and belief, have been prepared in accordance Market Discipline Guidelines for Banks and Financial Institutions, 2023.

Name	Signature	Date
David Nchimbi Board Chairman		March 31, 2026