MCB Group Limited
Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements
Year ended 30 June 2025

Deloitte.

7th-8th floor, Standard Chartered Tower
19-21 Bank Street
Cybercity
Ebène 72201
Mauritius

Independent auditor's report to the Shareholders of MCB Group Limited

Report on the audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated and separate financial statements of **MCB Group Limited** (the "Company" or the "Public Interest Entity") and its subsidiaries (the "Group") set out on pages 5 to 105, which comprise the consolidated and separate statements of financial position as at 30 June 2025, and the consolidated and separate statements of profit or loss, consolidated and separate statements of comprehensive income, consolidated and separate statements of changes in equity and 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 accompanying consolidated and separate financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group and the Company as at 30 June 2025, and of their financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IFRS Accounting Standards"), and comply with the requirements of the Mauritius Companies Act 2001 and the 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 in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards)* (the "IESBA Code"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code. 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 our 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. The key audit matters described below relate to the consolidated financial statements and no key audit matter was identified on the separate financial statements.

<table>
<tr><th>Key audit matter</th><th>How our audit addressed the key audit matter</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Provision for expected credit losses - Financial assets which are not credit impaired</td></tr>
<tr><td>IFRS 9 Financial Instruments ("IFRS 9") requires the Group to recognise expected credit losses ("ECL") on financial instruments, which involves significant judgements and estimates. The key areas where we identified greater levels of management judgements and estimates and therefore increased levels of audit focus in the application of IFRS 9 are:

• Model estimations – The Group has used the run-off triangle model to estimate ECL for the retail portfolio, which involves determining Probabilities of Default ('PD'), Loss Given Default ('LGD'), and Exposures at Default ('EAD'). For the wholesale portfolio, statistical models were employed for estimating the PD and LGD. The PD and LGD models used are the key drivers of the ECL results and are therefore the most significant areas of judgements and estimates used in the ECL modelling approach.
• Significant Increase in Credit Risk ('SICR') – Determining the criteria for SICR and identifying SICR– This can impact the ECL materially where facilities have maturity of greater than 12 months.
• Macro-economic forecasts – IFRS 9 requires the measurement of ECL on a forward-looking basis using the most appropriate macro-economic forecasts. The macroeconomic forecasts are estimates of future economic conditions. Variables that were used to estimate future changes in the macro-economic environment are the credit index, the real gross domestic product and the consumer price index. Management has also used different forward-looking scenarios which were probability-weighted to determine the ECL.
• Qualitative adjustments – Adjustments to the model-driven ECL results are raised by management to address known impairment model limitations or emerging trends. Such adjustments are inherently uncertain which involve significant management judgement.

Due to the significance of the judgements and estimates involved in the overall determination of the allowances for ECL, this item is considered as a key audit matter.

The details of the policies and processes for the determination of the allowances for ECL are disclosed in Notes 1(j) and 3(b) to the consolidated and separate financial statements.</td>
<td>Our audit procedures included amongst others:

• Inspecting the minutes of the Board and its subcommittees to ensure that there are governance controls in place in relation to assessment of the ECL;
• Using specialist team in performing certain procedures:
  ✓ Evaluating the appropriateness of the impairment methodologies applied by the Group against the requirements of IFRS 9;
  ✓ Assessing the appropriateness of macro-economic forecasts used; and
  ✓ Independently assessing assumptions underlying the PD, LGD and EAD.

• Reviewing a sample of the rating reports derived from the internal rating system;
• Reviewing the criteria for staging of credit exposures and ensuring these are in line with the requirements of IFRS 9 including any backstops used in the methodology;
• Testing the accuracy and completeness of ECL by reperformance; and
• Assessing whether the disclosures are in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 9.</td></tr>
</table>

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Independent auditor's report to the Shareholders of MCB Group Limited (Continued)

Key audit matters (Continued)

<table>
<tr><th>Key audit matter</th><th>How our audit addressed the key audit matter</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Provision for expected credit losses – Loans and advances to customers which are credit impaired</td></tr>
<tr><td>Provision for expected credit losses on credit-impaired loans and advances to customers involve the use of assumptions which are subjective due to the level of judgement applied by Management.

Changes in the assumptions and the methodology applied may have a major impact on the measurement of the provision for expected credit losses on credit-impaired loans and advances to customers.

For impaired credits, the most significant judgements are whether impairment events have occurred and the valuation of any underlying collaterals, along with the determination of the corresponding PD and LGD.

The details of the provisions for expected credit losses on credit-impaired loans and advances to customers are disclosed in Note 6(b)(iv) to the consolidated and separate financial statements.

Due to the significance of the judgements applied in the identification of credit-impaired facilities and determination of the provision for expected credit losses, this item is considered as a key audit matter.</td><td>Our audit procedures included amongst others:

• Obtaining audit evidence in respect of key controls over the processes for identification of impairment events for impaired assets and impairment assessment;
• Inspecting the minutes of the Board and its subcommittees to ensure that there are governance controls in place in relation to assessment of allowances for credit impairment;
• Challenging the methodologies applied by using our industry knowledge and experience;
• Obtaining audit evidence of management judgements and assumptions;
• Independently recalculating the ECL, on a sample basis, based on our assessment of the expected cash flows and recoverability of collateral at an individual counterparty level. Where collaterals were used, we assessed, on a sample basis, the reasonableness of the time taken into account to realise those collaterals and the objectivity and qualifications of the respective independent appraisers;
• Performing a risk-based test of loans and advances to customers to ensure timely identification of impairment and for impaired loans to ensure appropriate allowances for credit impairment; and
• Assessing whether the disclosures are in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 9.</td></tr>
</table>

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the below sections:

- Financial highlights
- Non-financial highlights
- Reflections from the Chairperson
- Board of Directors, Committees of the Board and Management
- About this report
- Our corporate profile
- Value creation for our stakeholders
- Delivering on our strategic objectives
- CFO report
- Corporate governance report, including the statement of directors' responsibilities and statement of compliance
- Company Secretary's certificate;
- Risk and capital management report; and
- Administrative information

The other information does not include the consolidated and 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 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 regard.

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Independent auditor's report to the Shareholders of MCB Group Limited (Continued)

Responsibilities of directors for the consolidated and separate 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, and in compliance with the requirements of the Mauritius Companies Act 2001 and the Financial Reporting Act 2004 and they are also responsible for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the 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 the 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/or the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The directors are responsible for overseeing the Group's and the Company's financial reporting process.

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 it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated and separate financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism 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's and the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of material accounting policy information used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's and the 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 financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group and/or the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- 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.
- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the group as a basis for forming an opinion on the group financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for purposes of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, 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 those matters in our auditor's report unless laws 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.

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Independent auditor's report to the Shareholders of MCB Group Limited (Continued)

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Mauritius Companies Act 2001

In accordance with the requirements of the Mauritius Companies Act 2001, we report as follows:

- we have no relationship with, or interest in, the Company and its subsidiaries other than in our capacity as auditor;
- we have obtained all information and explanations that we have required; and
- in our opinion, proper accounting records have been kept by the Company as far as appears from our examination of those records.

Financial Reporting Act 2004

Corporate Governance Report

Our responsibility under the Financial Reporting Act 2004 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 Public Interest Entity has, pursuant to section 75 of the Financial Reporting Act 2004, complied with the requirements of the Code.

Use of this report

This report is made solely to the Company's shareholders, as a body, in accordance with section 205 of the Mauritius Companies Act 2001. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's shareholders those matters we are required to state to them 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 shareholders as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Deloitte.

Deloitte

Chartered Accountants

26 September 2025

Agrawal.

Vishal Agrawal, FCA

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MCB GROUP

Consolidated and Separate Statements of financial position as at 30 June 2025

		GROUP		COMPANY	
	Notes	**2025 RS'M**	2024 RS'M	**2025 RS'M**	2024 RS'M
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	4	**136,864**	94,508	**1,103**	1,862
Derivative financial instruments	5	**3,748**	2,077	**-**	-
Loans to and placements with banks	6(a)	**30,508**	12,742	**-**	1,233
Loans and advances to customers	6(b)	**391,118**	399,161	**-**	-
Investment securities	7	**355,436**	345,677	**4,990**	615
Investments in associates and joint venture	8	**13,276**	13,102	**154**	154
Investments in subsidiaries	9	**-**	-	**13,510**	13,378
Investment properties	10	**5,552**	5,305	**-**	-
Goodwill and other intangible assets	11	**3,427**	3,144	**-**	-
Property, plant and equipment	12	**8,060**	7,611	**227**	229
Deferred tax assets	13	**4,845**	4,118	**-**	-
Post employment benefit asset	20	**-**	754	**-**	-
Other assets	14	**54,160**	50,548	**3,366**	2,842
Total assets		**1,006,994**	938,747	**23,350**	20,313
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY					
Liabilities					
Deposits from banks	15(a)	**14,811**	35,944	**-**	-
Deposits from customers	15(b)	**725,562**	672,464	**-**	-
Derivative financial instruments	5	**4,071**	1,996	**-**	-
Other borrowed funds	16	**86,761**	66,579	**-**	-
Debt securities	17	**17,543**	18,342	**4,489**	4,485
Subordinated liabilities	18	**6,707**	7,057	**-**	-
Preference shares	19	**943**	1,621	**943**	1,621
Current tax liabilities		**2,751**	2,864	**-**	3
Deferred tax liabilities	13	**651**	548	**-**	-
Post employment benefit liability	20	**456**	-	**-**	-
Other liabilities	21	**25,484**	24,317	**3,568**	3,355
Total liabilities		**885,740**	831,732	**9,000**	9,464
Shareholders' equity					
Stated capital	22	**9,546**	6,975	**9,546**	6,975
Retained earnings		**93,116**	82,170	**4,445**	3,913
Other components of equity		**15,041**	14,114	**359**	(39)
Equity attributable to the equity holders of the parent		**117,703**	103,259	**14,350**	10,849
Non-controlling interests		**3,551**	3,756	**-**	-
Total equity		**121,254**	107,015	**14,350**	10,849
Total equity and liabilities		**1,006,994**	938,747	**23,350**	20,313
CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (NET)	23	**202,919**	190,152		

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 26 September 2025.

Jean Michel NG TSEUNG
Director
Group Chief Executive

Jayananda NIRSIMLOO
Director
Chairperson-Board of Directors

San T. SINGARAVELLOO
Director
Chairperson-Audit Committee

The notes on pages 15 to 105 form part of these financial statements.
Auditor's report on pages 1 to 4.

Consolidated and Separate Statements of profit or loss for the year ended 30 June 2025

	Notes	GROUP 2025 RS'M	GROUP 2024 RS'M	COMPANY 2025 RS'M	COMPANY 2024 RS'M
Interest income using the effective interest method	24	**49,037**	45,617	**56**	76
Interest expense	25	**(21,985)**	(21,378)	**(285)**	(332)
Net interest income		**27,052**	24,239	**(229)**	(256)
Fee and commission income	26	**12,200**	11,309	**-**	-
Fee and commission expense	27	**(3,757)**	(3,758)	**-**	-
Net fee and commission income		**8,443**	7,551	**-**	-
Net trading income	28	**5,058**	4,220	**(94)**	60
Net gain from equity financial instruments carried at fair value through profit or loss		**471**	336	**-**	-
Dividend income	29	**191**	136	**7,582**	6,032
Other operating income		**945**	769	**-**	-
Loss on disposal of associate		**-**	(241)	**-**	-
		6,665	5,220	**7,488**	6,092
Operating income		**42,160**	37,010	**7,259**	5,836
Non-interest expense					
Salaries and human resource costs	30(a)	**(8,706)**	(7,415)	**(123)**	(142)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	12	**(935)**	(889)	**(2)**	(3)
Amortisation of intangible assets	11	**(701)**	(702)	**-**	-
Other	30(b)	**(5,405)**	(4,581)	**(103)**	(89)
		(15,747)	(13,587)	**(228)**	(234)
Operating profit before impairment		**26,413**	23,423	**7,031**	5,602
Impairment charge	31	**(3,505)**	(3,684)	**(319)**	(239)
Operating profit		**22,908**	19,739	**6,712**	5,363
Share of profit of associates	8(e)	**34**	582	**-**	-
Profit before tax		**22,942**	20,321	**6,712**	5,363
Income tax expense	32	**(4,932)**	(4,126)	**(6)**	(2)
Profit for the year		**18,010**	16,195	**6,706**	5,361
Profit for the year attributable to:					
Ordinary equity holders of the parent		**18,065**	16,045	**6,706**	5,361
Non-controlling interests		**(55)**	150	**-**	-
		18,010	16,195	**6,706**	5,361
Earnings per share:					
Basic (Rs)	34(a)	**70.15**	63.69		
Diluted (Rs)	34(b)	**70.13**	63.65		

The notes on pages 15 to 105 form part of these financial statements.
Auditor's report on pages 1 to 4.

Consolidated and Separate Statements of comprehensive income for the year ended 30 June 2025

	Note	GROUP 2025 RS'M	GROUP 2024 RS'M	COMPANY 2025 RS'M	COMPANY 2024 RS'M
Profit for the year		**18,010**	16,195	**6,706**	5,361
Other comprehensive income:					
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:					
Net fair value gain/(loss) on equity instruments		**712**	75	**401**	(30)
Remeasurement of defined benefit pension plan, net of deferred tax	32(b)	**(1,085)**	117	**-**	-
Share of other comprehensive income of associates		**92**	341	**-**	-
		(281)	533	**401**	(30)
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:					
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations		**(91)**	357	**-**	-
Reclassification adjustment on disposal of associate		**-**	192	**-**	-
Change in fair value of hedge instrument		**(66)**	-	**-**	-
Reclassification of effective portion of hedge		**55**	-	**-**	-
Net fair value gain/(loss) on debt instruments		**128**	(43)	**(3)**	6
		26	506	**(3)**	6
Other comprehensive income for the year		**(255)**	1,039	**398**	(24)
Total comprehensive income for the year		**17,755**	17,234	**7,104**	5,337
Total comprehensive income attributable to:					
Ordinary equity holders of the parent		**17,920**	16,767	**7,104**	5,337
Non-controlling interests		**(165)**	467	**-**	-
		17,755	17,234	**7,104**	5,337

The notes on pages 15 to 105 form part of these financial statements.
Auditor's report on pages 1 to 4.

Consolidated Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 30 June 2025

		Attributable to equity holders of the parent								
		Stated Capital	Retained Earnings	Capital Reserve	Translation Reserve	Statutory Reserve	Cash Flow Hedge	Total	Non-Controlling Interests	Total Equity
	Notes	RS'M	RS'M	RS'M	RS'M	RS'M	RS'M	RS'M	RS'M	RS'M
GROUP										
At 1 July 2023		**4,907**	**71,323**	**2,655**	**1,913**	**8,965**	**-**	**89,763**	**3,332**	**93,095**
Profit for the year		-	16,045	-	-	-	-	16,045	150	16,195
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	131	51	540	-	-	722	317	1,039
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	16,176	51	540	-	-	16,767	467	17,234
Dividends to ordinary shareholders	33	-	(5,339)	-	-	-	-	(5,339)	(43)	(5,382)
Issue of shares following conversion of preference shares into ordinary shares	22	679	-	-	-	-	-	679	-	679
Shares issued under the Scrip Dividend Scheme	22	1,275	-	-	-	-	-	1,275	-	1,275
Issue of shares following the exercise of Group Employee Share Options Scheme	22	114	-	-	-	-	-	114	-	114
Transactions with owners		2,068	(5,339)	-	-	-	-	(3,271)	(43)	(3,314)
Share of other movements in reserves of associate		-	39	(39)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers		-	(29)	-	24	5	-	-	-	-
At 30 June 2024		**6,975**	**82,170**	**2,667**	**2,477**	**8,970**	**-**	**103,259**	**3,756**	**107,015**
Profit/(loss) for the year		**-**	**18,065**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**18,065**	**(55)**	**18,010**
Other comprehensive income for the year		**-**	**(1,128)**	**1,088**	**(94)**	**-**	**(11)**	**(145)**	**(110)**	**(255)**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**-**	**16,937**	**1,088**	**(94)**	**-**	**(11)**	**17,920**	**(165)**	**17,755**
Dividends to ordinary shareholders	33	**-**	**(6,174)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(6,174)**	**(40)**	**(6,214)**
Issue of shares following conversion of preference shares into ordinary shares	22	**678**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**678**	**-**	**678**
Shares issued under the Scrip Dividend Scheme	22	**1,691**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,691**	**-**	**1,691**
Issue of shares following the exercise of Group Employee Share Options Scheme	22	**202**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**202**	**-**	**202**
Transactions with owners		**2,571**	**(6,174)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(3,603)**	**(40)**	**(3,643)**
Share of other movements in reserves of associate		**-**	**207**	**(61)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**146**	**-**	**146**
Transfers and other movements		**-**	**(24)**	**-**	**-**	**5**	**-**	**(19)**	**-**	**(19)**
At 30 June 2025		**9,546**	**93,116**	**3,694**	**2,383**	**8,975**	**(11)**	**117,703**	**3,551**	**121,254**

The notes on pages 15 to 105 form part of these financial statements.
Auditor's report on pages 1 to 4.

MCB GROUP

Separate Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 30 June 2025

	Notes	Stated Capital RS'M	Retained Earnings RS'M	Capital Reserve RS'M	Total Equity RS'M
COMPANY					
At 1 July 2023		**4,907**	**3,891**	**(15)**	**8,783**
Profit for the year		-	5,361	-	5,361
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-	(24)	(24)
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	5,361	(24)	5,337
Dividends to ordinary shareholders	33	-	(5,339)	-	(5,339)
Issue of shares following conversion of preference shares into ordinary shares	22	679	-	-	679
Shares issued under the Scrip Dividend Scheme	22	1,275	-	-	1,275
Issue of shares following the exercise of Group Employee Share Options Scheme	22	114	-	-	114
Transactions with owners		2,068	(5,339)	-	(3,271)
At 30 June 2024		**6,975**	**3,913**	**(39)**	**10,849**
Profit for the year		**-**	**6,706**	**-**	**6,706**
Other comprehensive income for the year		**-**	**-**	**398**	**398**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**-**	**6,706**	**398**	**7,104**
Dividends to ordinary shareholders	33	**-**	**(6,174)**	**-**	**(6,174)**
Issue of shares following conversion of preference shares into ordinary shares	22	**678**	**-**	**-**	**678**
Shares issued under the Scrip Dividend Scheme	22	**1,691**	**-**	**-**	**1,691**
Issue of shares following the exercise of Group Employee Share Options Scheme	22	**202**	**-**	**-**	**202**
Transactions with owners		**2,571**	**(6,174)**	**-**	**(3,603)**
At 30 June 2025		**9,546**	**4,445**	**359**	**14,350**

The notes on pages 15 to 105 form part of these financial statements.
Auditor's report on pages 1 to 4.

Consolidated and Separate Statements of cash flows for the year ended 30 June 2025

	Notes	GROUP 2025 RS'M	GROUP 2024 RS'M	COMPANY 2025 RS'M	COMPANY 2024 RS'M
Cash flows from operating activities					
Operating profit		**22,908**	19,739	**6,712**	5,363
Adjustments for:					
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment		**935**	889	**2**	3
Amortisation of intangible assets		**701**	702	**-**	-
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment		**106**	143	**-**	-
Loss on scrapped intangible assets		**1**	11	**-**	-
Loss on disposal of associate		**-**	241	**-**	-
Exchange (profit)/loss		**(971)**	611	**7**	-
Release of provision for employee benefits		**(93)**	(113)	**-**	-
Release for residual retirement gratuities		**(4)**	(45)	**-**	-
Charge/(Release) for credit impairment:					
Cash and cash equivalents		**45**	(22)	**-**	-
Loans and advances		**4,011**	4,341	**-**	-
Investment securities at amortised cost		**232**	458	**-**	-
Investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income		**1**	1	**-**	-
Other assets - receivables		**-**	92	**317**	101
Off-balance sheet exposures		**615**	(171)	**-**	-
Fair value gain on investment property net of impairment of goodwill		**(10)**	-	**-**	-
Impairment of investment in subsidiaries		**-**	-	**2**	138
		28,477	26,877	**7,040**	5,605
Changes in:					
Other assets		**(8,066)**	(8,086)	**(834)**	(523)
Other liabilities		**4,810**	7,004	**(110)**	405
Derivative financial instruments		**404**	(83)	**-**	-
Investment securities at fair value through profit or loss		**(2,319)**	(2,246)	**-**	-
Deposits		**36,151**	109,872	**-**	-
Loans and advances		**(21,288)**	(51,019)	**1,233**	-
		9,692	55,442	**289**	(118)
Purchase of investments at fair value through other comprehensive income		**(23,813)**	(778)	**(3,987)**	(19)
Proceeds from sale of investments at fair value through other comprehensive income		**19,053**	561	**-**	-
Dividends received from associates		**343**	501	**4**	-
Dividends paid to ordinary shareholders	33	**(4,164)**	(3,754)	**(4,164)**	(3,754)
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests in subsidiaries		**(40)**	(43)	**-**	-
Income tax paid		**(5,441)**	(5,342)	**(9)**	-
		(14,062)	(8,855)	**(8,156)**	(3,773)
Net cash flows from operating activities		**24,107**	73,464	**(827)**	1,714
Investing activities					
Placement with bank		**-**	-	**-**	(1,233)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		**(1,364)**	(910)	**-**	-
Purchase of intangible assets		**(1,031)**	(1,052)	**-**	-
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		**7**	14	**-**	-
Investment in subsidiary		**-**	-	**(120)**	(2)
Net subordinated loan granted to subsidiaries		**-**	-	**(14)**	(88)
Increase in investment securities at amortised cost		**(3,187)**	(75,898)	**-**	-
Net cash flows from investing activities		**(5,575)**	(77,846)	**(134)**	(1,323)
Financing activities					
Employee share options exercised	22	**202**	114	**202**	114
Issue of debt securities		**-**	2,484	**-**	2,484
Increase/(Decrease) in other borrowed funds		**24,015**	(22,987)	**-**	(1,616)
Repayment of lease liabilities		**(203)**	(84)	**-**	-
Net refund of subordinated liabilities		**-**	(1,375)	**-**	(1,104)
Net cash flows from financing activities		**24,014**	(21,848)	**202**	(122)
Increase/(Decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**42,546**	(26,230)	**(759)**	269
Net cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		**94,377**	120,409	**1,862**	1,593
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes		**(106)**	198	**-**	-
Net cash and cash equivalents at 30 June	4	**136,817**	94,377	**1,103**	1,862

The notes on pages 15 to 105 form part of these financial statements.
Auditor's report on pages 1 to 4.

General information

MCB Group Limited ("the Company") was incorporated as a public company limited by shares on 5 August 2013. Its registered office is situated at 9-15, Sir William Newton Street, Port-Louis, Mauritius.

The Company is listed on the Official Market of the Stock Exchange of Mauritius.

The main activities of the Company and those of its subsidiaries ("the Group") consist in providing a whole range of banking and financial services in the Indian Ocean region and beyond.

1. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

The material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

(a) Basis of preparation

These 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 Mauritius Companies Act 2001 and the Financial Reporting Act 2004.

The Group at the time of approving the financial statements is not aware of any uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon the company's ability to continue as a going concern. The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The Directors further have a reasonable expectation that the Group has adequate resources to continue in operational existence in the foreseeable future.

Where necessary, comparative figures have been amended to conform with changes in presentation, or in accounting policies in the current year.

The financial statements include the consolidated financial statements of the parent company MCB Group Limited ("The Company") and its subsidiary companies (“The Group”) and the separate financial statements of the parent company.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except for investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income, financial assets and liabilities held at fair value through profit or loss, derivative contracts and defined benefit plan which are stated at fair value. 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 takes 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. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for share-based payment transactions that are within the scope of IFRS 2 Share-based Payment, leasing transactions that are within the scope of IFRS 16 Leases, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as value in use in IAS 36 Impairment of Assets.

New and amended standards adopted by the Group

A number of amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning on 1 July 2024, and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. None of these is expected to have a significant and material effect on the financial statements of the Group in the current reporting period.

Amendments to IFRS 16 sale and leaseback transaction with variable payments that do not depend on an index or rate

The amendments require a seller-lessee to subsequently measure lease liabilities arising from a leaseback in a way that it does not recognize any amount of the gain or loss that related to the right of use it retains. The new requirements do not prevent a seller-lessee from recognizing in profit or loss any gain or loss relating to the partial or full termination of a lease. The amendments are effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024.

Amendments to IAS 1 - Non-current liabilities with covenants

These amendments clarify how conditions with which an entity must comply within twelve months after the reporting period affect the classification of a liability. The amendments also aim to improve information an entity provides related to liabilities subject to these conditions. The amendments are effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

1. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

(a) Basis of preparation (continued)

Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7 - Supplier finance
These amendments require disclosures to enhance the transparency of supplier finance arrangements and their effects on an entity's liabilities, cash flows and exposure to liquidity risk. The disclosure requirements are the IASB's response to investors' concerns that some companies' supplier finance arrangements are not sufficiently visible, hindering investors' analysis. The amendments are effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024.

New and revised standards in issue but not yet effective

Amendments to IAS 21 - Lack of exchangeability
These amendments will apply when an entity has a transaction or an operation in a foreign currency that is not exchangeable into another currency at a measurement date for a specified purpose. A currency is exchangeable when there is an ability to obtain the other currency (with a normal administrative delay), and the transaction would take place through a market or exchange mechanism that creates enforceable rights and obligations. The amendments are effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025.

Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 - Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments

Following the post-implementation review of the classification and measurement requirements, IFRS 9 includes guidance on the classification of financial assets, including those with contingent features. Additional disclosures in terms of IFRS 7 will also need to be provided on financial assets and financial liabilities that have certain contingent features. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026, with earlier application permitted.

IFRS 18 - Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

IFRS 18 promotes a more structured income statement, introduces a newly defined “operating profit” subtotal, and a requirement for all income and expenses to be classified into three new distinct categories based on an entity’s business activities. The new standard requires an entity to analyse their operating expenses directly on the face of the income statement - either by nature, by function or on a mixed basis. In addition, the standard defines “management-defined performance measures” (“MPMs”) and requires that an entity provide disclosures regarding its MPMs in order to enhance transparency. The standard further provides enhanced guidance on aggregation and disaggregation of information, which will apply to both the primary financial statements and the notes. It will be effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027 and applies retrospectively with early adoption permitted.

These amendments will be applied in the financial statements for the annual periods beginning on the respective dates. The Group has not yet considered the potential impact of the application of these amendments on the financial statements

(b) Basis of consolidation and equity accounting

(1) Subsidiaries

(i) Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has rights to variable 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 Group. They are de-consolidated from the date that control ceases.

1. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

(b) Basis of consolidation and equity accounting (continued)

(1) Subsidiaries (continued)

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for business combinations by the Group. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary is the fair values of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred, and the equity interests issued by the Group.

The consideration transferred includes the fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. On an acquisition-by-acquisition basis, the Group recognises any non-controlling interests in the acquiree either at fair value or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the acquiree’s net assets.

The excess of (a) the aggregate of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree and the acquisition-date fair value of any previously held equity interest in the acquiree over (b) the net of the acquisition-date amounts of identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed measured in accordance with IFRS 3 is recorded as goodwill. In the case of a bargain purchase (excess of (b) over (a)), the resulting gain is recognised in profit or loss.

Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

(ii) Separate financial statements of the Company

In the separate financial statements of the Company, investments in subsidiary companies are carried at cost. In subsequent years, the carrying amount is reduced to recognise any impairment in the value of individual investments.

(iii) Transactions with non-controlling interests

The Group treats transactions with non-controlling interests as transactions with equity owners of the Group. For purchases from non-controlling interests, the difference between any consideration paid and the relevant share acquired of the carrying value of net assets of the subsidiary is recorded in equity. Gains or losses on disposals to non-controlling interests without loss of control are also recorded in equity.

Disposal of subsidiaries

When the Group ceases to have control, any retained interest in the entity is remeasured to its fair value at the date control is lost, with the change in carrying amount recognised in profit or loss. The fair value is the initial carrying amount for the purposes of subsequently accounting for the retained interest as an associate, joint venture or financial asset. In addition, any amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of that entity are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. This may mean that amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

1.MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

(b) Basis of consolidation and equity accounting (continued)

(2) Associates and joint venture

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence but no control, or joint control, generally accompanying a shareholding between 20% and 50% of the voting rights.

Investments in associates or joint venture are accounted for using the equity method except when classified as held-for-sale. Investments in associates or joint venture are initially recognised at cost as adjusted by post-acquisition changes in the Group's share of the net assets of the associate or joint venture less any impairment in the value of individual investments.

Any excess of the cost of acquisition over the Group's share of the net fair value of the associate's or joint venture's identifiable assets and liabilities recognised at the date of acquisition is recognised as goodwill, which is included in the carrying amount of the investment. Any excess of the Group's share of the net fair value of identifiable assets and liabilities over the cost of acquisition, after assessment, is included as income in the determination of the Group's share of the associate's or joint venture's profit or loss.

When the Group's share of losses exceeds its interest in an associate or joint venture, the Group discontinues recognising further losses, unless it has incurred legal or constructive obligation or made payments on behalf of the associate or joint venture.

If there is objective evidence that the Group's net investment in an associate or joint venture is impaired, the requirements of IAS 36 are applied to determine whether it is necessary to recognise any impairment loss with respect to the Group's investment. When necessary, the entire carrying amount of the investment (including goodwill) is tested for impairment in accordance with IAS 36 as a single asset by comparing its recoverable amount (higher of value in use and fair value less costs of disposal) with its carrying amount. Any impairment loss recognised is not allocated to any asset, including goodwill that forms part of the carrying amount of the investment. Any reversal of that impairment loss is recognised in accordance with IAS 36 to the extent that the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increases.

The Group discontinues the use of the equity method from the date when the investment ceases to be an associate or joint venture. When the Group retains an interest in the former associate or joint venture and the retained interest is a financial asset, the Group measures the retained interest at fair value at that date and the fair value is regarded as its fair value on initial recognition in accordance with IFRS 9. The difference between the carrying amount of the associate or joint venture at the date the equity method was discontinued, and the fair value of any retained interest and any proceeds from disposing of a part interest in the associate or joint venture is included in the determination of the gain or loss on disposal of the associate or joint venture. In addition, the Group accounts for all amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to that associate or joint venture on the same basis as would be required if that associate or joint venture had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. Therefore, if a gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income by that associate or joint venture would be reclassified to profit or loss on the disposal of the related assets or liabilities, the Group reclassifies the gain or loss from equity to profit or loss (as a reclassification adjustment) when the associate or joint venture is disposed of.

When the Group transacts with an associate or joint venture, profits and losses resulting from the transactions are recognised in the financial statements only to the extent of interests in the associate or joint venture that are not related to the Group.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

1. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

(b) Basis of consolidation and equity accounting (continued)

(2) Associates and joint venture (continued)

Unrealised profits and losses are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in the associate or joint venture. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Where necessary, appropriate adjustments are made to the financial statements of associates or joint venture to bring the accounting policies used in line with those adopted by the Group. If the ownership interest in an associate is reduced but significant influence is retained, only a proportionate share of the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss where appropriate.

Dilution gains and losses arising in investments in associates or joint venture are recognised in profit or loss.

In the separate financial statements of the Company, the investments in associates or joint venture are carried at cost (which includes transaction costs). In subsequent years, the carrying amount is reduced to recognise any impairment in the value of the individual companies

(c) Foreign currency translation

The foreign subsidiaries' statement of financial position are translated to Mauritian Rupees at the closing rate at the end of the reporting period. Their statements of profit or loss, comprehensive income and cash flows are translated at the average rate for the period unless the average is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effects of the rates prevailing at the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the rates prevailing on the dates of the transactions. Any resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income. On disposal of a foreign entity, such exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on sale.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign entity are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign entity and translated at the closing rate.

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Group are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ("functional currency"). The consolidated and separate financial statements are presented in Mauritian Rupees ("Rs"), which is the Company's functional currency. All amounts are in million except as otherwise stated.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation when the items are remeasured.

Trading transactions denominated in foreign currencies are accounted for at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities expressed in foreign currencies are reported at the rate of exchange ruling at the end of the reporting date. Differences arising from reporting monetary items are dealt with through profit or loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and are not subsequently retranslated.

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date the fair value was determined.

1. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

(d) Derivative financial instruments

Derivatives are financial instruments that derive their value from the price of underlying items such as equities, interest rates, commodities or other indices. Derivatives are recognised initially at fair value and are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Derivatives are classified as assets when their fair value is positive or as liabilities when their fair value is negative.

(e) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(f) Interest income

Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to gross carrying amount of financial assets, except for:

- Purchased or originated credit-impaired ("POCI") financial assets, for which the original credit-adjusted effective interest rate is applied to the amortised cost of the financial asset.
- Financial assets that are not POCI but have subsequently become credit-impaired (or 'stage 3'), for which interest revenue is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to their amortised cost (i.e. net of the expected credit loss provision).

The Effective Interest Rate ("EIR") is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or financial liability to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset (i.e. its amortised cost before any impairment allowance) or to the amortised cost of a financial liability.

(g) Fees, commissions and other income

Fees and commission

Fees and Commission income and expense include fees that are not integral part of the EIR.

The Group recognises fee and commission income charged for services provided by the Group as and when performance obligations are satisfied, for example, on completion of the underlying transaction. Loan commitment fees for loans that are likely to be drawn down and other credit-related fees are deferred (together with any incremental costs) and recognised as an adjustment to the EIR on the loan. When it is unlikely that a loan will be drawn down, the loan commitment fees are recognised over the commitment period on a straight-line basis.

A contract with a customer that results in a recognised financial instrument in the Group's financial statements may be partially in the scope of IFRS 9 and partially in the scope of IFRS 15. If this is the case, then the Group first applies IFRS 9 to separate and measures the part of the contract that is in the scope of IFRS 9 and then applies IFRS 15 to the residual.

Fees and commission arising from negotiation of transactions with third parties, or participating in the negotiation of a transaction for a third party is recognised on completion of the underlying transaction.

Other income

Rental income from operating lease is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease, except for contingent rental income which is recognised when it arises. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

1. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

(h) Sale and repurchase agreements

Securities sold subject to linked repurchase agreements ("repos") are retained in the statement of financial position as Government securities and Treasury bills and the counterparty liability is included in amount due to other banks or deposits, as appropriate.

Securities purchased under agreements to resell ("reverse repos") are recorded as amounts due from other banks or loans and advances, as appropriate. The difference between sale and repurchase price is treated as interest and accrued over the life of the repos agreements using the effective interest method.

(i) Investments, other financial assets and financial liabilities

Recognition and 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 commits to purchase or sell the asset.

At initial recognition, the Group measures a financial asset or financial liability at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss (“FVPL”), transaction costs that are incremental and directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset or financial liability. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVPL are expensed in profit or loss. An expected credit loss allowance (“ECL”) is recognised for financial assets measured at amortised cost and in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (“FVOCI”) 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 differences as follows:

(a) 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.

(b) 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.

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

Debt instruments

Classification and subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Group’s business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset.

Business model: the business model reflects how the Group manages the assets in order to generate cash flows, that is, whether the Group'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 FVPL. Factors considered by the Group in determining the business model for a group of assets include past experience on how the cash flows for these assets were collected, how the asset’s performance is evaluated and reported to key management personnel, how risks are assessed and managed and how managers are compensated.

1.MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

(i) Investments, other financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

Business model (continued)

Securities held for trading are held principally for the purpose of selling in the near term or are part of a portfolio of financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking. These securities are classified in the “other” business model and measured at FVPL.

SPPI: Where the business model is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows or to collect contractual cash flows and sell, the Group assesses whether the financial instruments’ cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest (the “SPPI test”). In making this assessment, the Group considers 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 FVPL.

For assets measured at fair value, all gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or OCI. For investments in equity instruments that are not held-for- trading, this will depend on whether the Group has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at FVOCI.

The Group reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

The reclassification takes place from the start of the first reporting period following the change. Such changes are expected to be very infrequent.

The Group classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured at amortised cost and
- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through OCI or through profit or loss).

Amortised cost and effective interest rate

Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included in interest income using the effective interest rate method. The calculation does not consider expected credit losses and includes transaction costs, premiums or discounts and fees and points paid or received that are integral to the effective interest rate, such as origination fees. For POCI financial assets - assets that are credit-impaired at initial recognition, the Group calculates the credit-adjusted effective interest rate, which is calculated based on the amortised cost of the financial asset instead of its gross carrying amount and incorporates the impact of expected credit losses in estimated future cash flows. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognised directly in profit or loss and presented in net trading income. Impairment losses are presented as a separate line item in the statement of profit or loss.

Loans originated by the Group by providing money directly to the borrower (at draw-down) are categorized as loans by the Group and are carried at amortised cost, which is defined as the fair value of cash consideration given to originate these loans as is determinable by reference to market prices at origination date. Third party expenses, such as legal fees, incurred in securing a loan are treated as part of the cost of the transaction.

1. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

(i) Investments, other financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

FVOCI

Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at FVOCI. Movements in the fair value are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses 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 trading income. Interest income from these financial assets is included in interest income using the effective interest rate method. Foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in net trading income and impairment expenses are presented as separate line item in the statement of profit or loss.

FVPL

Financial assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at FVPL. The Group may also irrevocably designate financial assets that would otherwise meet the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, as at fair value through profit or loss, if doing so would eliminate or significantly reduce an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise. These will be subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss with gains and losses recognized in profit or loss. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at FVPL is recognised in profit or loss and presented in net trading income in the year in which it arises. A gain or loss on an equity investment elected to be measured at FVPL is presented in net gain from equity financial instruments carried at fair value through profit or loss.

Equity instruments

Equity instruments are instruments that meet the definition of equity from the issuer's perspective; that is, instruments that do not contain a contractual obligation to pay and that evidence a residual interest in the issuer's net assets. Examples of equity instruments include basic ordinary shares.

The Group subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value through profit or loss, except where the Group's management has elected, at initial recognition, to irrevocably designate an equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income. The Group's policy is to designate equity instruments as FVOCI when those investments are held for purposes other than to generate investment returns. When this election is used, fair value gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss, including on disposal. Dividends, when representing a return on such investments, continue to be recognised in profit or loss as dividend income when the Group's right to receive payments is established.

Gains or losses on equity investments at FVPL are included in the 'Net gain from equity financial instruments carried at fair value through profit or loss' line in the statement of profit or loss.

Modification of loans

The Group sometimes renegotiates or otherwise modifies the contractual cash flows of loans to customers. When this happens, the Group assesses whether or not the new terms are substantially different from the original terms. The Group does this by considering, among others, the following factors:

(i) If the borrower is in financial difficulty, whether the modification merely reduces the contractual cash flows to amount the borrower is expected to be able to pay.

(ii) Whether any substantial new terms are introduced, such as a profit share/equity-based return that substantially affects the risk profile of the loan.

(iii) Significant extension of the loan term when the borrower is not in financial difficulty.

(iv) Significant change in the interest rate.

(v) Change in the currency the loan is denominated in.

1. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

(i) Investments, other financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

Modification of loans (continued)

(vi) 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 derecognises the original financial asset and recognises a 'new' asset at fair value and recalculates a new effective interest rate for the assets. 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 also assesses 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 in impairment charge.

In the case where the financial asset is derecognised 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-months 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 monitors credit risk of modified financial assets by evaluating qualitative and quantitative information, such as if the borrower is in past due status under the new terms.

If the terms are not substantially different, the renegotiation or modification does not result in derecognition, and the Group recalculates 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).

Where modification does not result in derecognition, the estimate of PD reflects the Group's ability to collect the modified cash flows taking into account the Group's 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, the Group performs 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-months 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.

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 transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership, or (ii) the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership nor the Group has retained control.

1. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

(i) Investments, other financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

Derecognition other than on a modification (continued)

The Group enters 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:

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

(ii) Is prohibited from selling or pledging the assets; and

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

Collateral (shares and bonds) furnished by the Group under standard repurchase agreements and securities lending and borrowing transactions are not derecognised because the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards on the basis of the predetermined repurchase price, and the criteria for derecognition are therefore not met. This also applies to certain securitisation transactions in which the Group retains a subordinated residual interest.

Financial Liabilities

A financial liability is a contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially unfavourable to the Group or a contract that will or may be settled in the Group's own equity instruments and is a non-derivative contract for which the Group is or may be obliged to deliver a variable number of its own equity instruments, or a derivative contract over own equity that will or may be settled other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash (or another financial asset) for a fixed number of the Group's own equity instruments.

(i) Classification and subsequent measurement

In both the current and prior periods, financial liabilities are classified as subsequently measured at amortised cost, except for:

- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss: this classification is applied to derivatives financial instruments, financial liabilities held-for-trading and other financial liabilities designated as such at initial recognition. Gains or losses on financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit and loss are presented partially in other comprehensive income (the amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability) and partially in statement of profit or loss (the remaining amount of change in the fair value of the liability.) This is applicable unless such a presentation would create, or enlarge, an accounting mismatch, in which case the gains or losses attributable to changes in the credit risk of the liability are also presented in statement of profit or loss;
- Financial liabilities arising from the transfer of financial assets which did not qualify for derecognition, whereby a financial liability is recognised for the consideration received for the transfer. In subsequent periods, the Group recognises any expense incurred on the financial liability; and
- Financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments

(ii) Derecognition

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

1. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

(i) Investments, other financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

Financial Liabilities (continued)

The exchange between the Group and its 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.

Financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments

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; and
- The premium received on initial recognition less income recognised in accordance with the principles of IFRS 15.

Loan commitments provided by the Group are measured as the amount of the loss allowance. The Group has not provided any commitment to provide loans at a below-market interest rate, or that can be settled net in cash or by delivering or issuing another financial instrument.

For loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts, the ECL is computed as follows:

- For undrawn loan commitments, the ECL is the difference between the present value of the difference between the contractual cash flows that are due to the Group if the holder of the commitment draws down the loan and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive if the loan is drawn down.
- For financial guarantee contracts, the ECL is the difference between the expected payments to reimburse the holder of the guaranteed debt instrument less any amounts that the Group expects to receive from the holder, the debtor or any other party.

For contracts that include both a loan and an undrawn commitment and the Group cannot separately identify the expected credit losses on the undrawn commitment component from those on the loan component, the expected credit losses on the undrawn commitment are recognised together with the loss allowance for the loan. To the extent that the combined expected credit losses exceed the gross carrying amount of the loan, the expected credit losses are recognised as a provision.

1. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

(i) Investments, other financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

Hedge Accounting

Hedge accounting is a technique that modifies the normal basis for recognising gains and losses (or revenues and expenses) on associated hedging instruments and hedged items, so that both are recognised in profit or loss or other comprehensive income in the same accounting period. This is a matching concept that eliminates or reduces the volatility in the statement of comprehensive income that otherwise would arise if the hedged item and the hedging instrument were accounted separately under IFRS.

The Group has opted for a cash flow hedge strategy. The primary objective of this macro cash flow hedge is to mitigate the risk of fluctuating interest income due to anticipated declines in interest rates. The Group aims to protect its budgeted Net Interest Margin ("NIM") by stabilizing interest cash flows from its floating rate assets, which are funded by non-interest bearing deposits.

The risk being hedged in a cash flow hedge is the exposure to variability in cash flows that is attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or liability, an unrecognised firm commitment (currency risk only) or a highly probable forecast transaction, and could affect profit or loss. Future cash flows might relate to existing assets and liabilities, such as future interest payments or receipts on floating-rate debt. Future cash flows can also relate to highly probable forecast sales or purchases in a foreign currency. Volatility in future cash flows might result from changes in interest rates, exchange rates, equity prices or commodity prices.

Provided the hedge is effective, changes in the fair value of the hedging instrument are initially recognised in other comprehensive income and taken to a separate component of equity. Any ineffective portion of the change in the fair value of the hedging instrument is recognised directly in profit or loss.

The amount recognised in the separate component of equity should be the lower of:

- the cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument from the inception of the hedge; and
- the cumulative change in the fair value (present value) of the expected cash flows on the hedged item from the inception of the hedge.

If the cumulative change in the hedging instrument exceeds the change in the hedged item (sometimes referred to as an 'over-hedge'), ineffectiveness will be recognised in profit or loss for the excess. If the cumulative change in the hedging instrument is less than the change in the hedged item (sometimes referred to as an 'under-hedge'), no ineffectiveness will be recognised. This is different from a fair value hedge, in which ineffectiveness is recognised on both over- and under-hedges.

For cash flow hedges of a forecast transaction which subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial item (such as property, plant and equipment inventory or an IFRS 15 contract liability), or where a hedged forecast transaction for a non-financial asset or a non-financial liability becomes a firm commitment for which fair value hedge accounting is applied, the carrying value of that item must be adjusted for the accumulated gains or losses recognised directly in equity. This is often referred to as a 'basis adjustment in a cash flow hedge'. This is not a reclassification adjustment, as defined in IAS 1, and hence it does not affect other comprehensive income.

For other cash flow hedges, the accumulated gains and losses recorded in equity should be reclassified to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment, as defined in IAS 1, in the same period or periods during which the hedged expected future cash flows affect profit or loss. This might be where interest income or expense is recognised or a forecast sale occurs.

Where there is a cumulative loss on the hedging instrument and it is no longer expected that the loss will be recovered, it must be immediately recognised in profit or loss.

1. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

(j) Impairment Charge

The Group assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit losses ('ECL') associated with its debt instrument assets carried at amortised cost and FVOCI and with the exposure arising from loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts. The Group recognises 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 forecast of future economic conditions.

Three-stage approach to ECL

IFRS 9 requires entities to recognise ECL based on a stage allocation methodology, with such categorisation informing the level of provisioning required. The financial assets recorded in each stage have the following characteristics:

Stage 1: These financial assets are unimpaired and without significant increase in credit risk on which a 12-month allowance for ECL is recognised.

Stage 2: A significant increase in credit risk has been experienced on these financial assets since initial recognition for which a lifetime ECL is recognised.

Stage 3: There is objective evidence of impairment and the financial assets are therefore considered to be in default or otherwise credit impaired on which a lifetime ECL is recognised.

Definition of Default

The definition of default is critical to the determination of the ECL. It is used in measuring the amount of ECL and in the determination of whether the loss allowance is based on 12-months or lifetime ECL, as default is a component of the probability of default (PD) which affects both the measurement of ECLs and the identification of a significant increase in credit risk.

The Group considers the following as constituting an event of default:

- The borrower is past due more than 90 days on any material credit obligation to the Group; or
- The borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations in full to the Group

The definition of default is appropriately tailored to reflect different characteristics of different types of assets. Overdrafts are considered as being past due once the customer has breached an advised limit or accounts are overdrawn for more than 90 days. When assessing if the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligation, the Group takes into account both qualitative and quantitative indicators such as breach of covenants and financial performance. The Group uses a variety of sources of information to assess default which are either developed internally or obtained from external sources such as regulatory guidelines.

Credit-impaired

A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred. It is credit impaired and is in Stage 3 when contractual payments or accounts in excess are past due by more than 90 days and/or other quantitative and qualitative factors indicate that the obligator is unlikely to honour its credit obligations.

Evidence of credit impairment includes observable data about the following events:

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or a past due event;
- the lender for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower’s financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession that the lender would not otherwise consider ;
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties; or
- the purchase of a financial asset at a deep discount that reflects the incurred credit losses.

1. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

(j) Impairment charge (continued)

It may not be possible to identify a single discrete event. Instead, the combined effect of several events may have caused financial assets to become credit-impaired. The Group assesses whether debt instruments that are financial assets measured at amortised cost or FVOCI are credit-impaired at each reporting date. To assess if sovereign and corporate debt instruments are credit impaired, the Group considers factors such as bond yields, credit ratings and the ability of the borrower to raise funding.

A loan is considered credit-impaired when a concession is granted to the borrower due to a deterioration in the borrower's financial condition, unless there is evidence that as a result of granting the concession the risk of not receiving the contractual cash flows has reduced significantly and there are no other indicators of impairment. For financial assets where concessions are contemplated but not granted the asset is deemed credit-impaired when there is observable evidence of credit-impairment including meeting the definition of default.

Significant increase in credit risk
The Group monitors all financial assets, issued loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts that are subject to the impairment requirements to assess whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If there has been a significant increase in credit risk the Group will measure the loss allowance based on lifetime rather than 12-months ECL. The Group's accounting policy is not to use the practical expedient that financial assets with 'low' credit risk at the reporting date are deemed not to have had a significant increase in credit risk. As a result, the Group monitors all financial assets, issued loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts that are subject to impairment for significant increase in credit risk.

In assessing whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument at the reporting date based on the remaining maturity of the instrument with the risk of a default occurring that was anticipated for the remaining maturity at the current reporting date when the financial instrument was first recognised. In making this assessment, the Group considers both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable, including historical experience and forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort, based on the Group's historical experience and expert credit assessment including forward-looking information.

The Group uses forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort in its assessment of significant increase of credit risk as well as in its measurement of ECL. The Group employs experts who use external and internal information to generate a 'base case' scenario of future forecast of relevant economic variables along with a representative range of other possible forecast scenarios. The external information used includes economic data and forecasts published by governmental bodies and monetary authorities.

Measurement of ECL
The key inputs used for measuring ECL are:
- probability of default (PD)
- loss given default (LGD)
- exposure at default (EAD)

These figures are generally derived from internally developed statistical models and other historical data and they are adjusted to reflect probability-weighted forward-looking information.

PD is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon. It is estimated as at a point in time. The calculation is based on statistical rating models and assessed using rating tools tailored to the various categories of counterparties and exposures. These statistical models are based on market data (where available), as well as internal data comprising both quantitative and qualitative factors. PDs are estimated considering the contractual maturities of exposures and estimated prepayment rates. The estimation is based on current conditions, adjusted to take into account estimates of future conditions that will impact PD.

1. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

(j) Impairment charge (continued)

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 any collateral. The LGD models for secured assets consider forecasts of future collateral valuation taking into account sale discounts, time to realisation of collateral, cross collateralisation and seniority of claim, cost of realisation of collateral and cure rates (i.e. exit from non-performing status). LGD models for unsecured assets consider time of recovery, recovery rates and seniority of claims. The calculation is on a discounted cash flow basis, where the cash flows are discounted by the original EIR of the loan.

EAD is an estimate of the exposure at a future default date, taking into account expected changes in the exposure after the reporting date, including repayments of principal and interest, and expected drawdowns on committed facilities. The Group's modelling approach for EAD reflects expected changes in the balance outstanding over the lifetime of the loan exposure that are permitted by the current contractual terms, such as amortisation profiles, early repayment or overpayment, changes in utilisation of undrawn commitments and credit mitigation actions taken before default. The Group uses EAD models that reflect the characteristics of the portfolios.

Write-off Policy
Financial assets are written off either partially or in its entirety when the Group has no reasonable expectations of recovering them. This occurs when the Group determines that the customer does not have the capacity to repay the amount due or the collateral given by the customer is not sufficient to cover the exposure. The write off does not mean that the Group has forfeited its legal right to claim the sums due. The Group retains the right to proceed with enforcement actions under the Group's recovery procedure and any recovery will be recognised in the statement of profit or loss under 'Impairment charge' as recoveries of advances written off.

(k) Investment properties
Investment properties are properties held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation. Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Investment properties comprise hotel property that is occupied substantially for use by, or in the operations of the Group, not for sale in the ordinary course of business, but are held primarily to earn rental income. 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, including the corresponding tax effect.

For the purpose of these financial statements, in order to avoid double counting, the fair value reported in the financial statements is:

- Reduced by the carrying amount of any accrued income resulting from the spreading of lease incentives and/or minimum lease payments.
- In the case of investment property held under a lease, increased by the carrying amount of any liability to the head lessor that has been recognised in the statement of financial position as a finance lease obligation.

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.

(l) Goodwill
The excess of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquired entity over the fair value of the net identifiable assets is recorded as goodwill. If those amounts are less than the fair value of the net identifiable assets of the subsidiary acquired, the difference is recognised directly in profit or loss as a bargain purchase.

1. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

(l) Goodwill (continued)

Goodwill on acquisition of associates is included in investments in associates. According to IAS 36, goodwill is tested for impairment on an annual basis, or more frequently when there are indications that an impairment may have occurred. Impairment is tested by comparing the carrying amount of the cash-generating unit (CGU), including the goodwill, with the recoverable amount of the CGU. If the recoverable amount of the CGU exceeds its carrying amount, the CGU and the goodwill allocated to that CGU are not impaired. If the carrying amount of the CGU exceeds the recoverable amount of the CGU, the Group recognises an impairment loss. On disposal of a subsidiary or associate, the attributable amount of goodwill is included in the determination of the gains and losses on disposal.

(m) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are carried at historical cost less accumulated depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Depreciation is calculated to write down the cost of such assets to their residual values on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Buildings	50 years
Computer and other equipment	5-10 years
Furniture, fittings and vehicles	5-15 years

Land and work in progress are not depreciated.

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

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

Gains or losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined by reference to their disposal proceeds and their carrying amounts and are recognised as income or expense in profit or loss. Repairs and renewals are charged to profit or loss when the expenditure is incurred.

(n) Intangible Assets

Computer software

Costs associated with maintaining computer software programmes are recognised as an expense as incurred. Costs that are directly attributable with the design of identifiable and unique software products controlled by the Group are recognised as intangible assets when the following criteria are met:

- It is technically feasible to complete the software product so that it will be available for use;
- The management intends to complete the software product and use or sell it;
- There is an ability to use or sell the software product;
- It can be demonstrated how the software product will generate probable future economic benefits;
- Adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the software product are available; and
- The expenditure attributable to the software product during its development can be reliably measured.

1. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

(n) Intangible Assets (continued)

Direct costs include staff costs of the software development team and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads.

Expenditure that enhances or extends the benefits of computer software programmes beyond their original specifications and lives are recognised as a capital improvement and added to the original cost of the software. Computer software development costs recognised as assets are amortised using the straight-line method over their useful lives, but not exceeding a period of ten years.

The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Customer relationship

Customer relationship paid by the Group and having finite useful life is initially recorded at cost. It is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Customer relationship is amortised using the straight-line method over its estimated useful life of 5 years. Amortisation method and useful life are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

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

(o) Leases

The Group assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease, at inception of the contract. The Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets (such as tablets and personal computers, small items of office furniture and telephones). For these leases, the Group recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate.

The incremental borrowing rate depends on the term, currency and start date of the lease and is determined based on a series of inputs including: the risk-free rate based on government bond rates; a country-specific risk adjustment; a credit risk adjustment based on bond yields; and an entity-specific adjustment when the risk profile of the entity that enters into the lease is different to that of the Group and the lease does not benefit from a guarantee from the Group.

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

- Fixed lease payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable
- Variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date
- The amount expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees
- The exercise price of purchase options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options
- Payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease

1. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

(o) Leases (continued)

The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

The Group remeasures the lease liability (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset) whenever:

- The lease term has changed or there is a significant event or change in circumstances resulting in a change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.
- The lease payments change due to changes in an index or rate or a change in expected payment under a guaranteed residual value, in which cases the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using an unchanged discount rate (unless the lease payments change is due to a change in a floating interest rate, in which case a revised discount rate is used)
- A lease contract is modified and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is remeasured based on the lease term of the modified lease by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate at the effective date of the modification.

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement day, less any lease incentives received and any initial direct costs. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Whenever the Group incurs an obligation for costs to dismantle and remove a leased asset, restore the site on which it is located or restore the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, a provision is recognised and measured under IAS 37. To the extent that the costs relate to a right-of-use asset, the costs are included in the related right-of-use asset, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of the lease term and useful life of the right-of-use asset. If a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Group expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease.

The right-of-use assets are included as part of Property, plant and equipment in the statement of financial position.

The Group applies IAS 36 to determine whether a right-of-use asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss as described in ‘Property, Plant and Equipment’.

Variable rents that do not depend on an index or rate are not included in the measurement of the lease liability and the right-of-use asset. The related payments are recognised as an expense in the period in which the event or condition that triggers those payments occurs and are included in the line “Other non-interest expense” in profit or loss.

As a practical expedient, IFRS 16 permits a lessee not to separate non-lease components, and instead account for any lease and associated non-lease components as a single arrangement. The Group has not used this practical expedient. For contracts that contain a lease component and one or more additional lease or non-lease components, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components.

1. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

(p) Accounting for leases - where the subsidiary is the lessor

Finance leases
The Group's subsidiary is engaged in the provision of leases to both individuals and corporates. The portfolio is made up principally of motor vehicles and equipment. As part of the wider risk management principles of the Group, the risks associated with the lease portfolio were monitored through rigorous credit assessment, determining the financed amount as part of the cost of the asset based on the customers' credit risk profile, setting up buy back agreements with suppliers for assets with high residual values, amongst others.

(i) Recognition and initial measurement

When assets are leased out under a finance lease, substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to legal ownership are transferred by the Group, and thus the lease payment receivable is treated by the Group as repayment of principal and interest income to reimburse and reward the lessor for its investment and services.

Initial direct costs such as commissions, legal fees and internal costs that are incremental and directly attributable to negotiating and arranging a lease, but excluding general overheads, are included in the initial measurement of the finance lease receivable and reduce the amount of income recognised over the lease term. The interest rate implicit in the lease is defined in such a way that the initial direct costs are included automatically in the finance lease receivable; there is no need to add them separately.

(ii) Subsequent measurement

The recognition of interest income shall be based on a pattern reflecting a constant periodic rate of return on the lessor's net investment in the finance lease. The Group aims to allocate interest income over the lease term on a systematic and rational basis. This income allocation is based on a pattern reflecting a constant periodic return on the Group's finance lease receivable.
Lease repayments relating to the period, excluding cost for services, are applied against the gross investment in the lease to reduce both the principal and the unearned finance income. Estimated unguaranteed residual values used in computing the Group's gross investment in a lease are reviewed regularly. If there has been a reduction in the estimated unguaranteed residual value, the income allocation over the lease is revised and any reduction in respect of amounts accrued is recognised immediately.

Operating leases
Assets leased out under operating leases are included in plant and equipment in the statement of financial position. A lease is classified as an operating lease if it does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership.
Assets classified as operating leases are depreciated over their useful lives on a basis consistent with similar fixed assets.

(q) Cash and cash equivalents
For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise unrestricted cash and balances with Central Bank, treasury bills and amounts due to and from other banks which are short term, highly liquid with original maturities of 90 days or less, and borrowings of original maturities of 90 days or less that can fluctuate in value changing from an asset to a liability and vice versa across periods.

1. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

(r) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has 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.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material). When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

(s) Deposits from banks and customers

Deposits from banks and customers are classified as financial liabilities at amortised cost. They are initially measured at fair value and subsequently carried at amortised cost.

(t) Employee benefits

The Group operates a number of defined benefit and defined contribution plans and provides for the requirements under the Workers' Rights Act (WRA) 2019. The defined benefit plan is fully funded. The assets of the funded plan are held independently and administered by The Mauritius Commercial Bank Limited Superannuation Fund.

(i) Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Group pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. The Group has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the notes.

Payments to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered service that entitle them to the contributions.

As from 1 July 2015, the Group has introduced a Defined Contribution Cash Balanced scheme (DCCB) for its employees.

With the introduction of DCCB, new employees automatically join the DCCB scheme, whilst existing employees had a one-time opportunity to choose from one of the options listed below:

Option A: To stay in the Defined Benefit (DB) scheme for all service.
Option B: To keep the accrued past pension benefits until 30 June 2015 in the DB scheme and join the DCCB scheme as from 1 July 2015.
Option C: To join the DCCB scheme as from 1 July 2015 and transfer the total accrued benefits as at 30 June 2015 from the DB scheme into the DCCB scheme.

1. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

(t) Employee benefits (continued)

(ii) Defined benefit plans

A defined benefit plan is a pension plan that is not a defined contribution plan. Typically defined benefit plans define an amount of pension benefit that an employee will receive on retirement, usually dependent on one or more factors such as age, years of service and compensation.

The liability recognised in the statement of financial position in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The main assumptions made in the actuarial valuation of the pension fund are listed in note 20 to the financial statements.

The Group determines the net interest expense/income on the net defined benefit liability/asset for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the net defined benefit liability/asset, taking into account any changes in the net defined liability/asset during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest expense/income is recognised in profit or loss.

Service costs comprising current service cost, past service cost, as well as gains and losses on curtailments and settlements are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), is recognised immediately in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements recognised in other comprehensive income shall not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent period.

(iii) Gratuity on retirement

For employees who are not covered (or who are insufficiently covered by the above pension plans), the net present value of gratuity on retirement payable under the Workers' Rights Act (WRA) 2019 is calculated by a qualified actuary and provided for. The obligations arising under this item are not funded.

(iv) Termination Benefits

Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated before the normal retirement date or whenever an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. The Group recognises termination benefits when it is demonstrably committed to either: terminating the employment of current employees according to a detailed formal plan without possibility of withdrawal; or providing termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy. Benefits falling due more than 12 months after the end of the reporting period are discounted to present value.

(v) Vacation leaves

The vacation leaves as per Section 47 of the Workers' Rights Act benefit qualifies as “other long-term benefit” as per IAS 19 and has to be accounted for by the companies in respect of all employees who will be eligible for this upon completion of the 5-year period. An estimate of the value of the benefit is made and accounted for at the reporting date irrespective of whether the Company settles the vacation pay in cash or grants leave to its employees.

1. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

(u) Current and deferred income tax
The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred income tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

(i) Current income tax
The current income tax charge is based on taxable income for the year calculated on the basis of tax laws enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period and includes the Corporate Social Responsibility charge, Corporate Climate Responsibility levy and Bank levy (via The Mauritius Commercial Bank Limited). Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in profit or loss because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Group's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

A provision is recognised for those matters for which the tax determination is uncertain but it is considered probable that there will be a future outflow of funds to a tax authority. The provisions are measured at the best estimate of the amount expected to become payable. The assessment is based on the judgement of tax professionals within the Company supported by previous experience in respect of such activities and in certain cases based on specialist independent tax advice.

(ii) Deferred income tax
Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, if the deferred income tax arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction, other than a business combination, that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss, it is not accounted for.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply in the period when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which deductible temporary difference can be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Group intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

(v) Borrowings
Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, being their issue proceeds (fair value of consideration received) net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised cost and any difference between net proceeds and the redemption value is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

1. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

(w) Dividend declared and unpaid

Dividend declared and unpaid to the Company's shareholders at reporting date is recognised as a liability in the period in which dividend is declared.

(x) Acceptances

Acceptances comprise undertakings by the Group to pay bills of exchange drawn on customers. The Group expects most acceptances to be settled simultaneously with the reimbursement from the customers. Acceptances are disclosed as liabilities with corresponding contra-assets.

(y) Operating segments

An operating segment is a component of the Group that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Group's other components. All operating segments' operating results are reviewed regularly by the Supervisory and Monitoring Committee to make decisions about resources to be allocated to segments and assess their performance, and for which discrete financial information are available.

Detailed analysis of segment reporting is shown in note 36 to the financial statements.

(z) Stated capital

(i) Ordinary shares are classified as equity.
(ii) Share issue costs are incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

(aa) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets are capitalised until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.
Other borrowing costs are expensed.

(ab) Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Any impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units).

(ac) Share-based payments

Share-based compensation benefits are provided to all employees via the Group Employee Share Option Scheme ("GESOS"). Information relating to this scheme is set out in note 30 (c).

The fair value of options granted under the GESOS is recognised as an employee benefit expense with a corresponding increase in equity. The total amount to be expensed is determined by reference to the fair value of the options granted:

- including any market performance conditions,
- excluding the impact of any service and non-market performance vesting conditions, and
- including the impact of any non-vesting conditions.

1. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

(ac) Share-based payments (continued)

The total expense is recognised over the vesting period, which is the period over which all of the specified vesting conditions are to be satisfied. At the end of each period, the Group revises its estimates of the number of options that are expected to vest based on the non-market vesting and service conditions. It recognises the impact of the revision to original estimates, if any, in profit or loss, with a corresponding adjustment to equity.

Social security contributions payable in connection with an option grant are considered an integral part of the grant itself and the charges are treated as cash-settled transactions.

(ad) Earnings per share

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

2. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

As part of the process of preparing the financial statements of the Group, management is called upon to make judgement, estimates and assumptions. This affects the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities and the disclosures. Estimates and judgements are continuously evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The Group makes estimates, assumptions and judgements concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates, assumptions and judgements that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below:

(a) Business model assessment
Classification and measurement of financial assets depends on the results of the SPPI and the business model test. The Group determines the business model at a level that reflects how groups of financial assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective. This assessment includes judgement reflecting all relevant evidence including how the performance of the assets is evaluated and their performance measured, the risks that affect the performance of the assets and how these are managed and how the managers of the assets are compensated. The Group monitors financial assets measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income that are derecognised prior to their maturity to understand the reason for their disposal and whether the reasons are consistent with the objective of the business for which the asset was held. Monitoring is part of the Group's continuous assessment of whether the business model for which the remaining financial assets are held continues to be appropriate and if it is not appropriate whether there has been a change in business model and so a prospective change to the classification of those assets. No such changes were required during the periods presented.

(b) Significant increase in credit risk
As explained in the Risk and capital management report, 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 takes into account qualitative and quantitative reasonable and supportable forward-looking information.

(c) Pension benefits
The cost of the defined benefit pension plan and other post-employment benefits and the present value of the pension obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

(d) Fair value measurement
The 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. Fair values should first be calculated with reference to observable inputs where these are available. Only where these are unavailable that the Group employs less observable inputs. Unobservable input are used where observable or less observable input are unavailable.

The fair value of securities not quoted in an active market may be determined by the Group using valuation techniques including third party transaction values, earnings, net asset value or discounted cash flows, whichever is considered to be appropriate. The Group would exercise judgement and estimates on the quantity and quality of pricing sources used. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

2. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS (continued)

(e) Asset lives and residual values

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated over their useful lives taking into account residual values, where appropriate. The actual lives of the assets and residual values are assessed annually and may vary depending on a number of factors. In reassessing asset lives, factors such as technological innovation, product life cycles and maintenance programmes are taken into account. Residual value assessments consider issues such as future market conditions, the remaining life of the asset and projected disposal values. Consideration is also given to the extent of current profits and losses on the disposal of similar assets.

The management therefore make estimates based on historical experience and use best judgement to assess the useful lives of assets and to forecast the expected residual values of the assets at the end of their expected useful lives.

(f) Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be available against which unused tax losses can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised. Recognition of deferred tax assets depends on management's intention of the Group to generate future taxable profits which will be used against temporary differences and to obtain tax benefit thereon. The outcome of their actual utilisation may be different.

(g) Provision and Contingencies

Provision is recognised in the financial statements when the Group has a present obligation as a result of a past event and it is probable that a transfer of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. A reliable estimate is required to be made. Management makes various assumptions in order to determine whether to recognise a provision and its amount thereafter. For potential litigation and claims, management relies on the advise of the Group's Legal Strategic Business Unit (SBU) and counsel.

(h) Measurement of expected credit loss

The measurement of expected credit loss allowance for financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVOCI 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). Explanations of the inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques used in measuring ECL is further detailed in the Risk and Capital Management report, which also sets out the key sensitivities of the ECL to changes in those 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 market and associated ECL;
- Establishing groups of similar financial assets for the purposes of measuring ECL.

Detailed information about the judgements and estimates made by the Group in above areas is set out in the Risk and Capital Management report.

(i) Significant influence in Banque Française Commerciale Ocean Indien

The Group holds 49.99% of Banque Française Commerciale Ocean Indien (BFCOI) and it is considered as an associate. The Directors consider that the Group only has significant influence over BFCOI since it does not have the practical ability to control the relevant activities of BFCOI.

2. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS (continued)

(j) Leases

The adoption of IFRS 16 requires significant judgement and estimate. Critical judgement like the determination of whether an extension or termination option will be exercised. Other key assumptions and estimates are:

- Determination of the appropriate rate to discount the lease payments;
- Estimating the lease term;
- Assessing whether the right of use is impaired.

(k) Property valuation

In arriving at the fair value of the properties, which was determined on an income approach basis, the Directors in consultation with the independent valuers had to make assumptions and estimates that were mainly based on market conditions existing at 30 June 2025. Should these assumptions and estimates change, or not be met, the valuation as adopted in the financial statements will be affected.

(l) Impairment of goodwill

Determining whether goodwill is impaired requires an estimation of the value in use of the cash-generating units to which the goodwill has been allocated. The value-in-use calculation requires the Directors to estimate the future cash flows expected to arise from the cash generating unit and a suitable discount rate in order to calculate present value of the recoverable amount.

3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

(a) Financial risk management

The Group is actively engaged in the delivery of financial services, which includes retail and commercial banking, treasury services, custody and credit cards. Managing financial risk is a fundamental part of its business activity. The main sources of financial risk that the Group faces arise from financial instruments, which are fundamental to the Group's business and constitute the core of its operations.

The Group has exposure to the following risks from financial instruments:

(i) Credit Risk
(ii) Liquidity Risk
(iii) Market risk (including interest rate and foreign currency risk)

The Group devotes considerable resources to measure, manage, mitigate and control each of these risks and ensures that its risk management systems and procedures are fitted to meet the needs of the business. The Group's risk management policies and processes are designed to identify and analyse these risks, set appropriate risk appetites, limits and controls and to constantly monitor the risks and adherence to limits.

More information on the credit risk profile and policies of the Group is provided in the Risk and capital management report.

Given that The Mauritius Commercial Bank Limited (the Bank) comprises a significant portion of the Group, some details provided below relate mainly to the Bank, unless otherwise stated.

Risk Management Strategy

The Bank applies hedge accounting to represent, to the maximum possible extent permitted under accounting standards, the economic effects of its interest and currency risk management strategies.

When derivatives, held for risk management purposes, meet the required criteria for documentation and hedge effectiveness, the Bank shall apply cash flow hedge accounting. The assessment of the effectiveness of hedge relationships are performed on a cumulative life to date basis. The Bank assesses on an ongoing basis whether the hedge has been highly effective. A hedge is regarded as highly effective only when offsetting changes in fair value or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk during the period are within a range of between 80% and 125%.

Cash flow hedge Accounting

Cash flow hedges are used by the Bank with the primary objective of protecting against cash flow variability arising from the Bank exposure to interest rate risk.

To achieve this objective, the Bank uses Overnight Index Swap ("OIS") to convert the floating rate exposure of its assets into fixed rate cash flows. This strategy aims to protect the Bank's interest income from the adverse impact of declining interest rates, ensuring financial stability.

The effective portion of gains and losses on hedging instruments is recognised in other comprehensive income and the ineffective portion of the change in fair value of derivative hedging instruments that are part of a cash flow hedge relationship is recognised immediately in profit or loss within 'Net trading income'. The accumulated gains and losses recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss in the same periods in which the hedged item affects profit or loss. When a hedge relationship is discontinued, or partially discontinued, any cumulative gain or loss recognised in other comprehensive income remains in equity until the forecast transaction is recognised in profit or loss. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is immediately reclassified to profit or loss.

The profile and timing of hedging instrument designated in cash flow hedge relationships based on notional amounts are as follows:

	Up to 1 month	1-3 years
Interest rate risk - Interest rate swaps (RS'M)	(6,756)	6,756

3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk arises when customers or counterparties are not able to fulfil their contractual obligations. Credit Risk Management at the Bank is under the responsibility of the Credit Risk Business Unit (“CRBU”). The CRBU has the task of reviewing the Bank's credit policies and guidelines to ensure that best lending practices are upheld at all times. Risk assessments are carried out to assist in portfolio management decisions including exposure levels and the constitution of required provisions.

Credit related commitments

The main purpose of credit-related commitments is to ensure that funds are available to a customer as required. Guarantees and standby letters of credit, which represent irrevocable assurances that the Bank will make payments in the event that a customer cannot meet its obligations to third parties, carry the same credit risk as loans. Documentary and commercial letters of credit, which are written undertakings by the Bank to pay a third party, on behalf of its customers 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 borrowing.

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 Bank is 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 since most commitments to extend credit are contingent upon customers maintaining specific credit standards.

The Bank monitors the term to maturity of credit commitments because longer term commitments generally have a greater degree of credit risk than shorter term commitments.

3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(b) Credit risk (Continued)

The following tables set out indicative information about the Group credit quality of financial assets. Unless otherwise stated, the amount in the table represent the gross carrying amount.More information on the credit risk profile and policies of the Group is provided in the Risk and capital management report.

	GROUP			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	RS'M	RS'M	RS'M	RS'M
At 30 June 2025				
Loans to and placements with banks				
Performing	30,618	-	-	**30,618**
	30,618	**-**	**-**	**30,618**
Loans and advances to customers				
Performing	384,040	-	-	**384,040**
Under performing	-	11,802	-	**11,802**
Non-performing	-	-	17,222	**17,222**
	384,040	**11,802**	**17,222**	**413,064**
At 30 June 2024				
Loans to and placements with banks				
Performing	13,076	-	-	13,076
	13,076	-	-	13,076
Loans and advances to customers				
Performing	390,613	-	-	390,613
Under performing	-	10,134	-	10,134
Non-performing	-	-	17,092	17,092
	390,613	10,134	17,092	417,839

3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

Credit quality

The following tables set out the credit quality of exposures measured at amortised cost by different segments.

At 30 June 2025

	Stage 1			Stage 2			Stage 3			
	Gross exposure	12 months ECL	Net exposure	Gross exposure	Lifetime ECL (Not Credit-Impaired)	Net exposure	Gross exposure*	Lifetime ECL (Credit-Impaired)	Interest in suspense	Net exposure
	RS'M	RS'M	RS'M	RS'M	RS'M	RS'M	RS'M	RS'M	RS'M	RS'M
Portfolio										
Retail	70,739	489	70,250	841	158	683	1,235	509	146	726
Wholesale	979,014	5,012	974,002	9,982	2,570	7,412	10,674	9,938	2,465	736
Total	**1,049,753**	**5,501**	**1,044,252**	**10,823**	**2,728**	**8,095**	**11,909**	**10,447**	**2,611**	**1,462**
Retail										
Housing loans	48,064	156	47,908	511	40	471	512	159	27	353
Small and medium enterprise	8,886	89	8,797	73	21	52	338	190	41	148
Unsecured and revolving	8,865	196	8,669	139	73	66	167	123	18	44
Other secured loans	4,924	48	4,876	118	24	94	218	37	60	181
Total retail	**70,739**	**489**	**70,250**	**841**	**158**	**683**	**1,235**	**509**	**146**	**726**
Wholesale										
Sovereign	369,897	140	369,757	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial institutions	116,355	178	116,177	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Project finance	10,947	439	10,508	329	82	247	-	-	-	-
Energy & Commodities	245,849	1,580	244,269	1,397	564	833	1,670	1,670	208	-
Corporate	235,966	2,675	233,291	8,256	1,924	6,332	9,004	8,268	2,257	736
Total wholesale	**979,014**	**5,012**	**974,002**	**9,982**	**2,570**	**7,412**	**10,674**	**9,938**	**2,465**	**736**

The Bank allocates each exposure to credit risk grade based on a variety of data that is determined to be predictive of risk of default and applying experienced credit judgement. For the wholesale portfolio, credit risk grades are defined using qualitative and quantitative factors that are indicative of risk of default. These factors vary depending on the nature of the exposure and the type of the borrower. It involves assigning a rating to each counterparty according to an internal scale of 1 to 20.

The following table presents the Bank's internal rating scale and the corresponding scale of Moody's Investors Service.

Internal Rating	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Moody's Equivalent Rating	Aaa	Aa1	Aa2	Aa3	A1	A2	A3	Baa1	Baa2	Baa3	Ba1	Ba2	Ba3	B1	B2	B3	Caa1	Caa2	Caa3	D

* Excluding interest in suspense

3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

Credit quality (continued)

An analysis of credit exposures using the Bank's grading system is given below:

At 30 June 2025

	Gross exposure			Expected credit loss			Net exposure		
	Stage 1 RS'M	Stage 2 RS'M	Stage 3* RS'M	Stage 1 RS'M	Stage 2 RS'M	Stage 3 RS'M	Stage 1 RS'M	Stage 2 RS'M	Stage 3 RS'M
Internal Rating									
Total Wholesale									
2	72,894	-	-	2	-	-	72,892	-	-
3	8,788	-	-	1	-	-	8,787	-	-
4	30,237	-	-	20	-	-	30,217	-	-
5	31,503	-	-	9	-	-	31,494	-	-
6	4,473	-	-	2	-	-	4,471	-	-
7	17,994	-	-	3	-	-	17,991	-	-
8	6,575	-	-	2	-	-	6,573	-	-
9	226	-	-	-	-	-	226	-	-
10	322,180	-	-	175	-	-	322,005	-	-
11	67,449	175	-	197	104	-	67,252	71	-
12	107,164	-	-	418	-	-	106,746	-	-
13	109,121	598	-	582	148	-	108,539	450	-
14	122,517	2,795	-	923	596	-	121,594	2,199	-
15	39,365	1,076	-	1,297	174	-	38,068	902	-
16	26,495	3,364	-	551	1,054	-	25,944	2,310	-
17	11,611	1,974	-	809	494	-	10,802	1,480	-
18	422	-	-	21	-	-	401	-	-
20	-	-	10,674	-	-	9,938	-	-	736
Total	**979,014**	**9,982**	**10,674**	**5,012**	**2,570**	**9,938**	**974,002**	**7,412**	**736**
Sovereign									
2	72,894	-	-	2	-	-	72,892	-	-
4	9,724	-	-	-	-	-	9,724	-	-
10	286,701	-	-	118	-	-	286,583	-	-
13	175	-	-	1	-	-	174	-	-
18	403	-	-	19	-	-	384	-	-
Total	**369,897**	**-**	**-**	**140**	**-**	**-**	**369,757**	**-**	**-**
Financial Institutions									
3	8,788	-	-	1	-	-	8,787	-	-
4	1,576	-	-	-	-	-	1,576	-	-
5	31,503	-	-	9	-	-	31,494	-	-
6	4,473	-	-	2	-	-	4,471	-	-
7	17,542	-	-	3	-	-	17,539	-	-
8	6,575	-	-	2	-	-	6,573	-	-
9	69	-	-	-	-	-	69	-	-
10	11,725	-	-	1	-	-	11,724	-	-
11	6,355	-	-	2	-	-	6,353	-	-
13	15,302	-	-	45	-	-	15,257	-	-
14	2,931	-	-	5	-	-	2,926	-	-
15	517	-	-	1	-	-	516	-	-
16	4,263	-	-	78	-	-	4,185	-	-
17	4,717	-	-	27	-	-	4,690	-	-
18	19	-	-	2	-	-	17	-	-
Total	**116,355**	**-**	**-**	**178**	**-**	**-**	**116,177**	**-**	**-**

* Excluding interest in suspense

3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

Credit quality (continued)

At 30 June 2025

	Gross exposure			Expected credit loss			Net exposure		
	Stage 1 RS'M	Stage 2 RS'M	Stage 3* RS'M	Stage 1 RS'M	Stage 2 RS'M	Stage 3 RS'M	Stage 1 RS'M	Stage 2 RS'M	Stage 3 RS'M
Internal Rating									
Project Finance									
12	601	-	-	-	-	-	601	-	-
13	2,280	-	-	4	-	-	2,276	-	-
14	4,736	-	-	48	-	-	4,688	-	-
17	3,330	329	-	387	82	-	2,943	247	-
Total	**10,947**	**329**	**-**	**439**	**82**	**-**	**10,508**	**247**	**-**
Energy & Commodities									
4	18,936	-	-	19	-	-	18,917	-	-
10	20,982	-	-	56	-	-	20,926	-	-
11	24,319	-	-	49	-	-	24,270	-	-
12	44,638	-	-	103	-	-	44,535	-	-
13	19,916	-	-	77	-	-	19,839	-	-
14	74,141	499	-	397	250	-	73,744	249	-
15	22,186	-	-	455	-	-	21,731	-	-
16	20,731	898	-	424	314	-	20,307	584	-
20	-	-	1,670	-	-	1,670	-	-	-
Total	**245,849**	**1,397**	**1,670**	**1,580**	**564**	**1,670**	**244,269**	**833**	**-**
Corporate									
7	452	-	-	-	-	-	452	-	-
9	157	-	-	-	-	-	157	-	-
10	2,772	-	-	-	-	-	2,772	-	-
11	36,775	175	-	146	104	-	36,629	71	-
12	61,925	-	-	315	-	-	61,610	-	-
13	71,448	598	-	456	148	-	70,992	450	-
14	40,710	2,296	-	473	346	-	40,237	1,950	-
15	16,662	1,076	-	841	174	-	15,821	902	-
16	1,501	2,466	-	49	741	-	1,452	1,725	-
17	3,564	1,645	-	395	411	-	3,169	1,234	-
20	-	-	9,004	-	-	8,268	-	-	736
Total	**235,966**	**8,256**	**9,004**	**2,675**	**1,924**	**8,268**	**233,291**	**6,332**	**736**

* Excluding interest in suspense

3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

Credit quality (continued)

The following tables set out the credit quality of exposures measured at amortised cost by different segments.

At 30 June 2024

	Stage 1			Stage 2			Stage 3			
	Gross exposure	12 months ECL	Net exposure	Gross exposure	Lifetime ECL (Not Credit-Impaired)	Net exposure	Gross exposure*	Lifetime ECL (Credit-Impaired)	Interest in suspense	Net exposure
	RS'M	RS'M	RS'M	RS'M	RS'M	RS'M	RS'M	RS'M	RS'M	RS'M
Portfolio										
Retail	62,506	837	61,669	170	23	147	1,137	431	124	706
Wholesale	916,582	3,572	913,010	9,363	2,172	7,191	11,100	8,554	1,885	2,546
Total	**979,088**	**4,409**	**974,679**	**9,533**	**2,195**	**7,338**	**12,237**	**8,985**	**2,009**	**3,252**
Retail										
Housing loans	40,740	498	40,242	84	7	77	441	158	23	283
Small and medium enterprise	10,127	136	9,991	31	3	28	284	134	24	150
Unsecured and revolving	7,189	144	7,045	42	12	30	149	102	14	47
Other secured loans	4,450	59	4,391	13	1	12	263	37	63	226
Total retail	**62,506**	**837**	**61,669**	**170**	**23**	**147**	**1,137**	**431**	**124**	**706**
Wholesale										
Sovereign	336,382	139	336,243	-	-	-	296	30	60	266
Financial institutions	94,559	356	94,203	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Project finance	3,420	57	3,363	-	-	-	24	12	-	12
Energy & Commodities	256,090	796	255,294	3,078	549	2,529	1,755	1,755	-	-
Corporate	226,131	2,224	223,907	6,285	1,623	4,662	9,025	6,757	1,825	2,268
Total wholesale	**916,582**	**3,572**	**913,010**	**9,363**	**2,172**	**7,191**	**11,100**	**8,554**	**1,885**	**2,546**

* Excluding interest in suspense

3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

Credit quality (continued)

An analysis of credit exposures using the Bank's grading system is given below:

At 30 June 2024

	Gross exposure			Expected credit loss			Net exposure		
	Stage 1 RS'M	Stage 2 RS'M	Stage 3* RS'M	Stage 1 RS'M	Stage 2 RS'M	Stage 3 RS'M	Stage 1 RS'M	Stage 2 RS'M	Stage 3 RS'M
Internal Rating									
Total Wholesale									
2	74,034	-	-	3	-	-	74,031	-	-
3	1,101	-	-	-	-	-	1,101	-	-
4	9,902	-	-	1	-	-	9,901	-	-
5	20,022	-	-	5	-	-	20,017	-	-
6	6,392	-	-	1	-	-	6,391	-	-
7	19,894	-	-	5	-	-	19,889	-	-
8	13,799	-	-	2	-	-	13,797	-	-
9	478	-	-	-	-	-	478	-	-
10	272,808	16	-	84	3	-	272,724	13	-
11	37,111	-	-	120	-	-	36,991	-	-
12	90,515	105	-	287	22	-	90,228	83	-
13	105,580	375	-	476	87	-	105,104	288	-
14	157,040	2,504	-	825	513	-	156,215	1,991	-
15	38,449	2,267	-	395	557	-	38,054	1,710	-
16	51,910	1,841	-	395	183	-	51,515	1,658	-
17	15,455	1,203	-	725	440	-	14,730	763	-
18	283	449	-	14	247	-	269	202	-
19	1,809	603	-	234	120	-	1,575	483	-
20	-	-	11,100	-	-	8,554	-	-	2,546
Total	**916,582**	**9,363**	**11,100**	**3,572**	**2,172**	**8,554**	**913,010**	**7,191**	**2,546**
Sovereign									
2	74,034	-	-	3	-	-	74,031	-	-
4	8,003	-	-	1	-	-	8,002	-	-
10	253,474	-	-	84	-	-	253,390	-	-
13	204	-	-	-	-	-	204	-	-
19	667	-	-	51	-	-	616	-	-
20	-	-	296	-	-	30	-	-	266
Total	**336,382**	**-**	**296**	**139**	**-**	**30**	**336,243**	**-**	**266**
Financial Institutions									
3	1,101	-	-	-	-	-	1,101	-	-
4	1,899	-	-	-	-	-	1,899	-	-
5	20,022	-	-	5	-	-	20,017	-	-
6	6,392	-	-	1	-	-	6,391	-	-
7	19,423	-	-	5	-	-	19,418	-	-
8	13,799	-	-	2	-	-	13,797	-	-
9	478	-	-	-	-	-	478	-	-
10	15,956	-	-	-	-	-	15,956	-	-
11	2,214	-	-	1	-	-	2,213	-	-
12	262	-	-	1	-	-	261	-	-
13	953	-	-	2	-	-	951	-	-
14	3,430	-	-	11	-	-	3,419	-	-
15	356	-	-	3	-	-	353	-	-
16	1,805	-	-	60	-	-	1,745	-	-
17	6,461	-	-	264	-	-	6,197	-	-
19	8	-	-	1	-	-	7	-	-
Total	**94,559**	**-**	**-**	**356**	**-**	**-**	**94,203**	**-**	**-**

* Excluding interest in suspense

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

3. **FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)**

(b) **Credit risk (continued)**

Credit quality (continued)

At 30 June 2024

	Gross exposure			Expected credit loss			Net exposure		
	Stage 1 RS'M	Stage 2 RS'M	Stage 3* RS'M	Stage 1 RS'M	Stage 2 RS'M	Stage 3 RS'M	Stage 1 RS'M	Stage 2 RS'M	Stage 3 RS'M
Internal Rating									
Project Finance									
13	2,264	-	-	8	-	-	2,256	-	-
14	55	-	-	1	-	-	54	-	-
15	498	-	-	8	-	-	490	-	-
16	115	-	-	3	-	-	112	-	-
17	306	-	-	26	-	-	280	-	-
18	182	-	-	11	-	-	171	-	-
20	-	-	24	-	-	12	-	-	12
Total	**3,420**	**-**	**24**	**57**	**-**	**12**	**3,363**	**-**	**12**
Energy & Commodities									
11	1,257	-	-	2	-	-	1,255	-	-
12	30,837	-	-	66	-	-	30,771	-	-
13	43,059	-	-	81	-	-	42,978	-	-
14	105,577	-	-	290	-	-	105,287	-	-
15	24,750	1,340	-	73	287	-	24,677	1,053	-
16	47,312	1,289	-	251	15	-	47,061	1,274	-
17	3,197	-	-	30	-	-	3,167	-	-
18	101	449	-	3	247	-	98	202	-
20	-	-	1,755	-	-	1,755	-	-	-
Total	**256,090**	**3,078**	**1,755**	**796**	**549**	**1,755**	**255,294**	**2,529**	**-**
Corporate									
7	471	-	-	-	-	-	471	-	-
10	3,378	16	-	-	3	-	3,378	13	-
11	33,640	-	-	117	-	-	33,523	-	-
12	59,416	105	-	220	22	-	59,196	83	-
13	59,100	375	-	385	87	-	58,715	288	-
14	47,978	2,504	-	523	513	-	47,455	1,991	-
15	12,845	927	-	312	270	-	12,533	657	-
16	2,678	552	-	81	168	-	2,597	384	-
17	5,491	1,203	-	405	440	-	5,086	763	-
19	1,134	603	-	181	120	-	953	483	-
20	-	-	9,025	-	-	6,757	-	-	2,268
Total	**226,131**	**6,285**	**9,025**	**2,224**	**1,623**	**6,757**	**223,907**	**4,662**	**2,268**

* Excluding interest in suspense

3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)
Credit quality (continued)

Restructured financial assets

The Bank defines "rescheduling" as any amendment to restructuring or rescheduling of any exposure and includes concession, relaxation, forgiveness or postponement of any material term or condition of the original sanction. The underlying allowance for credit loss is realised wherever there is a material economic loss.

The following table provides information on financial assets which were restructured while they had a loss allowance measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL.

	2025 RS'M	2024 RS'M
Amortised cost before restructure	**25**	95
Net modification gain or loss	**3**	2
Gross carrying amount at the end of the reporting year when the loss allowance was measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL and for which the loss allowance has changed during the year to an amount of 12 months ECL	**-**	1

Assets obtained by taking possession of collateral

Details of assets obtained by the Bank during the year by taking possession of collateral held as security against loans and advances and held at 30 June are shown below:

	2025 RS'M	2024 RS'M
Property	**103**	105

Maximum exposure to credit risk - Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss:

The following table contains an analysis of the maximum credit risk exposure from financial assets not subject to impairment (i.e. fair value through profit or loss).

	GROUP	
	2025 RS'M	2024 RS'M
Derivative financial instruments	**3,748**	2,077
Investment securities	**10,685**	4,361

Credit risk for the Company is negligible and managed through the Group`s policies and processes.

Collateral held and other credit enhancements

The Group`s potential credit losses are mitigated through a range of instruments including collaterals and credit protection such as cash, real estate, marketable securities, inventories, standby letters of credit and other physical and/or financial collateral.

Credit risk policies are in place to determine the eligibility of collateral to mitigate the credit risk assumed and appropriate haircuts are applied to the market value of collateral, reflecting the underlying nature, quality and liquidity of the collateral.

In the event of default, the Group has the ability to call on the different types of collaterals which in turn are driven by portfolio, product or counterparty type. The Group considers that it is sufficiently collaterised against its impaired book.

Fixed and floating charges on properties and other assets constitute the bulk of our collateral while cash and marketable securities are immaterial.

Long-term finance and lending to corporate entities are generally secured whilst revolving individual credit facilities are generally unsecured. When the borrower's credit worthiness is not sufficient to justify an extension of credit, corporate guarantees are required.

In extending credit facilities to small and medium sized enterprises, the Group often resorts to personal guarantees from the principal directors to ensure their commitment to repayment. Debt securities, treasury and other eligible bills are generally unsecured with the exception of asset-backed securities.

For derivatives, repurchase agreements with financial market counterparties, collateral arrangements are covered under market-standard documentation such as International Swaps and Derivatives Association Agreements (ISDA) and Master Repurchase Agreements.

The Group did not hold any financial instrument for which no loss allowance is recognised because of collateral. There was no change in the Group's collateral policy during the year.

3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

Credit quality (continued)

As part of IFRS 9, the Group needs to convert the Through The Circle (TTC) PDs to Point In Time (PIT) PDs.
This conversion of TTC PDs to PIT PDs entailed the inclusion of forward-looking scenarios for both wholesale and retail portfolios.

Macroeconomic variables used for the Forward-Looking PDs (Probability of Default)

Wholesale Portfolio

The variables used for the inclusion of forward-looking aspects to our PDs i.e. for the conversion of TTC PDs to PIT PDs are as follows:

- Credit index (-2)*
- Credit index (-1)*
- GDP growth
- ln (lending rate)

Retail Portfolio

The retail portfolio is broken into SME, housing, secured and unsecured.
The following macroeconomic variables have been used for the respective portfolio:

(a)	*SME*	Ln (GDP at basic prices) Average Lending rate
(b)	*Housing*	Ln (GDP at basic prices) Unemployment rate for the year
(c)	*Secured*	Ln (GDP at market prices) Average lending rate
(d)	*Unsecured*	Ln (GDP at basic prices) Average CPI Average lending rate

Credit concentration of risk by industry sectors
Corporate notes and credit facilities extended by the Group to any closely-related customers for amounts aggregating more than 10% of its Tier 1 capital, classified by industry sectors.

	GROUP	
	2025	2024
	RS'M	RS'M
Agriculture and fishing	**355**	364
Manufacturing	**5,499**	751
Tourism	**3,072**	3,743
Transport	**206**	1,855
Construction	**7,949**	8,181
Financial and business services	**21,581**	15,155
Traders	**196,079**	173,154
of which Petroleum and Energy products	***183,008***	*161,244*
Global Business Licence holders	**1,376**	435
Others	**985**	9,876
	237,102	213,514

Refer to the risk and capital management report for further details on concentration risk management.

3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(c) Market risk

Market risk refers to the potential of market price fluctuations, such as those in interest rates, equity prices, foreign exchange rates, and market credit spreads, impacting a Group's income or the valuation of its financial instrument holdings. The primary objective of market risk management is to proficiently handle and regulate these exposures within acceptable benchmarks, all while optimizing returns from risk-associated endeavors.

The formulation of market risk management policies within the Group lies under the jurisdiction of the Board Risk Monitoring Committee. The execution of these policies and the oversight of this risk category are entrusted to both the Risk Business Unit (BU) and the Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO). Central to the supervision and control of market risk activities are the Market Risk Business Unit (MRBU) and the Asset, Liability and Capital Management Unit (ALCM Unit). These units play a pivotal role in the ongoing monitoring and regulation of market risk activities.

The MRBU is devoted to ensuring the effective adherence to market risk policies and guidelines, as well as maintaining a vigilant watch over predetermined limits. Similarly, the ALCM Unit concentrates on monitoring the interest rate risk in the banking book. Their collective efforts contribute to a comprehensive approach to risk management within the Group.

(i) Investment price risk

Investment price risk pertains to the vulnerability of an investment's value to shifts in market prices. This risk emanates from a multitude of factors, including the interplay of supply and demand, prevailing economic conditions, geopolitical occurrences, and prevailing market sentiment. The Group designates a portion of its investments under the categories of Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI) and Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVPL).

The table below summarises the impact of increases/decreases in fair value of the investments on the Group's equity. The analysis is based on the assumption that the fair value had increased/decreased by 5%.

	GROUP	
	2025	2024
	RS'M	RS'M
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	**447**	186
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	**677**	561
	1,124	747

3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(c) Market risk (continued)

(ii) Currency risk

Currency risk is defined as the risk that movements in foreign exchange rates adversely affect the value of the Group's foreign currency positions. Exposure resulting from trading activities is monitored through the use of limits. Limits are given to the individual trader and monitored by the Head of Financial Markets. Such limits include daily stop-loss and position limits. Overall exposure to foreign exchange including those resulting from non-trading activities is monitored against both the regulatory guideline and an internal target validated by ALCO.

Concentration of assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet items

GROUP

At 30 June 2025	EURO RS'M	USD RS'M	GBP RS'M	MUR RS'M	OTHER RS'M	TOTAL RS'M
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	8,965	57,732	5,359	55,596	9,295	**136,947**
Derivative financial instruments	52	2,981	-	715	-	**3,748**
Loans to and placements with banks	7,260	19,555	3,220	583	-	**30,618**
Loans and advances to customers	45,116	197,975	213	152,134	17,626	**413,064**
Investment securities	12,852	92,963	88	238,569	12,129	**356,601**
Other financial assets	3,754	9,580	502	36,065	3,935	**53,836**
	77,999	**380,786**	**9,382**	**483,662**	**42,985**	**994,814**
Less allowances for credit impairment						**(23,327)**
						971,487
Financial liabilities						
Deposits from banks	460	11,095	9	760	2,487	**14,811**
Deposits from customers	70,109	257,162	7,985	358,337	31,969	**725,562**
Derivative financial instruments	52	2,983	-	1,036	-	**4,071**
Other borrowed funds	3,719	81,786	1,013	60	183	**86,761**
Debt securities	-	13,527	-	4,074	(58)	**17,543**
Subordinated liabilities	-	6,757	-	-	(50)	**6,707**
Preference shares	-	-	-	943	-	**943**
Other financial liabilities	758	91	21	8,974	1,254	**11,098**
	75,098	**373,401**	**9,028**	**374,184**	**35,785**	**867,496**
Net on-balance sheet position	**2,901**	**7,385**	**354**	**109,478**	**7,200**	**127,318**
Less allowances for credit impairment						**(23,327)**
						103,991
Off balance sheet net notional position	20,138	57,483	651	-	6,624	**84,896**
Credit commitments	7,767	200,633	141	21,420	4,241	**234,202**

COMPANY

At 30 June 2025	EURO RS'M	USD RS'M	MUR RS'M	TOTAL RS'M
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	239	812	52	**1,103**
Investment securities	14	4,773	203	**4,990**
Other financial assets	8	13	3,763	**3,784**
	261	**5,598**	**4,018**	**9,877**
Less allowances for credit impairment				**(418)**
				9,459
Financial liabilities				
Debt securities	-	-	4,489	**4,489**
Preference shares	-	-	943	**943**
Other financial liabilities	-	1	3,567	**3,568**
	-	**1**	**8,999**	**9,000**
Net on-balance sheet position	**261**	**5,597**	**(4,981)**	**877**
Less allowances for credit impairment				**(418)**
				459

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in exchange rates, with all other variables held constant, and the impact on the Group's profit and Equity.

	Impact on the Group's profit and equity				
	EURO RS'M	**USD RS'M**	**GBP RS'M**	**MUR RS'M**	**OTHER RS'M**
2025					
+5%	**(145)**	**(369)**	**(18)**	**(5,474)**	**(360)**
-5%	**145**	**369**	**18**	**5,474**	**360**
2024					
+5%	(104)	(262)	(51)	(4,487)	(286)
-5%	104	262	51	4,487	286

3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(c) Market risk (continued)

(ii) Currency risk (continued)

Concentration of assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet items

GROUP

At 30 June 2024	EURO RS'M	USD RS'M	GBP RS'M	MUR RS'M	OTHER RS'M	TOTAL RS'M
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	9,328	46,775	8,286	20,452	9,705	94,546
Derivative financial instruments	258	1,490	-	329	-	2,077
Loans to and placements with banks	2,589	10,383	63	(12)	53	13,076
Loans and advances to customers	41,715	225,860	388	132,668	17,208	417,839
Investment securities	10,085	85,645	9	240,204	10,659	346,602
Other financial assets	3,617	5,995	492	24,953	6,565	41,622
	67,592	376,148	9,238	418,594	44,190	915,762
Less allowances for credit impairment						(20,092)
						895,670
Financial liabilities						
Deposits from banks	-	34,818	6	1,077	43	35,944
Deposits from customers	60,258	252,680	7,356	319,995	32,175	672,464
Derivative financial instruments	(85)	1,835	-	246	-	1,996
Other borrowed funds	4,296	59,205	808	(226)	2,496	66,579
Debt securities	-	14,393	-	3,949	-	18,342
Subordinated liabilities	-	7,057	-	-	-	7,057
Preference shares	-	-	-	1,621	-	1,621
Other financial liabilities	1,035	913	39	2,195	3,760	7,942
	65,504	370,901	8,209	328,857	38,474	811,945
Net on-balance sheet position	2,088	5,247	1,029	89,737	5,716	103,817
Less allowances for credit impairment						(20,092)
						83,725
Off balance sheet net notional position	16,959	55,876	982	-	5,456	79,273
Credit commitments	4,923	197,280	165	20,545	3,720	226,633

COMPANY

At 30 June 2024	EURO RS'M	USD RS'M	MUR RS'M	TOTAL RS'M
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	788	580	494	1,862
Placements with banks	760	473	-	1,233
Investment securities	18	395	202	615
Other financial assets	19	18	2,906	2,943
	1,585	**1,466**	**3,602**	**6,653**
				(101)
				6,552
Financial liabilities				
Debt securities	-	-	4,485	4,485
Preference shares	-	-	1,621	1,621
Other financial liabilities	-	-	3,355	3,355
	-	**-**	**9,461**	**9,461**
Net on-balance sheet position	1,585	1,466	(5,859)	(2,808)
Less allowances for credit impairment				(101)
				(2,909)

3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(c) Market risk (continued)

(iii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk in the banking book encompasses the potential adverse effects on earnings resulting from fluctuations in market interest rates. This risk primarily affects non-traded assets and liabilities, specifically encompassing loans, deposits, and financial instruments held without the intent of trading. To effectively manage this risk, the Asset, Liability and Capital Management Business Unit, situated within the Finance Strategic Business Unit employs a variety of strategies, including use of interest rate derivatives.

Net interest income ("NII") sensitivity stands as a key metric, evaluating the anticipated changes in net interest income across diverse interest rate scenarios, while holding all other economic factors constant. ALCO oversees the fluctuations in net interest income sensitivity.

The calculations of NII sensitivity assume uniform interest rate movements across all maturities within the 'up-shock' scenario. In contrast, the 'down-shock' scenario assumes a floor at zero for rates, except when market rates are already negative, as seen in the Euro case.

The below table delineates the carrying amount of the Group's financial instruments, categorized by the earlier of contractual repricing or maturity dates.

Interest Rate Risk Earnings Impact Analysis

The Group is exposed to Interest Rate Risk (IRR), primarily manifested as repricing risk. To effectively measure and oversee this particular risk, the Group employs an interest rate risk gap analysis, illustrated below. One of the methodologies utilized involves the Bank of Mauritius (BOM) framework, which incorporates a 200 basis point parallel shift in interest rates. This framework provides insights into estimating the potential one-year earnings impact based on a static balance sheet scenario.

	GROUP	
	2025	2024
	RS'M	RS'M
Impact on Earnings	**1,799**	1,101

Interest sensitivity of assets and liabilities - repricing analysis

GROUP At 30 June 2025	**Up to 1 month RS'M**	**1-3 months RS'M**	**3-6 months RS'M**	**6-12 months RS'M**	**1-3 years RS'M**	**Over 3 years RS'M**	**Non-interest bearing* RS'M**	**Total RS'M**
Financial assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	131,769	504	402	-	-	-	4,272	**136,947**
Derivative financial instruments	136	-	-	-	-	-	3,612	**3,748**
Loans to and placements with banks	407	941	5,646	22,949	256	27	392	**30,618**
Loans and advances to customers	254,777	46,041	49,024	23,642	6,952	20,650	11,978	**413,064**
Investment securities	17,082	44,324	40,247	60,500	78,247	100,192	16,009	**356,601**
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	53,836	**53,836**
	404,171	**91,810**	**95,319**	**107,091**	**85,455**	**120,869**	**90,099**	**994,814**
Less allowances for credit impairment								**(23,327)**
								971,487
Financial liabilities								
Deposits from banks	9,738	3,964	736	247	3	-	123	**14,811**
Deposits from customers	368,805	38,260	21,231	20,392	10,147	3,384	263,343	**725,562**
Derivative financial instruments	-	633	-	-	-	-	3,438	**4,071**
Other borrowed funds	2,714	61,474	10,835	10,823	309	684	(78)	**86,761**
Debt securities	-	-	-	-	14,917	2,490	136	**17,543**
Subordinated liabilities	6,621	-	-	-	-	-	86	**6,707**
Preference shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	943	**943**
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,098	**11,098**
	387,878	**104,331**	**32,802**	**31,462**	**25,376**	**6,558**	**279,089**	**867,496**
On balance sheet interest sensitivity gap	**16,293**	**(12,521)**	**62,517**	**75,629**	**60,079**	**114,311**	**(188,990)**	**127,318**
Less allowances for credit impairment								**(23,327)**
								103,991

COMPANY At 30 June 2025	**Up to 1 month RS'M**	**1-3 months RS'M**	**3-6 months RS'M**	**6-12 months RS'M**	**1-3 years RS'M**	**Over 3 years RS'M**	**Non-interest bearing* RS'M**	**Total RS'M**
Financial assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	1,103	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1,103**
Investment securities	188	2	4	7	28	-	4,761	**4,990**
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,784	**3,784**
	1,291	**2**	**4**	**7**	**28**	**-**	**8,545**	**9,877**
Less allowances for credit impairment								**(418)**
								9,459
Financial liabilities								
Debt securities	-	-	-	-	2,000	2,489	-	**4,489**
Preference shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	943	**943**
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,568	**3,568**
	-	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,000**	**2,489**	**4,511**	**9,000**
On balance sheet interest sensitivity gap	**1,291**	**2**	**4**	**7**	**(1,972)**	**(2,489)**	**4,034**	**877**
Less allowances for credit impairment								**(418)**
								459

* Includes interest receivable

3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(c) Market risk (continued)

(iii) Interest rate risk (continued)

Interest sensitivity of assets and liabilities - repricing analysis

GROUP **At 30 June 2024**	**Up to 1 month RS'M**	**1-3 months RS'M**	**3-6 months RS'M**	**6-12 months RS'M**	**1-3 years RS'M**	**Over 3 years RS'M**	**Non-interest bearing* RS'M**	**Total RS'M**
Financial assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	89,916	1,353	-	-	-	-	3,277	94,546
Derivative financial instruments	89	-	-	-	-	-	1,988	2,077
Loans to and placements with banks	-	6,687	2,354	3,083	828	-	124	13,076
Loans and advances to customers	225,074	82,748	48,154	20,392	10,631	17,900	12,940	417,839
Investment securities	25,033	35,682	28,381	53,177	115,447	74,155	14,727	346,602
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	41,622	41,622
	340,112	126,470	78,889	76,652	126,906	92,055	74,678	915,762
Less allowances for credit impairment								(20,092)
								895,670
Financial liabilities								
Deposits from banks	32,714	573	2,304	78	-	-	275	35,944
Deposits from customers	359,436	27,244	13,668	22,468	10,115	4,346	235,187	672,464
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	153	(151)	-	1,994	1,996
Other borrowed funds	1,034	44,329	5,789	5,012	9,720	542	153	66,579
Debt securities	-	1,128	2,256	-	-	14,833	125	18,342
Subordinated liabilities	6,953	-	-	-	-	-	104	7,057
Preference shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,621	1,621
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,942	7,942
	400,137	73,274	24,017	27,711	19,684	19,721	247,401	811,945
On balance sheet interest sensitivity gap	(60,025)	53,196	54,872	48,941	107,222	72,334	(172,723)	103,817
Less allowances for credit impairment								(20,092)
								83,725

COMPANY **At 30 June 2024**	**Up to 1 month RS'M**	**1-3 months RS'M**	**Over 3 years RS'M**	**Non-interest bearing* RS'M**	**Total RS'M**
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	1,862	-	-	-	1,862
Placements with bank	-	1,233	-	-	1,233
Investment securities	-	-	200	415	615
Other financial assets	-	-	-	2,943	2,943
	1,862	1,233	200	3,358	6,653
Less allowances for credit impairment					(101)
					6,552
Financial liabilities					
Debt securities	-	-	4,485	-	4,485
Preference shares	-	-	-	1,621	1,621
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	3,355	3,355
	-	-	4,485	4,976	9,461
On balance sheet interest sensitivity gap	1,862	1,233	(4,285)	(1,618)	(2,808)
Less allowances for credit impairment					(101)
					(2,909)

* Includes interest receivable

3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(c) Market risk (continued)

(iv) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk entails the risk of being unable to procure readily available funds to satisfy immediate or near-term obligations in a cost-efficient manner. The Group recognizes the indispensable nature of skillfully managing liquidity, not only to foster market confidence but also to ensure the enduring viability of its operations.

In order to effectively navigate liquidity and funding risk, the Group has established a robust internal framework that synergizes Risk, Finance, and Treasury Management functions, all of which operate under the vigilant oversight of the Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO). The Group has implemented a series of key strategies to proficiently manage liquidity risk:

- Proactively forecast future cash flows and devise plans to address both routine operational necessities as well as diverse potential scenarios and contingencies.
- Oversee day-to-day liquidity by closely monitoring intra-day liquidity dynamics and projecting future cash flows, thereby guaranteeing the capability to meet all outgoing fund requirements.
- Uphold a reserve of liquid assets that can be promptly mobilized in situations of unanticipated cash outflows.
- Foster a diversified and stable funding foundation to fortify the Group's financial resilience.
- Rigorously monitor a set of early warning indicators that signal potential liquidity stress.
- Maintain a comprehensive Contingency Funding Plan to address liquidity emergencies.

The below table provides a breakdown of financial assets and liabilities according to their remaining contractual maturities as of the end of the reporting period. The Group also holds financial assets and financial liabilities for which the expected cash flows are significantly different from the contractual cash flows. The most common examples of such instruments are the current deposits from customers which are largely repayable on demand are not expected to be withdrawn immediately but to remain stable or increase. Similarly, retail mortgage loans might have a longer average contractual maturity but the average expected maturity could be lower since customers may take advantage of early repayment options.

The amounts disclosed in the following table are undiscounted.

Maturities of assets and liabilities

GROUP At 30 June 2025	Up to 1 month RS'M	1-3 months RS'M	3-6 months RS'M	6-12 months RS'M	1-3 years RS'M	Over 3 years RS'M	Non-maturity items RS'M	Total RS'M
Financial assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	127,123	5,164	402	-	-	-	1,400	**134,089**
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-	103	-	1,234	**1,337**
Loans to and placements with banks	14,612	1,354	6,505	7,989	193	-	-	**30,653**
Loans and advances to customers	70,189	34,028	31,542	73,153	96,231	61,052	108,366	**474,561**
Investment securities	19,001	42,026	31,842	57,564	93,838	47,861	110,495	**402,627**
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	56,847	**56,847**
	230,925	**82,572**	**70,291**	**138,706**	**190,365**	**108,913**	**278,342**	**1,100,114**
Less allowances for credit impairment								**(23,327)**
								1,076,787
Financial liabilities								
Deposits from banks	9,900	4,036	792	330	1	-	(2)	**15,057**
Deposits from customers	618,483	39,524	22,206	24,642	16,915	6,693	469	**728,932**
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,189	**1,189**
Other borrowed funds	2,113	1,428	19,453	24,740	9,828	8,782	8,647	**74,991**
Debt securities	4,509	58	573	652	15,711	21	(58)	**21,466**
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	-	-	6,685	-	(89)	**6,596**
Preference shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	943	**943**
Other financial liabilities	-	11	11	90	336	648	10,941	**12,037**
Lease liabilities	-	*11*	*11*	*90*	*336*	*648*	-	***1,096***
	635,005	**45,057**	**43,035**	**50,454**	**49,476**	**16,144**	**22,040**	**861,211**
Net liquidity gap	**(404,080)**	**37,515**	**27,256**	**88,252**	**140,889**	**92,769**	**256,302**	**238,903**
Less allowances for credit impairment								**(23,327)**
								215,576
Off balance sheet net notional position	**37,763**	**43,693**	**7,808**	**51,017**	**73,111**	**8,082**	**-**	**221,474**
Credit commitments	**3,233**	**288**	**4,430**	**1,367**	**988**	**461,963**	**-**	**472,269**

COMPANY At 30 June 2025	Up to 1 month RS'M	1-3 months RS'M	3-6 months RS'M	6-12 months RS'M	1-3 years RS'M	Over 3 years RS'M	Non-maturity items RS'M	Total RS'M
Financial assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	1,103	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,103
Investment securities	188	2	4	7	28	-	4,761	4,990
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,786	3,786
	1,291	**2**	**4**	**7**	**28**	**-**	**8,547**	**9,879**
Less allowances for credit impairment								**(418)**
								9,461
Financial liabilities								
Debt securities	4,509	58	39	115	461	22	-	5,204
Preference shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	943	943
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,556	3,556
	4,509	**58**	**39**	**115**	**461**	**22**	**4,499**	**9,703**
Net liquidity gap	**(3,218)**	**(56)**	**(35)**	**(108)**	**(433)**	**(22)**	**4,048**	**176**
Less allowances for credit impairment								**(418)**
								(242)

3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(c) Market risk (continued)

(iv) Liquidity risk(continued)

Maturities of assets and liabilities

GROUP At 30 June 2024	Up to 1 month RS'M	1-3 months RS'M	3-6 months RS'M	6-12 months RS'M	1-3 years RS'M	Over 3 years RS'M	Non-maturity items RS'M	Total RS'M
Financial assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	91,482	487	-	-	-	-	311	92,280
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-	6	-	921	927
Loans to and placements with banks	5,126	177	1,585	6,922	479	-	-	14,289
Loans and advances to customers	94,685	55,964	26,857	29,256	104,925	153,546	18,929	484,162
Investment securities	12,610	37,299	29,246	51,281	126,370	108,148	13,340	378,294
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	43,973	43,973
	203,903	93,927	57,688	87,459	231,780	261,694	77,474	1,013,925
Less allowances for credit impairment								(20,092)
								993,833
Financial liabilities								
Deposits from banks	32,859	600	2,498	162	-	-	-	36,119
Deposits from customers	562,319	30,390	16,174	27,192	19,128	10,862	-	666,065
Derivative financial instruments	-	1	1	2	10	-	397	411
Other borrowed funds	1,084	2,251	939	2,847	45,259	6,079	(287)	58,172
Debt securities	4,516	195	792	679	2,711	15,092	125	24,110
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	-	6,953	-	-	104	7,057
Preference shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,621	1,621
Other financial liabilities	-	7	7	27	92	890	8,289	9,312
Lease liabilities	*-*	*7*	*7*	*27*	*92*	*890*	*-*	*1,023*
	600,778	33,444	20,411	37,862	67,200	32,923	10,249	802,867
Net liquidity gap	(396,875)	60,483	37,277	49,597	164,580	228,771	67,225	211,058
Less allowances for credit impairment								(20,092)
								190,966
Off balance sheet net notional position	19,052	23,268	5,631	45,847	84,874	9,620	-	188,292
Credit commitments	12,638	19,803	4,436	2,429	5,433	432,755	-	477,494

COMPANY At 30 June 2024	Up to 1 month RS'M	1-3 months RS'M	3-6 months RS'M	6-12 months RS'M	1-3 years RS'M	Over 3 years RS'M	Non-maturity items RS'M	Total RS'M
Financial assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	1,862	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,862
Placement with banks	5	9	1,240	-	-	-	-	1,254
Investment securities	201	2	4	7	30	13	415	672
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,943	2,943
	2,068	**11**	**1,244**	**7**	**30**	**13**	**3,358**	**6,731**
Less allowances for credit impairment								**(101)**
								6,630
Financial liabilities								
Other borrowed funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt securities	4,516	58	39	115	461	252	-	5,441
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Preference shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,621	1,621
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,339	3,339
	4,516	**58**	**39**	**115**	**461**	**252**	**4,960**	**10,401**
Net liquidity gap	(2,448)	(47)	1,205	(108)	(431)	(239)	(1,602)	(3,670)
Less allowances for credit impairment								(101)
								(3,771)

3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(d) **Fair value estimation**

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the end of the reporting period. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service, or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Group is the current bid price. These instruments are included in level 1. Instruments included in level 1 comprise primarily quoted equity investments and instruments for which a market, which is considered to be the most representative price, is readily available. These financial assets have been classified as fair value through profit or loss and fair value through other comprehensive income.

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined by using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise the use of observable market data where it is available and rely as little as possible on specific estimates. If all significant input required to fair value an instrument is observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

If one or more significant inputs are not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3.

Specific techniques used to value financial instruments include:

- Quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments;
- The fair value of interest swaps is calculated as the present value of the estimated future cash flows based on observable yield curves;
- The fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts is determined using foreign exchange rates at the end of the reporting period, with the resulting value discounted back to present value;
- Other techniques, such as discounted cash flow analysis, are used to determine fair value for the remaining financial instruments.

The carrying value of the assets kept at amortised cost approximates their fair values.

(e) **Capital risk management**

Disclosures relating to capital and management are available in the Risk and Capital Management Report.

(f) **Financial instruments by category:**

	Amortised Cost	Fair value through profit or loss		Fair value through other comprehensive income		Total
		Designated	Mandatory	Debt instrument	Equity instrument	
	RS'M	RS'M	RS'M	RS'M	RS'M	RS'M
GROUP						
At 30 June 2025						
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	136,864	-	-	-	-	136,864
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	3,748	-	-	3,748
Loans to and placements with banks	30,508	-	-	-	-	30,508
Loans and advances to customers	391,118	-	-	-	-	391,118
Investment securities	332,963	13,531	-	1,526	7,416	355,436
Other financial assets	53,836	-	-	-	-	53,836
Total	**945,289**	**13,531**	**3,748**	**1,526**	**7,416**	**971,510**
Financial liabilities						
Deposits from banks	14,811	-	-	-	-	14,811
Deposits from customers	725,562	-	-	-	-	725,562
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	4,071	-	-	4,071
Other borrowed funds	86,761	-	-	-	-	86,761
Debt securities	17,543	-	-	-	-	17,543
Subordinated liabilities	6,707	-	-	-	-	6,707
Preference shares	943	-	-	-	-	943
Other financial liabilities	11,098	-	-	-	-	11,098
Total	**863,425**	**-**	**4,071**	**-**	**-**	**867,496**
Net on-balance sheet position	**81,864**	**13,531**	**(323)**	**1,526**	**7,416**	**104,014**

	Amortised cost	Fair value through other comprehensive income		Total
		Debt instrument	Equity instrument	
	RS'M	RS'M	RS'M	RS'M
COMPANY				
At 30 June 2025				
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	1,103	-	-	1,103
Investment securities	-	402	4,588	4,990
Other financial assets	3,366	-	-	3,366
Total	**4,469**	**402**	**4,588**	**9,459**
Financial liabilities				
Debt securities	4,489	-	-	4,489
Preference shares	943	-	-	943
Other financial liabilities	3,568	-	-	3,568
Total	**9,000**	**-**	**-**	**9,000**
Net on-balance sheet position	**(4,531)**	**402**	**4,588**	**459**

3. **FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)**

(f) **Financial instruments by category (continued):**

		Fair value through profit or loss		Fair value through other comprehensive income		Total
	Amortised Cost	Designated	Mandatory	Debt instrument	Equity instrument	
	RS'M	RS'M	RS'M	RS'M	RS'M	RS'M
GROUP						
At 30 June 2024						
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	94,508	-	-	-	-	94,508
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	2,077	-	-	2,077
Loans to and placements with banks	12,742	-	-	-	-	12,742
Loans and advances to customers	399,161	-	-	-	-	399,161
Investment securities	330,744	11,212	-	952	2,769	345,677
Other financial assets	41,622	-	-	-	-	41,622
Total	**878,777**	**11,212**	**2,077**	**952**	**2,769**	**895,787**
Financial liabilities						
Deposits from banks	35,944	-	-	-	-	35,944
Deposits from customers	672,464	-	-	-	-	672,464
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	1,996	-	-	1,996
Other borrowed funds	66,579	-	-	-	-	66,579
Debt securities	18,342	-	-	-	-	18,342
Subordinated liabilities	7,057	-	-	-	-	7,057
Preference shares	1,621	-	-	-	-	1,621
Other financial liabilities	7,942	-	-	-	-	7,942
Total	**809,949**	**-**	**1,996**	**-**	**-**	**811,945**
Net on-balance sheet position	**68,828**	**11,212**	**81**	**952**	**2,769**	**83,842**

		Fair value through other comprehensive income		Total
	Amortised Cost	Debt instrument	Equity instrument	
	RS'M	RS'M	RS'M	RS'M
COMPANY				
At 30 June 2024				
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	1,862	-	-	1,862
Placement with bank	1,233	-	-	1,233
Investment securities	-	393	222	615
Other financial assets	2,842	-	-	2,842
Total	**5,937**	**393**	**222**	**6,552**
Financial liabilities				
Debt securities	4,485	-	-	4,485
Preference shares	1,621	-	-	1,621
Other financial liabilities	3,355	-	-	3,355
Total	**9,461**	**-**	**-**	**9,461**
Net on-balance sheet position	**(3,524)**	**393**	**222**	**(2,909)**

3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(g) Fair values of financial assets and liabilities

The fair values of those financial assets and liabilities not presented on the Group's and the Company's statements of financial position at fair values are not materially different from their carrying amounts.

(i) Loans and advances to banks and to customers

Loans and advances are net of provisions for impairment. The estimated fair value of loans and advances represents the discounted amount of estimated future cash flows expected to be received. Expected cash flows are discounted at current market rates to determine fair value.

(ii) Deposits at amortised cost

The estimated fair value of deposits with no stated maturity, which includes non-interest-bearing deposits, is the amount repayable on demand.

The estimated fair value of fixed interest-bearing deposits and debt securities issued and not quoted in an active market is based on discounted cash flows using interest rates for new debts with similar remaining maturity.

(iii) Debt securities in issue

Fair values of other debt securities in issue are based on quoted prices where available, or where the instruments are short dated, the carrying amount approximates their fair value.

(iv) Subordinated liabilities

Fair values for loan capital are based on quoted market rates for the issuer concerned or issuers with similar terms and conditions.

4. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	2025 RS'M	2024 RS'M	**2025 RS'M**	2024 RS'M
Cash in hand	**4,036**	2,060	**1,103**	1,862
Foreign currency notes and coins	**365**	300	**-**	-
Unrestricted balances with Central Banks*	**2,779**	2,824	**-**	-
Balances due in clearing	**468**	396	**-**	-
Treasury bills	**2,121**	2,541	**-**	-
Money market placements with banks	**80,142**	52,014	**-**	-
Balances with banks abroad	**40,679**	34,411	**-**	-
Balances with local bank and interbank loans	**6,357**	-	**-**	-
	136,947	94,546	**1,103**	1,862
Allowances for credit impairment	**(83)**	(38)	**-**	-
	136,864	94,508	**1,103**	1,862

[*] Unrestricted balances with Central Banks represent amounts above the minimum cash reserve requirements.

Money market placements with banks, balances with banks abroad and balances with local bank and interbank loans represent loans to and placements with banks with original maturity less than three months.

The elements within cash and cash equivalents are classified as current assets.

(i) Allowances for credit impairment

	GROUP Stage 1 RS'M
At 1 July 2024	**38**
Provision for credit impairment for the year	**30**
Provision released during the year	**(3)**
Financial assets that have been derecognised	**(3)**
Changes in models /risk parameters	**21**
At 30 June 2025	**83**
At 1 July 2023	60
Provision for credit impairment for the year	16
Provision released during the year	(29)
Financial assets that have been derecognised	(9)
At 30 June 2024	38

(ii) Cash and cash equivalents as shown in the statements of cash flows:

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	2025 RS'M	2024 RS'M	**2025 RS'M**	2024 RS'M
Cash and cash equivalents as per above	**136,947**	94,546	**1,103**	1,862
Other borrowed funds (note 16)	**(130)**	(169)	**-**	-
Net cash and cash equivalents	**136,817**	94,377	**1,103**	1,862
Change in year	**42,440**	(26,032)	**(759)**	269
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes	**106**	(198)	**-**	-
Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents as per the statements of cash flows	**42,546**	(26,230)	**(759)**	269

5. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Group utilises the following derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to foreign currency risk and interest rate risk:

- Currency forwards represent commitments to purchase foreign and domestic currency, including undelivered spot transactions.
- Currency swaps and interest rate swaps are commitments to exchange one set of cash flows for another. Swaps result in an economic exchange of currencies, or interest rates, or a combination of all these.

Except for certain currency swaps, no exchange of principal takes place. The Group's credit risk represents the potential cost to replace the swap contracts if counterparties fail to perform their obligation. This risk is monitored on an ongoing basis with reference to the current fair value, a proportion of the notional amount of the contracts and the liquidity of the market. To control the level of credit risk taken, the Group assesses counterparties using the same techniques as for its lending activities.

Warrant is a derivative financial instrument which gives the right, but not the obligation to buy or to sell a specific amount of a given stock, currency, index or debt, at a specified price (the strike price) during a specified period or on a specified date.

Commodity options provide the buyer, for a premium, the right, but not the obligation, either to purchase or sell a fixed quantity of a certain commodity at a specified price on or before a future date. All commodity contracts are fully back-to-back transactions such that the Group is not exposed to market risks.

The fair values of derivative financial instruments held are set out below:

	GROUP		
	Contractual/ Nominal Amount RS'M	**Fair value assets RS'M**	**Fair value liabilities RS'M**
(a) Fair value through profit or loss - Level 2*			
Derivative Instruments			
At 30 June 2025			
Currency forwards	**33,563**	**447**	**488**
Interest rate swaps**	**40,358**	**622**	**792**
Currency swaps	**32,532**	**130**	**414**
Warrants	**230**	**3**	**3**
Commodities	**106,266**	**2,247**	**2,238**
Others	**12,750**	**299**	**136**
	225,699	**3,748**	**4,071**
At 30 June 2024			
Currency forwards	28,624	125	106
Interest rate swaps	36,309	531	680
Currency swaps	25,244	176	123
Warrants	160	6	6
Commodities	60,875	993	993
Others	16,160	246	88
	167,372	2,077	1,996

*Refer to definition of Level 2 in note 7

**Includes cash flow hedge instrument as disclosed in note 5 (b)

The derivative financial instruments are classified as non-current assets or non-current liabilities.

5. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

(b) Hedge Accounting

The table below shows the cash flow hedge which are carried on the Group's Statements of Financial Position:

At 30 June 2025

Hedge Type	Risk category	GROUP		
		Nominal Amount	Carrying Amount	
			Assets	Liabilities
		RS'M	RS'M	RS'M
Cash flow	Interest Rate Risk	**6,756**	**18**	**29**

The effect on income statement and other comprehensive income of recycling amounts in respect of cash flow hedge is set out below:

At 30 June 2025

	GROUP	
Description of hedged relationship and hedged risk	**Amount recycled from other comprehensive income due to hedge itm affecting income statement**	**Amount recycled from other comprehensive income due to cash flow not expected to occur**
	RS'M	**RS'M**
Cash flow hedge of interest rate risk		
Recycled to net trading income	**55**	-

A detailed reconciliation of the movements of the cash flow hedging reserve

	Cash flow hedging reserve
	RS'M
Balance on 1 July	-
Hedging loss	(66)
Amount reclassified in relation to cash flow affecting Statement of Profit or Loss	55
Balance 30 June 2025	**(11)**

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

6. LOANS

(a) Loans to and placements with banks

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	2025 RS'M	2024 RS'M	**2025 RS'M**	2024 RS'M
(i) Loans to and placements with banks				
in Mauritius	**65,383**	26,596	**-**	1,233
outside Mauritius	**92,413**	72,905	**-**	-
	157,796	99,501	**-**	1,233
Less:				
Loans and placements with original maturity less than 3 months and included in cash and cash equivalents	**(127,178)**	(86,425)	**-**	-
	30,618	13,076	**-**	1,233
Less:				
Allowances for credit impairment	**(110)**	(334)	**-**	-
	30,508	12,742	**-**	1,233
(ii) Remaining term to maturity				
Up to 3 months	**11,840**	2,671	**-**	-
Over 3 months and up to 6 months	**6,302**	2,720	**-**	1,233
Over 6 months and up to 1 year	**12,244**	7,004	**-**	-
Over 1 year and up to 5 years	**230**	673	**-**	-
Over 5 years	**2**	8	**-**	-
	30,618	13,076	**-**	1,233

(iii) Reconciliation of gross carrying amount

	GROUP		
	Stage 1 RS'M	**Stage 3 RS'M**	**Total RS'M**
At 1 July 2024	**13,076**	**-**	**13,076**
New loans and placements with banks, originated or purchased	**34,054**	**3**	**34,057**
Loans and placements with banks derecognised or repaid	**(16,244)**	**-**	**(16,244)**
Write off	**-**	**(3)**	**(3)**
Changes in models/risk parameters	**(268)**	**-**	**(268)**
At 30 June 2025	**30,618**	**-**	**30,618**
At 1 July 2023	14,568	-	14,568
New loans and placements with banks, originated or purchased	16,831	-	16,831
Loans and placements with banks derecognised or repaid	(18,323)	-	(18,323)
At 30 June 2024	13,076	-	13,076

(iv) Allowances for credit impairment

	GROUP
	Stage 1 RS'M
At 1 July 2024	**334**
Provision for credit impairment for the year	**75**
Provision released during the year	**(27)**
Financial assets that have been derecognised	**(298)**
Changes in models/risk parameters	**26**
At 30 June 2025	**110**
At 1 July 2023	788
Provision for credit impairment for the year	328
Provision released during the year	(105)
Financial assets that have been derecognised	(678)
Changes in models/risk parameters	1
Provision at 30 June 2024	334

6. **LOANS (continued)**

(b) **Loans and advances to customers**

	GROUP	
	2025 RS'M	2024 RS'M
(i) **Loans and advances to customers**		
Retail customers:		
Credit cards	**1,167**	2,838
Mortgages	**50,885**	41,514
Other retail loans	**16,567**	14,124
Corporate customers	**155,646**	135,793
Governments	**1,164**	1,235
Entities outside Mauritius	**187,635**	222,335
	413,064	417,839
Less:		
Allowances for credit impairment	**(21,946)**	(18,678)
	391,118	399,161

Finance lease receivable included in Group loans amounts to Rs 4,410M (2024:Rs 3,256M) net of unearned future finance income on finance leases of Rs 739M (2024:Rs 503M).

	2025 RS'M	2024 RS'M
(ii) **Remaining term to maturity**		
Up to 3 months	**139,442**	159,368
Over 3 months and up to 6 months	**16,892**	13,860
Over 6 months and up to 1 year	**26,528**	13,643
Over 1 year and up to 5 years	**114,216**	116,420
Over 5 years	**115,986**	114,548
	413,064	417,839

(iii) **Reconciliation of gross carrying amount**

	GROUP			
	Gross carrying amount subject to:			
	Stage 1 RS'M	**Stage 2 RS'M**	**Stage 3 RS'M**	**Total RS'M**
At 1 July 2024	**390,613**	**10,134**	**17,092**	**417,839**
Exchange adjustment	**(980)**	**(26)**	**(70)**	**(1,076)**
Transfer to Stage 1	**1,230**	**(1,044)**	**(186)**	**-**
Transfer to Stage 2	**(6,891)**	**7,174**	**(283)**	**-**
Transfer to Stage 3	**(1,683)**	**(1,644)**	**3,327**	**-**
New loans and advances to customers, originated or purchased	**218,905**	**3,006**	**3,196**	**225,107**
Loans and advances to customers derecognised or repaid (excluding write off)	**(217,154)**	**(5,798)**	**(4,208)**	**(227,160)**
Write offs	**-**	**-**	**(1,646)**	**(1,646)**
At 30 June 2025	**384,040**	**11,802**	**17,222**	**413,064**
At 1 July 2023	331,418	19,675	16,672	367,765
Exchange adjustment	410	20	93	523
Transfer to Stage 1	4,098	(3,776)	(322)	-
Transfer to Stage 2	(1,683)	1,799	(116)	-
Transfer to Stage 3	(996)	(2,185)	3,181	-
New loans and advances to customers, originated or purchased	245,584	3,098	5,254	253,936
Loans and advances to customers derecognised or repaid (excluding write off)	(188,218)	(8,497)	(1,415)	(198,130)
Write offs	-	-	(6,255)	(6,255)
At 30 June 2024	390,613	10,134	17,092	417,839

6. LOANS (continued)

(b) Loans and advances to customers (continued)

(iv) Allowances for credit impairment

	GROUP			
	Allowances for credit impairment			
	Stage 1 RS'M	Stage 2 RS'M	Stage 3 RS'M	Total RS'M
At 1 July 2024	**3,426**	**2,248**	**9,984**	**15,658**
Exchange adjustment	**(9)**	**(5)**	**(434)**	**(448)**
Transfer to Stage 1	**227**	**(180)**	**(47)**	**-**
Transfer to Stage 2	**(71)**	**114**	**(43)**	**-**
Transfer to Stage 3	**(19)**	**(339)**	**358**	**-**
Provision for credit impairment for the year	**2,157**	**2,211**	**5,758**	**10,126**
Provision released during the year	**(1,587)**	**(468)**	**(1,041)**	**(3,096)**
Financial assets that have been derecognised	**(1,095)**	**(958)**	**(1,831)**	**(3,884)**
Write offs	**-**	**-**	**(1,104)**	**(1,104)**
Changes in models/risk parameters	**900**	**189**	**-**	**1,089**
At 30 June 2025	**3,929**	**2,812**	**11,600**	**18,341**
Interest in suspense	**-**	**-**	**3,605**	**3,605**
Provision and interest in suspense at 30 June 2025	**3,929**	**2,812**	**15,205**	**21,946**
At 1 July 2023	2,650	3,892	8,902	15,444
Exchange adjustment	5	-	213	218
Transfer to Stage 1	416	(325)	(91)	-
Transfer to Stage 2	(20)	56	(36)	-
Transfer to Stage 3	(13)	(436)	449	-
Provision for credit impairment for the year	2,521	1,468	6,469	10,458
Provision released during the year	(1,095)	(1,014)	(527)	(2,636)
Financial assets that have been derecognised	(860)	(1,378)	(596)	(2,834)
Write offs	-	-	(4,799)	(4,799)
Changes in models/risk parameters	(178)	(15)	-	(193)
At 30 June 2024	3,426	2,248	9,984	15,658
Interest in suspense	-	-	3,020	3,020
Provision and interest in suspense at 30 June 2024	3,426	2,248	13,004	18,678

(v) Allowances for credit impairment by industry sectors

	GROUP					
	2025					
	Gross amount of loans RS'M	*Non performing loans RS'M	Stage 1 RS'M	Stage 2 RS'M	Stage 3 RS'M	Total provision RS'M
Agriculture and fishing	**6,172**	**445**	**16**	**18**	**292**	**326**
Manufacturing	**27,963**	**427**	**266**	**361**	**463**	**1,090**
Tourism	**22,471**	**3,379**	**129**	**227**	**3,857**	**4,213**
Transport	**6,472**	**286**	**94**	**584**	**441**	**1,119**
Construction	**16,987**	**666**	**115**	**184**	**619**	**918**
Financial and business services	**76,403**	**1,363**	**1,162**	**29**	**1,330**	**2,521**
Traders	**131,526**	**2,653**	**1,189**	**914**	**3,067**	**5,170**
of which Petroleum and Energy products	***100,574***	***1,670***	***971***	***646***	***1,878***	***3,495***
Personal	**67,107**	**1,003**	**343**	**141**	**526**	**1,010**
of which credit cards	***1,155***	***50***	***15***	***3***	***45***	***63***
of which housing	***50,885***	***536***	***103***	***43***	***191***	***337***
Professional	**729**	**11**	**7**	**3**	**6**	**16**
Global Business Licence holders	**31,921**	**3,033**	**73**	**240**	**4,341**	**4,654**
Others	**25,313**	**351**	**535**	**111**	**263**	**909**
of which Energy and Commodities Asset Backed financing	***12,095***	***-***	***85***	***-***	***-***	***85***
	413,064	**13,617**	**3,929**	**2,812**	**15,205**	**21,946**

	GROUP					
	2024					
	Gross amount of loans RS'M	*Non performing loans RS'M	Stage 1 RS'M	Stage 2 RS'M	Stage 3 RS'M	Total provision RS'M
Agriculture and fishing	6,393	417	48	16	256	320
Manufacturing	22,597	312	188	261	313	762
Tourism	27,281	3,599	134	540	2,689	3,363
Transport	10,344	302	85	31	465	581
Construction	18,815	399	111	220	248	579
Financial and business services	62,102	333	529	224	316	1,069
Traders	156,599	2,951	706	803	2,974	4,483
of which Petroleum and Energy products	*127,909*	*1,755*	*553*	*694*	*1,755*	3,002
Personal	56,409	970	151	24	505	680
of which credit cards	*1,427*	*43*	*11*	*1*	*38*	50
of which housing	*41,514*	*468*	*67*	*9*	*188*	264
Professional	760	13	4	-	5	9
Global Business Licence holders	15,442	4,134	83	121	4,914	5,118
Others	41,097	642	1,387	8	319	1,714
of which Energy and Commodities Asset Backed financing	*15,082*	-	*30*	-	-	*30*
	417,839	14,072	3,426	2,248	13,004	18,678

*Non performing loans excludes interest in suspense.

7. INVESTMENT SECURITIES

(a) Investment securities	GROUP 2025 RS'M	GROUP 2024 RS'M
Investment in debt securities at amortised cost	**334,128**	331,669
Less:		
Allowances for credit impairment on investment in debt securities at amortised cost	**(1,165)**	(925)
	332,963	330,744
Investment in debt and equity securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	**8,942**	3,721
Investment in debt and equity securities measured at fair value through profit or loss	**13,531**	11,212
	355,436	345,677

As at 30 June 2025 credit impaired investments fair valued through other comprehensive income amounts to Rs 1M (2024: Rs 1M).

Investment securities can be classified as:

	2025	2024
Current	**140,629**	128,422
Non-current	**215,972**	218,180

(b) Investment in debt securities at amortised cost	GROUP 2025 RS'M	GROUP 2024 RS'M
Government of Mauritius and Bank of Mauritius bonds	**147,977**	134,020
Treasury bills	**51,421**	70,424
Foreign bonds	**93,934**	88,735
Notes	**40,400**	38,092
Index linked note	**396**	398
	334,128	331,669

(i) Remaining term to maturity

2025	Up to 3 months RS'M	3 - 6 months RS'M	6 - 12 months RS'M	1 - 5 years RS'M	Over 5 years RS'M	Total RS'M
Government of Mauritius and Bank of Mauritius bonds	**16,197**	**8,888**	**18,472**	**53,526**	**50,894**	**147,977**
Treasury bills	**27,176**	**10,459**	**11,010**	**2,776**	**-**	**51,421**
Foreign bonds	**12,437**	**7,356**	**15,907**	**39,751**	**18,483**	**93,934**
Notes	**180**	**1,309**	**1,583**	**22,404**	**14,924**	**40,400**
Index linked note	**-**	**208**	**-**	**14**	**174**	**396**
	55,990	**28,220**	**46,972**	**118,471**	**84,475**	**334,128**

2024	Up to 3 months RS'M	3 - 6 months RS'M	6 - 12 months RS'M	1 - 5 years RS'M	Over 5 years RS'M	Total RS'M
Government of Mauritius and Bank of Mauritius bonds	5,383	4,847	13,171	74,779	35,840	134,020
Treasury bills	39,558	11,412	18,037	1,417	-	70,424
Foreign bonds	1,200	10,265	17,627	49,224	10,419	88,735
Notes	511	2,412	514	17,490	17,165	38,092
Index linked note	-	-	-	228	170	398
	46,652	28,936	49,349	143,138	63,594	331,669

7. INVESTMENT SECURITIES (continued)

(b) Investment in debt securities at amortised cost (continued)

(ii) Reconciliation of gross carrying amount

	GROUP			
	Gross carrying amount subject to:			
	Stage 1 RS'M	Stage 2 RS'M	Stage 3 RS'M	Total RS'M
At 1 July 2024	**331,293**	**-**	**376**	**331,669**
Investments originated or purchased	**134,991**	**-**	**15**	**135,006**
Investments derecognised or repaid (excluding write off)	**(131,436)**	**-**	**-**	**(131,436)**
Exchange adjustment	**(1,111)**	**-**	**-**	**(1,111)**
At 30 June 2025	**333,737**	**-**	**391**	**334,128**
At 1 July 2023	254,921	429	-	255,350
Transfer to Stage 3	-	(167)	167	-
Investments originated or purchased	168,862	-	273	169,135
Investments derecognised or repaid (excluding write off)	(92,813)	(262)	(64)	(93,139)
Exchange adjustment	323	-	-	323
At 30 June 2024	331,293	-	376	331,669

(iii) Allowances for credit impairment

	GROUP			
	Allowances for credit impairment			
	Stage 1 RS'M	Stage 2 RS'M	Stage 3 RS'M	Total RS'M
At 1 July 2024	**550**	**-**	**362**	**912**
Provision for credit impairment for the year	**265**	**-**	**12**	**277**
Provision released during the year	**(436)**	**-**	**(5)**	**(441)**
Financial assets that have been derecognised	**(32)**	**-**	**-**	**(32)**
Changes in models/risk parameters	**428**	**-**	**-**	**428**
At 30 June 2025	**775**	**-**	**369**	**1,144**
Interest in suspense	**-**	**-**	**21**	**21**
Provision and interest in suspense at 30 June 2025	**775**	**-**	**390**	**1,165**
At 1 July 2023	389	65	-	454
Transfer to Stage 3	-	(64)	64	-
Provision for credit impairment for the year	343	-	298	641
Provision released during the year	(105)	-	-	(105)
Financial assets that have been derecognised	(66)	(1)	-	(67)
Changes in models/risk parameters	(11)	-	-	(11)
At 30 June 2024	550	-	362	912
Interest in suspense	-	-	13	13
Provision and interest in suspense at 30 June 2024	550	-	375	925

(c) Investment in debt and equity securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	2025 RS'M	2024 RS'M	**2025 RS'M**	2024 RS'M
Quoted - Level 1				
Official list: shares (equity instrument)	**1,174**	1,141	**-**	-
Bonds (debt instrument)	**662**	74	**187**	200
Foreign shares	**5,072**	579	**4,371**	-
	6,908	1,794	**4,558**	200
Unquoted - Level 2				
Notes	**12**	48	**-**	-
Investment fund (debt instrument)	**852**	830	**215**	193
Shares (equity instrument)	**207**	176	**-**	-
	1,071	1,054	**215**	193
Unquoted - Level 3				
Preference shares (equity instrument)	**-**	-	**200**	200
Shares (equity instrument)	**963**	873	**17**	22
	963	873	**217**	222
	8,942	3,721	**4,990**	615

7. INVESTMENT SECURITIES (continued)

(c) Investment in debt and equity securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (continued)

Reconciliation of level 3 fair value measurements

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	2025 RS'M	2024 RS'M	**2025 RS'M**	2024 RS'M
At 1 July	**873**	737	**222**	220
Additions	**-**	-	**-**	2
Movement in fair value	**78**	117	**(5)**	-
Exchange adjustments	**12**	19	**-**	-
At 30 June	**963**	873	**217**	222

(d) Investment in debt and equity securities measured at fair value through profit or loss

	GROUP	
	2025 RS'M	2024 RS'M
Quoted - Level 1		
Local bonds	**31**	50
Local shares	**725**	851
Foreign shares	**-**	3,429
	756	4,330
Unquoted - Level 2		
Government of Mauritius & Bank of Mauritius bonds	**777**	1
Treasury bills	**8,670**	3,484
Investment funds	**304**	282
	9,751	3,767
Unquoted - Level 3		
Local shares	**1,211**	1,899
Foreign shares	**910**	672
Debt	**903**	544
	3,024	3,115
	13,531	11,212

Reconciliation of level 3 fair value measurement

At 1 July	**3,115**	2,843
Additions	**35**	421
Disposals	**(43)**	(115)
Movement in fair value	**(83)**	(34)
At 30 June	**3,024**	3,115

Fair value hierarchy

The Group uses a hierarchy of valuation techniques based on whether the inputs to these valuation techniques are observable or unobservable.

Observable inputs reflect market data obtained from independent sources; unobservable inputs reflect the Group's market assumptions.

These two types of inputs have created the following fair value hierarchy:

Level 1 : Quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets. This level includes listed equity securities.
Level 2 : Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the assets.
Level 3 : Inputs for the assets that are not based on observable market data.

Unquoted shares

The Group holds shares in several investments where the fair value is determined as a percentage of the net asset value using latest available audited accounts and in some cases latest available management accounts. There are also some investments which are fair valued using the latest available share prices which were available upon recent events, e.g. rights issue.

Valuation techniques used to estimate the fair values of unquoted equity securities include models based on earnings/dividend growth, discounted cash flows and net asset values, whichever is considered to be appropriate. The Group has made certain assumptions for inputs in the models, including earnings before interest, depreciation, tax and amortisation (EBIDTA), risk free rate, risk premium, dividend growth rate, weighted average cost of capital, appropriate discounts for lack of liquidity and expected cash flows which may be different from actual. As such, fair value estimates may differ given the subjectivity of underlying assumptions used as model inputs. Inputs were based on information available at the reporting date.

8. INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURE

(a) The Group's interests in its associates and joint venture are as follows:

	Nature of business	Principal place of business	Country of incorporation	Holding % Direct	Holding % Indirect
2025					
Banque Française Commerciale Ocean Indien	**Banking & financial services**	**Réunion**	**Réunion**	**-**	**49.99**
Promotion and Development Limited	**Investment and property development**	**Mauritius**	**Republic of Mauritius**	**1.98**	**44.07**
Credit Guarantee Insurance Co Ltd	**Insurance services**	**Mauritius**	**Republic of Mauritius**	**40.00**	**-**
Kudos Pensions Ltd (Joint Venture)	**Pension administration**	**Mauritius**	**Republic of Mauritius**	**-**	**50.00**
2024					
Banque Française Commerciale Ocean Indien	Banking & financial services	Réunion	Réunion	-	49.99
Promotion and Development Limited	Investment and property development	Mauritius	Republic of Mauritius	0.13	46.34
Caudan Development Limited	Property development, investment and provision of security services	Mauritius	Republic of Mauritius	6.79	38.06
Credit Guarantee Insurance Co Ltd	Insurance services	Mauritius	Republic of Mauritius	40.00	-
Kudos Pensions Ltd (Joint Venture)	Pension administration	Mauritius	Republic of Mauritius	-	50.00

(i) The above associates and joint venture are accounted for using the equity method.

(ii) Except for Credit Guarantee Insurance Co Ltd, the other above associates and joint venture are held mainly through subsidiaries.

(iii) Banque Française Commerciale Ocean Indien, Kudos Pensions Ltd and Credit Guarantee Co Ltd are unquoted.

(iv) The Company held investments in Promotion and Development Ltd ("PAD") and Caudan Development Ltd ("CDL"). On 31 January 2025, a Scheme of Arrangement between PAD and Caudan was sanctioned by the Supreme Court of Mauritius, under which there was an issue of new ordinary shares by PAD in exchange for the shares held by the shareholders of CDL (except PAD). Following the exchange, CDL was delisted from the Stock Exchange of Mauritius, and the Company became holder of additional PAD shares. Subsequently, PAD implemented a4-for-1 share split. The Scheme of Arrangement became effective in January 2025, resulting in PAD holding 100% of the share capital of CDL. The direct shareholding of the company in PAD and CDL of 0.13% and 6.79% respectively prior to the scheme, now stands at 1.98 % in PAD.

(v) The fair value of the Group's interest in PAD which is listed on the Stock Exchange of Mauritius was Rs 1,763M (2024: Rs 1,746M)

	GROUP 2025 RS'M	GROUP 2024 RS'M
Group's share of net assets	**12,627**	12,477
Goodwill	**68**	68
Subordinated loans to associate	**581**	557
	13,276	13,102

The Directors are satisfied that there are no indications requiring an impairment of the Group's investments in associates and joint venture.

(b) Summarised financial information in respect of material entities, included for Group reporting

Banque Française Commerciale Ocean Indien

	GROUP 2025 RS'M	GROUP 2024 RS'M
(i) Summarised statement of financial position:		
Current assets	**21,431**	17,207
Non current assets	**87,851**	90,446
Current liabilities	**25,896**	26,239
Non current liabilities	**73,197**	71,670
Equity attributable to owners	**10,189**	9,744
(ii) Summarised statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income:		
Revenue	**6,185**	6,091
Profit	**588**	614
Other comprehensive income	**(76)**	25
Total comprehensive income	**512**	639
(iii) Dividend received during the year	**249**	420

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

8. INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURE (continued)

(b) Summarised financial information in respect of material entities, included for Group reporting (continued)

Promotion and Development Limited

	GROUP	
	2025	2024
	RS'M	RS'M
(i) Summarised statement of financial position:		
Current assets	**307**	363
Non current assets	**17,353**	18,079
Current liabilities	**297**	605
Non current liabilities	**1,467**	1,458
Non-controlling interest	**4**	1,316
(ii) Summarised statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income:		
Revenue	**890**	817
(Loss)/Profit	**(593)**	560
Other comprehensive income	**297**	699
Total comprehensive income	**(296)**	1,259
(iii) Dividend received during the year	**86**	81

(c) Reconciliation of summarised financial information

Reconciliation of the above summarised financial information to the carrying amount recognised in the financial statements:

	Opening net assets RS'M	Profit /(Loss) RS'M	Other comprehensive income RS'M	Other movements in reserves RS'M	Dividend RS'M	Closing net assets RS'M	Ownership interest %	Interest in associates RS'M	Goodwill RS'M	Subordinated loans RS'M	Carrying value RS'M
2025											
Banque Française Commerciale Ocean Indien	**9,744**	**588**	**(76)**	**431**	**(498)**	**10,189**	**49.99%**	**5,093**	**68**	**581**	**5,742**
Promotion and Development Limited	**15,063**	**(593)**	**297**	**1,352**	**(227)**	**15,892**	**46.05%**	**7,318**	**-**	**-**	**7,318**
2024											
Banque Française Commerciale Ocean Indien	9,694	614	25	251	(840)	9,744	49.99%	4,871	68	557	5,496
Promotion and Development Limited	13,977	560	699	2	(175)	15,063	46.47%	7,000	-	-	7,000

Figures may differ from the financial statements of the associates due to consolidation adjustments.

8. INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURE (continued)

(d) Aggregate information of associates and joint venture that are not individually material

	GROUP	
	2025	2024
	RS'M	RS'M
Carrying amount of interests	**218**	606
Share of profit	**15**	15
Share of other comprehensive income	**(7)**	(16)

AT COST	COMPANY	
	2025	2024
	RS'M	RS'M
At 30 June	**154**	154

(e) Movement in investment in associates and joint venture

	GROUP	
	2025	2024
	RS'M	RS'M
At 1 July	**13,102**	13,169
Share of profits	**34**	582
Share of other comprehensive income	**92**	491
Dividends	**(343)**	(501)
Disposal	**-**	(654)
Exchange and other movements	**391**	15
At 30 June	**13,276**	13,102

Investments in associates and joint venture are classified as non-current asset.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

9. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES

(a) The Group has the following subsidiaries:

	Country of incorporation/ operation	Principal activities	Stated capital		Effective Holding 2025 %	Proportion of ownership interests held by non-controlling interests 2025 %	Effective Holding 2024 %	Proportion of ownership interests held by non-controlling interests 2024 %	Cost of Investment COMPANY 2025 RS'M	Cost of Investment COMPANY 2024 RS'M
BANKING										
Direct										
MCB Investment Holding Ltd	Republic of Mauritius	Activities of holding companies, without managing	**RS'M**	**8,880**	**100.00**	**-**	100.00	-	**8,880**	8,880
Indirect										
The Mauritius Commercial Bank Limited	Republic of Mauritius	Banking & Financial services	**RS'M**	**8,880**	**100.00**	**-**	100.00	-	**-**	-
The Mauritius Commercial Bank (Seychelles) Limited	Seychelles	Banking & Financial services	**SRS'M**	**20**	**100.00**	**-**	100.00	-	**-**	-
The Mauritius Commercial Bank Limited (Madagascar) S.A	Madagascar	Banking & Financial services	**MGA'BN**	**14**	**90.00**	**10.00**	90.00	10.00	**-**	-
MCB (Maldives) Private Ltd	Republic of Maldives	Banking & Financial services	**MVR'M**	**150**	**100.00**	**-**	100.00	-	**-**	-
The Mauritius Commercial Bank Representative Office (Nigeria) Limited	Republic of Nigeria	Financial services	**NGN'M**	**100**	**100.00**	**-**	100.00	-	**-**	-
NON-BANKING FINANCIAL										
Direct										
MCB Equity Fund Ltd	Republic of Mauritius	Private Equity Fund	**RS'M**	**2,084**	**100.00**	**-**	100.00	-	**2,084**	2,084
MCB Capital Markets Ltd	Republic of Mauritius	Investment Holding Company	**RS'M**	**73**	**100.00**	**-**	100.00	-	**73**	73
MCB Factors Ltd	Republic of Mauritius	Factoring	**RS'M**	**50**	**100.00**	**-**	100.00	-	**50**	50
MCB Microfinance Ltd	Republic of Mauritius	Credit Finance	**RS'M**	**225**	**100.00**	**-**	100.00	-	**225**	125
MCB Real Assets Ltd*	Republic of Mauritius	Investment Holding Company	**RS'M**	**-**	**100.00**	**-**	100.00	-	**-**	-
MCB Trade Services S.A	Luxembourg	Commercial advisory & collection services	**USD'M**	**-**	**100.00**	**-**	100.00	-	**2**	2

9. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

(a) The Group has the following subsidiaries:

	Country of incorporation/ operation	Principal activities	Stated capital		Effective Holding 2025 %	Proportion of ownership interests held by non-controlling 2025 %	Effective Holding 2024 %	Proportion of ownership interests held by non-controlling interests 2024 %	Cost of Investment COMPANY 2025 RS'M	Cost of Investment COMPANY 2024 RS'M
NON-BANKING FINANCIAL										
Indirect										
MCB Financial Advisers	Republic of Mauritius	Investment Advisory	**Rs'M**	**2**	**100.00**	**-**	100.00	-	**-**	-
MCB Registry and Securities Ltd	Republic of Mauritius	Share and Unit Registrar services	**Rs'M**	**12**	**100.00**	**-**	100.00	-	**-**	-
MCB Investment Management Co. Ltd	Republic of Mauritius	Investment Advisory and CIS Manager	**Rs'M**	**5**	**100.00**	**-**	100.00	-	**-**	-
MCB Capital Partners Ltd	Republic of Mauritius	Asset Management	**Rs'M**	**1**	**100.00**	**-**	100.00	-	**-**	-
MCB Securities Ltd (Previously known as MCB Stockbrokers Ltd)	Republic of Mauritius	Investment Dealer	**Rs'M**	**1**	**100.00**	**-**	100.00	-	**-**	-
MCB Investment Services Ltd	Republic of Mauritius	Shared Services	**Rs'M**	**20**	**100.00**	**-**	100.00	-	**-**	-
MCB Investment Services (Rwanda) Ltd	Rwanda	Investment Advisory	**RWF'M**	**5**	**100.00**	**-**	100.00	-	**-**	-
MCB Structured Solutions Ltd*	Republic of Mauritius	Investment Product Structuring	**Rs'M**	**-**	**100.00**	**-**	100.00	-	**-**	-
CM Structured Products (1) Ltd	Republic of Mauritius	Investment Product Structuring	**Rs'M**	**135**	**100.00**	**-**	100.00	-	**-**	-
CM Structured Products (2) Ltd	Republic of Mauritius	Investment Product Structuring	**Rs'M**	**38**	**100.00**	**-**	100.00	-	**-**	-
CM Structured Finance (1) Ltd	Republic of Mauritius	Investment Product Structuring	**Rs'M**	**69**	**100.00**	**-**	100.00	-	**-**	-
CM Structured Finance (2) Ltd	Republic of Mauritius	Investment Product Structuring	**Rs'M**	**8**	**100.00**	**-**	100.00	-	**-**	-
CM Diversified Credit Ltd	Republic of Mauritius	Investment Product Structuring	**Rs'M**	**193**	**100.00**	**-**	100.00	-	**-**	-
CM Special Opportunites Ltd	Republic of Mauritius	Investment Holding Company	**Rs'M**	**166**	**100.00**	**-**	0.00	-	**-**	-
CM Securities Holdings Ltd*	Republic of Mauritius	Investment Holding Company	**Rs'M**	**-**	**100.00**	**-**	0.00	-	**-**	-
MCB Leasing Limited	Republic of Mauritius	Leasing	**Rs'M**	**200**	**57.73**	**42.27**	57.73	42.27	**-**	-

9. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES (continued)

(a) The Group has the following subsidiaries (continued):

	Country of incorporation/ operation	Principal activities	Stated capital		Effective Holding 2025 %	Proportion of ownership interests held by non-controlling interests 2025 %	Effective Holding 2024 %	Proportion of ownership interests held by non-controlling interests 2024 %	Cost of Investment COMPANY 2025 RS'M	Cost of Investment COMPANY 2024 RS'M
OTHER INVESTMENTS										
Direct										
Fincorp Investment Ltd	Republic of Mauritius	Investment Company	**RS'M**	**103**	**57.73**	**42.27**	57.73	42.27	**29**	29
MCB Properties Ltd	Republic of Mauritius	Property ownership & development	**RS'M**	**15**	**100.00**	**-**	100.00	-	**15**	15
Blue Penny Museum	Republic of Mauritius	Philatelic museum	**RS'M**	**34**	**99.63**	**0.37**	99.63	0.37	**33**	13
MCB Group Corporate Services Ltd	Republic of Mauritius	Company secretarial services	**RS'M**	**2**	**100.00**	**-**	100.00	-	**2**	2
MCB Consulting Services Ltd	Republic of Mauritius	Consulting, advisory, support and maintenance services	**USD'M**	**2**	**100.00**	**-**	100.00	-	**50**	50
MCB Institute of Finance	Republic of Mauritius	To develop the financial know-how of professionals and students	**RS'M**	**20**	**80.00**	**20.00**	80.00	20.00	**16**	16
Mascareignes Properties Ltd*	Seychelles	Property rental	**SRS'M**	**-**	**100.00**	**-**	100.00	-	**-**	-
MCB International Services Ltd*	Seychelles	Financial services	**SRS'M**	**-**	**100.00**	**-**	100.00	-	**-**	-
Indirect										
Compagnie des Villages de Vacances de l'Isle de France ("COVIFRA")	Republic of Mauritius	Real Estate Activities	**Rs'M**	**825**	**93.39**	**6.61**	93.39	6.61	**-**	-
EF Property Ltd*	Republic of Mauritius	Real Estate Activities	**Rs'M**	**-**	**100.00**	**-**	100.00	-	**-**	-
									11,459	11,339
Subordinated loans to subsidiaries									**2,191**	2,177
Impairment charge									**(140)**	(138)
									13,510	13,378

Except for Fincorp Investment Ltd and COVIFRA which are quoted, the other above companies are unquoted.

COVIFRA was delisted from the Stock Exchange of Mauritius in August 2025

*The stated capital or the cost of investment is below Rs 1M.

9. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES (continued)

(b) Details of Fincorp Investment Limited which has non-controlling interests that are material to the Company

	(Loss)/Profit attributable to non-controlling interests RS'M	Net assets attributable to non-controlling interests RS'M
GROUP		
2025	**(85)**	**3,357**
2024	126	3,411

(c) Summarised financial information of Fincorp Investment Limited

	GROUP	
	2025	2024
(i) Summarised statement of financial position:	**RS'M**	RS'M
Total assets	**14,539**	13,029
Total liabilities	**6,597**	4,960
Total equity	**7,942**	8,069
(ii) Summarised statement of profit or loss and statement of comprehensive income:		
(Loss)/Profit	**(202)**	299
Other comprehensive income	**164**	326
Total comprehensive income	**(38)**	625
(iii) Summarised statement of cash flows:		
Net cash flows from operating activities	**340**	245
Investing activities	**(172)**	(80)
Financing activities	**(90)**	(159)
Taxation	**8**	1
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	**86**	7

The summarised financial information above is the amount before intra-group eliminations.

Investments in subsidiaries are classified as non-current assets.

10. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

	GROUP	
	2025	2024
	RS'M	RS'M
At 1 July	**5,305**	5,139
Exchange adjustment	**179**	166
Fair value adjustment	**45**	-
Modification of lease	**23**	-
Fair value of land and buildings at 30 June	**5,552**	5,305
Rental income	**457**	410

The investment properties are held through the Compagnie des Villages de Vacances de l'Isle de France Limitée (COVIFRA), a subsidiary of MCB Real Assets Ltd.

The right-of-use of the land and the buildings have been treated as investment property under IAS 40 and are stated at fair value.

Valuation Process

The Company's policy is to fair value its investment property every year with a qualified independent valuer appointed every three years.

Each year, management assesses whether there is a significant change in current market conditions which could cause the fair value of the investment property to differ materially from the carrying amount.
Every three years and upon observance of significant change in market conditions, management recommends the appointment of an independent external valuer, who is responsible for the external valuations of the Company's investment properties for the annual financial statements. Selection criteria for an independent valuer include market knowledge, reputation, independence, objectivity and whether professional standards are maintained.

The fair value of the investment property has been arrived at on the basis of valuations performed by Jones Lang LaSalle (Pty) Ltd ("JLL"), a professional service company specialising in real estate and offering a range of services such as hotel advisory, valuation services, property and project management. Based on the income approach using the discounted cash flow method and a number of assumptions including a discount rate of 9.50%, JLL determined that the fair value of the investment property at 30 June 2025 was EUR 105,200,000.

The land is leased from the Government of the Republic of Mauritius for a term expiring on 30 September 2069.

Direct operating expenses from the investment property that generated rental income during the year amounted to EUR 349,832 (2024: EUR 354,557). The expenses are reimbursable as they are recharged by the Company to Holiday Villages Management Services (Mauritius) Ltd (HVMS). The investment property has been classified within level 3 of the fair value hierarchy based on the following information:

			Sensitivity	
	Valuation Technique	**Significant Unobservable Inputs**	**2025**	**2024**
Hotel located in Pointe aux Canonniers	Income Approach	- Rent growth p.a.	1.5% - 2.0%	1.5% - 1.7%
	- Discounted Cash Flow	- Discount Rate	9.50%	9.71%
		- Terminal Yield	7.25%	8.31%

Significant increases/(decreases) in estimated rent growth per annum in isolation would result in a significantly higher/(lower) fair value of the property.

Significant increases/(decreases) in the discount rate and terminal yield would result in a significantly lower/(higher) fair value.

11. GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

(a) Goodwill

	GROUP	
	2025 RS'M	2024 RS'M
At 1 July	**403**	403
Impairment	**(35)**	-
At 30 June	**368**	403

The significant portion of goodwill pertains to MCB Real Assets Ltd, details of which are provided below. The remaining amount relates to other subsidiaries.

Goodwill is attributable to the following cash generating units:	**2025 RS'M**	2024 RS'M
Investment properties		
At 30 June	**351**	386

Goodwill previously arose on the acquisition of the 93.4% stake in Compagnie des Villages de Vacances de L'isle de France Limitée ("COVIFRA") by the Group. The goodwill amount was the difference between the price paid and the net asset value of the corresponding stake in COVIFRA. Goodwill acquired through business combinations have indefinite lives and have been allocated to the main income generating asset of COVIFRA, i.e. its investment property (see Note 10). The Group assesses goodwill annually for impairment or more frequently if there are indication that goodwill might be impaired.

The management have reviewed the carrying values of goodwill at 30 June 2025 and an impairment of Rs 35m has been recognised.

The recoverable amount of the above cash-generating unit ("CGU") has been determined based on fair value less cost to sell, on the basis of a reassessment of the independent valuation performed by Jones Lang LaSalle (Pty) Ltd in June 2022 as detailed in Note 10, and its value in use calculations.
The key assumptions for the value in use calculations are as follows:
(i) Cash flows are based on financial forecast approved by management covering a period of at least 5 years.
(ii) The discount rates used are based on the Group's weighted average cost of capital, adjusted to reflect a risk premium specific to each business. The pre-tax discount rates applied are 9.30% (2024: 9.13%); and
(iii) The nominal long-term growth rates, which are based on historical growth rates and the growth prospects for businesses, do not exceed 5%.

(b) Other intangible assets

	GROUP			
	Computer software RS'M	**Customer Relationship RS'M**	**Work in progress RS'M**	**Total RS'M**
Cost				
At 1 July 2023	**5,383**	**-**	**250**	**5,633**
Additions	1,032	8	12	1,052
Scrap/Impairment	(13)	-	-	(13)
Transfer	8	-	(8)	-
Exchange adjustment	(16)	-	1	(15)
At 30 June 2024	**6,394**	**8**	**255**	**6,657**
Additions	**20**	**-**	**1,011**	**1,031**
Scrap/Impairment	**(406)**	**-**	**-**	**(406)**
Transfer	**763**	**-**	**(763)**	**-**
Exchange adjustment	**(42)**	**-**	**(1)**	**(43)**
At 30 June 2025	**6,729**	**8**	**502**	**7,239**
Accumulated amortisation				
At 1 July 2023	**3,237**	**-**	**-**	**3,237**
Scrap/Impairment	(2)	-	-	(2)
Charge for the year	700	2	-	702
Exchange adjustment	(21)	-	-	(21)
At 30 June 2024	**3,914**	**2**	**-**	**3,916**
Scrap/Impairment	**(405)**	**-**	**-**	**(405)**
Charge for the year	**697**	**2**	**2**	**701**
Exchange adjustment	**(32)**	**-**	**-**	**(32)**
At 30 June 2025	**4,174**	**4**	**2**	**4,180**
Net book value				
At 30 June 2025	**2,555**	**4**	**500**	**3,059**
At 30 June 2024	2,480	6	255	2,741
Goodwill and other intangible assets				
At 30 June 2025				**3,427**
At 30 June 2024				3,144

Intangible assets are classified as non-current assets.

12. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

GROUP

	Land and buildings	Computer and other equipment	Furniture, fittings and vehicles*	Work in progress	Right-of-Use assets (Land and Buildings)	Right-of-Use assets (Equipment)	Total
	RS'M	RS'M	RS'M	RS'M	RS'M	RS'M	RS'M
Cost							
At 1 July 2023	**5,745**	**4,376**	**3,288**	**212**	**847**	**-**	**14,468**
Additions	7	247	413	243	164	-	1,074
Scrap/Disposals	-	(162)	(418)	-	(12)	-	(592)
Adjustment on remeasurement	-	(1)	-	-	15	-	14
Transfer	44	84	43	(171)	-	-	-
Exchange adjustment	12	8	7	10	18	-	55
At 30 June 2024	**5,808**	**4,552**	**3,333**	**294**	**1,032**	**-**	**15,019**
Additions	**16**	**342**	**709**	**297**	**206**	**6**	**1,576**
Scrap/Disposals	**-**	**(353)**	**(269)**	**-**	**(34)**	**-**	**(656)**
Adjustment on remeasurement	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**4**	**-**	**4**
Transfer	**25**	**72**	**58**	**(156)**	**-**	**-**	**(1)**
Exchange adjustment	**(34)**	**(25)**	**(27)**	**(5)**	**(48)**	**-**	**(139)**
At 30 June 2025	**5,815**	**4,588**	**3,804**	**430**	**1,160**	**6**	**15,803**
Accumulated depreciation							
At 1 July 2023	**1,405**	**3,540**	**1,562**	**-**	**427**	**-**	**6,934**
Charge for the year	104	328	330	-	127	-	889
Scrap/Disposal adjustment	(155)	(21)	(247)	-	(12)	-	(435)
Exchange adjustment	1	5	5	-	9	-	20
At 30 June 2024	**1,355**	**3,852**	**1,650**	**-**	**551**	**-**	**7,408**
Charge for the year	**81**	**321**	**347**	**-**	**184**	**2**	**935**
Scrap/Disposal adjustment	**(327)**	**(30)**	**(151)**	**-**	**(11)**	**-**	**(519)**
Exchange adjustment	**(16)**	**(25)**	**(14)**	**-**	**(26)**	**-**	**(81)**
At 30 June 2025	**1,093**	**4,118**	**1,832**	**-**	**698**	**2**	**7,743**
Net book value							
At 30 June 2025	**4,722**	**470**	**1,972**	**430**	**462**	**4**	**8,060**
At 30 June 2024	4,453	700	1,683	294	481	-	7,611

COMPANY

	Land and buildings	Computer and other equipment	Furniture, fittings and vehicles*	Work in progress	Right-of-Use assets (Land and Buildings)	Right-of-Use assets (Equipment)	Total
Cost							
At 30 June 2024 and 2025	**222**	**-**	**26**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**248**
Accumulated depreciation							
At 1 July 2023	**-**	**-**	**16**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**16**
Charge for the year	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
At 30 June 2024	**-**	**-**	**19**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**19**
Charge for the year	**-**	**-**	**2**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2**
At 30 June 2025	**-**	**-**	**21**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**21**
Net book value							
At 30 June 2025	**222**	**-**	**5**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**227**
At 30 June 2024	222	-	7	-	-	-	229

Property, plant and equipment are classified as non-current asset.
Following the adoption of IFRS 16, the Group has presented right-of-use assets within 'property, plant and equipment'.
The leases under Right-of-use Assets consist mainly of rental of space for ATMs and the lease terms are in the range of 1 to 5 years.
Moreover, the Group does not have the possibility of acquiring the asset at the end of the lease.

*Includes assets under operating lease with NBV of Rs 1,447M (2024: Rs 1,167M).

13. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS/(LIABILITIES)

	GROUP					
	Balance as at 1 July RS'M	Effect of change in tax rate RS'M	Exchange adjustments RS'M	Recognised in Statements of profit or loss RS'M	Recognised in Statements of comprehensive income RS'M	Balance as at 30 June RS'M
At 30 June 2025						
Deferred tax assets:						
Provisions and post retirement benefits	**398**	**-**	**-**	**(25)**	**222**	**595**
Provisions for credit impairment	**4,188**	**-**	**(28)**	**699**	**-**	**4,859**
Tax losses carried forward	**11**	**-**	**(1)**	**-**	**-**	**10**
Leases	**10**	**-**	**1**	**2**	**-**	**13**
Accelerated tax depreciation	**(489)**	**-**	**1**	**(144)**	**-**	**(632)**
	4,118	**-**	**(27)**	**532**	**222**	**4,845**
Deferred tax liabilities:						
Accelerated tax depreciation	**(757)**	**-**	**(23)**	**(49)**	**-**	**(829)**
Provisions for credit impairment	**9**	**-**	**-**	**2**	**-**	**11**
Tax losses carried forward	**169**	**-**	**4**	**(40)**	**-**	**133**
Leases	**31**	**-**	**1**	**2**	**-**	**34**
	(548)	**-**	**(18)**	**(85)**	**-**	**(651)**
At 30 June 2024						
Deferred tax assets:						
Provisions and post retirement benefits	428	57	-	(63)	(24)	398
Provisions for credit impairment	3,055	360	(2)	775	-	4,188
Tax losses carried forward	7	-	4	-	-	11
Leases	9	-	1	-	-	10
Accelerated tax depreciation	(375)	(52)	(2)	(60)	-	(489)
	3,124	365	1	652	(24)	4,118
Deferred tax liabilities:						
Accelerated tax depreciation	(712)	-	(19)	(26)	-	(757)
Provisions for credit impairment	13	-	-	(4)	-	9
Tax losses carried forward	190	-	5	(26)	-	169
Leases	31	-	1	(1)	-	31
	(478)	-	(13)	(57)	-	(548)

The applied deferred tax rate is in the range of 17% to 33% (2024: from 17% to 33%)
Deferred tax assets are classified as non-current assets.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

14. OTHER ASSETS

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	2025	2024	**2025**	2024
	RS'M	RS'M	**RS'M**	RS'M
Mandatory balances with Central Banks	**45,926**	41,295	**-**	-
Prepayments and other receivables	**2,222**	2,930	**3,784**	2,943
Credit Card Clearing	**620**	632	**-**	-
Non-banking assets acquired in satisfaction of debts*	**103**	105	**-**	-
Impersonal and other accounts	**5,312**	5,703	**-**	-
	54,183	50,665	**3,784**	2,943
Less allowances for credit impairment	**(23)**	(117)	**(418)**	(101)
	54,160	50,548	**3,366**	2,842

* The Group's policy is to dispose of such assets as soon as the market permits.

All elements under other assets are classified as current assets except 'Non-banking assets acquired in satisfaction of debts' and 'Impersonal and other accounts'.

Allowances for credit impairment

	GROUP			
	Allowances for credit impairment			
	Stage 1 RS'M	**Stage 2 RS'M**	**Stage 3 RS'M**	**Total RS'M**
At 1 July 2024	**4**	**106**	**7**	**117**
Adjustments	**-**	**(94)**	**-**	**(94)**
Provision for credit impairment for the year	**2**	**3**	**-**	**5**
Provision released during the year	**(1)**	**-**	**-**	**(1)**
Financial assets that have been derecognised	**-**	**-**	**(4)**	**(4)**
At 30 June 2025	**5**	**15**	**3**	**23**
At 1 July 2023	4	11	7	22
Exchange adjustment	-	3	-	3
Provision for credit impairment for the year	-	93	-	93
Provision released during the year	-	(1)	-	(1)
At 30 June 2024	4	106	7	117

At Company level, impairment of Rs 418m pertains to receivable from subsidiary (FY24: Rs 101m)

15. DEPOSITS

	GROUP	
	2025 RS'M	2024 RS'M
(a) Deposits from banks		
Demand deposits	**9,786**	12,610
Money market deposits with remaining term to maturity:		
Up to 3 months	**3,968**	20,762
Over 3 months and up to 6 months	**765**	2,418
Over 6 months and up to 1 year	**275**	154
Over 1 year and up to 5 years	**17**	-
	5,025	23,334
	14,811	35,944
Deposits from banks can be classified as:		
Current	**14,794**	35,944
Non-current	**17**	-

15. DEPOSITS (continued)

	GROUP	
	2025 RS'M	2024 RS'M
(b) Deposits from customers		
(i) Retail customers		
Demand deposits	**64,675**	58,619
Savings deposits	**265,824**	232,834
Time deposits with remaining term to maturity:		
Up to 3 months	**17,302**	15,088
Over 3 months and up to 6 months	**7,000**	6,173
Over 6 months and up to 1 year	**8,854**	9,690
Over 1 year and up to 5 years	**17,751**	15,934
Over 5 years	**25**	7
	50,932	46,892
	381,431	338,345
(ii) Corporate customers		
Demand deposits	**237,630**	218,700
Savings deposits	**7,131**	6,573
Time deposits with remaining term to maturity:		
Up to 3 months	**65,550**	73,097
Over 3 months and up to 6 months	**14,841**	7,886
Over 6 months and up to 1 year	**13,988**	16,292
Over 1 year and up to 5 years	**3,962**	10,198
Over 5 years	**-**	1
	98,341	107,474
	343,102	332,747
(iii) Government		
Demand deposits	**569**	849
Time deposits with remaining term to maturity:		
Up to 3 months	**456**	397
Over 3 months and up to 6 months	**4**	126
	460	523
	1,029	1,372
	725,562	672,464

Deposits from customers can be classified as:

Current	**703,824**	646,324
Non-current	**21,738**	26,140

The carrying amounts of deposits are not materially different from their fair values.

16. OTHER BORROWED FUNDS

Other borrowed funds comprise the following:

	GROUP	
	2025	2024
	RS'M	RS'M
Borrowings from banks:		
in Mauritius	**7,749**	6,703
abroad	**79,012**	59,876
	86,761	66,579
Other borrowed funds include borrowings with original maturity of less than 3 months as shown in note 4	**130**	169

The carrying amounts of other borrowed funds are not materially different from their fair values.

Remaining term to maturity:		
On demand or within a period not exceeding 1 year	**61,637**	6,509
Within a period of more than 1 year but not exceeding 2 years	**9,073**	53,540
Within a period of more than 3 years	**16,051**	6,530
	86,761	66,579
Other borrowed funds can be classified as:		
Current	**61,637**	6,509
Non-current	**25,124**	60,070

In 2024, the Mauritius Commercial Bank Limited drew down a three-year USD 500 million syndicated loan facility, secured in June 2023, and an additional USD 400 million sustainability-linked loan, accessed in March 2024. The proceeds from these facilities were deployed to repay existing obligations, either upon maturity or through early repayment.

17. DEBT SECURITIES

Floating rate senior unsecured notes (Level 1)		GROUP		COMPANY	
		2025	2024	**2025**	2024
		RS'M	RS'M	**RS'M**	RS'M
Rs 2.0 billion notes maturing in June 2028 at an average rate of 5.35%*	(i)	**1,702**	2,000	**2,000**	2,000
Rs 0.8 billion notes maturing in August 2026 at an average rate of 4.85%*	(i)	**769**	769	**771**	769
Rs 1.7 billion notes maturing in August 2028 at an average rate of 5.00%*	(i)	**1,603**	1,259	**1,718**	1,716
5-year senior unsecured notes maturing in 2028 at a fixed coupon rate of 7.95%	(ii)	**14,134**	13,759	**-**	-
Exchange adjustments and others		**(665)**	555	**-**	-
		17,543	18,342	**4,489**	4,485

Debt securities are classified as non-current liabilities.

(i) These notes are quoted on the Official Market of the Stock Exchange of Mauritius Ltd.

(ii) During the year 2023, The Mauritius Commercial Bank Limited launched a Global Medium Term Note Programme, which enables the Bank to tap into the international bond market for up to USD 3 billion. This programme has earned a Baa3 rating from Moody's and was registered on the International Securities Market of the London Stock Exchange in October 2022. It aims at diversifying the funding sources of the Bank and support its overall growth strategy.
Under this programme, the Bank issued its first bond for a notional value of USD 300 million on 26 April 2023.

* Net of adjustment at Group level.

18. SUBORDINATED LIABILITIES

	GROUP	
	2025	2024
	RS'M	RS'M
Opening balance	**7,057**	7,059
Repayment during the year	**-**	(271)
Exchange adjustments and others	**(350)**	269
	6,707	7,057

The carrying amount of the subordinated liabilities are not materially different from their fair value.
The subordinated liabilities are classified as non-current.

On 31 March 2023, The Mauritius Commercial Bank Limited successfully concluded its inaugural Basel III compliant Tier 2 bond issuance, amounting to USD 147 million. This bond was issued under the umbrella of a private placement agreement with the African Development Bank. With an original maturity span of 10 years, it features semi-annual amortization, which comes into play starting from the sixth year. This bond helps consolidate the capital of the Bank and provides the necessary buffer to support its growth strategy.

19. PREFERENCE SHARES

	Number of shares	RS'M
At 1 July 2023	**229,973,292**	**2,300**
Conversion of preference shares	(67,936,804)	(679)
At 30 June 2024	**162,036,488**	**1,621**
Conversion of preference shares	(67,765,331)	(678)
At 30 June 2025	**94,271,157**	**943**

During the year ended 30 June 2020, 339,622,500 convertible redeemable non-voting preference shares of no par value were issued at an issue price of Rs 10. each. Subject to a non-conversion period of two years, starting on the issue date and upon receipt of a conversion notice, the eligible preference shareholders have the option of converting some or all of their preference shares into ordinary shares of the Company based on the conversion price at the specified conversion date. The preference shares rank junior to all secured and unsecured creditors of the Group but ahead of the ordinary shares. Redemption is at the option of the Company after the tenth anniversary of the Issue Date. Subject to the number of preference shares in issue being less than fifty million, and all applicable laws, the Company may, by serving a Redemption Notice, redeem on a Redemption Date, all (but not part of) the preference shares.

Preference dividend

Subject to dividends being declared by the Board and to the applicable laws, the preference shareholders, at the close of the preference dividend record date, are entitled to a fixed annual non-cumulative dividend of MUR 0.47 per share. During the non-conversion period, dividends to preference shareholders have been recognised in the statement of changes in equity. Since 1 July 2022, dividend is recognised as interest expense.

Conversion of preference shares into ordinary shares

In July 2025, MCB Group Limited has received requests from holders of Preference Shares to convert an aggregate of 6,448,633 Preference Shares into Ordinary Shares. In this context, the Board has approved the issue of 146,627 Ordinary Shares of the Company for a total consideration of Rs 64M.

20. POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT LIABILITY/(ASSET)

	GROUP	
	2025	2024
	RS'M	RS'M
Post employment benefits liability/(asset):		
(a) Staff superannuation fund (defined benefit section)	**34**	(1,001)
(b) Residual retirement gratuities	**422**	247
	456	(754)

(a) Staff superannuation fund (defined benefit section)

	GROUP	
	2025	2024
	RS'M	RS'M
Reconciliation of net defined benefit liability/(asset)		
Opening balance	**(1,001)**	(689)
Amount recognised in statements of profit or loss (Note 30(a))	**239**	201
Amount recognised in statements of comprehensive income	**1,128**	(199)
Less employer contributions	**(332)**	(314)
Closing balance	**34**	(1,001)
Reconciliation of fair value of plan assets		
Opening balance	**11,224**	10,229
Interest income	**613**	580
Employer contributions	**332**	314
Benefits paid	**(510)**	(425)
Return on plan assets above interest income	**286**	526
Closing balance	**11,945**	11,224
Reconciliation of present value of defined benefit obligation		
Opening balance	**10,223**	9,540
Current service cost	**303**	249
Interest expense	**549**	532
Benefits paid	**(510)**	(425)
Liability experience loss	**1,411**	-
Liability loss due to change in financial assumptions	**3**	327
Closing balance	**11,979**	10,223
Components of amount recognised in statements of profit or loss		
Current service cost	**303**	249
Net interest on net defined benefit asset	**(64)**	(48)
Total	**239**	201
Components of amount recognised in statements of comprehensive income		
Return on plan assets above interest income	**(286)**	(526)
Liability experience loss	**1,411**	-
Liability loss due to change in financial assumptions	**3**	327
Total	**1,128**	(199)

20. POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT LIABILITY/(ASSET) (continued)

(a) Staff superannuation fund (defined benefit section) (continued)

	GROUP	
	2025	2024
Allocation of plan assets at end of year	**%**	%
Equity - Local quoted	**32**	30
Equity - Local unquoted	**1**	1
Debt - Overseas quoted	**2**	1
Debt - Local quoted	**18**	19
Debt - Local unquoted	**6**	6
Property - Overseas	**-**	5
Property - Local	**4**	1
Investment funds	**35**	33
Cash and other	**2**	4
Total	**100**	100

Allocation of plan assets at end of year	**%**	%
Reporting entity's own transferable financial instruments	**13**	11
Property occupied by reporting entity	**4**	5
Other assets used by reporting entity	**1**	-
Principal assumptions used at end of year		
Discount rate	**6.0%**	5.5%
Rate of salary increases	**4.7%**	4.2%
Rate of pension increases	**3.2%**	2.7%
Average retirement age (ARA)	**63**	63
Average life expectancy for:		
Male at ARA	**17.3 years**	17.3 years
Female at ARA	**21.7 years**	21.7 years

	2025 RS'M	2024 RS'M
Sensitivity analysis on defined benefit obligation at end of year		
Increase due to 1% decrease in discount rate	**2,109**	1,882
Decrease due to 1% increase in discount rate	**1,666**	1,462
Increase due to 1% increase in salary increase rate	**887**	808
Decrease due to 1 % decrease in salary increase rate	**767**	696
Increase due to 1% increase in pension increase rate	**1,126**	988
Decrease due to 1 % decrease in pension increase rate	**970**	828

20. POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT LIABILITY/(ASSET) (continued)

(a) Staff superannuation fund (defined benefit section) (continued)

The above sensitivity analysis has been carried out by recalculating the present value of obligation at the end of the year after increasing or decreasing the discount rate, salary increase rate and pension increase rate while leaving all other assumptions unchanged. Any similar variation in the other assumptions would have shown smaller variations in the defined benefit obligation.

It has been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on net defined benefit obligation as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting year.

The sensitivity analysis may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

The Group sponsors a defined benefit pension plan for some of its employees which is self-administered and funded separately from the Group. The Group has recognised a total net defined benefit liability of Rs 34M as at 30 June 2025 for the defined benefit pension plan (2024 defined benefit asset of: Rs 1,001M).

The liability loss due to change in financial assumptions amounting to Rs 3M is mainly due to the increase in the salary increase rate from 4.2% p.a. in 2024 to 4.7% p.a. in 2025 and the pension increase rate from 2.7% p.a. in 2024 to 3.2% p.a. in 2025. This loss is partly offset by a smaller gain due to the increase in the discount rate from 5.5% p.a. in 2024 to 6.0% p.a. in 2025.

The Group operates a final salary defined benefit pension or retirement plan for some of its employees which is self-administered and funded separately from the Group.

The plan exposes the Group to normal risks associated with defined benefit pension plans such as investment, interest, longevity and salary risks.

Investment risk: 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: The plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate for the mortality of plan participants both during and after their employment. An increase in 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 Group had a residual obligation imposed by Workers' Rights Act (WRA) 2019 on top of its Defined Contribution (DC) plan. It is therefore particularly exposed to investment under-performance of the DC plan.

There has been no plan amendment, curtailment or settlement during the year.

Future cash flows

The funding policy is to pay contributions to an external legal entity at the rate recommended by the entity's actuaries:
Expected employer contribution for the next year: **Rs 298M**
Weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation**: 16 years**

Defined Contribution Cash Balance (DCCB)

As from 1 July 2015, The Group has introduced a Defined Contribution Cash Balanced Scheme "DCCB" for its employees.

Consequently, all employees joining the Group as from that date are automatically enrolled in the new scheme. Existing employees had the choice of either remaining in the Defined Benefit Scheme or to join the new scheme.

20. POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT LIABILITY/(ASSET) (continued)

(b) Residual retirement gratuities

Amounts recognised in the financial statements at end of year

	GROUP	
	2025	2024
	RS'M	RS'M
Reconciliation of net defined benefit liability		
Opening balance	**247**	234
Amount recognised in statements of profit or loss (Note 30(a))	**55**	12
Amount recognised in statements of comprehensive income	**179**	58
Employer contribution	**(59)**	(57)
Closing balance	**422**	247
Reconciliation of present value of defined benefit obligation		
Opening balance	**247**	234
Current service cost	**43**	15
Interest expense	**12**	11
Past service cost	**-**	(14)
Other benefits paid	**(59)**	(57)
Liability experience loss	**178**	45
Liability loss due to change in financial assumptions	**1**	13
Closing balance	**422**	247
Components of amount recognised in statements of profit or loss		
Current service cost	**43**	15
Past service cost	**-**	(14)
Net interest on net defined benefit liability	**12**	11
Total	**55**	12
Components of amount recognised in statements of comprehensive income		
Liability experience loss	**178**	45
Liability loss due to change in financial assumptions	**1**	13
Total	**179**	58
Principal assumptions used at end of year		
Discount rate	**6.0%**	5.5%
Rate of salary increases	**4.7%**	4.2%
Rate of pension increases	**3.2%**	2.7%
Average retirement age(ARA)	**63**	63

	2025	2024
	RS'M	RS'M
Sensitivity analysis on defined benefit obligation at end of year		
Increase due to 1% decrease in discount rate	**142**	86
Decrease due to 1% increase in discount rate	**114**	78
Increase due to 1% increase in salary increase rate	**125**	68
Decrease due to 1% decrease in salary increase rate	**99**	52
Increase due to 1% increase in pension increase rate	**16**	10
Decrease due to 1% decrease in pension increase rate	**18**	11

The Group has also recognised a net defined benefit liability of Rs 422M as at 30 June 2025 (2024: Rs 247M) for all employees whose pension benefits are not expected to fully offset the company's retirement gratuity obligations under the Workers' Rights Act (WRA) 2019 and who are therefore entitled to residual retirement gratuities under the Workers' Rights Act (WRA) 2019.

The above sensitivity analysis has been carried out by recalculating the present value of obligation at end of year after increasing or decreasing the discount rate while leaving all other assumptions unchanged. Any similar variation in the other assumptions would have shown smaller variations in the defined benefit obligation.

The liability experience loss of Rs 178M disclosed in the IAS 19 schedule 'Residual Retirement Gratuity' is due to the retirement gratuities paid to employees who retired during the year being higher than their past service reserve.

The liability loss of Rs 1M is mainly due to the increase in the salary increase rate from 4.2% p.a. in 2024 to 4.7% p.a. in 2025, partly offset by a smaller gain due to the increase in the discount rate from 5.5% p.a. in 2024 to 6.0% p.a. in 2025.

Future cash flows

The funding policy is to pay benefits out of the reporting entity's cash flow as and when due.

Expected employer contribution for the next year: **Rs 2M**

Weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation: **23 years**

Note: The most recent actuarial valuation of planned assets and present value of post employment benefit obligation were carried out as at the reporting date by Actuarix Consulting Limited.

Post employee benefit liability/(asset) is classified as non-current liability/(asset)

21. OTHER LIABILITIES

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	2025	2024	**2025**	2024
	RS'M	RS'M	**RS'M**	RS'M
Impersonal, other accounts and deferred income	**13,543**	15,121	**844**	950
Structured products notes*	**6,056**	5,411	**-**	-
Proposed dividend (note 33)	**2,724**	2,405	**2,724**	2,405
Lease liabilities	**1,096**	1,023	**-**	-
Allowances for credit impairment on off-balance sheet exposures	**934**	319	**-**	-
Others	**1,131**	38	**-**	-
	25,484	24,317	**3,568**	3,355

* These structured products notes were issued at the level of our subsidiaries.
All elements under other liabilities are classified as current liabilities except 'Impersonal, other accounts and deferred income' and 'lease liabilities' (amounts over 1 year).

(i) The Lease liabilities can be analysed as follows:

	GROUP	
	2025	2024
	RS'M	RS'M
Up to 3 months	**11**	7
Over 3 months and up to 6 months	**11**	7
Over 6 months and up to 1 year	**90**	27
Over 1 year and up to 5 years	**336**	229
Over 5 years	**648**	753
	1,096	1,023

(ii) Allowances for credit impairment on off-balance sheet exposures

	GROUP
	Allowances for credit impairment
	Stage 1
	RS'M
At 1 July 2024	**319**
Provision for credit impairment for the year	**635**
Provision released during the year	**(20)**
At 30 June 2025	**934**
At 1 July 2023	490
Provision for credit impairment for the year	222
Provision released during the year	(393)
At 30 June 2024	319

22. STATED CAPITAL AND RESERVES

(a) STATED CAPITAL

	Number of shares	RS'M
At 1 July 2023	246,493,830	4,907
Issue of shares following the exercise of Group Employee Share Options Scheme (Note 30 c)	344,348	114
Conversion of preference shares	2,226,643	679
Issue of shares following the Scrip Dividend Scheme (Non-cash)	4,061,107	1,275
At 30 June 2024	**253,125,928**	**6,975**
Issue of shares following the exercise of Group Employee Share Options Scheme (Note 30 c)	**460,014**	**202**
Conversion of preference shares	**1,640,551**	**678**
Issue of shares following the Scrip Dividend Scheme (Non-cash)	**4,197,378**	**1,691**
At 30 June 2025	**259,423,871**	**9,546**

Fully paid ordinary shares carry one vote per share and the right to dividend.

The shares have no par value and rank 'pari passu' in all respects with the existing ordinary shares of the Company.

Scrip Dividend Scheme

The Board has approved a Scrip Dividend Scheme whereby Ordinary Shareholders have the option of receiving dividends, or part thereof, by way of Ordinary Shares of the Company.

The Scrip Price of a Scrip Share is calculated as the five-day volume-weighted average of the traded price of the Company's ordinary share on the market, beginning with the first ex-dividend date, less a discount of 3%, as described in the terms governing the Scrip Dividend Scheme.

(b) RESERVES

(i) Capital reserve

The capital reserve represents the cumulative net change in:

(a) the fair value of investment securities until the securities are derecognised or impaired.

(b) revaluation surplus on land and buildings where applicable, until it is derecognised.

(ii) Translation reserve

The translation reserve represents all foreign currency differences arising from the translation of the results and financial position of foreign operations.

(iii) Statutory reserve

Statutory reserve represents accumulated transfers from retained earnings in accordance with relevant local banking legislations. These reserves are not distributable.

(iv) Cash flow hedge reserve

Cash flow hedge reserve, which comprises the portion of the gain or loss on a hedging instrument in a cash flow hedge that is determined to be an effective hedge.

23. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

	GROUP	
	2025	2024
	RS'M	RS'M
(a) Instruments		
Acceptances on account of customers	**250**	197
Guarantees on account of customers	**70,116**	58,199
Letters of credit and other obligations on account of customers (net)	**108,297**	120,831
Other contingent items (net)	**6,224**	42
	184,887	179,269
(b) Commitments		
Loans and other facilities, including undrawn credit facilities	**18,032**	10,883
	202,919	190,152

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	2025	2024	**2025**	2024
	RS'M	RS'M	**RS'M**	RS'M
24. INTEREST INCOME USING THE EFFECTIVE INTEREST METHOD				
Loans to and placements with banks	**4,240**	5,201	**-**	-
Loans and advances to customers	**30,313**	29,497	**13**	14
Investments at amortised cost	**14,230**	10,879	**-**	-
Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	**254**	14	**18**	14
Other	**-**	26	**25**	48
	49,037	45,617	**56**	76
25. INTEREST EXPENSE				
Deposits from banks	**952**	1,000	**-**	-
Deposits from customers	**15,155**	13,819	**-**	-
Other borrowed funds	**3,846**	4,494	**-**	28
Debt securities	**1,319**	1,290	**228**	215
Subordinated liabilities	**600**	636	**-**	7
Preference shares	**67**	82	**57**	82
Lease liabilities	**46**	57	**-**	-
	21,985	21,378	**285**	332
26. FEE AND COMMISSION INCOME				
Cards and other related fees	**4,913**	4,692	**-**	-
Trade finance fees	**2,245**	1,967	**-**	-
Transaction fees	**1,684**	1,573	**-**	-
Guarantee fees	**1,183**	1,361	**-**	-
Loan related fees	**679**	562	**-**	-
Private banking and wealth management fees	**611**	501	**-**	-
Others	**885**	653	**-**	-
	12,200	11,309	**-**	-

REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS

MCB Factors Ltd

Performance obligations and timing of revenue recognition
The majority of the revenue is derived from providing factoring services with revenue recognised at a point in time when control has been transferred to the customer. This is generally when the services are rendered to the customer.

Determining the transaction price
Revenue is mainly derived from interest income that are based on financing of factored debts recognised on an accrual basis using the effective yield method and factoring income based on consideration of factoring and recovery services provided.

Allocating amounts to performance obligations
For most contracts, the Company receives a factoring commission fee under a factoring contract for managing the clients' receivables. Therefore, there is no judgement involved in allocating the contract price to each performance obligation. Where a customer requests more than one product line, the Company is able to determine the split of the total contract price between each product line by reference to each product's standalone selling prices (all product lines are capable of being, and are, sold separately).

Costs of obtaining long-term contracts and costs of fulfilling contracts
The costs of fulfilling contracts do not result in the recognition of a separate asset because for service contracts, revenue is recognised over time by reference to the satisfied performance obligation, meaning that control of the asset is transferred to the customer on a continuous basis as work is carried out. Consequently, no asset for work in progress is recognised.

26. FEE AND COMMISSION INCOME (Continued)

REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS (Continued)

Disaggregated revenue information

	GROUP	
	2025 RS'M	2024 RS'M
MCB Factors Ltd		
Factor Fee	**62**	58
Other fees (including signing, closure, maintenance fees)	**3**	3
	65	61
MCB Capital Market Ltd		
Mandates fees	**263**	234
Success fees	**114**	110
CIS fees	**97**	89
Brokerage fees	**74**	61
Distribution fees	**49**	36
	597	530

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	2025 RS'M	2024 RS'M	**2025 RS'M**	2024 RS'M
27. FEE AND COMMISSION EXPENSE				
Cards and other related fees	**3,030**	3,129	**-**	-
Loan related and trade finance fees	**499**	443	**-**	-
Transaction fees	**171**	158	**-**	-
Others	**57**	28	**-**	-
	3,757	3,758	**-**	-
28. NET TRADING INCOME				
Profit/(loss) arising from dealing in foreign currencies	**4,203**	3,721	**(94)**	60
Net gain from derivative financial instruments fair valued through profit or loss	**146**	179	**-**	-
Net gain from investment securities fair valued through profit or loss	**759**	320	**-**	-
Cash flow hedge	**(55)**	-	**-**	-
Net gain from other investment securities	**5**	-	**-**	-
	5,058	4,220	**(94)**	60
29. DIVIDEND INCOME				
Quoted investments FVOCI	**101**	74	**33**	17
Quoted investments FVPL	**30**	26	**-**	-
Unquoted investments FVOCI	**52**	28	**-**	-
Unquoted investments FVPL	**8**	8	**-**	-
Subsidiaries	**-**	-	**7,543**	6,015
Associates	**-**	-	**6**	-
	191	136	**7,582**	6,032

30. NON-INTEREST EXPENSE

(a) Salaries and human resource costs

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	2025 RS'M	2024 RS'M	**2025 RS'M**	2024 RS'M
Wages and salaries	**5,587**	5,088	**114**	138
Defined benefit plan	**239**	201	**-**	-
Residual retirement gratuities	**55**	12	**-**	-
Defined contribution plan	**334**	225	**-**	-
Compulsory social security obligations	**274**	212	**-**	-
Equity settled share-based payments	**30**	7	**-**	-
Other personnel expenses	**2,187**	1,670	**9**	4
	8,706	7,415	**123**	142

(b) Other non-interest expense

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	2025 RS'M	2024 RS'M	**2025 RS'M**	2024 RS'M
Legal and professional fees	**1,158**	904	**68**	52
Rent, repairs, maintenance and security costs	**634**	484	**-**	1
Software licensing and other information technology costs	**1,549**	1,165	**-**	-
Electricity, water and telephone charges	**561**	459	**-**	-
Advertising, marketing costs and sponsoring	**318**	353	**1**	1
Postage, courier and stationery costs	**264**	265	**-**	-
Insurance costs	**467**	192	**-**	-
Others	**454**	759	**34**	35
of which short term leases	***21***	*7*	**-**	-
	5,405	4,581	**103**	89

(c) Share-based payments

During FY 2014, the Group proposed a Group Employee Share Option Scheme (GESOS) to all employees.

The Board of Directors has the authority to issue up to 5 million shares to the employees. In November 2024, a further offer of 922,476 options was made on similar terms.

	GROUP			
	2025		2024	
	Weighted avg exercise price RS	**Number of options**	Weighted avg exercise price RS	Number of options
Outstanding and exercisable at 1 July	**299.32**	**794,674**	286.19	605,396
Expired during the year	**297.57**	**(606,382)**	283.30	(484,034)
Granted during the year	**385.07**	**922,476**	299.00	1,017,660
Exercised during the year	**352.57**	**(460,014)**	297.82	(344,348)
Outstanding and exercisable at 30 June		**650,754**		794,674

The options outstanding at 30 June 2025 under GESOS have an exercise price in the range of Rs 383.75 to Rs 429.25 and a weighted average contractual life of 3½ months.
The weighted average share price at the date the share options were exercised under GESOS during FY 24/25 was Rs 433.99 (2024:Rs 329.43).

The fair value of services in return for share options granted is based on the fair value of the share options granted measured by the average market price of the share of the last three months, as may be adjusted by the Board of Directors of MCB Group Limited. The fair value at measurement date is Rs 420.25 (2024:Rs 325.00).

31. IMPAIRMENT CHARGE

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	2025 RS'M	2024 RS'M	**2025 RS'M**	2024 RS'M
Net allowance for credit impairment:				
Cash and cash equivalents	**45**	(22)	**-**	-
Loan and advances				
Loans to and placements with banks	**(224)**	(454)	**-**	-
Loans and advances to customers	**4,235**	4,795	**-**	-
Investment securities:				
Amortised cost	**232**	458	**-**	-
Fair value through other comprehensive income	**1**	1	**-**	-
Other assets - receivables	**-**	92	**317**	101
Off-balance sheet exposures	**615**	(171)	**-**	-
	4,904	4,699	**317**	101
Recoveries of advances previously written off	**(1,399)**	(1,015)	**-**	-
	3,505	3,684	**317**	101
Other impairment:				
Investment in subsidiary	**-**	-	**2**	138
	3,505	3,684	**319**	239

32. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

(a) The tax charge related to statements of profit or loss is as follows:

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	2025 RS'M	2024 RS'M	**2025 RS'M**	2024 RS'M
Income tax based on the adjusted profit	**4,032**	3,344	**4**	2
Deferred tax	**(447)**	(595)	**-**	-
Levy	**1,292**	1,260	**-**	-
Corporate Social Responsibility contribution	**191**	166	**-**	-
Tax credit	**(135)**	(76)	**(2)**	-
(Over)/Under provision in previous years	**(18)**	15	**-**	-
Foreign tax	**17**	12	**4**	-
Charge for the year	**4,932**	4,126	**6**	2

The tax on the profits differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the basic tax rate as follows:

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	2025 RS'M	2024 RS'M	**2025 RS'M**	2024 RS'M
Profit before tax	**22,942**	20,321	**6,712**	5,363
Less share of profit of associates	**(34)**	(582)	**-**	-
	22,908	19,739	**6,712**	5,363
Tax calculated at applicable rates (5%-33%)	**3,492**	3,127	**1,007**	802
Effect of change in tax rate	**-**	(365)	**-**	-
Impact of:				
Income not subject to tax	**(2,431)**	(2,280)	**(1,142)**	(924)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	**2,524**	2,267	**139**	124
Levy	**1,292**	1,260	**-**	-
Corporate Social Responsibility contribution	**191**	166	**-**	-
Tax credits	**(135)**	(76)	**(2)**	-
(Over)/Under provision in previous years	**(18)**	15	**-**	-
Foreign tax	**17**	12	**4**	-
Tax charge	**4,932**	4,126	**6**	2

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) tax

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) tax was legislated by the Government of Mauritius in July 2009. The Group is entitled, via its local subsidiaries, to allocate a percentage of its chargeable income of the preceding year to a CSR programme approved by the National Social Inclusion Foundation (formerly known as National CSR Foundation) and the remaining to the Mauritius Revenue Authority.

Corporate Climate Responsibility (CCR) Levy

Corporate Climate Responsibility (CCR) Levy was introduced by the Government of Mauritius, effective July 2024, following the enactment of the Finance (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2024. The CCR Levy is computed at the rate of 2% of the company's chargeable income, and applies to companies having an annual gross income exceeding MUR 50 million.

Pillar Two

In October 2021, the OECD/G20 Inclusive Framework on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) agreed on a two-pillar solution to address tax challenges arising from the digitalisation of the economy. Pillar Two introduces a global minimum effective tax rate of 15% for multinational enterprise (MNE) groups with consolidated revenue of at least EUR 750 million. Mauritius, as a member of the Inclusive Framework, has enacted legislation to implement a Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax (QDMTT) through the Finance Act 2025, effective for year of assessment commencing on 1 July 2025.

Under the legislation, the Group qualifies as an MNE for QDMTT purpose and is liable to pay a top-up tax for the difference between the combined effective tax rate of the Group in Mauritius and the 15% minimum rate. Following a preliminary assessment, the Group has determined that the combined effective tax rate for covered persons of MCB Group in Mauritius exceeds 15%. Accordingly, no top-up tax is expected to arise under the Pillar Two framework based on the current structure and prevailing tax rates.

The Group will continue to monitor developments and assess the potential implications of the Pillar Two income taxes legislation on its future financial performance

Applicable Tax Rates

The applicable tax rate for the Mauritius Commercial Bank Limited is as follows:
- First Rs 1.5 billion of chargeable income at 5%
- Remainder at 15%

(b) The tax credit/(charge) related to statements of comprehensive income is as follows:

	GROUP	
	2025 RS'M	2024 RS'M
Remeasurement of defined benefit pension plan and retirement residual gratuities	**(1,307)**	141
Deferred tax credit/(charge)	**222**	(24)
Remeasurement of defined benefit pension plan and retirement residual gratuities, net of deferred tax	**(1,085)**	117

33. DIVIDENDS

	GROUP & COMPANY	
	2025 RS'M	2024 RS'M
Ordinary shares		
Opening dividends payable	**2,405**	2,095
Declared during the year	**6,174**	5,339
Paid during the year	**(4,164)**	(3,754)
Scrip dividend	**(1,691)**	(1,275)
Closing dividend payable	**2,724**	2,405

34. EARNINGS PER SHARE

(a) Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the parent by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

	GROUP	
	2025	2024
Profit attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the parent (Rs' 000)	**18,065,000**	16,045,000
Weighted average number of ordinary shares (thousands)	**257,508**	251,911
Basic earnings per share (Rs)	**70.15**	63.69

(b) Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the parent by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year after adjustment for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

The Company has only one category of dilutive potential ordinary shares which is share options.

For share options, the proceeds from these instruments shall be regarded as having been received from the issue of ordinary shares at the average market price of ordinary shares during the period. The difference between the number of ordinary shares issued and the number of ordinary shares that would have been issued at the average market price of ordinary shares during the period is treated as an issue of ordinary shares for no consideration.

	GROUP	
	2025	2024
Profit attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the parent (Rs' 000)	**18,065,000**	16,045,000
Weighted average number of ordinary shares - basic (thousands)	**257,508**	251,911
Effect of share options in issue (thousands)	**69**	169
Weighted average number of ordinary shares - diluted (thousands) at year end	**257,577**	252,080
Diluted earnings per share (Rs)	**70.13**	63.65

35. COMMITMENTS

(a) Capital commitments

	GROUP	
	2025	2024
	RS'M	RS'M
Expenditure contracted for but not incurred	**138**	199
Expenditure approved by the Board but not contracted for	**131**	123

(b) Securities pledged

The Group has pledged Government of Mauritius bonds as collateral for the purpose of overnight facility from the Bank of Mauritius and for repurchase agreement with other financial institutions.

	GROUP	
	2025	2024
	RS'M	RS'M
Government of Mauritius & Bank of Mauritius bonds with other financial institutions	**11,893**	15,191

(c) The Company has pledged to invest EUR 5M in a carbon-impact fund.

36. OPERATING SEGMENTS

Operating segments are reported in accordance with the internal reporting provided to the Supervisory and Monitoring Committee, whose responsibility is to allocate capital and resources to the reportable segments and assessing their performance.

All operating segments used by the Group meet the definition of a reportable segment under IFRS 8.

Year ended 30 June 2025

	GROUP RS'M	Banking RS'M	Non-Banking Financial RS'M	Other Investments RS'M	Eliminations RS'M
Income:					
External gross income	**67,902**	66,559	2,160	153	(970)
Expenses	**(41,489)**	(40,806)	(1,378)	(287)	982
Operating profit before impairment	**26,413**	25,753	782	(134)	12
Impairment charge	**(3,505)**	(3,415)	(88)	(2)	-
Operating profit	**22,908**	22,338	694	(136)	12
Share of profit of associates	**34**	294	18	(278)	-
Profit before tax	**22,942**	22,632	712	(414)	12
Income tax expense	**(4,932)**				
Profit for the year	**18,010**				
Other segment items:					
Segment assets	**985,446**	972,169	26,459	1,732	(14,914)
Investments in associates	**13,276**	5,741	83	7,455	(3)
Goodwill and other intangible assets	**3,427**				
Deferred tax assets	**4,845**				
Total assets	**1,006,994**				
Segment liabilities	**854,421**	851,239	16,941	1,758	(15,517)
Unallocated liabilities	**31,319**				
Total liabilities	**885,740**				

36. OPERATING SEGMENTS (continued)

Year ended 30 June 2024

	GROUP RS'M	Banking RS'M	Non-Banking Financial RS'M	Other Investments RS'M	Eliminations RS'M
Income:					
External gross income	**62,146**	61,467	1,817	142	(1,280)
Expenses	**(38,723)**	(38,046)	(1,219)	(411)	953
Operating profit before impairment	**23,423**	23,421	598	(269)	(327)
Impairment charge	**(3,684)**	(3,612)	19	(91)	-
Operating profit	**19,739**	19,809	617	(360)	(327)
Share of profit of associates	**582**	306	14	262	-
Profit before tax	**20,321**	20,115	631	(98)	(327)
Income tax expense	**(4,126)**				
Profit for the year	**16,195**				
Other segment items:					
Segment assets	**918,383**	913,634	23,589	1,723	(20,563)
Investments in associates	**13,102**	5,496	66	7,543	(3)
Goodwill and other intangible assets	**3,144**				
Deferred tax assets	**4,118**				
Total assets	**938,747**				
Segment liabilities	**798,895**	798,806	13,870	1,654	(15,435)
Unallocated liabilities	**32,837**				
Total liabilities	**831,732**				

36. OPERATING SEGMENTS (continued)

Year ended 30 June 2025

	GROUP RS'M	Net interest income/(expense) RS'M	Net fee and commission income RS'M	Dividend income RS'M	Forex profit and others RS'M
Operating income:					
Banking	**41,448**	26,833	7,903	871	5,841
Non-Banking Financial	**1,734**	226	697	38	773
Other Investments	**129**	(22)	25	49	77
Eliminations	**(1,151)**	15	(182)	(767)	(217)
	42,160	27,052	8,443	191	6,474
Segment assets	**907,905**	897,643	-	10,262	-
Investments in associates	**13,276**				
Goodwill and other intangible assets	**3,427**				
Deferred tax assets	**4,845**				
Unallocated assets	**77,541**				
Total assets	**1,006,994**				

Year ended 30 June 2024

	GROUP RS'M	Net interest income/expense RS'M	Net fee and commission income RS'M	Dividend income RS'M	Forex profit and others RS'M
Operating income:					
Banking	**36,524**	24,084	7,081	843	4,516
Non-Banking Financial	**1,445**	162	605	33	645
Other Investments	**102**	(37)	21	21	97
Eliminations	**(1,061)**	30	(156)	(761)	(174)
	37,010	24,239	7,551	136	5,084
Segment assets	**846,044**	836,424	-	9,620	-
Investments in associates	**13,102**				
Goodwill and other intangible assets	**3,144**				
Deferred tax assets	**4,118**				
Post employment benefit asset	**754**				
Unallocated assets	**71,585**				
Total assets	**938,747**				

37. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(a) The Group

	Associated companies	Directors and Key Management Personnel*	Enterprises in which Directors and Key Management Personnel have significant interest*	Defined benefit plan
	RS'M	RS'M	RS'M	RS'M
Cash equivalents, Loans and Advances				
Balance at year end:				
30 June 25	**1,320**	**232**	**135**	**-**
30 June 24	2,226	148	159	-
Deposits				
Balance at year end:				
30 June 25	**77**	**372**	**317**	**319**
30 June 24	117	436	429	490
Amounts due from/(to)				
Balance at year end:				
30 June 25	**(1,053)**	**-**	**-**	**-**
30 June 24	(923)	-	-	-
Off Balance sheet items				
Balance at year end:				
30 June 25	**3**	**-**	**41**	**-**
30 June 24	3	-	29	-
Interest income				
For the year ended:				
30 June 25	**94**	**6**	**9**	**-**
30 June 24	138	5	13	-
Interest expense				
For the year ended:				
30 June 25	**2**	**12**	**-**	**3**
30 June 24	1	16	1	6
Fees and commissions and Other income				
For the year ended:				
30 June 25	**5**	**2**	**2**	**6**
30 June 24	3	2	2	4

The related party transactions were carried out under market terms and conditions with the exception of loans to Key Management Personnel who benefited from preferential rates as applicable to staff.

Credit facilities granted to related parties are secured except for credit cards, money market lines and facilities provided to related financial institution counterparties in accordance with our policy and are settled from the underlying obligor's operating cash flows.

* Directors and Key Management Personnel also includes other key members of the Leadership Team.

37. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

(a) The Group (continued)

The FY 2024/2025 figure for "Fees and commissions and Other income" from Associated Companies includes an annual amount in respect of management fees charged to Banque Francaise Commerciale Ocean Indien ('BFCOI').

During the year, 120,826 share options were exercised under the Group Employee Share Option scheme by Key Management Personnel, including Executive Directors amounting to Rs 44M (FY 2023/2024: 108,186 share options for Rs 34M).

(b) The Company

In addition to the amounts disclosed in (a) above, the following information relate to subsidiaries and associates of the Company:

(i) Balances as at 30 June :

Subsidiaries	Amount owed by RS'M	Amount owed to RS'M
2025	**4,785**	**707**
2024	6,324	789

(ii) Income and expenses for the year ended 30 June:

Subsidiaries	Dividend income RS'M	Interest Income RS'M	Other expense RS'M
2025	**7,543**	**53**	**29**
2024	6,015	76	56

(iii) During the year, the Company has purchased investments amounting to Rs 3,966 M from its subsidiary.

(c) Key Management Personnel compensation

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	2025 RS'M	2024 RS'M	**2025 RS'M**	2024 RS'M
Remuneration and other benefits relating to members of Group Executive Strategy Committee and Directors, were as follows :				
Salaries and short term employee benefits	**314**	346	**80**	126
Post employment benefits	**26**	24	**6**	8
	340	370	**86**	134

38 EVENT AFTER REPORTING DATE

(i) In July 2025, the Board has approved the issue of additional notes, by way of preferential offer.

(ii) Conversion of 6,448,633 preference shares into ordinary shares - *Refer to Note 19.*

(iii) Subsequent to the reporting period, the Government of Mauritius enacted the Finance Act 2025, introducing new tax measures including the Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT), the Fair Share Contribution (FSC), and an Additional FSC (AFSC) applicable to local banks. The FSC and AFSC will apply for a period of three years. The Act also removed the cap on the Special Levy and introduced an overall tax cap of 35% on chargeable income arising from transactions with residents after taking into account income tax, CSR, the Corporate Climate Levy, FSC and AFSC.

These measures are non-adjusting events under IAS 10 and do not impact the current year's financial statements but may affect the Group's future tax obligations and financial position.