Annual Report
2025

MOZA

1. Message from the Chairperson

Dear Shareholders, Customers, Employees and Stakeholders,

The year 2025 unfolded against a domestic economic backdrop marked by challenges that demanded discipline, prudence and a strategic focus on consolidating our position within the Mozambican financial system. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) contracted successively over the first three quarters of the year, influenced by the instability observed in the post-election period and by restrictions on access to foreign currency, factors which affected the industry, construction, trade and transport sectors in particular. Against this adverse backdrop, the domestic economy contracted by an estimated 0.52%, although this was mitigated by signs of a gradual recovery in the final quarter of the year.

Internationally, there was a 3.2% growth in 2025, in an environment characterised by persistent trade tensions, the reconfiguration of global supply chains and geopolitical uncertainties. The performance of emerging economies remained relatively resilient, whilst commodity markets experienced volatility throughout the year, marked notably by the drop in average oil prices and the significant appreciation of precious metals, against a backdrop of increased demand for lower-risk assets.

In Mozambique, inflation showed mixed trends throughout the year, peaking at 4.93% in the third quarter and ending the year at 3.23%. Average annual inflation stood at 4.37%, below the 7.0% target set in the Economic and Social Plan and State Budget (PESOE) for 2025, reflecting the impact of the monetary policy measures adopted.

Against this backdrop, the Central Bank of Mozambique adjusted its monetary policy, resulting in a cumulative cut of 325 basis points in the MIMO rate (monetary policy rate), which now stands at 9.50%. In line with this trend, the Financial System Prime Rate (PRSF) recorded a cumulative reduction of approximately 390 basis points, standing at 15.80% at the end of the year. In turn, the Reserve Requirement Ratios remained unchanged for liabilities in National Currency and Foreign Currency, at 29% and 29.5% respectively, influencing liquidity conditions and the behaviour of rates in the banking system. Against this monetary policy backdrop, there was a modest expansion in credit to the economy, which grew by 1.7% year-on-year, with a particular focus on credit to households and the private sector in transport and communications.

Against this macroeconomic backdrop, Moza Banco focused its efforts on strengthening financial soundness, asset quality and financial resilience. Furthermore, the Bank continued to expand its operations, consolidating its position within the financial system and strengthening its market presence.

Throughout the year, the Bank adopted a prudent approach to credit risk management, liquidity consolidation and balance sheet optimisation, ensuring alignment with best prudential practices and current regulatory requirements. This strategic positioning resulted in the adoption of structural measures aimed at strengthening the institution's resilience and consolidating the pillars underpinning its consistent trajectory of balanced and sustainable growth, thereby reinforcing the confidence of its Shareholders, Customers and other stakeholders.

Despite the challenging environment, Moza Banco maintained a trajectory of expansion in its customer base, recording an increase of 43,157 new customers, representing a year-on-year increase of 16.5% compared to the same period last year, rising from 261 894 to 305 051 customers, highlighting the consolidation of its presence in the national financial system.

In terms of customer deposits, we recorded growth of MZN 3 586.6 billion compared to the previous financial year, representing a year-on-year increase of 7.1%, which enabled us to reach a new milestone and strengthen the confidence of customers and the market in general.

At the same time, we have also made progress in the digitalisation of banking services, consolidating the role of digital channels as the main points of contact with customers. The number of active users of digital platforms rose by 15.6%, accompanied by a 26.3% increase in transaction volume, confirming the growing adoption of digital solutions in customers' daily lives and the success of investments made in technological modernisation.

As part of its prudent risk management policy, the Bank significantly increased its loan loss provisions, ensuring adequate levels of coverage against identified risks. In line with best practices in risk management, the Bank wrote off certain past-due loans that were fully covered, ensuring compliance with regulatory requirements, namely the provisions of Notice No. 16/GBM/2013 – Regime on Minimum Regulatory Provisions, as well as maintaining prudential ratios at comfortable levels.

These measures resulted in an improvement in risk indicators. In accordance with the European Banking Authority (EBA)'s guidelines for calculating NPLs, this indicator fell by 8.56 percentage points, standing at 3.94% in 2025, highlighting the impact of the measures implemented on the consolidation of asset quality.

The loan portfolio recorded a reduction of 29.4%, a development resulting from a deliberate strategy to optimise risk exposure. Notwithstanding this optimisation process, the Bank maintained its commitment to financing the economy, having granted new loans amounting to MZN 1 920.6 billion, ensuring continued support for businesses and individuals.

Prudential ratios continue to demonstrate the Bank's financial soundness. As at 31 December 2025, the capital adequacy ratio stood at 14.46% and the liquidity ratio at 47.29%, both above regulatory requirements, demonstrating the Bank's ability to ensure the sustainable development of its business.

The cost-to-income ratio stood at 76.98%, down from 82.86% in the same period of 2024, reflecting improved revenue generation and discipline in the management of operating and investment costs.

The strength of this trend was evident in the performance of Gross Operating Profit, which grew by 47.6% compared with the previous financial year, reaching MZN 1 739 billion compared with MZN 1 1784 billion recorded in 2024, demonstrating the Bank's ability to generate operational value in a consistent and resilient manner.

The net profit, although negative at MZN 3 919.5 billion, reflects a strategic decision to structurally strengthen the balance sheet, embodied in increased impairment provisions and the write-down of exposures, within the framework of the prudential and risk management policy adopted by the Bank and in strict compliance with Notice 16/GBM/2013 – Regime on Minimum Regulatory Provisions. This action raised the levels of asset coverage and positioned the Bank on a more solid footing for the coming cycles.

This result thus reflects a conscious and strategic choice to strengthen financial robustness and long-term sustainability. We have therefore remained steadfast in our commitment to responsible growth, based on the rigour, discipline and prudence that characterise our management, consistently consolidating the Bank's position in the market.

In line with the modernisation path set out in the Strategic Plan, Moza Banco took firm steps in 2025 to consolidate its digital transformation agenda, focusing on improving the customer experience, strengthening operational resilience and preparing the Bank for a new level of competitiveness within the national financial system.

Thus, 2025 was marked by the launch of the new Internet and Mobile Banking platform, designed to offer greater simplicity, security and autonomy to customers. More than just a technological upgrade, it represents a clear affirmation of the Bank's commitment to innovation and excellence in customer service.

Moza's digital transformation, however, continues to be grounded in a dimension that goes beyond technology. We have maintained our focus on organisational culture and the training of our people for a more agile, collaborative and data-driven banking model, ensuring that every technological advancement is accompanied by a strengthening of skills and institutional accountability.

In a context where digital trust is recognised as one of the key assets of modern banking, the Bank has concentrated its efforts on strengthening data governance mechanisms, improving the quality of information and reinforcing security controls. Policies and control mechanisms aimed at data protection, respect for privacy and information quality were further developed, ensuring greater rigour in data collection, processing and usage. At the same time, initiatives for process automation and optimisation were consolidated, contributing to greater internal efficiency, a reduction in operational risks and an improvement in the organisation's analytical capacity.

In the field of cybersecurity, we have strengthened our mechanisms for preventing and monitoring technological risks, adopting an increasingly proactive approach to identifying and mitigating cyber threats. By bolstering operational resilience and consolidating business continuity mechanisms, we have ensured high levels of availability and reliability in the services provided to our customers.

The consolidation of these aspects reflects a clear vision: technology, data and security are not merely operational tools, but structural pillars of trust, sustainability and competitive differentiation. Thus, the Bank has taken a decisive step towards the maturity of its digital architecture, positioning itself robustly to meet the challenges of an increasingly demanding financial ecosystem.

The efforts made to consolidate a solid, innovative and socially responsible institution have once again earned external recognition, reaffirming Moza Banco's position as a leading organisation within the national financial system. We have once again been honoured with the Elite Employer Top 10 Award – Best Place to Work in Mozambique, a recognition that reflects the consistency of our people management strategy, our ongoing investment in skills development, and the building of an organisational culture based on merit, inclusion and integrity.

For Moza Banco, Social Responsibility is an expression of the values that guide our actions, among which the value of "**Winning Together**" stands out, reflecting the conviction that institutional growth is only truly sustainable when it is shared with the communities we serve.

In 2025, we reaffirmed this commitment through initiatives with an impact in the areas of education and financial literacy, entrepreneurship, culture, sport, environmental sustainability and social inclusion, consolidating an approach geared towards creating lasting social value. Among the various initiatives carried out, we can highlight the expansion of the radio programme "Conta com o Moza" (Count on Moza), bringing financial knowledge to thousands of citizens in rural areas, and the "Sonhar o Amanhã" (Dreaming of Tomorrow) project, an initiative that promotes a culture of saving, responsibility and a vision for the future among Mozambican children, young people and families.

We have also deepened our support for Micro, Small and Medium-sized Enterprises through the "Pra Frente" (Moving forwards) digital training platform, which has exceeded 5 000 registered companies, actively contributing to the strengthening of the business fabric and the generation of sustainable economic opportunities.

Clube Moza, as the Bank's social arm, consolidated its role in promoting initiatives with social and environmental impact, reinforcing the Bank's commitment to social responsibility, inclusion and sustainability. As part of the "**Solidarity Cycle Project**", initiatives were developed to promote menstrual dignity, gender equality and school retention among school-age girls, helping to reduce absenteeism and school dropout rates. At the same time, the Bank partnered with the "Convívio Solidário" (Charity Gathering) event, an initiative whose funds raised were used to support schools and hospitals.

Against a backdrop of increasing regulatory demands and intensifying climate and social challenges, Moza Banco consolidated, in 2025, an increasingly structured approach to sustainability, consistently integrating Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) criteria into its corporate strategy, risk management model and decision-making processes. The deepening of environmental and social risk management in lending operations has reinforced rigour in the identification, analysis and continuous monitoring of the impacts associated with the financing granted, as well as in clients' compliance with environmental and social requirements.

This approach has enabled us to strengthen access to structured financing facilities with an ESG framework, notably those from the European Investment Bank (EIB) and the African Guarantee Fund (AGF), highlighting the confidence of our international partners in our risk architecture and the governance model adopted.

At the same time, we maintained active participation in the national agenda for green and inclusive finance, in coordination with the regulator and key sector stakeholders, contributing to the development of a more resilient financial system, prepared for and aligned with climate and social challenges.

At the community level, through Clube Moza, we promoted environmental education and awareness initiatives, notably the Sustainability Tour at Macaneta beach, which involved mangrove planting and coastal conservation activities, reaffirming the Bank's commitment to protecting biodiversity and preserving coastal ecosystems.

In 2025, we reaffirmed that Moza Banco's main strength lies in its People. In an increasingly demanding and competitive environment, we have consolidated an organisational culture based on valuing human capital, ensuring alignment between development, culture and performance with the institution's vision.

We have remained focused on the well-being and quality of life of our employees, strengthening strategic partnerships that ensure preferential access to essential services, healthcare, education and leisure. We have also promoted awareness-raising initiatives in the areas of financial literacy, citizenship and professional development, encouraging the adoption of responsible practices and a culture of continuous learning.

We prioritise policies that promote a healthy work-life balance, reaffirming the culture of closeness that characterises Moza and underpins commitment, stability and internal cohesion.

Finally, I would like to thank, on my own behalf and on behalf of the Board of Directors, all those who have contributed with dedication, effort and a high degree of professionalism to the consolidation of Moza Banco's progress in a demanding and transformative year.

To the Executive Committee and all staff members, I express my sincere gratitude for the commitment, rigour and sense of responsibility demonstrated throughout the year, factors that have been crucial to the strengthening of our Bank and the affirmation of the Moza Culture. To our Customers, I offer a special word of gratitude for the trust you place in us every day, a trust that remains our greatest asset and the reason for our existence. To the Supervisory and Government Authorities, I express my appreciation for the constructive spirit, institutional cooperation and the essential role they play in preserving the stability of the financial system. Finally, I would like to thank our Shareholders for their strategic support, trust and ongoing commitment to the vision that underpins our growth.

As the Moza family, we remain united by a common purpose and a shared vision to build a stronger, more resilient bank that is prepared for the future. It is through our cohesion and collective commitment that we strengthen, day by day, the trust placed in us.

Guided by our ambition to grow, our resilience in the face of challenges, the integrity that underpins our actions, and the collaboration that unites us, we continue to build a path of responsible and sustainable growth.

It is with this spirit and determination that we will continue to **Make It Happen,** convinced that it is by joining forces that we can truly **Win Together.**

Yours sincerely,

Manuel Soares

Chairperson of the Board of Directors

2. Key Highlights

2.1. Key indicators

(in thousands of Meticais)

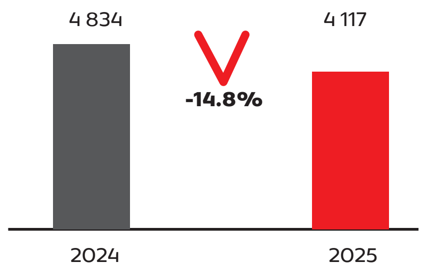
Key Indicators	**2024**	**2025**	**Var,% 2025 - 2024**
BALANCE SHEET			
Total Assets	64 767 413	64 071 744	-107%
Loans and Advances to Customers (Net)[1]	20 871 681	14 744 797	-29.36%
Customer deposits[3]	50 196 217	53 782 865	7.15%
Loan-to-deposit ratio	45.3%	30.3%	-15.08 pp
COMPETITIVE POSITIONING[2]			
Market share in Customer Loans	7.76%	5.55%	-2.21 pp
Market share in Deposits	6.69%	6.69%	0 pp
Market share in Assets	6.39%	5.89%	-0.4 pp
PROFITABILITY			
Profit Before Tax	1 178 391	1 738 976	47.57%
Net Profit	(103 821)	(3 919 542)	367 529%
Operating Income	4 195 987	4 499 544	7.23%
Net interest Margin[5]	8.22%	8.87%	0.64 pp
Return on Equity (ROE)	-1.06%	-50.06%	-48.9 pp
Return on Average Operating Assets (ROA)	-0.17%	-6.08%	-5.91 pp
LIMITES PRUDENCIAIS			
Tier I - Capital	17.95%	16.35%	-1.60 pp
Solvency Ratio	15.81%	14.46%	-1.35 pp
Liquidity Ratio	37.14%	47.29%	10.15 pp
ASSET QUALITY			
Credit Impairment	1 889 283	1 533 168	-18.85%
Loans Overdue >90 days/Customer Loans	12.76%	6.93%	-5.83 pp
Overdue Loans/Total Credit	28.10%	16.51%	-11.59 pp
Non-Performing Loan Ratio (NPL - BdM)[7]	34.24%	29.21%	-5.02 pp
NPL Ratio-EBA%[8]	12.50%	3.94%	-8.56 pp
Loan impairment/Non-performing Loans > 90 days	79.27%	426.12%	346. pp
Credit Impairment/Total Non-performing Loans	64.85%	303.37%	238.5 pp
Credit impairment/loans and advances to customers	8.30%	9.39%	1.08 pp
EFFICIENCY			
Operating Costs	3 715 315	4 011 390	7.97%
Other operating costs	1 276 092	1 372 130	7.53%
Staff costs	2 029 393	2 099 866	3.47%
Depreciation	409 830	539 394	31.61%
Costs/Total Assets (%)	5.74%	6.26%	0.52 pp
Cost-to-income[6]	82.86%	76.98%	5.87 pp
Other operating expenses/Operating income	30.41%	30.49%	0.08 pp
Staff costs/Operating Income	48.37%	46.67%	-1.69 pp
BUSINESS INDICATORS			
Business Units[4]	63	61	-3.17%
Number of ATMs	103	100	-2.91%
No. of POS terminals	3.001	3.009	0.27%
Number of Employees at the end of the Period	971	949	-2.27%
Number of Customers	261 894	305 051	16.48%
Number of cards in the network	143 617	156 906	9.25%

1. Loan portfolio net of impairments
2. Statistical data from the Central Bank of Mozambique, December 2024 and 2025
3. Customer Deposits = Customer deposits + corporate bonds
4. Includes Private, Corporate and Institutional business centres
5. Net interest margin ratio = net interest income / average earning assets
   Earning assets = Investments in credit institutions + Loans + Securities pp = percentage points
6. Cost-to-income ratio = Operating costs / Income
7. Non-performing loans (NPL – BdM): calculated in accordance with the Central Bank of Mozambique's regulations (overdue loans, including instalments due), pursuant to Notice 16/GBM/2013 of 31 December.
8. NPL ratio - EBA: www.eba.europa.eu

2.2. Key highlights

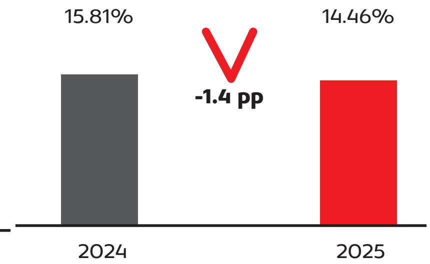
SOLVENCY

Equity (MZN million)



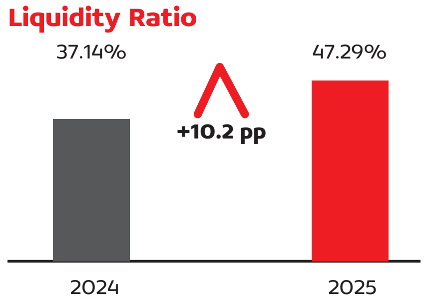
Own Funds stood at MZN 4 117 billion in 2025 (-14.8% compared to 2024), reflecting a net loss of MZN 3 919.5 billion, partially offset by a reduction in the provision gap of MZN 2 765.7 billion.

Solvency Ratio



The Solvency Ratio stood at 14.46% in 2025, remaining above the regulatory minimum, which demonstrates the Bank's capitalisation to support its operations.

Liquidity Ratio

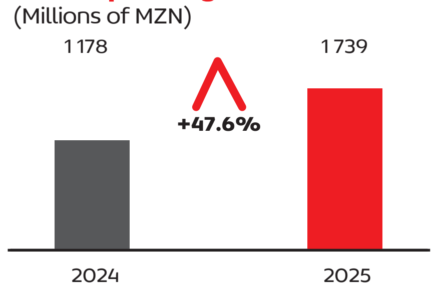


The Bank's Liquidity Ratio stood at 47.29%, above the minimum regulatory limit of 25%, demonstrating a solid liquidity position and adequate capacity to meet the financing needs of its business.

PROFITABILITY

Gross Operating Profit

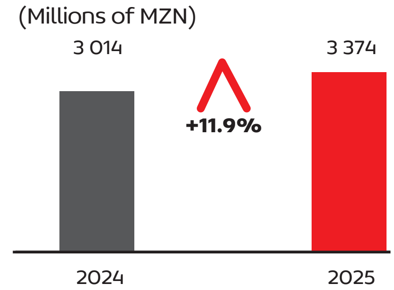
(Millions of MZN)



Gross Operating Profit reached MZN 1 739 billion in 2025, recording growth of 47.6% compared to the same period last year, supported by improved revenue generation and disciplined management of operating costs.

Net Interest Income

(Millions of MZN)



Net interest income amounted to MZN 3 373.5 billion in December 2025, recording an increase of MZN 359.6 million (+11.9%) compared to the same period last year, driven by the strong performance of financial investments and the optimisation of the asset portfolio.

3. Moza Banco

3.1.1. Brief Description

Moza Banco is a leading banking institution in the Mozambican financial system, ranking among the five largest national banks and playing a systemically important role in the sector. It operates as a universal retail bank, with a majority Mozambican-owned capital base.

Since its foundation in 2008, it has played an active role in the development of the banking sector, offering a comprehensive range of financial solutions for private individuals, small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), institutional clients and corporate clients.

With the third-largest branch network in the country, Moza Banco reaffirms its customer-focused approach, maintaining a strong commitment to innovation and sustainability. Its operations are guided by the mission to contribute daily to Mozambique's progress, promoting the values of ambition, integrity, resilience and collaboration, expressed in the motto: **"Make It Happen"**.

Values

Moza Banco's institutional values form the basis of its identity and guide its market operations, promoting excellent service and relationships of trust with customers, employees and other stakeholders.

- **Ambition** – it encourages proactivity and continuous improvement, driving innovation and growth.
- **Resilience** – the ability to act with unwavering commitment, ready to overcome challenges and solve problems with focus and conviction.
- **Integrity** – it is based on transparency, respect and rigour, ensuring unwavering high ethical standards
- **Collaboration** – it values empathy and teamwork, strengthening close relationships and promoting collective results.

3.1.2. Moza Brand

- In 2025, Moza Banco marked its 17th anniversary, consolidating a journey characterised by a commitment to the development of the Mozambican market. Since its foundation, it has established itself as the leading financial institution, aligned with the needs and aspirations of its customers.
- Over the years, it has distinguished itself through its closeness to and appreciation of its customers' achievements, supporting them through their challenges and successes. Under the motto "Make It Happen", it positions itself as a partner for growth, promoting initiative, resilience and dynamism.
- As a leading institution in the financial sector, it remains focused on innovation, service excellence and sustainable development, actively contributing to the progress of communities and the future of the country.

3.1.3. Key Events in 2025

- Participation in the World Financial Innovation Series
- Participation in the 17th Annual Meeting of the International Advisory Board of the Dom Cabral Foundation
- Recognition of Moza, for the 4th consecutive year, as one of the best places to work in Mozambique
- Launch of the MozaNext Signature Credit Card
- 6th Edition of the Fernando Leite Couto Literary Prize
- Participation in the 8th Edition of the CFO Forum
- Participation in the 3rd edition of the largest conference in the banking, financial services and insurance sector – BFSI 2025.
- Launch of the institutional campaign "Make It Happen" version "3.0"
- FaMoza Seal Award
- Launch of New Channels (Internet and Mobile Banking)
- Launch of literary works by Mia Couto and Abdul Julai
- Charity Christmas 2025

3.1.4. Awards/Distinctions

One of the best places to work in Mozambique

In 2025, for the fourth consecutive year, Moza Banco was recognised as one of the 10 best places to work in Mozambique, reinforcing its ability to attract and retain the best professionals.

Based on this assessment, Tempus Global awarded the Bank the "Elite Employer" certification, following an analysis of four key aspects: Compensation and Benefits; Working Environment; Career Development; and Culture.

4. Shareholder Structure and Governing Bodies

4.1 Shareholder Structure

As at 31 December 2025, Moza Banco's share capital stood at 7 020 750 000.00 MT (seven billion, twenty million, seven hundred and fifty thousand Meticais), fully subscribed and paid up, as shown in the table below:

Shareholders	Number of Shares	Share Capital (In Meticais)	Percentage of Capital
Kuhanha S,A	927 822	4 639 110 000	66.0771%
Arise B,V,	431 296	2 156 480 000	30.7158%
Moçambique Capitais, S,A	45 032	225 145 000	3.2069%
Moza Banco	**1 404 150**	**7 020 750 000**	**100%**

The geographical distribution of shareholders in 2025 continued to show a predominance of Mozambican shareholders, representing 69.2842% of the total shares. This distribution highlights Moza Banco as a financial institution with strong national roots, consolidating its position as a leading national financial institution.

Origin	Percentage of Capital
Mozambique	69.2842%
Netherlands	30.7158%
Total	100.0000%

4.2 Governing Bodies and Governance Model

Moza Banco has a governance structure comprising the General Assembly, the Supervisory Board, the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee, bodies responsible for supervision, strategic direction and regulatory compliance, ensuring that the interests of stakeholders are safeguarded.

At the General Assembly held on 29 April 2025, Mr Manuel Jorge Mendes Soares was appointed on an interim basis as Chairperson of the Board of Directors, succeeding Mr João Filipe de Figueiredo Júnior. In addition, with effect from 5 December 2025, Ms Ruth Moisés da Pátria resigned from her position as a Non-Executive Director of Moza Banco.

General Assembly	
Chairperson of the Board	Lourenço Joaquim da Costa Rosário
Vice-Chairperson	Maria Violante Jeremias Manuel
Secretary of the Board	Carmen Patrícia Varinde G, Moreira Gonçalves

Supervisory Board	
Chairperson	Irene Luzidia Maurício
Vice-Chairperson	Anastácia Sebastião Chamusse Cuna
Member	Nuno Gonçalo Gomes Domingues
Replacement Member	Isaltina José Franco Mahumane Nhabinde

Board of Directors	
Chairperson	Manuel Jorge Mendes Soares
Director	Adérito José Manso de Sousa
Director	Angélica Macave
Director	Devan Hassad Bai Manmoandas
Director	Gomes do Rosário Zita
Director	Pedro Manuel Maldonado de Matos N, Correia
Director	Sérgio Eduardo Ribeiro
Director	Wilfred Jeroen Scheelbeek

4.3. Governance Model

The General Assembly is the company's highest governing body, representing all shareholders, and its resolutions, when adopted in accordance with the law and the Articles of Association, are binding on all shareholders and the company.

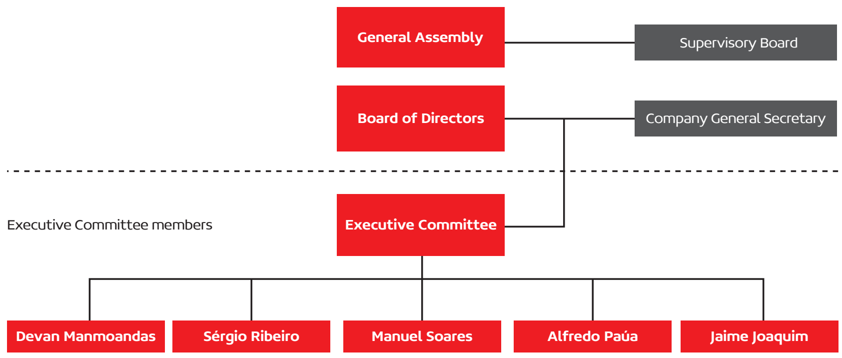
The General Assembly of Moza Banco assigns responsibility for strategic direction to the Board of Directors, which in turn delegates the day-to-day management of the business to the Executive Committee, whilst the Supervisory Board is responsible for oversight.

In 2025, the structure of the Executive Committee remained unchanged; its composition, appointment and responsibilities were decided by the Board of Directors at its meeting held on 28 April 2023:

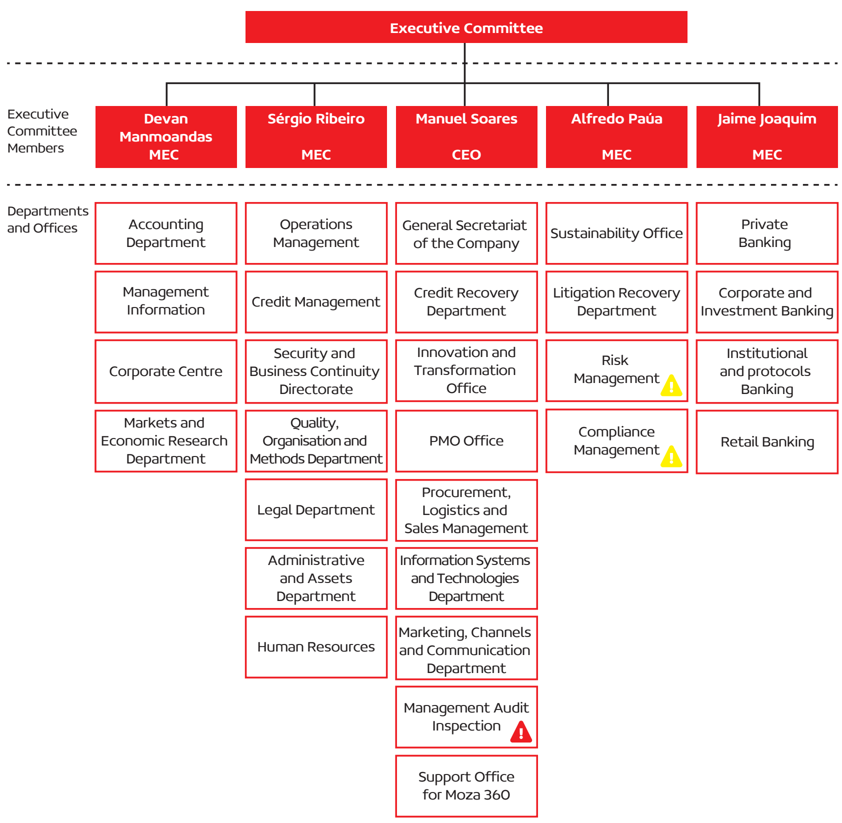
Executive Committee	
Chairperson	Manuel Jorge Mendes Soares
Member	Sérgio Eduardo Ribeiro
Member	Devan Hassad Bai Manmoandas
Member	Alfredo José Paúa
Member	Jaime de Jesus Joaquim

The Company Secretary, appointed by the Board of Directors, provides support and guidance to the Governing Bodies on matters of corporate governance, legal compliance and administration, as well as support for their respective meetings.

Moza Banco's organisational structure at the end of the 2025 financial year was as follows:



With regard to the distribution of powers and responsibilities between the members of the Executive Committee and the Bank's various Departments, as at 31 December 2025, these were allocated as follows:



The Audit and Inspection Department, within the Bank's Risk Management Governance Model, reports hierarchically to the Audit Coministrative hit its reporting to the Executive Committee is of a purely administrative nature.

The heads of the Risk Management Department and the Compliance Department have access to the Bank's Board of Directors via the Risk Assessment Committee (chaired by a Non-Executive Director).

5. Social Responsibility and Sustainability

5.1 Social Responsibility

For Moza Banco, Social Responsibility is rooted in the ethical pillar that forms the basis of its operations, whilst simultaneously establishing itself as a fundamental strategic focus guided by the principle of **"Winning Together"** and a commitment to the country's sustainable development.

In 2025, the Bank reaffirmed its role as a transformative agent in Mozambique, consolidating its activities focused on generating shared value and strengthening communities, making a concrete contribution to more inclusive and sustainable growth.

5.1.1. Education and Financial Literacy

The Bank's strategy for promoting financial education and literacy remained a key priority, through the consolidation and expansion of programmes aimed at human development and empowering the younger generations:

> **"Dreaming of Tomorrow" Programme**

This initiative continued to establish itself as a strategic initiative focused on promoting knowledge, saving and financial education among children and young people.

As part of the World Savings Day celebrations, the programme was expanded to the communities of Estevel (19 de Outubro Primary School, Boane) and Chókwè (Santa Luísa de Marillac School), strengthening its geographical reach and educational impact.

Also noteworthy was the presentation of the interactive play "Saber Sonhar o Amanhã" (Knowing How to Dream of Tomorrow), aimed at various audiences, including the children of employees and partners. Through an educational and playful approach, the initiative promoted early awareness of the importance of saving and adopting responsible financial practices.

> **Study Support Programme at the Santa Luísa de Marillac School**

In partnership with the "Um Pequeno Gesto, uma Grande Ajuda" (UPG) Association, the Bank continued its support for the Santa Luísa de Marillac School in the district of Chókwè, with the aim of encouraging school retention and mitigating factors of social vulnerability.

This strategic partnership has enabled the following:
- Optimising the academic performance of children and young people in vulnerable situations;
- Fostering good study habits;
- Contributing to the mitigation of daily food insecurity, promoting greater school attendance.

Also as part of the partnership, an essay competition was held on the topic of saving, with the participation of over 50 pupils from Years 5 and 6, with the podium consisting entirely of girls.

> **Workshop on Financial Literacy**

During Global Entrepreneurship Week, the Agency for Development and Entrepreneurship (ADE), in partnership with the Bank, organised a **workshop on financial literacy and entrepreneurship** with the aim of addressing key issues relating to the banking system and personal finance management, with a particular focus on fostering an entrepreneurial spirit.

5.1.2. Entrepreneurship, capacity building and business development

> **"Pra Frente" Programme**

As part of its partnership with the **"Pra Frente"** programme (a digital platform for entrepreneurial capacity building), Moza, in partnership with the Dom Cabral Foundation (FDC), makes the platform available free of charge to MSMEs, reinforcing its institutional commitment to developing Mozambique's business sector and supporting the national agenda for financial and productive inclusion.

Throughout 2025, the platform registered more than 5 000 enrolled businesses, thereby consolidating the relevance of "Pra Frente" as an opportunity for the development of MSME businesses and reaffirming Moza Banco's contribution to the country's economic and social progress.

> **Support for the growth and sustainability of SMEs**

The Bank has strengthened its institutional involvement in initiatives to promote entrepreneurship and business formalisation, participating in and supporting events aimed at:
- Creating a networking space that fosters connections between entrepreneurs, strategic partners, suppliers and potential customers, thereby strengthening the business ecosystem;
- Contributing to the growth of SMEs, encouraging formalisation, innovationand job creation;

The following events also stood out in 2025:
- Networking sessions with SMEs across the country in partnership with the Institute for the Promotion of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (IPEME);
- 6th Edition of the Nampula Province Economic Fair (FENA) and the workshop "Accelerating Exports from Nampula Province";
- Workshop on International Trade and Access to Financing for Exports;

5.1.3. Culture, Literature and Sport

> **Partnership with the Fernando Leite Couto Foundation**

Since 2019, Moza Banco has maintained a strategic alliance with the Fernando Leite Couto Foundation, reinforcing its commitment to promoting Mozambican art and culture. This partnership focuses on the realisation of various initiatives implemented by the Foundation in the fields of art and literature.

In 2025, the following initiatives stood out:
- The "Fernando Leite Couto" Literary Prize;
- Publication and launch of works by renowned authors such as Mia Couto, Zacarias Nguenha and Abdul Julai;
- Literary events (literary gatherings and soirées, poetry recitals, lectures, debates and talks);
- Roundtable discussions with leading figures in the arts and culture, including Mia Couto and the singer Mingas.

Still in the cultural sphere, the Bank supported the launch of the debut album by musician Arnaldo Manhice, recognised as the best male vocalist at Ngoma Moçambique 2025. This support for the artist underscores Moza's commitment to promoting cultural identity.

5.1.4. Sport and Wellbeing

Clube Moza, as the Bank's social arm, organised regular sporting activities and events promoting well-being throughout the financial year, recognising sport as a tool for health, integration and social cohesion.

As part of the Games commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Central Bank of Mozambique, Moza Banco achieved the following results:
- Gold Medal in Swimming;
- Bronze medal in billiards.

Awards were also presented for team spirit and fair play, in line with the Bank's institutional values.

5.1.5. Solidarity

Aware that its role extends beyond financial activities, Moza Banco maintains a genuine commitment to solidarity and support for the most vulnerable, making a positive contribution to the lives of people and communities.

In 2025, the Bank stepped up its presence through initiatives supporting communities and social institutions across the country.

Among the main initiatives, the following stand out:

> **Solidarity Cycle Project:**
A structural social initiative focused on menstrual dignity, through the provision of reusable menstrual hygiene kits, as well as awareness-raising activities on menstrual health, having benefited 650 girls in the provinces of Gaza (Eduardo Mondlane Secondary School and Salvador Allende Primary School) and Manica (Gondola Secondary School).

> Donations of school supplies to vulnerable children;

> Celebrations of Children's Day and Family Day with orphaned and vulnerable children and patients.

The Bank also partnered with the "Convívio Solidário" event, an initiative of the Dei Campi Foundation, with the funds raised going towards the Infulene Psychiatric Hospital and the renovation of Muchambutane Primary School in Maputo.

5.1.6. Sustainability

As the social arm of Moza Banco, Clube Moza organised a special edition of the **Sustainability Tour** at Macaneta Beach, designed to immerse the Sustainability Ambassadors in the mangrove ecosystem. During the event, participants planted mangroves and took part in a beach clean-up, contributing directly to the preservation of the coastal ecosystem and to practical environmental awareness. This initiative forms part of the Bank's commitment to environmental education, the promotion of volunteering and the protection of biodiversity, through initiatives that have a tangible impact on local communities.

5.2. Sponsorships and Partnerships

In 2025, Moza Banco consolidated its position as an active institutional partner in strengthening Mozambique's economic and social ecosystem, by supporting initiatives that promote entrepreneurship, innovation, inclusion, sustainability and cultural appreciation.

The sponsorship and partnership strategy was geared towards generating structural impact, prioritising initiatives aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals and the Bank's strategic priorities.

Continuing this commitment to capacity building and networking, the following initiatives are highlighted:

1. **International Trade and Exports Workshop –** The Bank supported capacity-building initiatives aimed at Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs), in partnership with ExportaMoz, including participation in the 6th Nampula Province Economic Fair (FENA), reinforcing its commitment to promoting international trade and business competitiveness
2. **Fintech Week and the 3rd International Conference on the Banking, Financial and Insurance Sectors –** Participation in these forums highlighted the Bank's involvement in the debate on technological innovation and digital financial inclusion, contributing to the modernisation of the national financial sector.
3. **3rd Edition of the COMARP Forum and initiatives of the Mozambique–United States Chamber of Commerce –** Support for these events reinforced the Bank's institutional commitment to strengthening business relations and creating opportunities for investment and economic cooperation.
4. **33rd Marine Conference –** Support for this initiative reaffirmed the Bank's commitment to the conservation of marine biodiversity and the promotion of sustainable practices.
5. **Support for the Association of the Blind and Visually Impaired of Mozambique (ACAMO) –** The Bank contributed to promoting the mobility and independence of visually impaired citizens by providing white canes.
6. **Support for the Gwaza Muthini festivities and cultural celebrations –** The Bank continued its support for initiatives promoting Mozambican tradition, cultural identity and diversity.
7. **Support for education and academic training –** The Bank provided logistical support for the 2025 Inaugural Lecture at Save University (UNISAVE), supported initiatives to promote reading, and participated in the 60th edition of FACIM, reinforcing its commitment to skills development.

5.3. Sustainability

The 2025 financial year consolidated the Bank's strategic approach to sustainability. The Bank demonstrated growing maturity in integrating ESG principles into its operations, strengthening its technical capacity to address the growing challenges associated with sustainability in the financial sector.

5.3.1. Key Actions Undertaken

During the financial year, the following practices and initiatives stood out:

> **Consolidation of the structured sustainability reporting framework,** which systematised the guiding principles of the ESG approach, the sustainability risk classification criteria and the mechanisms for integration into the risk and business model;

> **Integration of environmental and social risk management into credit operations** ensuring the identification, analysis and monitoring of potential environmental and social impacts associated with the financing granted;

> Design, within the scope of the Bank's Strategic Plan, of the following strategies: Energy Efficiency; Water Efficiency; Reduction of Paper Consumption.

> **Institutional coordination with the Central Bank of Mozambique, through the Mozambican Banking Association (AMB),** in the development of approaches related to green, inclusive and sustainable finance.

> **Cooperation with national public bodies**, to incorporate sustainability criteria in response to the impacts of climate change in Mozambique.

5.3.2. Results Obtained and Impact Generated

The initiatives undertaken resulted in the following outcomes:

> Approval and integration of measures associated with strategies for energy and water efficiency and the reduction of paper consumption into the Bank's Strategic Plan;

> Internal structuring for the implementation of the Climate and Environmental Risk Management Guidelines, in accordance with Notice No. 6/GBM/2024 of the Central Bank of Mozambique;

> Preparation for the implementation of the Guidelines on Equitable Access to Financial Services, in accordance with Notice No. 7/GBM/2024;

> Strengthening of ESG risk control mechanisms in the Bank's operations, including monitoring compliance with contractual clauses associated with sustainable financing;

> Access to financing facilities with ESG requirements, including the European Investment Bank (EIB) Facility and the AGF Facility;

> Integration of the Bank into sectoral coordination groups on sustainability, within the framework of the Mozambican Banking Association.

6. Macroeconomic Environment

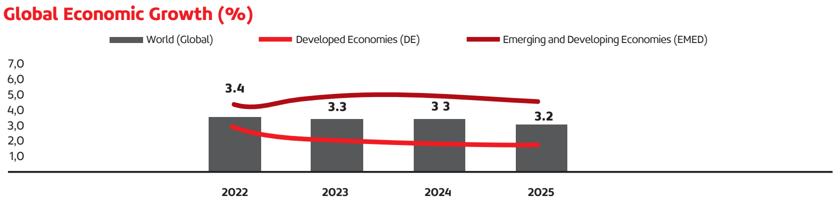
6.1 International Economy

Economic Growth

The global economy showed resilience in 2025, even against a backdrop of trade tensions and some uncertainty in the political and investment landscapes. Growth stood at 3.2%, slightly below 2024 levels but above initial projections of 3.0% to 3.1%, maintaining the pace of recovery following the 2020 recession.

Nevertheless, certain challenges remain, particularly regarding trade policy, geopolitical tensions and technological dynamics, which continue to require monitoring and adaptation by economic actors.

Global Economic Growth (%)

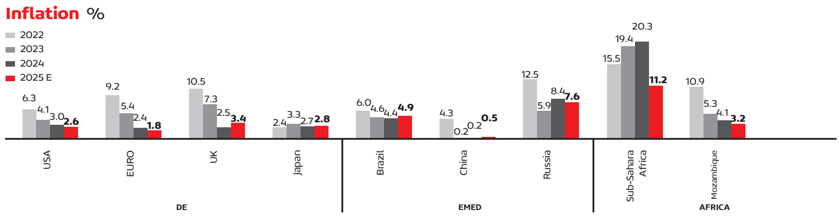


Note: E – Estimate
Source: FMI - World Economic Outlook, October 2025

Inflation Trends

The general price level continued its downward trend, in line with that observed in recent years, standing at 3.6% globally, compared with 4.9% in 2024, reflecting differing dynamics across regions which, taken together, offset one another. Inflation forecasts have been revised upwards in the United States and downwards in several other economies, in line with the expectation that changes in the international trade landscape may generate a supply shock in the country imposing tariffs and a demand shock in the countries affected by these measures.

Inflation %



Note: INE – Consumer Price Index, December 2025
Source: FMI - World Economic Outlook, October 2025

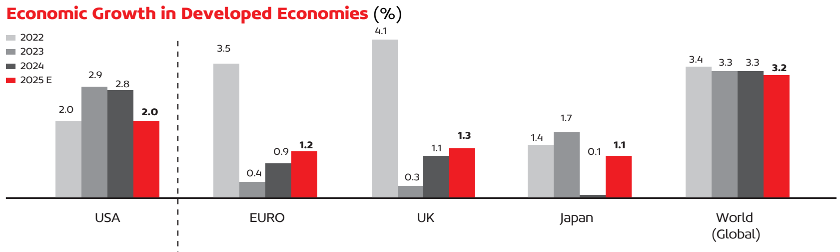
Developed Economies

Economic activity in developed economies in 2025 remained resilient, despite escalating trade tensions and increased political uncertainty. Pressures associated with trade policy proved less disruptive than initially expected, reflecting:

- The front-loading of imports of tradable goods prior to the tariff increase;
- The delay in implementing tariff measures;
- Successful efforts by firms to redirect their trade to markets covered by existing lower-tariff agreements;
- The increased use of tariff mitigation mechanisms, including bonded warehouses, as well as the limited and phased pass-through of costs to consumers;
- The significant increase in investment in equipment and infrastructure related to Artificial Intelligence (AI), which helped to sustain growth, particularly in the United States.

>

Economic Growth in Developed Economies (%)

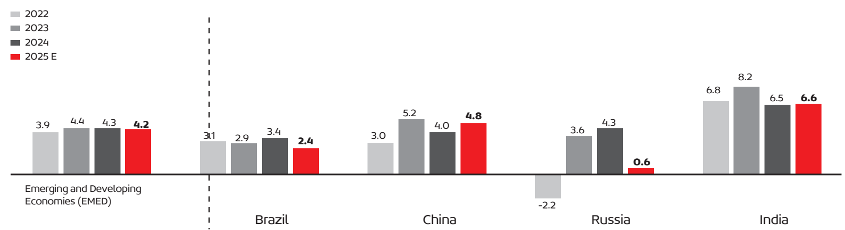


Note: DE – Developed Economies, E – Estimate
Source: FMI - World Economic Outlook, October 2025

Emerging and Developing Economies

In 2025, emerging and developing economies (EMDE) showed greater resilience, demonstrating stronger-than-expected growth. The trade sector, particularly exports, performed better than forecast, despite high tariffs and growing uncertainty, whilst services activity remained resilient, aided by the easing of global financial conditions, partly linked to the depreciation of the US Dollar, which supported steady credit growth and consumer confidence. Overall, in 2025, EMDE economies grew at an estimated rate of 4.2%.

Economic Growth in Emerging and Developing Economies (%)



Note: EMED - Emerging and Developing Economies, E – Estimate
Source: World Bank - Global Economic Prospects, January 2026

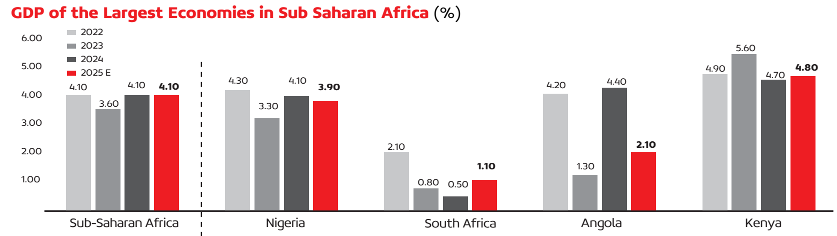
6.2 Regional Economy – Sub-Saharan Africa

The Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) region recorded economic growth of 4.1% in 2025, remaining unchanged compared to 2024, reflecting moderating inflation, whilst commodity prices were higher than expected, particularly for gold, other precious metals and coffee, driving an improvement in trade balances in several countries.

Individually, the economies of SSA showed mixed growth last year, with the pace of growth accelerating in around half of them and slowing in the rest. Growth diverged among the region's three largest economies, consolidating in Nigeria and South Africa but moderating in Ethiopia.

However, challenges such as high debt, poverty and the need for more jobs persist, requiring ongoing reforms and international support to sustain development.

GDP of the Largest Economies in Sub Saharan Africa (%)



Source: FMI - World Economic Outlook, October 2025

Commodities

Commodity markets in 2025 experienced significant volatility, with overall prices falling from the highs recorded in the middle of the year due to strong supply and subdued demand, particularly for oil, despite the effects of tariffs. In addition, precious metals such as gold reached historic highs, whilst base metals showed mixed results. In the agricultural sector, fluctuations linked to climatic factors were observed.

The price of oil fell by an average of around 16% throughout 2025. Commodity prices remained stable, between US$60 and US$70, since the US announced tariffs in early April. These announcements led to a decline in global demand expectations and coincided with the start of an accelerated oil production schedule by OPEC+ (the Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries plus some non-member countries, including Russia).

Natural gas prices have fallen, also reflecting the tariffs and abundant supply. Trading prices in Europe fell by around 32% in 2025 to USD 9.48/MMBtu , having recorded a temporary rise in June amid the war between Israel and Iran. Prices fell due to lower energy demand, in response to trade uncertainty caused by tariffs, and lower competing demand from Asia. Additionally, Asian liquefied natural gas prices followed the downward trend of European prices, falling by 13%.

In 2025, demand for safe-haven assets boosted precious metals, against a backdrop where the imposition of tariffs led to a fall in base metal prices. According to the World Bank, the metals price index rose by around 40% in the year in question. This increase was driven by precious metals, with gold rising 63% and reaching record levels above USD 4 000 per ounce, amid growing geopolitical uncertainty, leading central banks to increase their gold reserves.

In terms of food, according to data released by the FAO in its Food Price Index, prices rose by around 4.3% throughout 2025, driven mainly by vegetable oils, meat and dairy products. This trend can be explained by the rise in international demand for beef, linked to increased market uncertainty regarding outbreaks of animal diseases and geopolitical tensions.

Commodity Price Trends (2022–2025)

	Real				Annual change (%)	
Commodities	**Dec-22**	**Dec-23**	**Dec-24**	**Dec-25**	**Dec-24**	**Dec-25**
Brent Crude Oil (USD/Barrel)	80.9	77.9	73.8	62.7	-5%	-15%
WTI Crude Oil (USD/barrel)	76.5	72.1	69.8	57.9	-3%	-17%
Aluminium (USD/MT)	2 401.7	2 182.4	2 541.0	2 875.5	16%	13%
Gold (USD/Ounce)	1 797.6	2 026.2	2 648.0	4 309.2	31%	63%
Gas (USD/million Btu)	5.5	2.5	3.0	4.3	20%	41%
Thermal Coal (USD/MT)	215.0	108.8	105.5	90.9	-3%	-14%
Maize (USD/MT)	302.3	206.5	202.6	205.7	-2%	2%
Wheat (USD/MT)	386.3	291.1	252.2	242.8	-13%	-4%
Rice (USD/MT)	467.0	644.0	527.0	424.0	-18%	-20%
Sugar (USD/kg)	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	-8%	-10%
Cotton (USD/kg)	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.6	-12%	-7%
Tobacco (USD/MT)	4 399.3	5 461.8	6 458.3	6 047.1	18%	-6%

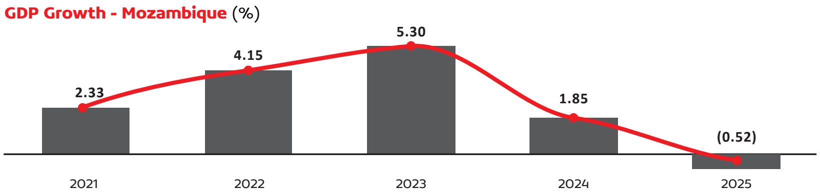
6.3 Domestic Economy

GDP Growth

The country's economic performance in 2025 was marked by a technical recession in the first three quarters, at -3.92% in the first, -0.94% in the second and -0.85% in the third, with Gross Domestic Product contracting due to the post-2024 election, which restricted the movement of people and goods, leading to weak performance in the secondary (industry, construction, energy) and tertiary (trade, transport, hospitality) sectors, and to foreign exchange restrictions that have been penalising imports.

However, the final quarter of the year saw a recovery in economic growth, which stood at around 4.67%, driven by the positive performance of the extractive sector . This performance resulted in negative real growth of 0.52%.

GDP Growth - Mozambique (%)



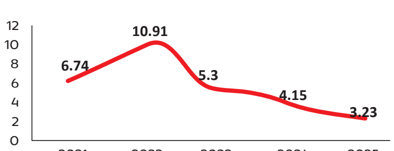
Source: – NE – National Statistics Institute, National Accounts of Mozambique (Q3 2025)

Inflation

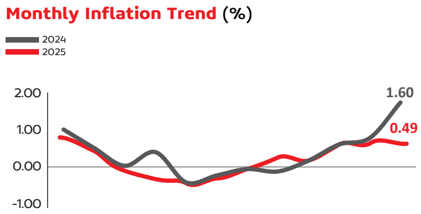
Inflation throughout 2025 showed mixed trends, rising to a peak of 4.93% in the third quarter before falling to 3.23% in the final quarter. This trend reflects the impact of monetary and exchange rate policy measures, which contributed in part to exchange rate stability as well as to the containment of overall inflation. Price levels remained under control and within the single-digit target set by the Central Bank of Mozambique.

Average annual inflation stood at 4.37%, below the 7.0% target set by the Government in the Economic and Social Plan and State Budget for 2025.

Annual Inflation Trends (%)



Monthly Inflation Trend (%)



Source: INE – Consumer Price Index, December 2025
Note: E - Estimate

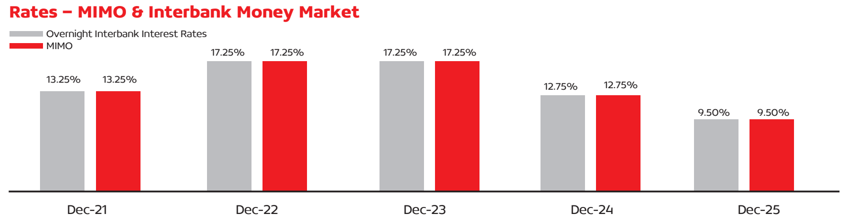
Money Market

The Monetary Authority implemented a cumulative reduction of 325 basis points in the monetary policy interest rate (MIMO), which stood at 9.50%, in line with the Central Bank of Mozambique's objective of bringing it down to single-digit levels. However, according to the Central Bank of Mozambique, the risks and uncertainties associated with inflation projections have worsened in the final months of the year, notably due to delays in the payment of the State's domestic public debt instruments.

The reserve requirement ratios for liabilities in local and foreign currency remained unchanged throughout the year at 29% and 29.5%, respectively.

The reference rate for loans to households and businesses (Financial System Prime Rate – PRSF) followed the movement of the MIMO throughout the year, settling at 15.80%, an annual reduction of around 390 basis points.

Rates – MIMO & Interbank Money Market



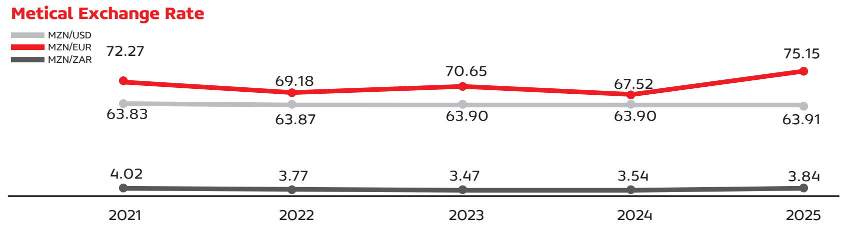
Foreign Exchange Market

In 2025, the USD/MZN exchange rate remained relatively stable, averaging around 63.91 meticais per US Dollar on the official market.
However, a shortage of foreign exchange was observed in the market, which led the Central Bank of Mozambique to implement a set of measures aimed at strengthening the availability of foreign exchange and stimulating economic activity, including:

- A temporary increase in the conversion rate for export revenues from goods and services and investment income from abroad, from 30% to 50%, for a period of 18 months;
- Full conversion of revenues from the re-export of petroleum products by intermediary banks;
- Establishment of an exceptional regime applicable to credit institutions' foreign exchange position limits, setting limits for the Overall Foreign Exchange Position and for individual positions per foreign currency, as a percentage of own funds.

On the other hand, the metical depreciated against the Euro and the South African Rand by around 11% and 8%, respectively, influenced by the appreciation of these currencies on the international market, supported by increased investor confidence in the relevant countries, linked to a rise in exports of precious metals.

Metical Exchange Rate



Source: INE – National Statistics Institute, National Accounts of Mozambique (Q3 2025)

6.4 Economic Outlook for 2026

a) Global Economy

Geopolitical risk and political uncertainty continue to weigh on the global economy, which, according to the International Monetary Fund, is expected to grow at an annual average of 3.1% in 2026, representing a slowdown compared to the growth estimate for 2025 (3.2%). This projection reflects economic resilience across various economies; however, it still represents the slowest growth rate since the pandemic. The risk of policy errors remains high in this environment of rapid change and geopolitical crises. Although the outlook suggests that global short-term interest rates will continue to fall, inflation projections are becoming unpredictable, influenced by the unstable landscape of US tariffs and the potential responses from its trading partners.

Although the slowdown in 2026 is expected to be relatively widespread across all economies, it is forecast to be concentrated in advanced economies, with 76% of them likely to experience slower growth compared to 44% of emerging and developing economies.

The outlook remains tilted to the downside, although there are also some positive factors, such as technology-driven investment and productivity gains.

The following risks and uncertainties stand out:

1. **Trade tensions and uncertainties regarding trade policy**

Despite sporadic progress in trade negotiations between the United States and the countries most affected by tariffs, the level of uncertainty remains high. Several agreements still lack a clear framework, which could lead to a resurgence of tensions should the commitments made not be fully implemented.

The growing use of tariffs and other trade policy instruments, often linked to strategic and national security concerns, increases the risk of further restrictions on international trade. Persistent trade barriers could limit productivity growth by restricting cross-border technology diffusion.

2. **Tighter global financial conditions**

Over the past year, spreads on higher-risk assets, notably sovereign debt, have reached historically low levels in response to US tariff measures. This could contribute to a reduction in risk appetite and trigger sharp falls in asset prices. Thus, a tightening of financial conditions would exert downward pressure on global growth and could lead to capital flight from emerging and developing markets, particularly those with lower credit ratings.

Risk appetite may also diminish if the policies of major central banks are more restrictive than expected in response to stronger inflation, whether due to new pressures on commodity prices related to trade barriers or other unforeseen factors.

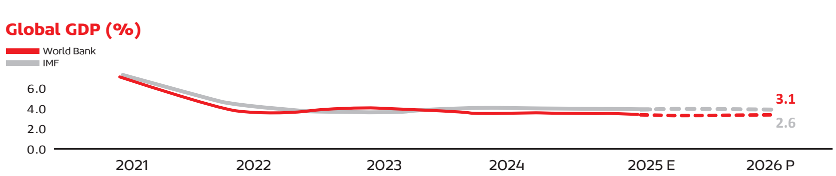
3. **Conflicts and geopolitical tensions**

The 2020s have been characterised by a sharp rise in global geopolitical tensions and an increase in violent conflicts. Cumulative shocks such as the war between Russia and Ukraine and the conflict in the Middle East have disrupted trade relations and fuelled geopolitical uncertainty. Any further escalation of these conflicts or prolongation of instability could have adverse impacts on economic activity in the countries directly involved and, indirectly, at the global level.

Empirical estimates suggest that medium-to-high-intensity conflicts have been associated with an average reduction in GDP per capita of around 13% after five years in the countries directly involved (World Bank 2025P).

4. **Natural disasters and public health crises**

The frequency and severity of climate-related disasters such as heatwaves, extreme rainfall, droughts and coastal flooding have been increasing. Although the impact of natural disasters affects countries in different ways, depending on their geography and economic structures, emerging and developing economies are generally the most vulnerable to such events (World Bank 2025P). These phenomena can cause substantial macroeconomic damage through various channels, including infrastructure destruction, agricultural losses and increases in commodity prices. These shocks can also pose challenges for monetary policy, affecting inflation and, potentially, the transmission of monetary policy, whilst also creating risks on the balance sheets of financial institutions (Lagarde 2024).



Note: E – Estimate, P – Projection
Source: World Bankl – Global Economic Prospects, January 2026
IMF - World Economic Outlook, October 2025

b) Domestic Economy

Following three consecutive recessions in 2025 and an estimated positive real growth in the final quarter, the country is expected to record in 2026 economic growth of around 2.42%, supported by potential reforms aimed at ensuring greater confidence and social stability, developments in the natural gas sector, the resumption of activity on TotalEnergies' Area 1 LNG project, and Exxon Mobil's eventual Final Investment Decision later this year. These developments could ensure greater foreign exchange earnings, allocation and access to foreign currency for businesses and households, increase the volume of exports and bolster foreign exchange reserves.

The macroeconomic stability ensured and maintained through the management of price levels in the country are also factors that could underpin the economic outlook for 2026.

In mid-April 2025, Mozambique and the IMF completed the last two reviews (the fifth and sixth) of the Extended Credit Facility (ECF) programme. It is expected that the Mozambican government and the IMF will reach a new agreement in 2026. This will require stricter fiscal management. Furthermore, under the Fund's new programme, the government is expected to maintain a controlled fiscal and monetary policy to sustain macroeconomic stability until it begins to benefit from revenues from future exports of liquefied natural gas (LNG).

The trend of controlled single-digit price levels is expected to continue into 2026, reflecting the behaviour of commodity prices on the international market, coupled with the stability of the dollar/metical exchange rate, despite the pressures on local production following the floods that occurred in early 2026, which will have a direct impact on domestic prices. The inflation rate is estimated to rise to 5.09% in 2026.

In response to the evolution of price levels in the national economy and the prospect of them remaining in single digits, the Monetary Authority is expected to maintain the MIMO rate at current levels throughout the year. However, at the start of the year, there has been a slight increase in the risks and uncertainties associated with medium-term inflation projections. Whether these materialise will depend on the performance of the potential economic recovery plan that the government may implement to boost productive activity following the floods observed in the first month of the year in question.

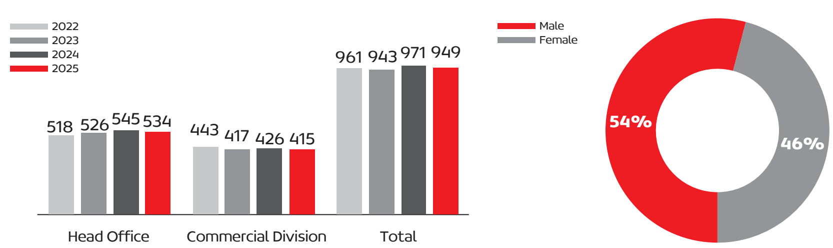
Still on the monetary front, the PRSF is expected to maintain the MIMO rate. It is estimated to remain at 15% by the end of 2026, assuming all other factors determining this indicator remain constant.

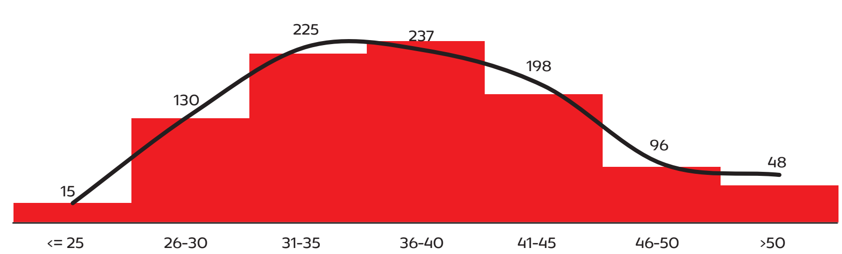
However, exchange rate risk persists in the country's macroeconomic management, manifesting itself in the tension between the apparent stability of the metical and the chronic shortage of foreign exchange in the formal market. This has led to delays in imports, disruptions to production chains and rising prices.

7. Business Support Activities

7.1 Human Resources

In 2025, Moza Banco recorded a moderate reduction in its workforce, with the number of employees falling from 971 to 949, representing a change of 2%.





The Bank maintains a predominantly young workforce, with an average age of 37. The 31–40 age group cumulatively accounts for around 49% of the total workforce, highlighting a young age structure.

Training and Development

As part of its commitment to the continuous development and upskilling of its staff, Moza Banco continued to strengthen its training programme, prioritising a digital and integrated approach.

The Bank ensured greater coverage and effectiveness in training initiatives through its internal e-learning platform and the use of specialised external solutions, promoting the ongoing updating of skills and alignment with the requirements of the financial sector.

In 2025, 388 training courses were delivered, totalling 25,311 hours of training and involving 14,506 participants.

Notable training areas included:

> Regulatory compliance;
> Operational risk management;
> Prevention and combating of money laundering and terrorist financing;
> Ethics and conduct;
> Complaints management;
> Cyber security;
> Specialised technical and refresher training for various critical roles.

Through Clube Moza, the Bank has reinforced its commitment to the development of technical and language skills, recognising training as a tool for competitiveness and internationalisation.

Of particular note is the partnership with Perfectly Spoken (London), under which 110 English language training grants were made available, helping to strengthen professional and institutional communication skills, both within the Bank and with strategic partners.

In addition, partnerships with national and international academic institutions were strengthened, providing access to undergraduate, postgraduate and MBA programmes in the fields of Management, Law and Finance, on preferential terms. These initiatives reinforce the Bank's position as an active player in the development of human capital.

Skills Development

As part of efforts to strengthen people management and align organisational strategy with human capital development, the Bank continued to implement structural initiatives aimed at valuing employees and ensuring the sustainability of talent in the medium and long term.

These initiatives aim to promote greater clarity in career paths, strengthen the objectivity of performance appraisal mechanisms, consolidate the organisational culture and ensure timely succession planning for critical roles.

During the financial year, notable progress was made in the career management plan, the review and modernisation of the performance appraisal model, the implementation of internal consultation tools and the updating of succession guidelines, thereby reinforcing transparency, meritocracy and organisational continuity.

Social Initiatives

Recognising the importance of employee well-being, Moza Banco maintained an integrated approach covering areas such as health, quality of life and citizenship.

During 2025, initiatives were implemented to promote health and work-life balance, including strengthening partnerships with healthcare providers and carrying out awareness-raising activities on matters relevant to personal and professional development.

The Bank also maintained initiatives designed to facilitate access for employees and their families to essential services, promoting greater convenience and efficiency.

As part of the benefits policy, incentives aimed at achieving a work-life balance were maintained, in line with the practices adopted in previous years.

Administrative Management

In 2025, the administrative modernisation process continued, focusing on the digitisation and simplification of internal processes, with a view to improving operational efficiency and procedural control.

The initiatives implemented helped to strengthen process integration, reduce redundancies and promote greater agility in internal management, contributing to a more efficient organisational structure aligned with the Bank's strategic objectives.

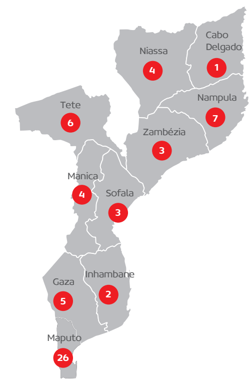
This effort forms part of a broader strategy to rationalise resources, strengthen good internal governance practices and improve the employee experience.

7.2 Branch distribution Network

At the end of 2025, Moza Banco's distribution network comprised a total of 61 Business Units, distributed as follows:

> 58 Branches,
> 1 Private Banking Centre,
> 1 Corporate Centre and
> 1 Institutional Centre.

In this regard, the geographical coverage of Moza's Business Units was distributed as detailed below:



7.3 Commercial Activity

In 2025, Moza Banco's commercial activity took place against a challenging macroeconomic backdrop and was focused on strengthening relationships with its existing customer base, attracting new customer segments and increasing transaction volumes.

The commercial strategy prioritised customer loyalty, increasing the rate of account opening, strengthening cross-selling and consolidating salary direct debits, with a view to ensuring sustainable growth and improving profitability per customer.

In this context, the Bank maintained a customer-focused approach and structured support for businesses and individuals across all segments, deepening its understanding of customer needs.

In terms of the business segments in which the Bank operates, the following stand out:

> **Corporate Segment:** In the Corporate segment, the commercial strategy focused on consolidating relationships with larger companies, prioritising the attraction of cash flows, achieved through salary direct debits, supplier payments and foreign exchange transactions. The integration of corporate value chains was also strengthened through the widespread adoption of the +SME Solution (Local Content), promoting synergies with Retail Banking. The optimisation of the POS network and the strengthening of measures to recover overdue credit contributed to improved commercial efficiency and the strengthening of the quality of the corporate portfolio.

> **Institutional Segment:** The Institutional Segment focused on strengthening the Bank's presence with Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and other institutional entities, fostering medium- and long-term relationships based on structured agreements. The strategy prioritised increasing portfolio activation and consolidating salary accounts, thereby strengthening institutional ties.

> **SME Segment:** In the SME segment, the focus remained on supporting the sustainable growth of small and medium-sized enterprises, recognised as one of the pillars of national economic development. The promotion of the Conta + Negócios and Solução + PME (Local Content) products helped to strengthen the integration of value chains associated with corporate clients, fostering greater commercial coordination and the attraction of business flows. As part of the partnership with the European Investment Bank (EIB), a financing facility was made available, aimed at productive investment and strengthening cash flow, contributing to the sustainability of businesses, job creation and the strengthening of the national business fabric.

> **Private Banking Segment:** The Bank prioritised deepening its relationship with high-net-worth clients, focusing on the direct deposit of income and attracting business decision-makers, in coordination with the institution's various segments. The range of investment solutions was expanded, including capital market instruments, as well as distinctive products such as the Signature credit card, leasing and travel insurance, promoting the diversification of the value proposition and increased customer loyalty.

> **Affluent Private Retail Segment:** In the Affluent Private, Retail segment, the strategy was geared towards increasing the penetration rate and usage of digital channels, as well as attracting new salary accounts (under commercial agreements and the Women's offering). The promotion of the Signature credit card and the marketing of credit and leasing solutions contributed to strengthening portfolio loyalty and deepening commercial relationships.

> **Mass Market Segments:** In the Mass Market segment, the priority was on expanding the customer base and strengthening financial inclusion, promoting greater access to banking services for different sections of the population. The promotion of solutions such as USSD, debit cards and insurance contributed to increased use of payment methods and greater portfolio activation.

7.3.2 Results Obtained by Payment Methods and Channels

> **Payment Methods and Channels:** In 2025, the Bank achieved structural advances in its digital transformation, with a direct impact on the customer experience and the competitiveness of the business.

Key milestones of the year included the launch of the Moza NEXT Credit Card (Visa Signature), the integration of the Host-to-Host solution (Moza Connect) with strategic partners, and the go-live of the new Internet and Mobile Banking platform, reinforcing the Bank's technological positioning and consolidation within the national financial system.

The growth recorded in both the number and volume of transactions throughout the year reflected the Bank's ability to adapt across digital channels and traditional payment methods, innovating in an increasingly competitive environment through solutions tailored to each customer's specific needs and the continuous improvement of the customer experience.

> **Cards** - The cards business performed well in 2025, recording, compared with the same period in 2024, a 21.0% increase in volume and a 20.4% rise in the number of transactions, reflecting the stabilisation of payment infrastructures and systems, as well as the launch of the Moza NEXT Credit Card (Visa Signature), aimed at the Affluent and Private segments. The strategic collaboration between Moza Banco and Visa proved decisive in defining the strategy and ensuring the successful launch of the Moza NEXT Card (Visa Signature), helping to strengthen the Bank's differentiated offering and expanding its value proposition to the Private and Affluent segments.

> **POS** - POS terminals recorded solid growth, with increases of 23.5% in volume and 22.7% in the number of transactions. The strategy to optimise the POS network, including the reallocation of equipment to merchants with greater potential, was key to this performance. In addition, commission income recorded cumulative growth of 24.6%, reflecting the impact of the strategy to optimise the POS network, as well as commercial promotion initiatives aimed at encouraging greater use of Moza POS terminals by merchants.

> **ATMs** - ATMs maintained modest performance in 2025. The volume of withdrawals recorded moderate growth of 4%, reflecting the continued relevance of this channel, although a gradual trend of customer migration towards electronic means and digital channels is observed. This development is in line with the Bank's strategy to promote more convenient and efficient digital solutions, keeping pace with structural changes in customer behaviour.

> **Digital Channels** - Digital channels recorded robust performance in 2025, underpinned by investments in technological infrastructure and the new Internet and Mobile Banking platform, which delivered greater speed, reliability and significant improvements in the customer experience.

In the year to December 2025, the following growth figures stood out:

- **Internet and Mobile Banking:** 18.5% in volume and 27.9% in the number of transactions;
- **USSD and AZAPP:** 116.2% in volume and 21.8% in the number of transactions.

With the launch of the new platform, a 48.5% increase in the number of active users was observed at the end of the financial year, compared to 2024, representing a significant milestone in customers' adoption of the new digital channels. In addition, commission income recorded cumulative growth of 21.9% in Internet and Mobile Banking and 19.7% in USSD and AZAPP, consolidating a more sustainable business model aligned with the digitalisation strategy.

7.4 Innovation and Digital Transformation Strategies

In 2025, Moza Banco continued on its path of innovation and digital transformation, reinforcing an increasingly structured, pragmatic and impact-oriented approach. Against a backdrop marked by the consolidation of digital financial services, the growing importance of Electronic Money Institutions and a national agenda focused on financial inclusion and the digitisation of public services, the Bank concentrated its efforts on the disciplined implementation of priority initiatives, structuring sustainable models for the coming cycles.

The Bank's activities throughout the financial year were guided by three main objectives:

> Strengthening the resilience and stability of the technology platform;
> Developing partnerships and integration models that expand the financial services ecosystem;
> Preparing the Bank for the responsible and scalable adoption of new technologies, with a particular focus on change management, automation and Artificial Intelligence.

Market Context and Financial Inclusion

The year 2025 was marked by the gradual acceleration of the digitalisation of financial services in Mozambique, driven by the growth of electronic payments, the expansion of digital solutions and greater interconnection between banks, technology operators and institutional entities. However, structural challenges remain in terms of digital infrastructure, financial literacy and effective inclusion in certain geographical areas.

Against this backdrop, innovation plays an increasingly important role in the Bank's strategy, requiring greater discipline in prioritising initiatives and continuous coordination between the business, technology and regulatory compliance areas.

Key Initiatives Developed in 2025

Throughout the financial year, initiatives with a direct impact on the stability, integration and operational efficiency of the Bank's technology platform were consolidated.
Notable examples include:

> **Optimisation of system stability and performance**, ensuring improved service availability and reduced information processing times;
> **Strengthening of the technology infrastructure**, ensuring greater operational resilience and data protection, in line with international best practices;
> **Consolidation and modernisation of digital channels**, providing greater robustness, security and an improved customer experience;
> **Strengthening of system integration capabilities**, promoting greater interoperability and efficiency in internal and external processes.

Among the initiatives implemented, the consolidation of **Moza Connect** is of particular significance. This is a technology integration platform aimed at corporate and institutional clients, which has enabled the automation of bulk payments and the optimisation of reconciliation processes, thereby strengthening the Bank's value proposition to this segment.
The financial year was also marked by the continuation of the organisational transformation programme, focused on change management and the development of a cross-functional digital mindset, ensuring alignment between strategy, technology and execution.

7.4.2 Innovation

> In the field of innovation, Moza Banco maintained an approach aligned with best practices, prioritising ongoing dialogue with the regulator. Initiatives developed in conjunction with mobile wallet operators were conducted within **sandbox** environments, allowing for the testing of new models of integration and service delivery, whilst safeguarding security, compliance and customer protection requirements.

n this context, host-to-host integration models were consolidated, creating the conditions for greater interoperability with institutional clients and partners. These integrations contributed to enhancing the reliability of services, simplifying operational processes and improving reconciliation and reporting mechanisms.

7.4.3 Technologies and Capabilities Introduced or Enhanced

The Bank's innovation strategy prioritised the strengthening of technological capabilities with a cross-cutting impact. The focus was on the integration of systems and platforms as a key element for operational efficiency, the scalability of services and the improvement of the value proposition to the customer.

In parallel, the Bank began institutional preparations for the gradual adoption of solutions based on cloud computing and Artificial Intelligence, ensuring an appropriate framework in terms of technology governance, regulatory compliance and operational sustainability.

7.4.4. The Bank's Approach to the Digitalisation and Modernisation of Servicess

> Digital transformation is understood as a comprehensive structural and cultural change, which requires an agile mindset and effective change management to ensure competitiveness. To ensure an efficient and sustainable transition, the focus remained on **PEOPLE**, consolidating strategic initiatives aimed at preparing staff for this new digital paradigm, promoting new ways of working based on collaboration, flexibility and continuous innovation.

This integrated approach ensures consistency between strategic ambition and effective execution capacity, consolidating the Bank's competitiveness in an increasingly digital financial ecosystem.

7.5 Compliance, Prevention and Combating Money Laundering, Terrorist Financing and the Financing of the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction

In 2025, the Compliance function continued its mission to promote and ensure compliance with applicable national and international legal, regulatory, statutory, normative, ethical and best banking practice requirements, within the framework of the institutional control and supervision environment defined by the competent regulatory authorities and current legislation.

Throughout the financial year, the Bank reviewed and updated internal policies and regulations, as well as disseminating new legal and regulatory guidelines, with the aim of strengthening internal mechanisms to prevent and combat money laundering, terrorist financing and the financing of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

- **Strengthening of Control and Compliance Processes**: The Bank has strengthened its compliance processes, ensuring the transparency and integrity of its operations. Strict measures were implemented in the account opening process, including the identification and monitoring of Beneficial Owners and **Politically Exposed Persons** (PEPs), in accordance with Law No. 14/2023 of 28 August. At the same time, measures were taken to improve the reliability and update customer data, promoting the regularisation of documentation and the proper management of inactive accounts with potential risk exposure. In relations with Correspondent Banks and other Financial Institutions, "Know Your Customer" (KYC) procedures were strengthened, ensuring that institutional information was kept up to date on specialised platforms and reinforcing the mechanisms for filtering and monitoring entities and transactions, within the framework of the prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing (AML/CFT), thereby consolidating stakeholders' confidence in the institution.
- **Collaboration with External Entities**: The Bank maintained close collaboration with the competent authorities, ensuring the provision of procedural and transactional information in accordance with applicable legislation, demonstrating the institution's commitment to transparency, cooperation and strict compliance with legal obligations.
- **Training on Prevention and/or Combating Money Laundering and Compliance:** In 2025, Moza Banco strengthened its investment in staff training, in line with its strategy of excellence in customer service and the highest standards of ethics and compliance. In this context, training initiatives were organised to prevent and combat money laundering, terrorist financing and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, ensuring that staff act in accordance with legal and regulatory requirements.

  These initiatives have strengthened the organisational culture of compliance, covering topics relating to the Code of Ethics and Conduct, the management of conflicts of interest, the prevention of corruption, whistleblowing mechanisms and the importance of strict compliance with applicable rules and regulations. The continuous strengthening of these competencies contributes to risk mitigation, institutional integrity and the trust of customers and stakeholders in the Bank.

Identification and Verification of Customers and Counterparties

As part of the consolidation of the compliance culture and the strengthening of the risk-based approach, improvements have been implemented in internal processes and procedures, with a focus on the Customer Due Diligence component, with the aim of making interactions with correspondent banks more flexible. These initiatives aim to optimise risk management, strengthen the effectiveness of control mechanisms and, at the same time, improve the customer experience, ensuring a balance between regulatory rigour and operational efficiency.

Customer Monitoring and Continuous Surveillance

In 2025, the Bank strengthened its mechanisms for the continuous monitoring of customers and transactions, as part of the consolidation of its risk-based approach.

Improvements were made to the processes for analysing alerts generated by transaction monitoring systems, enabling greater efficiency, consistency and timeliness in decision-making. This development contributed to strengthening the ability to detect atypical transactions and to consolidating internal mechanisms for reporting to the competent authorities.

As part of the management of risk associated with cross-border transactions, the analysis of transactions carried out outside the country was intensified, including card transactions, with a view to identifying atypical patterns and mitigating potential exposures.

In addition, improvements were implemented in regulatory reporting processes, promoting greater automation, information quality and alignment with the technical requirements defined by the competent authorities.

The increased rigour in ongoing surveillance resulted in the strengthening of analysis criteria and the consolidation of internal mechanisms for reporting suspicious transactions, in strict compliance with legal obligations.

Regulatory Compliance

Legal Analysis
With a view to ensuring compliance with legal and regulatory requirements, the Bank continuously monitored updates to legal provisions, publicising their implementation and ensuring the necessary adjustments to processes, policies and regulations.

Commercial and Product Opinions
As part of the creation, review and optimisation of products and services, compliance opinions were issued, ensuring that the solutions provided by the Bank remained in line with applicable legislation and industry best practice.

This approach has ensured a balance between innovation, competitiveness and risk mitigation, thereby strengthening the soundness and sustainability of commercial initiatives.

Drafting, Review and Validation of Policies/Regulations and Documents
In this context, as part of efforts to strengthen the compliance culture, key regulations in the areas of legal risk management, ethical conduct, prevention of conflicts of interest, whistleblowing mechanisms, prevention of corruption, and policies for the identification and verification of customers and counterparties were reviewed and updated.

Internal communication and awareness-raising mechanisms on strategic compliance matters were also strengthened, promoting greater transparency and institutional rigour.

In the area of conflict of interest management and the handling of reports, internal procedures for identification, analysis and mitigation were consolidated, reinforcing the organisational culture based on integrity, accountability and compliance with applicable ethical and regulatory standard.

8. Risk Management

8.1 Introduction

Risk Management is considered one of Moza Banco's key strategic pillars and encompasses all activities that affect its risk profile. As such, Moza Banco is constantly vigilant regarding the vulnerabilities inherent in its operations, the economic environment in which it operates, and potential losses in capital, profitability and liquidity that may arise as a result of the impact of unforeseen events on its activities or business.

In this context, Risk Management takes on increased importance, with a focus on the principles of good Corporate Governance through the implementation of policies, processes and procedures that adhere to best practices in Risk Management.

The definition, monitoring and implementation of the Risk Management policy at Moza Banco involves all departments, with a view to supporting the Bank's Governing Bodies.

Moza Banco identifies, measures, controls and monitors the main risks so that their mitigation is effective and in line with its risk appetite, establishing parameters that allow for a balance between the risk taken and the expected return.

Aiming for a better balance between risk and results, Moza Banco acts prudently in the management of financial and non-financial risks, in line with the regulations imposed by the Regulatory Authority and in accordance with international best practices. This results in the formulation of policies, principles, procedures, methodologies and the definition of risk limits, which guide the Bank's activities within its sphere of operation across the various business segments.

To ensure compliance with the defined strategic objectives and the risk profile to which the Bank is exposed, management is conducted in accordance with the Risk Management model approved by the Institution, on the basis of which inherent risks are identified. This Risk Management process includes the identification, measurement, control and monitoring of risks, as well as the determination of the impact (positive or negative) of these risks on results and/or capital.

Moza Banco's risk taxonomy encompasses 16 types of primary risk, namely: Credit Risk, Liquidity and Funding Risk, Interest Rate Risk, Market Risk, Foreign Exchange Risk, Real Estate Risk, Excessive Leverage Risk, Operational Risk, Compliance and E Risk, Information and Communication Technology Risk, Strategy and Business Model Risk, Reputational Risk, Conduct Risk, Model Risk, Internal Governance Risk, and Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Risk.

This risk taxonomy includes Concentration Risk, which cuts across some of the primary risks. Its management is regulated by the Central Bank of Mozambique through Circular No. 3/SCO/2013 of 31 December.

In general, risk management is carried out on an ongoing basis through:

> Adoption of a governance model, which enables monitoring by the Board of Directors and Senior Management, through the Risk Assessment Committee and the Risk Control Committee;

> Continuous monitoring of compliance with the risk appetite approved by the Board of Directors;

> Definition and dissemination of policies, procedures and limits based on international best practice and in accordance with the regulations issued by the Central Bank of Mozambique;

> Implementation of systems for the regular monitoring and tracking of management information;

> Updating of the risk taxonomy and methodologies for assessing critical processes.

8.2. Operational Structure of Risk Management

The Risk Management Department (DGR) is responsible for coordinating the processes of Identification, Measurement, Control and Monitoring of the main risks inherent to the Bank's activities, as well as supporting the definition and implementation of controls that strengthen the internal control environment across business and support areas.

In terms of reporting lines and communication, the DGR provides support and reports to the Risk Assessment Committee, the Risk Control Committee and the Executive Committee, in line with the strategic guidelines defined by the Board of Directors. Under the Bank's Risk Management Governance model, the Head of the DGR has direct and privileged access to the Board of Directors to discuss risk management matters independently.

The Risk Assessment Committee, which reports to the Board of Directors, is chaired by a Non-Executive Director who pays particular attention to the Bank's risk management, with a specific focus on monitoring the evolution of various risks and ensuring compliance with the policies, regulations and risk appetite limits approved by the Board of Directors.

The Risk Control Committee, which reports to the Executive Committee, meets monthly to monitor key risk indicators and assess the action plans proposed or developed to ensure the improvement of risk indicators.

8.3. The Bank's Risk Profile

Developments in the financial system and constant technological changes necessitate the adoption of more sophisticated risk mitigation techniques, grounded in international best practices and compliance with the principles issued by the Banking Regulatory Authority. To this end, Moza Banco constantly seeks to equip itself with tools and procedures tailored to the risks to which the Bank's activities are potentially exposed.

As part of its monitoring of various risks, Moza Banco takes into account the risks considered materially relevant that constitute its risk profile, the management of which is considered essential to ensure the development, profitability and sustainability of the business as well as the Bank's operations, whilst simultaneously ensuring compliance with regulatory and legal requirements.

Moza Banco continuously and prudently monitors its risk profile, ensuring compliance with the limits set by the Board of Directors regarding the material risks associated with its business.

Although responsibility for risk management and compliance with risk appetite limits lies with the DGR, the Board of Directors bears overall responsibility for risk management at the Bank, exercised through its supervisory role. The Board, in turn, delegates certain risk management responsibilities to the Risk Assessment Committee, as defined in the Bank's internal policies.

8.4. Main activities carried out and most significant interventions by Risk Management

In response to an increasingly challenging macroeconomic and regulatory environment, and with a view to aligning with best practice, in 2025 the Bank implemented a series of measures in the area of risk management, notably:

> Strengthening liquidity management capabilities, ensuring more timely and rigorous monitoring of liquidity levels, in line with the Basel III principles;

> Consolidation of credit decision-support tools, including the development of pricing models and tools, contributing to a more rigorous assessment of the risk-return profile;

> Strengthening of controls and the security of credit risk assessment systems, with the implementation of technological solutions that ensure greater reliability and integrity of processes;

> Optimisation of deposit behaviour and retention models, enabling more efficient management of the funding base;

> Automation of critical monitoring processes, particularly in the monitoring of restructured loans and the control of counterparty limits, increasing the efficiency and timeliness of risk management;

> Definition of new methodologies for calculating Capital Requirements to cover Strategic and Reputational Risk, within the scope of the ICAAP/Stress Testing exercise;

> Updating of risk factors (PDs, LGDs and BMs) applied to the Bank's Impairment Model, in line with international best practice in this area;

> Implementation of comprehensive training programmes on matters relating to internal control and risks, covering essential topics such as credit risk management and operational risk;

> Review of internal risk management policies, as well as participation in strategic projects that strengthen the organisational structure and risk response capacity.

Risk Management Governance and Lines of Defence

Moza Banco adopts a three-line-of-defence model for managing various risks, which ensures segregation and transparency regarding the responsibilities assigned to each party involved in risk management. This ensures that:

1. The first line of defence comprises the **Business Units and the Units that generate risk exposures** (risk takers), whose main responsibilities are: to identify, monitor and mitigate business risks, whilst maintaining effective controls.
2. The second line of defence comprises the following departments:
   - **Risk Management Department (DGR)**, whose main functions are: to ensure the protection of the Institution's capital, with regard to controlling the Bank's level of exposure to the various risks inherent in its activity, verifying at all times that the Bank's risk remains within the risk appetite limits defined by the Board of Directors, working in conjunction with the various organisational units to ensure that the first line of defence identifies, assesses and reports the risks of its activities in a timely and comprehensive manner.
   - **Compliance Department**, whose primary mission is to ensure that Moza Banco complies with applicable legal, regulatory, statutory, ethical, and good conduct requirements, as well as national and international banking best practices, through the institutional control and supervision defined by the regulatory authority and internal policies (including matters relating to the Prevention and Combating of Money Laundering, Terrorist Financing and the Financing of the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction).
3. The third line of defence comprises the **Audit Department**, which is responsible for independently reviewing the internal controls in place through audits of business, support and/or control processes, identifying areas of greatest risk by assessing the effectiveness, efficiency and regularity of the procedures implemented in the Bank's various processes.

9. Financial Analysis

9.1 Introductory Note

As we have noted, economic activity in 2025 took place against a challenging macroeconomic backdrop in Mozambique, marked by moderate economic growth and structural challenges associated with the post-electoral environment and restrictions on access to foreign exchange. Nevertheless, inflation remained under control and the monetary policy adopted by the Central Bank of Mozambique helped to preserve the stability of the financial system.

In this context, the Central Bank of Mozambique implemented a cumulative reduction of 325 basis points in the MIMO rate, which fell from 12.75% to 9.50% over the course of the financial year, whilst keeping the Reserve Requirement ratios unchanged at 29.0% for local currency and 29.5% for foreign currency.

Despite the challenging environment, in 2025 the Bank reached a new milestone in its history in terms of Customer Funds, which grew by 7.1% to MZN 53 782.9 billion, compared to MZN 50 1962 billion recorded in the previous year. This performance reflects sustained customer confidence and the Bank's ability to attract approximately MZN 21 805.3 billion in new deposits, strengthening its competitive position in the financial sector.

Against this backdrop, Moza Banco maintained a prudent approach to managing its business, significantly increasing loan loss provisions to ensure adequate coverage levels against identified risks, in line with best risk management practices.

In 2025, the customer loan portfolio stood at MZN 14 744.8 billion, reflecting a reduction of MZN 6 126.9 billion (29.4%), resulting from the write-off of certain overdue loans that were fully covered by provisions and impairment charges, ensuring compliance with regulatory requirements and the maintenance of comfortable prudential ratios.

Notwithstanding this reduction, the Bank granted approximately MZN 1 920.6 billion in new loans, reaffirming its ongoing commitment to supporting economic agents, in line with the risk profile of each transaction.

The regulatory non-performing loan (NPL) ratio fell from 34.24% to 29.21% in 2025. However, in accordance with the NPL calculation guidelines set by the European Banking Authority (EBA), this indicator fell by 8.56 percentage points to 3.94%, highlighting the impact of the measures implemented to strengthen asset quality.

In turn, the overall transformation ratio, measured as the ratio of the gross loan portfolio to total customer funds, stood at 30.3% at the end of 2025, an improvement of 15 percentage points compared with the same period last year, explained by the increase in customer funds, as well as by the balance sheet optimisation strategy and the more prudent approach adopted in lending.

Activity and Results

In 2025, the Bank achieved a positive gross operating profit, maintaining the trend observed in previous years, reflecting an increase in revenue generation, driven by closer engagement with customers, thereby ensuring a higher level of customer loyalty and involvement. In addition, greater control and rationalisation of operating costs and investments, as well as the balance sheet optimisation strategy, contributed to this development.

Despite the challenging economic environment, in 2025 Moza continued to see an improvement in revenue generation, with Commercial Banking Income reaching MZN 4 499.5 billion, a 7.2% increase compared to the previous year (2024: MZN 4 196 billion).

Consequently, Gross Operating Profit increased by 47.6% compared to the previous financial year, standing at MZN 1 739 billion, reflecting the improvement in revenue generation and adequate control of operating costs.

The Bank's assets totalled MZN 64 071.7 billion, reflecting a slight year-on-year decrease of 0.7%, resulting from the balance sheet optimisation strategy, against a backdrop of greater prudence in lending, despite a positive trend in the investment portfolio of MZN 9 200.1 billion, resulting from the investment of available surplus liquidity.

The Bank's liabilities increased compared with the same period in 2024, rising from MZN 54 912.0 billion to MZN 58 266.4 billion, as a result of the significant increase in customer deposits, highlighting the continued trust placed in the Bank by its customers, as well as the effectiveness of customer loyalty initiatives and the suitability of the range of products and services to the needs of the various segments.

In terms of prudential indicators, Moza Banco stood out for its prudence and soundness, with a Solvency Ratio of 14.46% and a Liquidity Ratio of 47.29%, both above the regulatory minimums, demonstrating a sound financial structure consistent with best practices in risk management and with the regulatory requirements in force.

9.2 Profitability Analysis

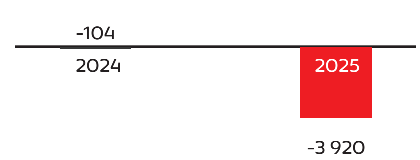
Gross Operating Profit

In 2025, Moza maintained its track record of generating a positive gross operating profit, reaching MZN 1 739 billion, a 47.6% increase compared to the same period last year, driven by improved revenue generation combined with the consolidation of best practices in management and the rationalisation of operating costs.

However, this result was offset by impairment charges recognised during the financial year, due to the need to strengthen coverage of the risk associated with past-due exposures, in line with the Bank's prudent approach to credit risk management and the strengthening of its balance sheet quality.

Gross Operating Profit
(Thousands of MZN)

Net Profit
(MZN Million)



(Thousands of Meticais)

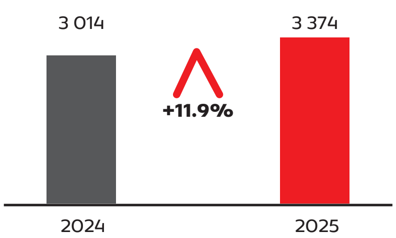
Income Statement	2024	2025	Var.
Interest and similar income	6 308 488	5 970 954	-5%
nterest and similar expenses	-3 294 561	-2 597 450	-21%
Net interest income	**3 013 927**	**3 373 504**	**12%**
Net fees and commissions	519 962	505 922	-3%
Net financial operations	662 098	620 118	-6%
Net Banking Income	**4 195 987**	**4 499 544**	**7%**
Staff costs	-2 029 393	-2 099 866	3%
Other operating expenses	-1 276 092	-1 372 130	8%
Other operating income	287 889	711 428	147%
Gross Operating Profit	**1 178 391**	**1 738 976**	**48%**
Depreciation and amortisation	-409 830	-539 394	31.6%
Impairment and provisions for the year	-478 606	-4 609 105	863.0%
Profit before tax	**289 955**	**-3 409 523**	**-1 276%**
Tax	-393 776	-510 019	30%
Net Profit	**-103 821**	**-3 919 542**	**3 675%**

Net Interest Income

Net interest income amounted to MZN 3 373.5 billion in December 2025, representing an increase of MZN 359.6 million (+11.9%) compared with the same period last year, driven by higher income from investments in alternative financial market instruments.

This performance is particularly noteworthy against a backdrop of falling key interest rates. Indeed, the Financial System Prime Rate (PRSF) fell by 390 basis points, standing at 15.80% in December 2025. Nevertheless, the Bank demonstrated resilience in optimising its financial asset portfolio and maintaining operational profitability.

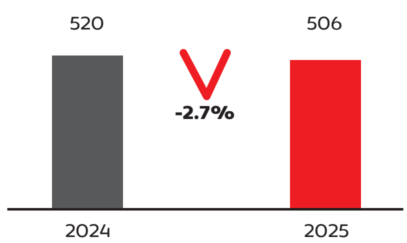
Net Interest Income
(millions of MZN)



Net Fees

Net fees stood at MZN 505.9 million, down 2.7% year-on-year, mainly due to the increase in service and commission charges, linked to higher intermediation costs and charges associated with the Visa and MasterCard networks.

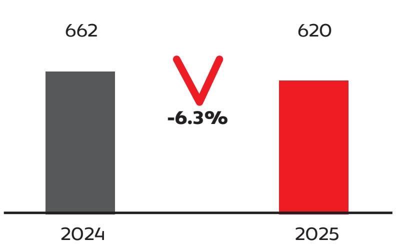
Net Fees
(millions of MZN)



Net Financial Operations

Net financial operations, which include foreign exchange results, stood at MZN 620.1 million, representing a decrease of MZN 4.9 million (6.3%) compared to the same period last year, reflecting, above all, the impact of the shortage of foreign currency in the market, which constrained trading volumes and margins on foreign exchange operations throughout the financial year.

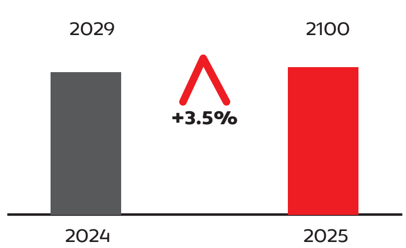
Net Financial Operations
(millions of MZN)



Staff Costs

Staff costs rose by 3.5% in 2025, reaching MZN 2 099.9 billion, compared with MZN 2 029.4 billion in the previous year. This increase reflects the impact of the annual salary scale review, as well as the Bank's ongoing commitment to the development and retention of its staff, ensuring the sustainability of its human capital structure.

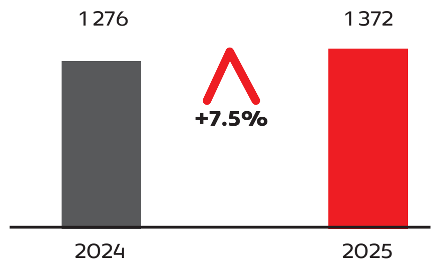
Staff costs
(millions of MZN)



Other Operating Expenses

Other operating expenses totalled MZN 1 372.1 billion in 2025, representing an increase of 7.5% compared with the same period last year. Of particular note is the increase in costs for maintenance and specialist services, as well as professional fees.

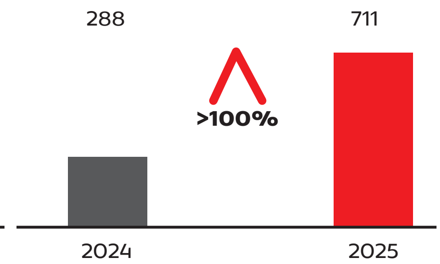
Other Operating Expenses
(MZN million)



Other Operating Income

During the 2025 financial year, Other Operating Income showed a significant increase of MZN 423.5 million compared with the previous year, largely explained by the recovery of loans associated with previously written-off operations, as part of the Bank's asset management and recovery initiatives.

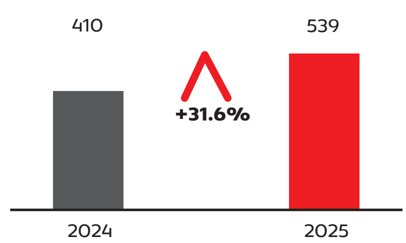
Other Operating Income
(MZN million)



Depreciation and Amortisation

Depreciation and amortisation recorded during the financial year totalled MZN 539.4 million, representing an increase of MZN 129.6 million (31.6%) compared to the MZN 409.8 million recorded in 2024. This development essentially reflects the entry into service of assets previously recorded as assets under construction, which are now subject to amortisation. This is a non-recurring effect associated with the Bank's investment cycle.

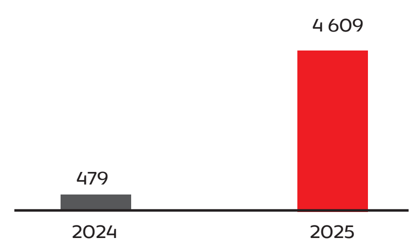
Depreciation and Amortisation
(MZN million)



Annual Impairments and Provisions

Provisions for impairments and provisions increased by MZN 4 130.5 billion (+863.0%) compared to the previous period, reflecting an increase in credit impairments, with the aim of ensuring adequate levels of coverage for credit exposures, including past due loans, in line with a prudent risk management approach in a challenging macroeconomic environment.

Impairments and Provisions
(MZN million)

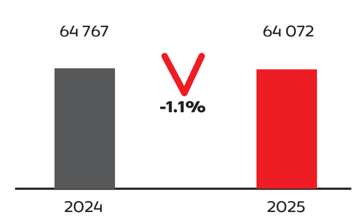


9.3 Balance Sheet Analysis

Total Assets

The Bank's Total Assets, as at December 2025, stood at MZN 64 071.7 billion, representing a decrease of 1.1% compared with the previous financial year. This development is mainly due to a 29.4% reduction in Loans to Customers, offset by a significant increase in Financial Assets, which grew by 61.4% to MZN 24 975.5 billion, reflecting the Bank's strategy of balance sheet optimisation and liquidity management.

Total Assets
(MZN million)

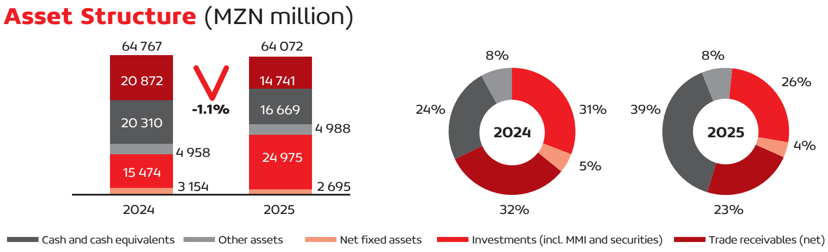


(Amounts expressed in thousands of Meticais)

The dynamics in 2025, given the macroeconomic context, led to the Bank having a greater appetite for investing its excess cash in lower-risk assets, whilst maintaining robust liquidity to ensure the Bank's financial stability and sustainability. Accordingly, there was a reconfiguration of the balance sheet structure, evidenced by the increased weight of Financial Assets, which now accounted for 39.0% of total assets. This amount, corresponding to MZN 24 975.5 billion, represents an increase of 15.1 percentage points compared to the same period last year.

On the other hand, Loans to Customers decreased as a proportion, now accounting for 22.9% of total assets, compared to 32.2% recorded in 2024. This development reflects a more prudent approach to allocation of funds, favouring liquid and lower-risk financial instruments, in line with the strategy of optimising the balance sheet and strengthening the quality of the Bank's assets.

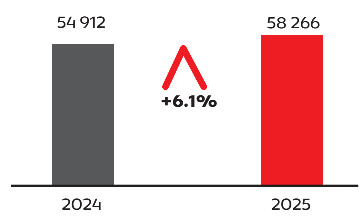
Asset Structure (MZN million)



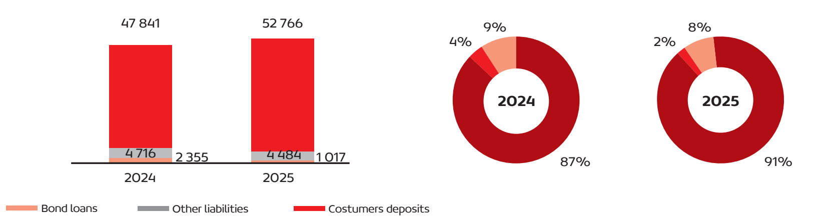
Total liabilities

In 2025, the Bank's total liabilities reached MZN 58 266.4 billion, representing an increase of 6.1% compared with 2024, driven by the rise in customer funds (+7.1%), highlighting depositors' continued confidence in the Bank.

Total Liabilities (MZN million)



Liability Structure (MZN million)



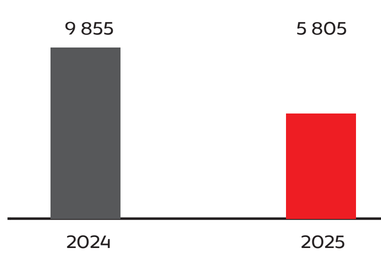
During the period under review, customer deposits remained the main source of funding for the Bank's operations, accounting for 92.3% of total liabilities and amounting to MZN 53 782.9 billion. This performance highlights the sustained confidence of customers in Moza Banco and the strength of its funding base.

Other liabilities amounted to MZN 4 483.5 billion, a reduction of 4.9% compared to the MZN 4 715.8 billion recorded in the previous period, and these include consigned funds, lease liabilities, current and deferred taxes, as well as other liabilities.

Equity

Equity in 2025 fell by 41.1% compared with the previous year to a total of MZN 5 805.3 billion, impacted by the annual net loss of MZN 3 919.5 billion, mainly associated with the increase in impairment provisions made to ensure robust levels of portfolio risk coverage, in line with the Bank's prudent risk management approach.

Equity (MZN million)



Capital Adequacy

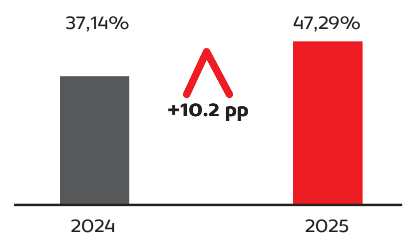
Millions of Meticais	2024	2025	Var.
Total Regulatory Capital	**4 834**	**4 117**	**-14.8%**
Core Capital	5 489	4 656	-15%
Supplementary Own Funds	4	-84	-2 210%
Other deductions	-804	-497	-38%
Risk-Weighted Assets	**30 574**	**28 469**	**-7%**
Core Capital Ratio (Tier I)	**17.95%**	**16.35%**	**-1.6 pp**
Solvency Ratio	**15.81%**	**14.46%**	**-1.35 pp**

During the 2025 financial year, Moza Banco's regulatory capital recorded a 14.8% decrease compared to 2024, standing at MZN 4 117.0 billion, resulting from the impact of the net loss of MZN 3 919.5 billion recorded for the period, which was, however, offset by a reduction in the provision gap of MZN 2 765.7 billion, bringing it to MZN 605.2 million.

Liquidity

At the end of 2025, Moza Banco's liquidity ratio stood at 47.29%, above the regulatory minimum of 25%, demonstrating the maintenance of a comfortable liquidity position, enabling the Bank to meet it commitments and manage the risks inherent in its business.

Liquidity (in %)



10. Proposed Allocation of Results

Proposed Allocation of Results

The financial year ended 31 December 2025 resulted in a net loss after tax of 3 919 542,015 (three billion nine hundred and nineteen million, five hundred and forty-two thousand and fifteen) meticais. Consequently, and taking into account the legal and statutory provisions in force, the Board of Directors of Moza Banco, SA hereby proposes, for approval by the General Assembly, the following appropriation of profit for the financial year:

> 100% of the net loss for the 2025 financial year, amounting to 3 919 542,015 (three billionnine hundred and nineteen million, five hundred and forty-two thousand and fifteen) meticais, shall be transferred to retained earnings.

Consequently, following the allocation of results proposed above, the equity structure will be as follows:

(in Meticais)

		Proposal			
Description	**Balance as at 31.12.2025, before allocation of profit**	**Legal Reserve**	**Use of the Share Premium**	**Carried-forward results**	**Balance as at 31 December 2025 After allocation of profit**
Capital	7 020 750 000	-	-	-	7 020 750 000
Statutory reserve	4 719 441 040	-	-	-	4 719 441 040
Share premium	1 993 740 399	-	-	-	1 993 740 399
Fair value reserve	14 392 051	-	-	-	14 392 051
Carried-forward results	(4 023 438 418)	-	-	(3 919 542 015)	(7 942 980 433)
Carried-forward results	(3 919 542 015)	-	-	3 919 542 015	-
	5 805 343 057				**5 805 343 057**

Declaration of Directors' responsibility

The Directors are responsible for the preparation and proper presentation of the Financial Statements of Moza Banco, S.A., which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025, the income statement, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the cash flow statement for the year then ended, as well as the notes to the Financial Statements, which include a summary of the principal accounting policies and other explanatory notes, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

The Directors are also responsible for the internal control system relevant to the preparation and proper presentation of these Financial Statements, which are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and for maintaining adequate accounting records and an effective risk management system.

The Directors carried out an assessment of the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern and found no reason to believe that the Bank will not continue as a going concern in the foreseeable future.

The auditor is responsible for reporting on whether the Financial Statements are fairly presented in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Approval of the Financial Statements

The Financial Statements, as mentioned in the first paragraph, were approved by the Board of Directors on 26 March 2026 and have been signed on their behalf by:

Chairperson of the Board of Directors

Administrator of the Board of Directors

INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025
(In thousands of Meticais)

	Notes	2025	2024
Interest and similar income	5	5 970 954	6 308 488
Interest and similar expenses	5	(2 597 450)	(3 294 561)
Financial margin	5	**3 373 504**	**3 013 927**
Income from services and fees	6	917 661	891 181
Service charges and fees	6	(411 739)	(371 219)
Services and net fees	6	**505 922**	**519 962**
Net Financial Transactions	7	620 118	662 098
Operating income		**4 499 544**	**4 195 987**
Net impairment for the year	8	(4 503 664)	(521 573)
Net operating income		**(4 120)**	**3 674 414**
Staff costs	9	(2 099 866)	(2 029 393)
Depreciation and amortisation	22,23,24	(539 394)	(409 830)
Other operating costs	10	(1 372 130)	(1 276 092)
Other operating gains	11	711 428	287 889
Provisions for the financial year	12	(105 441)	42 967
Profit before tax		**(3 409 523)**	**289 955**
Income tax			
IRPC - Withholding tax	13	**(510 019)**	**(393 776)**
Profit/loss for the year		**(3 919 542)**	**(103 821)**
Earnings per share			
Basic	14	(2,83)	0,07
Diluted	14	(2,83)	0,07

Certified Accountant

OCAM nº 888/CC/OCAM/2013

Management

To be read in conjunction with the notes to the Financial Statements

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025
(In thousands of Meticais)

	2025	2024
Profit/loss for the year	(3 919 542)	(103 821)
	(3 919 542)	(103 821)
Items that can subsequently be reclassified to profit or loss		
Fair value reserve for financial assets	21 165	210 700
Deferred taxes (32%)	(6 773)	(65 788)
	(3 905 150)	**41 091**

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025
(In thousands of Meticais)

ASSETS	**Notes**	**2025**	**2024**
Cash and deposits at the Central Bank	15	16 188 624	19 789 350
Cash and cash equivalents with credit institutions	16	480 111	521 055
Deposits with credit institutions	17	2 573 275	2 271 529
Financial assets	18	22 402 211	13 202 142
Loans and advances to customers	19	14 744 797	20 871 681
Other assets	20	2 819 723	3 157 204
Non-current assets held for sale	21	1 301 277	835 634
Investment property	22	221 913	227 096
Tangible assets	23	2 103 633	2 301 509
Intangible assets	24	591 161	852 469
Current taxes	25	550 019	642 744
Deferred taxes	26	95 000	95 000
Total assets		**64 071 744**	**64 767 413**
LIABILITIES			
Deposits from credit institutions	27	667 184	736 368
Deposits and current accounts	28	52 765 959	47 841 485
Earmarked deposits	29	872 207	641 169
Provisions	30	490 195	396 887
Other liabilities	31	2 378 008	2 778 480
Bond loans	32	1 016 906	2 354 732
Current taxes	33	69 170	97 100
Deferred taxes	26	6 773	65 788
Total liabilities		**58 266 402**	**54 912 009**
EQUITY			
Share capital	34	7 020 750	7 020 750
Statutory reserve and other reserves	35	4 733 833	4 864 353
Share premium	35	1 993 740	1 993 740
Retained earnings	35	(4 023 439)	(3 919 618)
Profit for the year		(3 919 542)	(103 821)
Total equity		**5 805 342**	**9 855 404**
Total equity and liabilities		**64 071 744**	**64 767 413**

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Meticais)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Share Capital (note 34)	Statutory reserve (note 35)	Other Reserves (note 35)	Share Premium (note 35)	Retained earnings (nota 35)	Profit/ loss for the financial year	Total equity
Balance on 1 January 2024	**7 020 750**	**4 688 884**	**(3 476)**	**1 993 740**	**(3 990 917)**	**101 855**	**9 810 836**
Net profit for 2023	-	-	-	-		(101 855)	(101 855)
Appropriation of profit for 2023	-	30 557	-	-	71 299	-	101 856
Fair value reserve	-	-	215 811	-	-	-	215 811
Deferred tax	-	-	(67 423)	-	-	-	(67 423)
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-		(103 821)	(103 821)
Balance on 31 December 2024	**7 020 750**	**4 719 441**	**144 912**	**1 993 740**	**(3 919 618)**	**(103 821)**	**9 855 404**
Net profit for 2024	-	-	-	-	-	103 821	103 821
Appropriation of profit for 2024	-	-	-	-	(103 821)	-	(103 821)
Fair value reserve	-	-	(189 535)	-	-	-	(189 535)
Deferred tax	-	-	59 015	-	-	-	59 015
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	(103 821)	(3 919 542)
Balance at 31 December 2025	**7 020 750**	**4 719 441**	**14 392**	**1 993 740**	**(4 023 439)**	**(3 919 542)**	**5 805 342**

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Note	2025	2024
Cash flow from operating activities			
Profit before tax		(3 919 542)	(103 821)
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortisation	22,23,24	539 394	409 830
Loan impairment losses		4 503 664	521 573
Provisions		105 441	(42 967)
Accrued and deferred interest		(245 863)	(132 323)
Fair value reserve through other comprehensive income		(130 520)	148 389
		852 574	**800 682**
Transactions in:			
Loans and advances		2 299 359	162 880
Financial assets		(9 586 259)	(720 010)
Other assets		77 192,00	(1 374 508)
Non-current assets available for sale		(842 206)	(103 787)
Deposits from credit institutions		(69 088)	(832 330)
Deposits and current accounts		5 246 530	7 180 057
Other liabilities		(220 493)	(238 510)
Lease liabilities		(85 437)	68 464
Tax payments		(27 930)	33 341
Net cash flow from operating activities		**(2 355 758)**	**4 976 278**
Cash flow from investing activities			
Acquisition of tangible assets	23	(244 009)	(372 034)
Acquisition of intangible assets	24	168 982	(578 092)
Net cash flow from investing activities		**(75 027)**	**(950 126)**
Cash flow from financing activities			
Earmarked deposits	29	285 261	(49 616)
Lease liabilities	31	121 000	186 525
Bond loans	32	(1 315 400)	33 201
Net cash flow from financing activities		**(909 139)**	**170 110**
Increase in cash and cash equivalents		(3 339 924)	4 196 262
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		22 581 934	18 385 672
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	15,16,17	**19 242 010**	**22 581 934**

Cash and Cash Equivalents are as follows:

		2025	2024
Cash and balances with the Central Bank	15	16 188 624	19 789 350
Cash and cash equivalents held with credit institutions	16	480 111	521 055
Deposits with credit institutions	17	2 573 275	2 271 529
		19 242 010	**22 581 934**

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Meticais)

1. Introduction

Moza Banco, S.A. (hereinafter referred to as Moza Banco) is a universal commercial retail bank, established in 2008, with its registered office in Maputo. Its shareholders are KUHANHA-Sociedade Gestora do Fundo de Pensões do Banco de Moçambique, ARISE B.V. and Moçambique Capitais, S.A.

The Bank provides financial services tailored to corporate and individual clients, with a particular focus on the Retail, Corporate and Institutional segments.

During the 2025 financial year, the Bank recorded a net loss of 3 919 542 000 meticais, influenced primarily by increased impairment charges during the year, reflecting a prudent policy and in compliance with Notice No.16/GBM/2013 from the Central Bank of Mozambique, which establishes the need to write down credit exposures in default beyond the limits set out in that notice.

The Bank currently has 61 business units and 109 ATMs distributed across all provinces of Mozambique (2024: 63 business units), and it should also be noted that 17 of these branches are located in rural areas and the remainder in urban areas.

1.1. Basis of presentation

The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), adopting the accrual basis of accounting. Under this principle, the effects of transactions and other events are recognised when they occur, regardless of whether cash or cash equivalents are received or paid.

The Board of Directors approved the issue of the Financial Statements on 26 March 2026. The Financial Statements of Moza Banco, S.A. for the year ended 31 December 2025 were approved at the Ordinary General Meeting held on 28 April 2026.

1.2. Functional and presentation currency

The Metical is the Bank's functional currency and the Financial Statements are prepared and presented in this currency, rounded to the nearest thousand Meticals, unless otherwise stated.

1.3. Use of estimates and judgements

In preparing the Financial Statements, the Management has used judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the Bank's accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Calculated results may differ from actual results.

The underlying estimates and assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis, and revisions to estimates are recognised prospectively. The key accounting estimates and judgements are analysed as follows:

i) Judgements

The Bank uses judgement in establishing the criteria for: (i) determining whether the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since its initial recognition, (ii) the methodology to be incorporated into forward-looking information for measuring expected credit loss (ECL), (iii) the selection and approval of the models used to measure ECL.

> **Note 2 (b) (ii)** – lassification of financial assets: assessment of the business model within which the assets are held and assessment of whether the contractual terms of the financial asset are SPPI (Solely Payments of Principal and Interest) on the outstanding principal amount.

> **Note 4.1** – sets out the criteria for determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition, specifying the methodology.

ii) Assumptions

Impairment of financial instruments – determined using inputs in the expected credit loss (ECL) measurement model, including the incorporation of forward-looking information;

Deferred tax assets – recognition of deferred tax assets based on the availability of future taxable income against which tax losses carried forward can be utilised. During the 2025 financial year, the Bank recognised a deferred tax asset on the fair value reserve of financial assets.

Information on assumptions and estimation uncertainties at the date of the financial statements that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the amounts of assets/liabilities is included in the following notes:

> **Note 2 (g)** – Impairment of financial instruments;

> **Note 2 (f)** – Fair value measurement;

> **Note 2(s) (ii)** – Recognition of deferred tax;

2. Summary of principal accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of the Financial Statements have been consistent over the financial years and are described as follows:

a) Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions are recognised at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate prevailing on the reporting date.

The exchange rates used for the conversion of balances denominated in foreign currency were as follows:

	2025	2024
Dollar	63,91	63,91
Euro	75,33	66,79
South African Rand	3,85	3,41

The exchange gain or loss on monetary items is the difference between the amortised cost in the functional currency at the beginning of the year, adjusted for interest, impairments and actual payments during the year, and the amortised cost in foreign currency at the spot exchange rate at the end of the year. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate on the date the fair value is determined. Non-monetary items that are measured on a historical cost basis in a foreign currency are translated using the spot exchange rate on the date of the transaction. Foreign currency differences arising from translation are recognised in profit or loss.

b) Financial assets and liabilities

i) Recognition and initial measurement

The Bank initially recognises loans and advances, deposits, debt securities issued and subordinated liabilities on the date they are originated. All other financial instruments (including regular purchases and sales of financial assets) are recognised on the trade date, which is the date on which the Bank assumes a share of the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not carried at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

The fair value of a financial instrument is generally the transaction price.

ii) Classification

Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as: amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss.
A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets all of the following conditions and is not designated as at fair value through profit or loss:

> the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and

> the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise, on specific dates, to cash flows that are SPPI.

A debt instrument is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income only if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at fair value through profit or loss:

> the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and by selling financial assets; and

> the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise, on specific dates, to cash flows that are SPPI.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Bank may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value in Other Comprehensive Income. This decision is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

All other financial assets that do not fall within the above classifications are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Furthermore, on initial recognition, the Bank may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at fair value through profit or loss if this eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

iii) Business model

The Bank assesses the objective of a business model under which an asset is held in the portfolio, considering that this better reflects how the business is managed and the information provided to management.

The information considered includes: the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and how those policies operate in practice. In particular, whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a specific interest rate profile, matching the duration of financial assets with the duration of the liabilities that are funding those assets, or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;

- how the portfolio's performance is assessed and reported to the Bank's management;
- the risks affecting the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and its strategy for managing those risks;
- how business managers are remunerated (for example, whether remuneration is based on the fair value of assets under management or on contractual cash flows collected); and
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales in previous periods, the reasons for such sales and its expectations regarding future sales activity. However, information on sales activity is not considered in isolation, but as part of an overall assessment of how the Bank's stated objective for managing financial assets is achieved and how cash flows are realised.

The Bank's Retail and Corporate banking activities mainly comprise loans to customers held to collect contractual cash flows. In Retail banking, loans comprise housing loans, consumer loans, overdrafts and credit card facilities.

Debt securities are held by the Bank in a separate portfolio to generate cash flows over their maturity. The Bank considers that these securities are held within a business model whose objective is:

i) collect contractual cash flows until maturity – Treasury Bills fall under this classification;

ii) collect contractual cash flows and through sale – Treasury Bonds fall under this classification;

iii) collect contractual cash flows through sale – shares held by the Bank with third parties fall under this classification;

Financial assets held for trading and whose performance is assessed on a fair value basis are measured at fair value through profit or loss, given that they are not held to collect contractual cash flows.

iv) Assessment of whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

For the purposes of this assessment, "principal" is defined as the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition. "Interest" is defined as the consideration for the time value of money and the credit risk associated with the outstanding principal over a given period, and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as the profit margin.

When assessing whether contractual cash flows are SPPI (Solely payments of principal and interest), the Bank considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could alter the timing or amount of the contractual cash flows in such a way that it would not meet this condition. In making the assessment, the Bank considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount and timing of cash flows;
- other features;
- prepayment and extension terms;
- terms that limit the Bank's claim to cash flows from specific assets (e.g. non-recourse loans); and
- features that modify the consideration of the time value of money (e.g. periodic interest rate resets).

The Bank holds a portfolio of variable-rate loans for which it has the option to propose a review of the interest rate on periodic reset dates. These reset rights are limited to the market rate at the time of the review.

The Bank has determined that the contractual cash flows of these loans are SPPI (Solely payments of principal and interest), because the option may cause the interest rate to vary, given that it is a form of remuneration for the time value of money, credit risk, other basic lending risks and costs associated with the outstanding principal amount.

c) Reclassifications

After initial recognition, financial assets are not reclassified, except in the period following the Bank's change of business model for financial asset management.

d) Derecognition

i) Financial assets

The Bank derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows of the financial asset expire, or transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred, or in which the Bank neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the financial asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset (or the carrying amount allocated to the portion of the asset derecognised) and the sum of (i) the consideration received (including any new assets acquired less any new liabilities assumed) and (ii) any cumulative gain or loss that has been recognised in Other Comprehensive Income is recognised in Profit or Loss.

Any cumulative gain or loss recognised in Other Comprehensive Income in respect of equity investment securities designated at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income is not recognised in profit or loss upon derecognition of those securities. Any interest in transferred financial assets qualifying for derecognition created or retained by the Bank is recognised as a separate asset or liability.

The Bank enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised in its statement of financial position, but retains all or substantially all the risks and rewards of the transferred assets or a portion thereof. In such cases, the transferred assets are not derecognised. Examples of such transactions include securities lending and sale and repurchase transactions.

When assets are sold to a third party with a competitive total rate of return on the transferred assets, the transaction is accounted for as a secured financing transaction similar to sale and repurchase transactions, given that the Bank retains all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of such assets.

In transactions where the Bank neither retains nor transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a financial asset and retains control over the asset, the Bank continues to recognise the asset to the extent of its continuing involvement, determined by the extent to which it is exposed to changes in the value of the transferred asset. An asset or liability is recognised for the service contract if the service fee is more than adequate (asset) r less than adequate (liability) for the performance of the service.

ii) Financial liabilities

The Bank derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are settled or cancelled, or when they expire.

e) Changes in financial assets and liabilities

i) Financial assets

If the terms of a financial asset are modified, the Bank assesses whether the cash flows of the modified asset are substantially different. If the cash flows are substantially different, the contractual rights to the cash flows of the original financial asset are considered to have expired. In that case, the original financial asset is derecognised and a new financial asset is recognised at fair value plus any eligible transaction costs.

Any fees paid as part of the modification are accounted for as follows:

- costs that are taken into account in determining the fair value of the new asset and costs that represent the reimbursement of eligible transaction costs are included in the initial measurement of the asset; and
- other costs are included in profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on derecognition.

If cash flows are modified when the borrower is in financial difficulty, the objective of the modification is generally to maximise recovery under the original contractual terms rather than to create a new asset with substantially different terms. If the Bank intends to modify a financial asset in a way that would result in a waiver of cash flows, the Bank first considers whether part of the asset should be written down before the modification takes place (see the write-down policy below). This approach affects the outcome of the quantitative assessment and means that the derecognition criteria are generally not met in such cases.

If the modification of a financial asset measured at amortised cost or Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income does not result in the derecognition of the financial asset, then the Bank initially recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset using the asset's original effective interest rate and recognises the resulting adjustment as a modification gain or loss in profit or loss. For floating-rate financial assets, the original effective interest rate used to calculate the modification gain or loss is adjusted to reflect current market terms at the time of the modification. Any costs or fees incurred and fees received as part of the modification adjust the gross carrying amount of the modified financial asset and are amortised over the remaining term of the modified financial asset. If such a modification is made due to the borrower's financial difficulties, the gain or cost is presented together with impairment costs. In other cases, it is presented as interest income calculated using the effective interest method.

ii) Financial liabilities

The Bank derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different. In such a case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the derecognised financial liability and the consideration paid is recognised in profit or loss. The consideration paid includes any non-financial assets transferred and the assumption of liabilities, including the new modified financial liability. If the modification of a financial liability is not accounted for as derecognition, then the amortised cost of the liability is recalculated by discounting the modified cash flows at the original effective interest rate and the resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss. For financial liabilities with a floating rate, the original effective interest rate used to calculate the gain or loss on the modification is adjusted to reflect current market conditions at the time of the modification. Any costs and fees incurred are recognised as an adjustment to the carrying amount of the liability and amortised over the remaining term of the modified financial liability by recalculating the effective interest rate on the instrument.

iii) Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Bank has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Income and expenses are presented on a net basis only where International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) permit, or for income and expenses arising from similar transactions of the Bank in its operating activities.

f) Fair value measurement

"Fair Value" is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to settle a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the principal measurement date or, in its absence, in the most advantageous market to which the Bank has access on that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its risk of default.

Where an asset is available, the Bank measures the fair value of an instrument using the quoted price in an active market for that instrument. A market is considered "active" if transactions for the asset or liability occur with sufficient frequency and volume to provide continuous pricing information.

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

The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument on initial recognition is usually the transaction price, i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received. If the Bank determines that the fair value on initial recognition differs from the transaction price and the fair value is not evidenced by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability, nor based on a valuation technique for which any unobservable inputs are judged to be immaterial to the measurement, the financial instrument is initially measured at fair value, adjusted to reflect the difference between the fair value at initial recognition and the transaction price. Subsequently, that difference is recognised in profit or loss on an appropriate basis over the life of the instrument, but not after the valuation is fully supported by observable market data or the transaction is closed out.

If an asset or liability measured at fair value has a bid price and an ask price, then the Bank measures assets and long positions at the bid price and liabilities and short positions at the ask price.

Portfolios of financial assets and financial liabilities that are exposed to market risk and credit risk, and which are managed by the Bank on the basis of net exposure to market or credit risk, are measured on the basis of a price that would be received to sell a net long position (or paid to transfer a net short position) for the particular risk exposure. Portfolio adjustments – for example, bid-ask adjustments or credit risk adjustments reflecting measurement on a net exposure basis – are allocated to individual assets and liabilities based on the relative risk adjustment of each individual instrument in the portfolio.

The fair value of a financial liability with a demand feature (for example, a demand deposit) is not less than the amount payable on demand, discounted from the first date on which the amount could be called.

The Bank recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change occurred.

g) Impairment of financial instruments

The Bank recognises provisions relating to Expected Credit Losses on the following financial instruments that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss:

- Financial assets that are debt instruments;
- Lease receivables;
- Financial guarantee contracts issued; and
- Loan commitments issued.

The Bank measures provisions for losses at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit loss, for which they are measured as a 12-month expected credit loss, as follows:

- debt investment guarantees that are determined to have a low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- other financial instruments (except for lease receivables) for which credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

Provisions for losses on lease receivables are always measured at an amount equal to the expected credit loss over the lease term.

The Bank considers that a debt investment security presents a low credit risk when its credit risk rating is equivalent to the generally accepted definition of 'investment grade'. The Bank does not apply the low credit risk exemption to any other financial instruments.

The 12-month Expected Credit Loss is the portion of the Expected Credit Loss arising from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months of the reporting date. Financial instruments for which a 12-month Expected Credit Loss is recognised are designated as "Stage 1 financial instruments". Financial instruments allocated to Stage 1 have not experienced a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition and are not impaired. The lifetime Expected Credit Loss is the Expected Credit Loss resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of the financial instrument. Financial instruments for which an expected credit loss over the lifetime is recognised, but which are not impaired, are designated as "Stage 2 financial instruments". Financial instruments allocated to Stage 2 are those that have experienced a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, but are not impaired.

Financial instruments for which a lifetime expected credit loss is recognised and which are impaired are designated as "Stage 3 financial instruments".

i) Measurement of Expected Credit Loss

Expected Credit Loss is a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses, which are measured as follows:

- Financial assets that are not credit-impaired at the reporting date: as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity under the contract and the cash flows the Bank expects to receive);
- Financial assets with credit impairment at the reporting date: as the difference between the gross carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows;
- Undrawn loan commitments: as the present value of the difference between the contractual cash flows due to the Bank if the commitment is drawn down and the cash flows the Bank expects to receive; and

- Financial guarantee contracts: the payments expected to be made to the holder less the amounts the Bank expects to recover.

The following rates are used to discount future cash flows:

- Other financial assets that do not result from or arise from credit impairment, financial assets and lease receivables: the original effective interest rate or an approximate rate;
- Undrawn loan commitments: the effective interest rate, or an approximation thereof, that would apply to the financial asset arising from the loan commitment;
- Financial guarantee contracts issued: the rate that reflects the current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the cash flows; and
- Assets (Credit Impairments): credit-adjusted effective interest rate.

ii) Restructured financial assets

If the terms of a financial asset are renegotiated or modified, or an existing financial asset is replaced by a new one due to the borrower's financial difficulties, then an assessment is made as to whether the financial asset should be derecognised, and the Expected Credit Loss is measured as follows:

- If the expected restructuring does not result in the derecognition of the existing asset, then the expected cash flows arising from the modified financial asset are included in the calculation of the cash shortfalls of the existing asset.
- If the expected restructuring results in the derecognition of the existing asset, then the expected fair value of the new asset is recognised as the final cash flow of the existing financial asset at the time of its derecognition. This amount is included in the calculation of the cash shortfalls of the existing financial asset, which are discounted from the expected date of derecognition to the reporting date using the original effective interest rate of the existing financial asset.

iii) Impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the Bank assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost, debt financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, and finance lease receivables are credit-impaired (referred to as "Stage 3 financial assets").

A financial asset is "impaired" when one or more events that have a negative impact on the financial asset's estimated future cash flows occur.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract, such as a default or past due event;
- the restructuring of a loan or advance on terms that the Bank would not otherwise consider;
- it is probable that the borrower will file for bankruptcy or seek financial reorganisation; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security due to financial difficulties.

A renegotiated loan resulting from a deterioration in the borrower's condition is normally considered impaired, unless there is evidence that the risk of not receiving contractual cash flows has significantly decreased and there are no other indicators of impairment. Furthermore, a loan that is 90 days or more past due is considered to be impaired, even where the regulatory definition of default differs.

When assessing whether an investment in sovereign debt is impaired, the Bank considers the following factors:

- The assessment of market risk, as reflected in the yield on the securities.
- Assessments of credit rating agencies' ratings regarding creditworthiness.
- The country's ability to access capital markets for new debt issues.
- The likelihood of the debt being restructured, resulting in losses to holders through voluntary or compulsory debt forgiveness.
- The international support mechanisms in place to provide the necessary support as a "lender of last resort" to that country, as well as the intention, reflected in public statements, of governments and agencies to use such mechanisms. This included an assessment of the depth of these mechanisms and, regardless of political intention, whether there was the capacity to meet the required criteria.

iv) Presentation of the provision for Expected Credit Loss in the Statement of Financial Position

Provisions relating to Expected Credit Losses are presented in the statement of financial position as follows:

- Financial assets measured at amortised cost: as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the assets;
- Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts: generally, as a provision;
- Where a financial instrument comprises a drawn and undrawn portion of principal, the Bank is unable to identify the Expected Credit Loss on the loan commitment component separately from that on the drawn portion: the Bank presents a combined loss allowance for both components. The combined amount is presented as a deduction from the carrying amount of the disbursed portion. Any excess of the provision for losses over the gross amount of the disbursed portion is presented as a provision; and
- Debt instruments measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income: no provision for losses is recognised in the statement of financial position, given that the carrying amount of these assets is their fair value. The provision for losses is disclosed and recognised in the fair value reserve.

v) Derecognition

Loans and debt securities are derecognised (in part or in full) when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or in part. This is generally the case when the Bank determines that the borrower does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to write-down. This assessment is carried out at the level of the individual asset.

Recoveries of amounts previously written down are included in "impairment losses on financial instruments" in the income statement under the heading of other gains.

Financial assets that are written off are subject to monitoring activities to comply with the Bank's procedures for the recovery of amounts due.

vi) Financial guarantee contracts

The Bank assesses whether a financial guarantee contract held is an integral part of a financial asset that is accounted for as a component of that instrument or is a contract accounted for separately. The factors the Bank considers when making this assessment include:

- the guarantee is implicitly part of the contractual terms of the debt instrument;
- the guarantee is required by the laws and regulations governing the debt instrument contract;
- the guarantee is entered into at the same time and in consideration of the debt instrument; and
- the guarantee is provided by the borrower's parent company or another entity within the borrower's group.

If the guarantee is an integral part of the financial asset, then any premium payable in connection with the initial recognition of the financial asset is recognised as a transaction cost of acquiring it. The Bank considers the effect of the guarantee when measuring the fair value of the debt instrument and when measuring Expected Credit Loss.

If the Bank determines that the guarantee is not an integral part of the debt instrument, it recognises an asset representing any prepayment of the guarantee premium and a right to compensation for credit losses. A prepaid premium asset is recognised only if the guaranteed exposure is not in credit default and has not suffered a significant increase in credit risk when the guarantee was acquired. Such assets are recognised under "other assets". The Bank presents gains or losses on a right to compensation in profit or loss under the item "impairment losses on financial instruments".

h) Recognition of income and expenses

Revenue is recognised when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Bank and those benefits can be reliably measured. Revenue recognition complies with the following criteria by item.

i) Interest

Effective interest rate

Interest income and expense are recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument to:

- the gross carrying amount of the financial asset; or
- the amortised cost of the financial liability.

When calculating the effective interest rate for financial instruments other than purchased or originated assets with credit loss, the Bank estimates future cash flows by taking into account all the contractual terms of the financial instrument, but not the Expected Credit Loss. For financial assets acquired or originated with credit loss, a credit-adjusted effective interest rate is calculated using estimated future cash flows that include the Expected Credit Loss.

The calculation of the effective interest rate includes transaction costs and fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate. Transaction costs include incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of a financial asset or financial liability.

j) Amortised cost and gross carrying amount

The 'amortised cost' of a financial asset or financial liability is the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured on initial recognition, less principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the amount at maturity and, for financial assets, adjusted for any provision for Expected Credit Losses.

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is the amortised cost of a financial asset before adjusting for any provision for expected credit losses.

k) Calculation of interest income and expense

The effective interest rate of a financial asset or financial liability is calculated on the initial recognition of a financial asset or financial liability. In calculating interest income and expense, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset (where the asset is not impaired) or to the amortised cost of the liability. The effective interest rate is revised as a result of the periodic re-estimation of cash flows from floating-rate instruments to reflect movements in market interest rates. However, for financial assets that are impaired after initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset. If the asset ceases to be credit-impaired, the calculation of interest income reverts to the gross basis.

For financial assets that are impaired at initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate adjusted for credit risk to the amortised cost of the asset. The calculation of interest income does not revert to the gross basis even if the credit risk of the asset improves.

l) Presentation

Interest income calculated using the effective interest rate method and presented in the income statement and other comprehensive income includes:

- interest on financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost;
- interest on debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Other interest income presented in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income includes interest income on finance leases.

Interest expense presented in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income includes financial liabilities measured at amortised cost and interest on lease liabilities.

Interest income and expense on other financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are presented under the heading 'net income from other financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss'.

m) Fees

> Income from services and commissions

The Bank generates income from services and commissions through a diverse range of services it provides to itscustomers. Commissions can be classified into two categories:

> Fees charged for the provision of services over a specific period of time

These are earned as the services are provided and are recognised in the income statement on a time-of-service basis. These fees include amounts charged for services such as the issuance of Bank Guarantees and Letters of Credit.

> Fees charged for the provision of services

Revenue from fees and commissions on contracts with customers is measured on the basis of the remuneration specified in a contract with a customer. The Bank recognises revenue when the service is provided Other fee and commission expenses relate mainly to transaction and service charges, which are recognised as expenses when the services are received.

> Net income from financial operations

Net income from financial operations includes gains and losses on foreign currency transactions and translation of monetary items denominated in foreign currency. In addition, the Bank also recognises fair value gains and losses.

n) IFRS 16 – Leases

At the inception of a lease, the Bank assesses whether the contract is or contains a lease based on the definition set out in IFRS 16, which states that "a contract constitutes or contains a lease if it provides the right to control the use of an identified asset for a certain period in exchange for consideration". This policy applies to contracts entered into (or restated) on or after 1 January 2019.

i) <u>The Bank from the Lessee's perspective</u>

When entering into or renewing a contract that contains a lease component, the Bank allocates the consideration for the contract to each lease component based on its relative stand-alone price. However, for leases of branches and offices, the Bank has chosen not to separate the non-lease components and to account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

The Bank recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the commencement date of the lease. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made prior to the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of the costs to dismantle and remove any improvements made to the branches or office premises.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated on a straight-line basis from the commencement date until the end of the lease term. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically tested for impairment, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of lease payments not yet due at the commencement date, discounted at the implicit interest rate of the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, at the Bank's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Bank uses the incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

The Bank determines the incremental borrowing rate by analysing loans from various external sources and makes certain adjustments to reflect the terms of the lease and the type of asset leased.

The lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- Fixed payments, including fixed payments in substance;
- Variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, measured initially using the index or rate at the commencement date;
- Amounts expected to be paid under a residual value guarantee; and
- The exercise price of a purchase option that the Bank expects to exercise, lease payments during an optional renewal period if the Bank has reasonable certainty of exercising an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease, unless the Bank has reasonable certainty that it will not terminate early.

Lease liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Bank's estimate of the amount expected to be paid under the residual value guarantee, if the Bank changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option, or if there is a revision of the fixed lease payment in substance.

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Meticais)

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset or is recognised in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero. The Bank presents right-of- use assets under 'tangible assets' and lease liabilities under 'other liabilities' in the statement of financial position.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Bank has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and finance lease liabilities for low-value asset leases and short-term leases, including leases of information and communication technology equipment. The Bank recognises lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

ii) The Bank from a lessor's perspective

At the inception or reassessment of a contract containing a lease component, the Bank allocates the contract consideration to each lease component based on their relative stand-alone selling prices.

When the Bank acts as a lessor, it determines, at the inception of the lease, whether it is a finance or operating lease. To classify each lease, the Bank assesses whether all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset are substantially transferred to Moza Banco. If this is the case, then the lease is a finance lease; otherwise, the lease is treated as an operating lease. As part of this assessment, the Bank considers certain indicators, such as whether the lease is intended to cover the majority of the asset's economic life.

o) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents, as presented in the cash flow statement, comprise cash on hand, current accounts with the Central Bank and other credit institutions, and highly liquid investments with maturities of up to three months, from the date of acquisition, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in fair value and are used by the Bank to manage its short-term liabilities; these are measured at amortised cost in the statement of financial position.

p) Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets (or disposal groups) are classified as held for sale whenever it is expected that their value in the statement of financial position will be recovered principally through their sale and that such a sale is considered highly probable. For an asset (or disposal group) to be classified under this heading, it must meet the following requirements:

1) The probability of sale is high;
2) The asset is available for sale in its current condition; and
3) It is expected that the sale will be completed within one year of the asset being classified under this heading. However, events or circumstances may extend the period to complete the sale beyond one year.

Assets recorded under this heading are not depreciated and are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and their fair value less costs to sell. The fair value of these assets is determined on the basis of valuations carried out by specialist firms.

Management undertakes to make every effort to ensure that the disposal takes place within a maximum period of one year after their classification in this category.

q) Tangible assets

> **Property and equipment**

Property and equipment are measured at acquisition cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Maintenance, repair and other costs associated with their use are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred. Purchased software that is an integral part of the functionality of the related equipment is capitalised as part of that equipment.

If significant parts of a fixed asset have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of the asset. Any gain or loss on the disposal of an item of property and equipment is recognised in other operating income in the Income Statement.

Subsequent expenditure is recognised as tangible assets only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Bank.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method, based on the estimated useful life of the assets, as well as their residual value. The residual values of the assets, as well as the useful lives of the assets and the depreciation criteria, are adjusted, if necessary, at the reporting date. The estimated useful lives for tangible assets are as follows:

	2025	2024
Property	50	50
Building works in let premises	10	10
Equipment	10	10
Asset relating to a right of use	10	10
Others	4 - 5	4 - 5

The Bank regularly reviews the appropriateness of the estimated useful lives of its tangible assets. Changes in the estimated useful lives of assets are recognised by changing the depreciation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates.

> Investment properties

Investment properties are initially measured at cost and depreciated on a straight-line basis; the estimated useful life for assets classified as investment properties is 50 years. Any gain or loss on the disposal of investment properties (calculated as the difference between the net proceeds from the disposal and the carrying amount of the item) is recognised in profit or loss.

When the use of a property changes such that it is reclassified as a tangible asset, the net value of the asset at the date of reclassification becomes its cost for subsequent accounting purposes.

r) Intangible Assets

Intangible assets, which include the value of software (licences) acquired by the Bank, are recorded at amortised cost less accumulated amortisation and less any impairment losses.

Costs relating to internally developed software are recognised as an asset when the Bank can demonstrate that the product is technically and commercially viable, its ability and intention to generate future economic benefits, and the costs to complete development can be reliably measured. The capitalisation of internally developed software costs includes all costs directly attributable to the development of the software, and these are amortised over their useful life. Internally developed software is measured at capitalised cost less accumulated amortisation and less impairment losses.

Amortisation is recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the software's useful life, from the date on which it is available for use. The estimated useful life of the software is 3 to 5 years.

s) Income tax

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. Taxes are recognised in profit or loss, except for the portion relating to business combinations or items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

The Bank determines the interest and penalties arising from the tax calculation, and any differences identified, including uncertain tax treatments that do not fall within the definition of income tax, are accounted for in accordance with IAS 37.

i) Current tax

Current tax comprises the tax payable or receivable on the taxable profit or loss for the year and any adjustments to the tax payable or receivable from previous years.

Current tax, whether an asset or a liability, is estimated based on the expected amount payable or recoverable from the tax authorities. The statutory tax rate used to calculate the amount is that in force at the reporting date.

Current tax is calculated on the basis of the taxable profit for the financial year, which differs from the accounting profit due to adjustments to the tax base resulting from expenses or income that are not relevant for tax purposes, or that will only be recognised in other accounting periods.

Current tax assets and liabilities may be offset if certain conditions are met.

ii) Deferred taxes

Deferred taxes are recognised on all temporary differences, at the date of the statement of financial position, between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their corresponding carrying amount.

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Meticais)

The carrying amount of the deferred tax asset is reviewed at the end of each financial year and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all, or part, of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at the reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it becomes probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates expected to apply in the period in which the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets or liabilities may be offset if certain conditions are met.

t) Employee benefits

i) Short-term benefits

Short-term benefits include salaries, accrued holiday pay, variable remuneration, bonuses and other non-monetary benefits, such as contributions to healthcare.

Obligations to pay short-term employee benefits are measured on an undiscounted basis and recognised as an expense when the related service is rendered.

A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid in the short term under cash bonus or accrued holiday schemes if the Bank has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay that amount as a result of past service rendered by the employee, and the obligation can be reliably estimated.

ii) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are recognised as an expense when the Bank commits, with no realistic possibility of withdrawal, to a formal detailed plan to terminate the employee's contract before their normal retirement date, or to provide termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy. If the benefits are not expected to be settled in full within 12 months of the reporting date, they are discounted.

u) Provisions

A provision is recognised when the Bank has a present legal or constructive obligation arising from a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are measured on the basis of the present value of the costs expected to be incurred to settle the obligation, using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments.

v) Deposits, debt securities issued and subordinated liabilities

Deposits, debt securities issued and subordinated liabilities are the Bank's sources of debt financing.

When the Bank sells a financial asset and simultaneously enters into an agreement to repurchase the same (or a similar asset) at a fixed price on a future date (repo agreement), the consideration received is accounted for as a deposit and the underlying asset remains recognised in the Bank's financial statements.

The Bank classifies equity instruments as financial liabilities or equity instruments, in accordance with the substance of the contractual terms of the instruments. Deposits, debt securities issued and subordinated liabilities are initially measured at fair value less incremental direct transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, except where the Bank designates liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

When the Bank designates a financial liability at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), the amount of the change in the liability's fair value attributable to changes in its credit risk is presented in other comprehensive income (OCI) as a credit reserve for the liability.

On initial recognition of the financial liability, the Bank assesses whether presenting the amount of the change in the liability's fair value attributable to credit risk in other comprehensive income (OCI) would create or increase an accounting mismatch in profit or loss. This assessment is made using a regression analysis to compare:

> expected changes in the fair value of the liability relating to changes in credit risk; and

> the impact on profit or loss of expected changes in the fair value of instruments whose characteristics are economically related to the characteristics of the liability.

The amounts presented in the credit reserve for liabilities are not subsequently transferred to profit or loss. When these instruments are derecognised, the cumulative amount recorded in the credit reserve for liabilities is transferred to retained earnings.

w) Financial guarantees and loan commitments

"Financial guarantees" are contracts that require the Bank to make specific payments to reimburse the holder for a loss incurred because a specific debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of the debt instrument. "Loan commitments" are firm commitments to extend credit on pre-established terms and conditions.

Financial guarantees issued or loan commitments granted at an interest rate below market rates are initially measured at fair value. Subsequently, they are measured at the higher of the loss provision determined in accordance with IFRS 9 and the amount initially recognised, less the cumulative amount of the gain or loss recognised in accordance with the principles of IFRS 15.

Liabilities arising from financial guarantees and loan commitments are included in provisions.

x) Share capital and reserves

i. Other equity instruments

The Bank classifies instruments issued as financial liabilities or equity instruments, in accordance with the nature of the contractual terms of the instruments.

ii. Share issue costs

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of an equity instrument are deducted from the initial measurement of the equity instruments.

3. Accounting standards issued

i. Standards and interpretations effective in 2025

> Amendments to IAS 21 and IFRS 1 – Lack of Convertibility (issued on 15 August 2023);

ii. Accounting standards issued but not yet implemented.

> IFRS 14 – Regulatory Deferral Accounts (issued on 30 January 2014);

> IFRS 18 – Presentation and Disclosure in the Financial Statements (issued on 9 April 2024);

> IFRS 19 – Subsidiaries without public accountability: disclosures;

> Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 – Changes to the classification and measurement of financial instruments (issued on 30 May 2024);

> Amendments to IFRS 1, IFRS 7, IFRS 9, IFRS 10 and IAS 7 – Annual Improvements, Volume 11 (issued on 18 July 2024);

> Amendments to IAS 21 – Translation into the currency of a hyperinflationary economy (issued on 13 November 2025);

> Amendments to IFRS 19 – Subsidiaries without public sector responsibility: disclosures.

4. Risk Management, Objectives and Policies

The risk management function at Moza Banco is an activity of the utmost importance, supported by a governance model that aims, simultaneously, to adhere to best practices in this area, as set out in the Risk Management Guidelines, and to ensure the robustness and effectiveness of the processes for identifying, measuring, controlling and monitoring the financial and non-financial risks to which Moza Banco is, or may become, exposed, namely:

a. Credit Risk;	h. Compliance Risk;
b. Liquidity Risk;	i. Information Technology (IT) Risk;
c. Interest Rate Risk;	j. Concentration Risk;
d. Foreign Exchange Risk;	k. Cyber Security Risk;
e. Operational Risk;	l. Data Risk;
f. Strategic Risk;	m. Property Risk;
g. Reputational Risk;	n. Legal Risk.

Risk management is carried out across the board and coordinated by a dedicated unit, the Risk Management Department, which reports to a member of Moza

Banco's Executive Committee.

In the context of risk management, Moza Banco takes into account the applicable regulatory framework issued by the Central Bank of Mozambique (the Supervisory Authority of the Mozambican Banking System), as well as best banking practices (European Banking Authority or Banco de Portugal), as well as internationally accepted risk standards, such as the COSO Integrated Framework for Enterprise Risk Management and the ISO 31000 Risk Management Principles, as methodological references for Moza Banco's Risk Management Policy.

Moza Banco's Conceptual Framework for Risk Management

Moza Banco's conceptual framework for risk management encompasses the scope of risks, the processes, systems, policies and procedures necessary for risk management, as well as the roles and responsibilities of the Bank's various bodies involved in its management. Moza Banco considers that the risk management framework implemented is appropriate to its size and complexity and is sufficiently comprehensive to identify the main risks to which it is exposed, with the necessary flexibility to accommodate any changes aimed at improving the Bank's activities.

It is in this context that Moza Banco's Board of Directors bears responsibility for the level of risk assumed by the Bank, approves the Bank's overall business strategies as well as its risk-taking and risk management policies, providing clear guidance on risk exposure levels through the Bank's Risk Appetite Statement (RAS). In addition, the risk management policies and procedures, as well as the limits controlling the Bank's exposure to the risks inherent in its business, are designed to be consistent with the complexity and scale of the business, the Bank's objectives, targets and financial robustness.

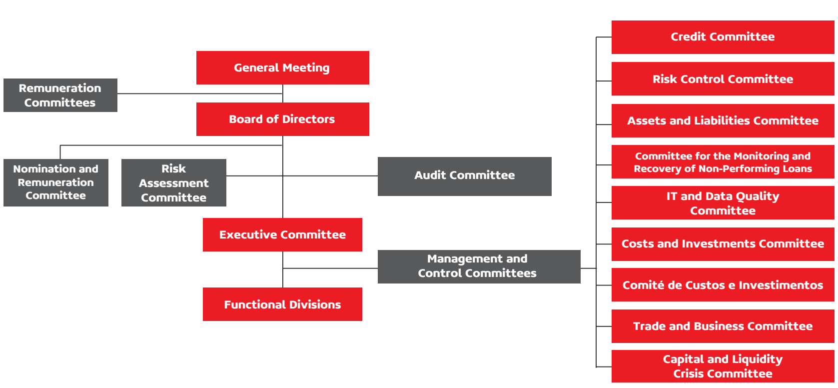
The Bank reviews and updates its risk management policies annually to reflect changes in the market, products and best practices within the banking sector in which it operates.

Moza Banco's Risk Management Governance Model

Moza Banco, within the scope of risk control and management, has adopted a governance model that establishes the necessary balances to enable the Board of Directors to exercise its oversight effectively, through regular monitoring of overall risk levels. Furthermore, this model ensures compliance with the Law on Credit Institutions and Financial Companies (Law 20/20 of 31 December) regarding governance, particularly in relation to mandatory committees, taking into account the size of Moza Banco. The monitoring and reporting process ensures that the Board of Directors is satisfied that the Bank's risk levels are aligned with its objectives, available financial resources and the approved Strategic Plan for the development and growth of the Bank's business.

In this regard, the Bank has defined a Risk Management Governance Model, which incorporates two concepts: (i) the concept of "Committees" for the bodies emanating from the General Meeting and the Board of Directors and (ii) the concept of "Committees" for the bodies emanating from the Executive Committee, as shown in the organisation chart below. In addition, this model incorporates the concept of the three lines of defence, with the First Line of Defence comprising the risk-generating units, namely the Commercial Network, Operations Department and Credit Department, amongst others; the Second Line comprising the Risk Management and Compliance Departments; and the Third Line of Defence comprising Audit and Inspection.

The organisational chart below describes the Governance Model in force at Moza Banco; the main functions and responsibilities of the relevant bodies within this model are described in the management report.



Economic Capital

In accordance with applicable regulations, Moza Banco ensures the ICAAP (Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process) by applying internal methodologies to determine capital requirements for covering Pillar I and II risks under the Basel II Accord. The main objective of the ICAAP exercise is to compare economic capital requirements with available financial resources, assessing the Bank's capacity to absorb the risks to which it is exposed, whilst also making it possible to identify activities and/or business lines that generate greater value.

The ICAAP process incorporates a set of preliminary activities, namely:

i. The definition of the ICAAP Governance Model, tailored to the size and circumstances of Moza Banco;

ii. The definition of the taxonomy of risks inherent to the Bank's activities;

iii. Definition of a base and adverse scenario, the latter characterised by a significant deterioration in certain macroeconomic indicators (inflation, interest rates, devaluation of the metical, GDP, amongst others). Although the adverse scenario is hypothetical, it is created with the aim of assessing the Bank's soundness and its resilience in an unfavourable economic environment;

iv. Definition of specific methodologies for determining the materiality of risks.

Subject to future changes, the risks considered materially relevant for the purposes of the ICAAP (Pillar I – Basel II & Pillar II) are set out below, and capital requirements must be quantified to ensure they are covered:

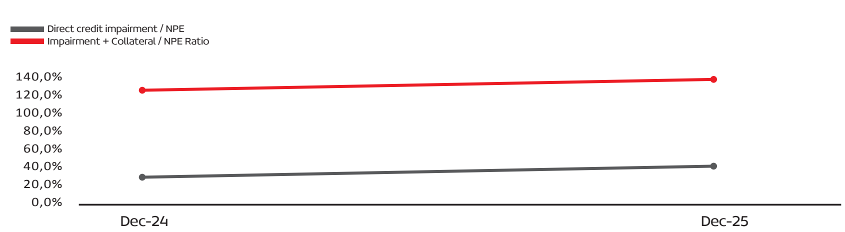
The qualitative analysis of Moza Banco's risk management is presented as follows:

4.1. Credit risk

Credit risk is the possibility of negative impacts on the Bank's economic and financial structure resulting from the inability of counterparties or their guarantors to honour previously agreed payment commitments. The risk is associated with exposures to counterparties in loans, securities issuers and other actual or potential commitments that place the Institution in a position of dependency.

Key Credit Risk Indicators

The table below shows the annual trend in the main credit risk indicators and credit exposure coverage between December 2024 and 2025:



(Amounts expressed in thousands of Meticais)

Maximum credit risk exposure by class of financial assets

For financial assets recognised in the statement of financial position, credit risk exposure is equal to the carrying amount. For guarantees, the maximum credit risk exposure is the maximum amount the Bank would have to pay if the guarantee were called. For credit commitments and other related commitments that are irrevocable during the life of the respective facilities, the maximum credit risk exposure is the amount of the undrawn facility.

The table below shows the maximum exposure as at 31 December 2025 in respect of credit risk in the statement of financial position and off-balance-sheet financial instruments, without taking into account the value of guarantees held. The Bank only holds collateral for Loans to Customers (Loans and advances to customers, Guarantees provided and Letters of credit), which are primarily mortgages on property, financial pledges, guarantees provided by the State (on demand and term) as well as equipment pledges:

Credit risk exposure relating to balance sheet items

	2025	2024
Cash and deposits at the Central Bank	16 188 624	19 789 350
Cash and cash equivalents with credit institutions	480 111	521 055
Deposits with credit institutions	2 573 275	2 271 529
Financial assets	22 402 211	13 202 142
Loans and advances to customers	14 744 797	20 871 681
Other assets	2 819 723	3 157 204
	59 208 741	59 812 961

Credit risk exposure relating to off-balance sheet items

Guarantees	**10 154 887**	**8 947 132**
National currency	7 161 591	6 220 665
Foreign currency	2 993 296	2 726 467
Letters of credit	**145 164**	**297 576**
	10 300 051	9 244 708
	69 508 792	69 057 669

Credit quality:

The table below shows the quality of the Bank's loan portfolio in terms of the stages at which the transactions/customers are classified, taking into account the rules adopted by the Bank for their classification under IFRS 9.

2025	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Cash and deposits at the Central Bank	16 188 624	-	-	16 188 624
Cash and cash equivalents with credit institutions	480 111	-	-	480 111
Deposits with credit institutions	2 573 275	-	-	2 573 275
Financial assets	22 402 211	-	-	22 402 211
Loans and advances to customers	8 198 159	1 795 791	4 750 847	14 744 797
Other assets	2 819 723	-	-	2 819 723
	52 662 103	1 795 791	4 750 847	59 208 741

2024	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Cash and deposits at the Central Bank	19 789 350	-	-	19 789 350
Cash and cash equivalents with credit	521 055	-	-	521 055
Deposits with credit institutions	2 271 529	-	-	2 271 529
Financial assets	13 202 142	-	-	13 202 142
Loans and advances to customers	9 612 835	2 284 454	8 974 392	20 871 681
Other assets	3 157 204	-	-	3 157 204
	48 554 115	2 284 454	8 974 392	59 812 961

With regard to loans and advances to customers, the Bank's credit quality is presented as follows:

	2025	2024
Stage 1	8 198 159	9 612 835
Stage 2	1 795 791	2 284 454
Stage 3	4 750 847	8 974 392

	14 744 797	20 871 681

Past due credit includes the total exposure of customers with overdue instalments as well as the amounts of instalments due.

Expected credit losses

The following table shows the movement in credit impairments over the year:

2025	Stage 1	Stage 3	Stage 4	2025
Balance as at 1 January 2025	**134 141**	**83 344**	**1 671 798**	**1 889 283**
Transfer to Stage 1	(11 372)	5 012	6 360	-
Transfer to Stage 2	3 171	(26 981)	23 810	-
Transfer to Stage 3	526	2 617	(3 143)	-
Reinforcements	11 073	27 576	3 568 263	3 606 912
New entries	29 528	29 658	172 805	231 991
Reductions	(71 740)	(45 483)	(190 116)	(307 339)
Write-offs	(1 118)	(10 484)	(3 876 077)	(3 887 679)
Balance as at 31 December 2025	**94 209**	**65 259**	**1 373 700**	**1 533 168**

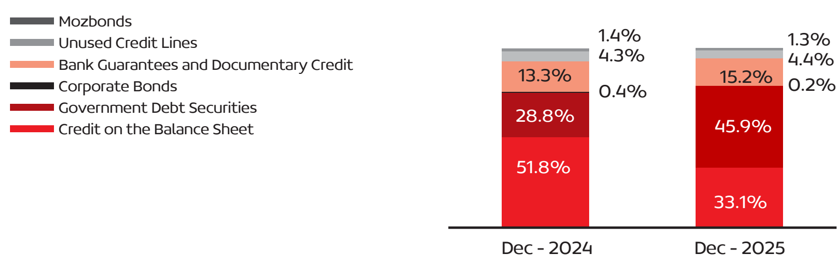
The following table shows the movement in impairment losses on loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts over the year:

Loan commitments and financial guarantee agreements

	2025	2024
Exposições em extrapatrimonial		
Opening balance	135 416	205 659
Reinforcement	85 973	88 888
Reversal	(78 263)	(159 131)
	-	-
Closing balance	**143 126**	**135 416**

Distribution of Exposures Subject to Impairment

Moza Banco's credit exposures subject to impairment loss calculations are distributed as shown in the chart below and in accordance with the internally approved strategies for the treatment of each item comprising the Bank's credit portfolio:



Collateral and other credit guarantees

Guarantees or collateral are intended to ensure that, in the event of non-payment of the loan by borrowers, credit institutions are still able to obtain (full or partial) repayment of the loan granted, through the enforcement or appropriation of the collateral or guarantee, with the aim of subsequently converting it into liquidity through disposal, sale or any other applicable options.

The list below describes the types of collateral accepted and eligible for credit risk coverage:

> Pledge of Deposits (DP Collateral and Security Deposit in DO) at Moza Banco;

> Pledge of shares;

> Guarantees provided by the State in favour of Moza Banco;

> Guarantees provided by other credit institutions;

> Mortgages on properties (residential, industrial and/or commercial properties);

> Mortgage on movable property;

> Pledge of Equipment;

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Meticais)

The analysis of credit exposure against collateral and other credit guarantees in favour of the Bank is set out in the table below:

2025	Maximum exposure to credit risk	Deposits	Letters of credit/bank guarantees	Mortgages	State guarantee	Cash collateral	Net exposure
Cash and cash equivalents at the Central Bank	16 188 624	-	-	-	-	-	16 188 624
Cash and cash equivalents at credit institutions	480 111	-	-	-	-	-	480 111
Investments in credit institutions	2 573 275	-	-	-	-	-	2 573 275
Financial assets	22 402 211	-	-	-	-	-	22 402 211
Loans and advances to customers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Large companies	6 678 416	46 773	-	2 278 462	1 967 987	4 293 222	2 385 194
Small businesses	3 434 740	620 330	-	1 911 581	-	2 531 911	902 829
Private individuals	5 932 328	180 792	-	927 500	-	1 108 292	4 824 036
Others	232 482	3 666	-	-	140 901	144 567	87 915
Other assets	2 819 723	-	-	-	-	-	2 819 723
	60 741 910	**851 561**	**-**	**5 117 543**	**2 108 888**	**8 077 992**	**52 663 918**

2024	Maximum exposure to credit risk	Deposits	Letters of credit/bank guarantees	Mortgages	State guarantee	Cash collateral	Net exposure
Cash and cash equivalents at the Central Bank	19 789 350	-	-	-	-	-	19 789 350
Cash and cash equivalents at credit institutions	521 055	-	-	-	-	-	521 055
Investments in credit institutions	2 271 529	-	-	-	-	-	2 271 529
Financial assets	13 202 142	-	-	-	-	-	13 202 142
Loans and advances to customers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Large companies	8 424 095	168 722		2 342 719	2 304 110	4 815 551	3 608 544
Small businesses	6 663 181	419 166	-	4 083 484	-	4 502 650	2 160 531
Private individuals	7 393 322	189 452	-	1 214 227	-	1 403 679	5 989 643
Others	280 366	7 095	-	-	218 387	225 482	54 884
Other assets	3 157 204	-	-	-	-	-	3 157 204
	61 702 244	**784 435**	**-**	**7 640 430**	**2 522 497**	**10 947 362**	**50 754 882**

The table below shows the book values and the value of identifiable guarantees (mainly property mortgages) in favour of the Bank, to cover the credit risk inherent in the loan and advance portfolio.

For each loan, the value of the mortgaged properties is limited to the nominal value against which it is held:

	2025			2024		
	Booked amount	Property mortgages	DP deposits	Booked amount	Property mortgagess	DP deposits
Stages 01 and 02	10 153 417	3 525 662	827 532	12 114 774	3 711 168	778 602
Stage 03	6 124 548	1 591 881	24 029	10 646 190	3 929 262	5 833
	16 277 965	**5 117 543**	**851 561**	**22 760 964**	**7 640 430**	**784 435**

Assets acquired through the seizure of collateral

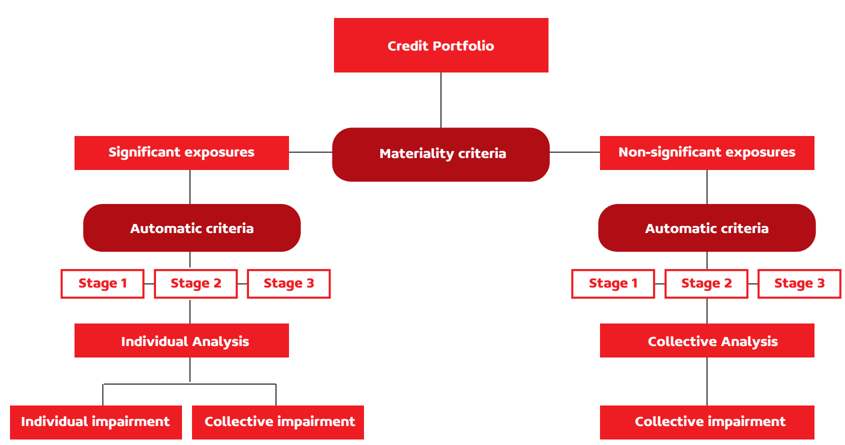
Details of the financial and non-financial assets acquired by Moza Banco during 2025 through the taking of possession of collateral held as security for loans and advances are presented below:

	2025	2024
Property	3 584 813	2 907 204
	3 584 813	**2 907 204**

Calculation of Impairment of the Loan Portfolio

The model for calculating impairment losses includes an individual analysis process for the Bank's significant customers, as well as a collective analysis component, in line with good banking practices.

The diagram below summarises the expected loss model implemented at Moza Banco, where it is possible to verify whether the materiality criterion for determining an objective impairment loss exists individually, for financial assets that are individually significant, or collectively, for financial assets that are not individually significant.



In the Individual Impairment Analysis, the expected loss is determined based on an individual assessment of the customer, whilst in the Collective Impairment Analysis, the expected loss is determined by taking into account groups of customers with similar credit risk characteristics.

The expected loss model implemented allows the measurement of ECL (Expected Credit Loss) not only based on the classification of assets by Stage, but also by segment, collateral coverage and materiality, as indicated below:

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Meticais)

- **Stage 1** - all financial assets for which there has been no significant increase in credit risk since their initial recognition (unless they are acquired or originated with objective evidence of loss);
- **Stage 2** – all financial assets that exhibit a significant increase in credit risk;
- **Stage 3** – all financial assets with objective evidence of impairment (default).

Significant increase in credit risk (Stage 2)

In accordance with IFRS 9, to determine whether the risk of default on a financial instrument has increased significantly since its initial recognition, Moza Banco assesses the availability of additional information regarding its relevance, namely qualitative factors and/or quantitative analyses, based on the Bank's historical experience and/or using specific ad hoc assessments.

The purpose of conducting regular assessments is precisely to identify the occurrence of events that may represent a significant increase in credit risk for credit exposures, by comparing:

- The probability of default (PD) over the remaining life of the financial asset, as at the reporting date; and
- The probability of default over the remaining useful life of the financial asset, for the same period estimated at the time of initial recognition of the exposure.

Objective Evidence of Impairment (Stage 3)

At each reporting date, Moza Banco assesses whether there is objective evidence that assets, not held at fair value through profit or loss, are impaired.

The concept of Stage 3 is aligned with the definition of default, and to this extent, under the impairment model implemented, a customer is considered to be in default when they have at least one active default trigger or are still within the defined quarantine period.

For triggers relating to written-off credit and/or litigation, customers enter quarantine after no longer meeting the trigger's entry criteria and having less than 30 days of overdue instalments.

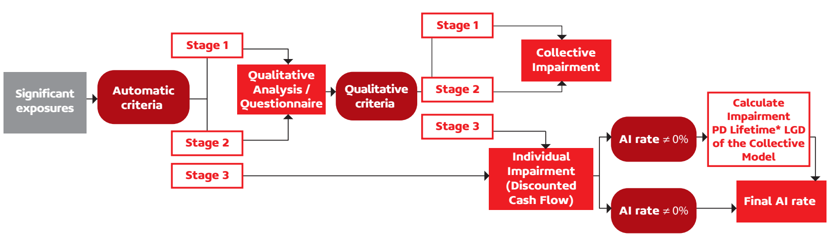
For loans and advances on assets held to maturity, the amount of the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of future cash flows, discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate.

The calculation of the present value of the estimated future cash flows of a collateralised financial asset reflects the cash flows that may result from the realisation of the collateral, net of the costs of maintaining and selling the collateral.

Individual analysis

To carry out an individual impairment assessment, it is necessary to observe the materiality criteria. However, Moza Banco considers in this process the combination of the selection stage, the customer's exposure and, where applicable, the potential contagion to other customers within the same economic group, which meet the minimum materiality criterion.

The individual analysis process can be summarised in the diagram below:



Depending on the stage classification, exposures in stages 1 and 2 that meet the materiality criteria for individual analysis are subject to a qualitative analysis questionnaire; based on the responses and their respective weights, this will result in a stage classification that will override the initial stage.

Clients classified in stages 1 and 2 after completing the qualitative analysis questionnaires are referred to Collective Analysis.

For clients initially classified in stage 3, or classified in stage 3 based on the criteria of the qualitative analysis questionnaire, (i) a 'client situation questionnaire' is completed to support the selection of the recovery scenario, classifying the client as 'going concern' or 'gone concern', and (ii) the individual impairment rate is calculated, which must be based on a discounted cash flow methodology using recovery scenarios (going concern or gone concern) as described below:

- Going concern approach – assumes business continuity, where it is assumed that the debtor has the capacity to continue generating sufficient cash flows to service the debt
- Gone concern approach – assumes that credit recovery is possible exclusively through the enforcement/realisation of associated collateral, as the debtor is unable to generate cash flows to service the debt.

It should also be noted that the recovery approaches allow for the consideration of prospective scenarios (base case, optimistic scenario and pessimistic scenario) and their respective weights, taking into account the estimated probability of each scenario occurring.

Based on the recovery scenarios considered, the amount of impairment should be determined as the weighted average of the discounted cash flows for each scenario.

Collective analysis

For non-significant exposures, the expected credit loss (ECL) for financial assets results from the difference between the contractually stipulated cash flows and the cash flows the entity expects to receive, discounted to the reference date, taking into account risk parameters such as: Probability of Default (PD), Loss Given Default (LGD) and Behavioural Maturity - Behavioural Maturity (BM).

Probabilities of Default (PDs) are calculated based on homogeneous populations, which result from the combination of the customer segment and the Risk Bucket, with PD curves estimated based on behavioural history and projections of macroeconomic variables.

LGDs are calculated based on the combination of customer type, credit product type and duration of default, with estimates derived from the historical record of actual recovery rates following customer default.

For products without a defined maturity, Moza Banco calculates behavioural maturities in order to identify the period during which the institution is exposed to credit risk and the expected amortisation percentage for each period.

In addition, the risk factors of the Impairment Model are updated annually based on forward-looking information, in accordance with recommendations on good banking practices.

Incorporation of forward-looking information

IFRS 9 requires the consideration of reasonable and documented projections of future events and economic conditions, as at the reporting date of the Financial Statements, in the calculation of expected credit impairment losses. This forward-looking macroeconomic information allows the Bank's credit impairment to be adjusted in line with the Bank's current economic situation and various possible trends, which should result in weights applied to the assessed scenarios.

The scenario probability weights applied in the measurement of expected credit loss (ECL) are as follows:

	2025			2024		
	Base	**Pessimistic**	**Optimistic**	**Base**	**Pessimistic**	**Optimistic**
Probability of scenarios	70%	20%	10%	70%	20%	10%

Impairment of the Securities Portfolio

The methodology for calculating impairment of the securities portfolio generally follows the methodology used in the process of calculating impairment of the loan portfolio, albeit with some specific features. For the securities portfolio, the exposure value to be used is the balance sheet amount or, for securities recorded at FVOCI, the value they would have if they were recorded at amortised cost.

Accordingly, when calculating impairment for securities associated with public debt (Treasury Bills, Treasury Bonds and MozBonds), an expected loss over the life of the instrument is determined by considering the following:

i. Treat all exposures to the State, in its capacity as the central government, as being in default (Stage 3);

ii. Calculate expected credit losses over the lifetime of all instruments (ECL-lifetime), in line with the model for determining impairment losses for the loan portfolio;

iii. As this is an individually significant exposure with an expected recovery of 100% (Going-Concern Approach based on an analysis of the issuer's cash-flow generation capacity), calculate a lifetime Collective ECL for the 'no signals' risk bucket;

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Meticais)

iv. Extend the concept of the “risk bucket with no signals” to take into account Moody’s rating curve for the entire universe of Speculative-Grade ratings, considering Mozambique’s position within the group of countries in the region with a Moody’s rating.

For Corporate Bonds, the risk factors in force for the credit portfolio model, as applied to the Large Corporates segment, are taken into account.

Write-offs

Loans and debt securities are written off when there is no expectation of recovering a financial asset in full. This is generally the case where Moza Banco considers that the borrower does not possess assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to settle the amounts owed, resulting in their write-off.

Any amounts recovered from transactions previously written off are recognised in the income statement as a positive effect (reversal).

Financial assets written off are recovered through acknowledgement of debt and are subject to specific enforcement/recovery activities.

The analysis of impaired loans and advances to customers is as follows:

2025	Booked amount	Credit impairment	Net value
Retail	2 716 605	169 753	2 546 852
Construction	983 800	98 813	884 987
Energy	-	-	-
Tourism	466 388	67 222	399 166
Manufacturing	230 404	87 977	142 427
Private individuals	5 932 328	300 588	5 631 740
Services	2 895 362	689 352	2 206 010
Transport and Communications	2 526 754	102 648	2 424 106
Agriculture and Fisheries	92 411	2 589	89 822
Others	433 914	14 227	419 687
	16 277 966	**1 533 169**	**14 744 797**

2024	Booked amount	Credit impairment	Net value
Retail	5 274 805	737 414	4 537 391
Construction	1 428 631	227 663	1 200 968
Energy	17 728	720	17 008
Tourism	514 874	32 513	482 361
Manufacturing	421 070	17 372	403 698
Private individuals	7 393 183	434 649	6 958 534
Services	3 504 234	363 467	3 140 767
Transport and Communications	3 023 211	34 916	2 988 295
Agriculture and Fisheries	460 717	21 922	438 795
Others	722 511	18 647	703 864
	22 760 964	**1 889 283**	**20 871 681**

Credit Risk Concentration

Credit concentration risk corresponds to the probability of negative impacts on results or capital arising from the concentration of exposures to individual customers, economic groups, or clusters of customers operating in the same economic sector within the same geographical region, or arising from concentration in a single activity, or in the collateral accepted by the Institution.

The analysis of the Bank’s credit risk concentration by industry, net of expected credit losses, is as follows:

2025	Cash and cash equivalents at the Central Bank	Cash and cash equivalents at credit institutions	Investment with credit institutions	Financial Assets	Loans and advances to customers	Other assets	Total
Government	-	-	-	22 213 619	140 901	-	22 354 520
Insurance	-	-	-	101 973	12	-	101 985
Finance	16 188 624	480 111	2 573 275	12 655	140 909	-	19 395 574
Retail	-	-	-	-	2 546 852	-	2 546 852
Construction	-	-	-	-	884 987	-	884 987
Tourism	-	-	-	-	399 166	-	399 166
Manufacturing	-	-	-	-	142 426	-	142 426
Private	-	-	-	-	5 631 739	-	5 631 739
Services	-	-	-	-	2 065 109	-	2 065 109
Transport and communications	-	-	-	73 964	2 424 107	-	2 498 071
Agriculture and fisheries	-	-	-	-	89 823	-	89 823
Others	-	-	-	-	278 766	2 819 723	3 098 489
	16 188 624	**480 111**	**2 573 275**	**22 402 211**	**14 744 797**	**2 819 723**	**59 208 741**

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Meticais)

2024	Cash and cash equivalents at the Central Bank	Cash and cash equivalents at credit institutions	Investments with credit institutions	Financial Assets	Loans and advances to customers	Other assets	Total
Government	-	-	-	12 993 671	218 387	-	13 212 058
Insurance	-	-	-	32 967	-	-	32 967
Finance	19 789 350	521 055	2 271 529	12 655	702 157	-	23 296 746
Retail	-	-	-	-	4 537 390	-	4 537 390
Construction	-	-	-	-	1 200 969	-	1 200 969
Energy	-	-	-	-	17 008	-	17 008
Tourism	-	-	-	-	482 360	-	482 360
Manufacturing	-	-	-	-	403 698	-	403 698
Private individuals	-	-	-	-	6 958 534	-	6 958 534
Services	-	-	-	-	2 922 381	-	2 922 381
Transport and communications	-	-	-	-	2 988 295	-	3 151 144
Agriculture and fisheries	-	-	-	162 849	438 795	-	438 795
Others	-	-	-	-	1 707	3 157 204	3 158 911
	19 789 350	**521 055**	**2 271 529**	**13 202 142**		**3 157 204**	**59 812 961**

4.2. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the probability that an institution will face difficulties in meeting its obligations as they fall due, in converting its assets into cash, or in securing the refinancing of assets held on its balance sheet, without incurring significant costs or losses (funding liquidity risk). When market conditions in which the institution operates do not allow it to dispose of certain assets at market prices, but only at prices below these, this is referred to as market liquidity risk.

The liquidity management and control process is carried out internally, in line with the metrics and limits defined by the Bank, which involve the monitoring of early warning indicators, measurement tools and assessments on a daily and monthly basis. This process is complemented by the execution of liquidity stress tests initiated by the Risk Management Department on an annual basis.

In 2025, the Monetary Policy Committee eased pressure on the liquidity of the Mozambican financial system by reducing the reserve requirement ratios for liabilities in local and foreign currency (from 39.0% to 29.0% and from 39.5% to 29.0%, respectively). This decision was accompanied by a continued reduction in benchmark interest rates, reflecting the regulator's assessment of the inflation outlook.

Undiscounted contractual maturities of liabilities

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Bank's financial liabilities as at 31 December based on undiscounted contractual cash flows:

2025	Up to 1 month	Between 1 and 3 month	Between 3 and 6 months	Between 6 months and 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	Over 3 years	Total
Cash and cash equivalents at the Central Bank	16 188 624	-	-	-	-	-	16 188 624
Cash and cash equivalents at credit institutions	480 111	-	-	-	-	-	480 111
Investments at credit institutions	2 345 283	-	-	227 608	-	-	2 572 891
Financial assets	2 650 537	7 906 492	5 149 188	3 641 500	1 123 586	3 296 832	23 768 135
Loans and advances to customers	1 372 340	1 478 706	2 143 500	2 733 656	6 180 783	4 921 811	18 830 796
Other assets	2 895 223	-	-	-	-	-	2 895 223
Total undiscounted assets	**25 932 118**	**9 385 198**	**7 292 688**	**6 602 764**	**7 304 369**	**8 218 643**	**64 735 780**
Financial liabilities							
Deposits from credit institutions	667 184	-	-	-	-	-	667 184
Deposits and current accounts	22 692 229	10 815 440	7 189 988	5 268 822	4 284 557	2 969 418	53 220 454
Earmarked deposits	25 067	-	-	-	-	847 140	872 207
Bond loans	29 768	5 806	35 574	1 054 017	-	-	1 125 165
Other liabilities	2 378 008	-	-	-	-	-	2 378 008
Total undiscounted liabilities	**25 792 256**	**10 821 246**	**7 225 562**	**6 322 839**	**4 284 557**	**3 816 558**	**58 263 018**
Liquidity gap	**139 862**	**(1 436 048)**	**67 126**	**279 925**	**3 019 812**	**4 402 085**	**6 472 762**
Cumulative liquidity gap	**139 862**	**(1 296 186)**	**(1 229 060)**	**(949 135)**	**2 070 677**	**6 472 762**	**12 945 524**

2024	Up to 1 month	Between 1 and 3 month	Between 3 and 6 months	Between 6 months and 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	Over 3 years	Total
Cash and cash equivalents at the Central Bank	19 789 350	-	-	-	-	-	19 789 350
Cash and cash equivalents at credit institutions	521 055	-	-	-	-	-	521 055
Investments at credit institutions	2 015 323	34 840	-	229 046	-	-	2 279 209
Financial assets	1 405 464	2 245 746	3 396 135	3 643 065	1 921 905	3 170 831	15 783 146
Loans and advances to customers	1 765 258	1 637 454	2 262 359	3 581 142	7 903 659	6 353 803	23 503 675
Other assets	3 157 204	-	-	-	-	-	3 157 204
Total undiscounted assets	**28 653 654**	**3 918 040**	**5 658 494**	**7 453 253**	**9 825 564**	**9 524 634**	**65 033 639**
Financial liabilities							
Deposits from credit institutions	736 368	-	-	-	-	-	736 368
Deposits and current accounts	17 698 138	12 762 785	8 060 451	5 064 824	2 594 262	2 222 490	48 402 950
Earmarked deposits	277 590	-	-	-	121 763	242 428	641 781
Bond loans	34 062	56 608	90 670	1 449 173	1 157 691	-	2 788 204
Other liabilities	2 778 480	-	-	-	-	-	2 778 480
Total undiscounted liabilities	**21 524 638**	**12 819 393**	**8 151 121**	**6 513 997**	**3 873 716**	**2 464 918**	**55 347 783**
Liquidity gap	**7 129 016**	**(8 901 353)**	**(2 492 627)**	**939 256**	**5 951 848**	**7 059 716**	**9 685 856**
Cumulative liquidity gap	**7 129 016**	**(1 772 337)**	**(4 264 964)**	**(3 325 708)**	**2 626 140**	**9 685 856**	**-**

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Meticais)

For liabilities with maturities of one year or more, it is expected that they will be recovered or settled more than 12 months after the date of the Statement of Financial Position.

4.3. Market risk

Market risk can be defined as the potential loss resulting from changes in the fair value of future cash flows from financial instruments, due to fluctuations in the market variables of the asset or even exogenous factors that may influence market prices. Examples of such risk factors include: risks related to fluctuations in exchange rates, interest rates, bond and share prices, and commodity prices, amongst others.

4.3.1 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the possibility of negative impacts on results or capital due to adverse movements in interest rates, arising from mismatches in maturities or interest rate reset periods, the absence of a perfect correlation between the rates on lending and borrowing across different instruments, or the existence of embedded options in balance sheet financial instruments or off-balance sheet items.

The Bank manages its exposure by assessing the effects of fluctuations in market interest rates on the risk associated with its financial position and cash flows. Net interest income may increase or decrease as a result of such fluctuations, potentially leading to losses in the event of unforeseen movements.

Financial instruments subject to interest rate risk comprise balances of placements with other credit institutions, financial assets, loans and advances to customers, customer deposits and current accounts, funds from other credit institutions and lease liabilities.

The following table presents the Bank's interest rate-sensitive financial instruments by maturity:

2025	Up to 1 month	Between 3 months and 1 year	Between 3 and 6 months	Between 6 months and 1 year	Over 1 year	No interest rate risk	Total
Financial assets							
Cash and cash equivalents at the Central Bank	-	-	-	-	-	16 188 624	16 188 624
Cash and cash equivalents at credit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	480 111	480 111
Investments at credit institutions	2 345 667	-	-	227 608	-	-	2 573 275
Financial assets	2 599 340	7 587 811	4 796 646	4 210 766	3 093 714	113 934	22 402 211
Loans and advances to customers	1 454 874	10 099 842	661 974	2 024 182	-	503 925	14 744 797
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	2 819 723	2 819 723
Total	**6 399 881**	**17 687 653**	**5 458 620**	**6 462 556**	**3 093 714**	**20 106 317**	**59 208 741**
Financial liabilities							
Deposits from credit institutions	600 417	-	-	-	-	66 767	667 184
Deposits and current accounts	24 446 546	10 572 557	6 714 284	4 477 479	3 605 729	2 949 364	52 765 959
Earmarked deposits	-	-	-	-	-	872 207	872 207
Bond loans	-	-	-	1 016 906	-	-	1 016 906
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	2 378 008	2 378 008
Total	**25 046 963**	**10 572 557**	**6 714 284**	**5 494 385**	**3 605 729**	**6 266 346**	**57 700 264**
Interest rate sensitivity in the financial position	**(18 647 082)**	**7 115 096**	**(1 255 664)**	**968 171**	**(512 015)**	**13 839 971**	**1 508 477**

2024	Up to 1 month	Between 1 and 3 months	Between 3 and 6 months	Between 3 and 6 months	Over 1 year	No interest rate risk	Total
Financial assets							
Cash and cash equivalents at the Central Bank	-	-	-	-	-	19 789 350	19 789 350
Cash and cash equivalents at credit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	521 055	521 055
Investments at credit institutions	2 012 675	34 764	-	229 046	-	-	2 276 485
Financial assets	1 405 464	2 245 746	3 396 135	3 643 065	5 092 736	45 621	15 88 767
Loans and advances to customers	15 540 006	832 706	527 258	23 223	1 115 932	2 832 556	20 871 681
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	3 157 204	3 157 204
Total	**18 958 145**	**3 113 216**	**3 923 393**	**3 895 334**	**6 208 668**	**26 345 786**	**62 444 542**
Financial liabilities							
Deposits from credit institutions	8 851	-	-	-	-	727 517	1 569 261
Deposits and current accounts	14 411 142	8 613 577	6 012 945	2 810 176	100	15 993 45	40 240 801
Earmarked deposits	-	-	-	-	-	641 169	844 363
Bond loans	34 062	56 608	90 670	1 449 173	1 157 691	-	3 341 238
Other liabilitiess	-	-	-	-	-	2 952 893	2 985 949
Total	**14 454 055**	**8 670 185**	**6 103 615**	**4 259 349**	**1 157 791**	**20 315 124**	**48 981 612**
Interest rate sensitivity in the financial position	**4 504 090**	**(5 556 969)**	**(2 180 222)**	**(364 015)**	**5 050 877**	**6 030 662**	**5 713 998**

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Meticais)

The sensitivity analysis set out in the table below forms an integral part of the stress tests relating to Interest Rate Risk. The Bank must, at all times and depending on market conditions, adjust the risk factors to be considered in these stress tests, as well as define the magnitude of the shocks to be considered, in light of the instructions set out in Circular No. 05/SCO/2013 of the Central Bank of Mozambique dated 31 December:

	Increase/decrease in basis points	Impact on the Interest Margin	Impact on Own Funds
2025	+200 pb	(148 431)	(395 636)
	-200 pb	148 431	395 636
2024	+200 pb	(161 979)	(325 418)
	-200 pb	161 979	325 418

4.3.2 Exchange rate risk

Exchange rate risk consists of the possibility of negative impacts on results or capital due to adverse movements in exchange rates, caused by changes in the price of instruments corresponding to open positions in foreign currency or by a change in the Institution's competitive position due to significant fluctuations in exchange rates. This risk includes settlement risk, which arises when a counterparty is unable to meet the terms of the contract within the agreed timeframe.

Foreign exchange positions are monitored daily to ensure they are maintained within regulatory and/or internally defined limits.

To measure Foreign Exchange Risk, the Bank collects accounting data relating to foreign exchange transactions in order to calculate its level of risk exposure should there be changes in market exchange rates, reporting this information to the ALCO, the Risk Control Committee and the Risk Assessment Committee.

The following table summarises the Bank's foreign exchange risk exposure as at 31 December:

2025	MZN	USD	ZAR	EUR	Others	Total
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents at the Central Bank	14 018 218	2 159 499	2 251	8 651	5	16 188 624
Cash and cash equivalents at credit institutions	3 670	330 346	2 650	133 506	9 939	480 111
Investments at credit institutions	-	2 441 522	26	109 254	22 473	2 573 275
Financial assets	21 845 031	557 180	-	-	-	22 402 211
Loans and advances to customers	14 450 324	294 473	-	-	-	14 744 797
Other assets	2 406 971	348 453	22 928	41 371	-	2 819 723
Total	**52 724 214**	**6 131 473**	**27 855**	**292 782**	**32 417**	**59 208 741**
Financial liabilities						
Deposits from credit institutions	667 219	35	-	-	-	667 184
Deposits and current accounts	46 646 076	5 798 488	15 166	267 098	39 131	52 765 959
Earmarked deposits	487 063	385 144	-	-	-	872 207
Bond loans	1 016 906	-	-	-	-	1 016 906
Other liabilities	1 871 949	467 676	12 764	25 619	-	2 378 008
Total	**50 689 213**	**6 651 273**	**27 930**	**292 717**	**39 131**	**57 700 264**
Net exposure	**2 035 001**	**(519 800)**	**(75)**	**65**	**(6 714)**	**1 508 477**

2024	MZN	USD	ZAR	EUR	Others	Total
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents at the Central Bank	17 317 989	2 452 944	2 235	16 182	0	19 789 350
Cash and cash equivalents at credit institutions	7 174	414 685	1 460	92 578	5 158	521 055
Investments at credit institutions	600 774	1 548 214	2 729	98 882	20 930	2 271 529
Financial assets	12 684 367	517 775	-	-	-	13 202 142
Loans and advances to customers	19 670 570	1 201 111	-	-	-	20 871 681
Other assets	2 936 829	185 341	20 221	14 813	-	3 157 204
Total	**53 217 703**	**6 320 070**	**26 645**	**222 445**	**26 088**	**59 812 961**
Financial liabilities						
Deposits from credit institutions	736 201	71	-	-	96	736 368
Deposits and current accounts	41 263 933	6 420 346	7 853	127 003	40 481	47 841 485
Earmarked deposits	625 815	15 354	-	-	-	641 169
Bond loans	2 354 732	-	-	-	-	2 354 732
Other liabilities	2 629 907	35 273	18 870	94 430	-	2 778 480
Total	**47 610 588**	**6 471 044**	**26 723**	**221 433**	**22 446**	**54 352 234**
Net exposure	**5 607 115**	**(150 974)**	**(78)**	**1 022**	**3 642**	**5 460 727**

The table below shows the sensitivity to potential changes in the USD exchange rate, with all other variables held constant. The impact on the income statement (before tax) is the same as on equity:

	Increase/decrease in basis points	Impact on pre-tax profits	Impact on equity
2025	+5%	(9 800)	(9 800)
	-5%	9 800	9 800
2024	+5%	(17 027)	(17 027)
	-5%	17 027	17 027

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Meticais)

The effects by currency on profit and loss, as well as on equity, are determined independently, which means that there is no economic offset between them.

4.4. Operational Risk

Operational risk is defined as the probability of negative impacts on results or capital arising from errors and/or failures in the analysis, processing or settlement of transactions, from internal or external fraud, from business being affected due to the use of outsourced resources, from insufficient or inadequate human resources, as well as from the potential failure of supportsupport infrastructure.

It is important to note that the mitigation of operational risk is an activity addressed and carried out at all levels of the Bank, given its cross-cutting nature across all processes, products, activities and systems and its inherent presence in all organisational units of the Bank; consequently, its management is supported by a specific governance model, monitored through key risk indicators and defined risk appetite levels.

s mitigation measures, the Bank remains committed to implementing robust and comprehensive internal control activities, complemented by awareness-raising and training initiatives that are launched periodically to foster a culture of ethically responsible risk management, where risk managers/focal points are able to identify and analyse improvements to be implemented, as well as to record and manage incidents that have occurred, with a view to defining corrective actions to promote and strengthen the internal control environment.

To monitor the evolution of this risk, there are defined procedures for recording and reporting operational events, regardless of whether or not there are associated financial losses.

Meanwhile, the assessment of the internal control environment in place is carried out through an annual Risk and Control Self- Assessment (RCSA) exercise covering the Bank's critical processes, the results, gaps and mitigation actions of which are reviewed and approved by Senior Management, which is committed to improving and strengthening the internal control environment.

4.5. Capital management and solvency risk

The Bank maintains active capital management to cover the risks inherent in its business. The Bank's capital adequacy is monitored using, amongst other measures, the ratios established by the Central Bank of Mozambique.

In this regard, the main objectives of capital management at Moza Banco are as follows:

- To comply with the capital requirements imposed by the Central Bank of Mozambique;
- To maintain a strong and healthy capital ratio rating, capable of supporting business growth as well as the implementation of the Strategic Plan; and
- To implement a policy of continuity, capable of providing maximum returns to shareholders.

Capital adequacy and the use of regulatory capital are regularly monitored by the Bank's Board of Directors, which assesses the methodologies implemented and compliance with the regulations issued by the Central Bank of Mozambique. The required information is submitted monthly to the Central Bank of Mozambique, which requires each bank to meet a minimum capital adequacy ratio of 12%.

The Bank's regulatory capital is managed by the Risk Management Department and is divided into two tiers:

- Tier 1 capital: share capital (net of any book values of treasury shares), retained earnings and reserves; and
- Tier 2 capital: subordinated debt, general provisions and unrealised fair value gains on available-for-sale financial assets.

The risk weighting of assets is measured using a hierarchy of thirteen risk categories, classified according to their nature and reflecting an estimate of the credit, market and other risks associated with each asset or counterparty, taking into account eligible collateral or guarantees. A similar approach is adopted for off-balance-sheet items, with some adjustments, to reflect the more contingent nature of a potential loss.

The table below summarises the calculation of Moza Banco's solvency ratio for the financial years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024, determined in accordance with the recommendations of the Central Bank of Mozambique, which exceeds the minimum requirement and demonstrates the Bank's financial soundness.

	2025	**2024**
Core capital (Tier I Capital)		
Share capital	7 020 750	7 020 750
Eligible reserves and retained earnings	(1 229 800)	2 689 742
Intangible assets	(589 237)	(850 546)
Loan impairments in accordance with the Central Bank guidance (*)	(605 187)	(3 370 920)
Fair value reserve	59 016	-
Core capital (Tier I Capital)	**4 655 541**	**5 489 026**
Total amount of the holding if it exceeds 10% of the share capital of the investee		
Core Capital (Tier I Capital) – adjusted	**4 655 541**	**5 489 026**
Supplementary own funds		
Others	3 435	3 685
Other revaluation reserves, for the amounts resulting from Article 5 and subparagraphs (g) and (h) of Article	(44 623)	144 911
Supplementary own funds	**(41 188)**	**148 595**
Other items to be deducted	(497 305)	(803 810)
Core and supplementary own funds	**4 117 049**	**4 833 812**
Risk-weighted assets		
In the statement of financial position	20 907 256	24 090 438
Outside the financial position	6 750 797	5 385 591
Operational and market risk	811 420	1 098 125
Total risk-weighted assets	**28 469 473**	**30 574 154**
Prudential ratios		
CCORE TIER 1 CAPITAL L	20.34%	31.21%
TIER 1 CAPITAL	16.35%	17.95%
OVERALL RATIO	14.46%	15.81%
Required solvency ratio	13.00%	13.00%

(*) denotes the difference between the calculation of credit impairment based on the Central Bank's guidance and the internal model.

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Meticais)

5. Net interest income

Net interest income is presented as follows:

	2025	2024
Interest and similar income		
Interest on loans and advances to customers	3 332 679	4 160 942
Interest on cash and deposits with credit institutions	173 936	177 357
Interest on financial assets at amortised cost	2 012 862	1 321 562
Interest on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	451 477	648 627
	5 970 954	6 308 488
Interest and similar expenses		
Interest on customer deposits	2 114 121	2 603 794
Interest on bond liabilities	276 745	423 667
Interest on deposits from the Central Bank and credit institutions	12 620	64 728
Lease interest	193 964	202 372
	2 597 450	3 294 561
	3 373 504	**3 013 927**

6. Net fees and commissions

This item is presented as follows:

	2025	2024
Income from services and fees		
For guarantees provided	193 411	192 801
For banking services provided	220 044	192 130
Other income from services and commissions	504 206	506 250
	917 661	891 181
Service and commission charges		
For guarantees received	6 811	8 381
From banking services provided by third parties	52 660	42 192
VISA and Mastercard	197 802	162 145
Other service and commission charges	154 466	158 501
	411 739	371 219
	505 922	**519 962**

Type of service	Nature and timing of performance obligations, including significant payment terms	Revenue recognition in accordance with IFRS 15
Retail and corporate banking services	The Bank provides retail and corporate banking services, including account management, the granting of credit in the form of overdrafts, foreign currency transactions, credit cards and service fees. Fees relating to the day-to-day management of accounts are debited from the customer's account on a monthly basis. The Bank sets these fees annually, separately for retail banking customers and corporate customers. Fees applied to transactions based on interbank commissions, foreign currency transactions and overdrafts are charged to the customer's account when the transaction takes place. Service fees are charged monthly and are based onfixed rates reviewed annually by the Bank.	Income from account services and service fees is recognised over time as the services are provided. Transaction-related income is recognised at the time the transaction occurs.
Investment banking services	The Bank's investment banking segment provides various financial services, including loan administration and agency services, syndicated loan administration, execution of transactions with clients involving exchanges and the underwriting of securities. Ongoing service fees are charged annually at the end of each financial year to the client's account. However, if a client terminates the contract before 31 December, a fee will be charged upon termination for services performed up to that point. Transaction-based fees for syndicated loan administration, transaction execution and securities underwriting are charged when the transaction takes place.	Revenue from administrative agency services is recognised over time as the services are provided. Amounts due from clients as at 31 December are recognised as trade receivables. Revenue relating to transactions is recognised at the time the transaction occurs.

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Meticais)

7. Net financial transactions

These are presented as follows:

	2025	2024
Gains on financial transactions		
Gains on foreign exchange transactions	12 569 445	5 729 509
Other gains on financial transactions	15 795	5 621
	12 585 240	5 735 130
Losses on financial transactions		
Losses on foreign exchange transactions	11 948 563	5 072 021
Other losses on financial transactions	16 559	1 011
	11 965 122	5 073 032
Net financial transactions	**620 118**	**662 098**

8. Impairment for the financial year

	Note	2025	2024
Loans and advances to customers	19	3 557 074	518 000
Non-current assets held for sale	21	376 563	-
Other assets	20	260 289	-
Financial assets	18	309 738	3 573
		4 503 664	**521 573**

During the 2025 financial year, the Bank increased its impairment provisions, with particular emphasis on impairments of Loans and advances and Non-current assets held for sale.

With regard to impairment provisions for loans and advances to customers, the Bank increased these provisions to cover credit operations that meet the conditions for write-offs in accordance with Notice No. 16/GBM/2013 – Minimum Regulatory Provisions Regime.

With regard to impairment losses on non-current assets held for sale, the increase is intended to cover any losses arising from a decline in the market value of the assets classified under this heading.

9. Staff costs

Staff costs are presented as follows:

	2025	2024
Wages and salaries	2 031 447	1 955 539
Mandatory social security contributions	68 419	73 854
	2 099 866	**2 029 393**

Employees

As at 31 December, the number of permanent employees was as follows:

	2025	2024
Head Office	533	546
Commercial Division	416	425
	949	**971**

10. Other operating expenses

This item is presented as follows:

	2025	2024
Communications	112 965	117 343
Professional fees	333 494	308 574
Consumables	39 358	42 144
Maintenance and related services	359 657	319 026
Marketing expenses	13 080	29 776
Rents and hire	30 993	23 304
Water, energy and fuel	84 535	88 513
Travel and representation expenses	16 880	20 333
Training expenses	4 197	21 700
Reversal of income from previous financial years	274 549	173 862
Donations and membership fees	5 801	21 668
Insurance	15 122	15 728
Fees	13 524	9 518
Others	67 975	84 603
	1 372 130	**1 276 092**

11. Other operating income

This item is presented as follows:

	2025	2024
Services provided	36 947	50 428
Other gains	674 481	237 461
	711 428	**287 889**

During the 2025 financial year, other operating gains showed a significant increase of 423 539 thousand meticais compared with the previous year, resulting from the recovery of receivables previously written off.

12. Provisions for the financial year

Provisions are as follows:

	2025	2024
Provisions for Guarantees and Commitments Assumed	7 710	70 243
Compensation proceedings	4 698	19 000
Tax provision	39 878	(34 949)
Legal provisions	2 027	1 186
Provisions for Fee Refunds	**27 940**	-
Miscellaneous provisions	23 188	(12 513)
	105 441	**42 967**

During the 2025 financial year, the Bank increased provisions by a total of 105,441 thousand meticais to cover potential losses and contingent liabilities. Of particular note in this regard are the provisions set aside for the payment of additional tax and for the refund of commissions to customers.

The provision for tax payments, amounting to 3 878 thousand meticais, was established to cover any additional tax liabilities that may arise from the ongoing tax audit relating to the tax years 2019 to 2023.

With regard to provisions for commission refunds, these are intended to ensure coverage of any refunds to customers, in the context of the process of assessing and reviewing the commissions charged by the Bank, in line with the guidelines and practices of the Mozambican financial system regulator.

The 'miscellaneous provisions' heading essentially comprises provisions associated with differences identified in ATMs and the settlement of outstanding balances relating to employee debts.

13. Income tax

	2025	2024
IRPC - Interest on Treasury Bills	420 284	246 112
IRPC - Interest on Treasury Bonds	89 202	142 320
IRPC - Interest on Liquidity Swaps and Others	533	5 344
	510 019	**393 776**

The amount of Corporate Income Tax (IRPC) refers to tax withheld at source, on a definitive basis, on interest arising from investments in Treasury Bills (BT), Treasury Bonds (OT) and other investments made in the Interbank Money Market (MMI).

The increase in tax withheld, amounting to 116 243 thousand meticais, in the 2025 financial year, results primarily from the significant increase in interest from Treasury Bills, which grew by 870 880 thousand meticais, reinforcing Moza's prudent strategy of investing surplus liquidity in fixed-income instruments.

The reconciliation of the effective tax rate as at 31 December 2025 is as follows:

	2025	2024
Profit before tax	**(3 409 523)**	**289 955**
Tax adjustments		
Non-deductible write-backs and depreciation	96 624	20 423
Non-deductible provisions or impairment losses	589 928	51 542
Unforeseen donations	3 137	19 080
Other additions	475 400	419 966
Reversals of tax provisions	-	(51 754)
Interest on BT, OT and liquidity swaps	(2 603 773)	(2 113 292)
Other deductions	(57 284)	(46 079)
Tax losses	**(4 905 491)**	**(1 410 159)**
Current tax (32%)	**-**	**-**
Tax losses to be carried forward	**(4 905 491)**	**(1 410 159)**
Withholding tax on interest from BTs, OTs and liquidity swaps	**510 019**	**393 776**

The Bank has chosen not to recognise deferred tax on the reported losses; however, in accordance with tax legislation, the tax loss may be utilised over the following five financial years. The distribution of the utilisation of tax losses over the years is presented below.

(In thousands of meticais)

Description	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Tax loss for the period	2 191 816	1 015 535	1 051 010	1 410 159	4 794 915
Maturity dates of tax losses	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030

14. Earnings per share

Basic and diluted earnings per share

The calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share is based on the loss attributable to the Bank's ordinary shareholders of negative 3 919 542 billion Meticais (2024: Loss for the period: 103 821 thousand Meticais), and the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue as at 31 December 2025 is 1 385 408, calculated as follows:

Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	2025	2024
Net profit	(3 919 542)	(103 821)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares	1 385 408	1 385 408
Earnings per share		
Basic	(2,83)	0,07
Diluted	(2,83)	0,07

15. Cash and deposits at the Central Bank

Cash and deposits at the Central Bank are as follows:

	2025	2024
Cash	997 188	537 421
Cash at the Central Bank	37 756	1 128 534
Mandatory reserves	15 153 680	18 123 395
	16 188 624	**19 789 350**

In the 2025 financial year, the Cash and balances with the Central Bank heading recorded a decrease of 3 600 726 billion meticais, explained primarily by the decrease in reserve requirements of 2 969 715 billion meticais, as a result of the downward revision of the reserve requirement ratio from 39% to 29%, despite the increase in the volume of deposits during the same period.

16. Cash and cash equivalents at credit institutions

Cash and cash equivalents at credit institutions are as follows:

	2025	2024
Cash and Cash Equivalents in Domestic Banks	3 669	7 177
Cash and cash equivalents with foreign banks	476 442	513 878
	480 111	**521 055**

17. Deposits at credit institutions

Cash and cash equivalents at credit institutions are as follows:

	2025	2024
Investments in Central Banks	-	600 419
Investments in other credit institutions	2 573 275	1 671 110
	2 573 275	**2 271 529**

Deposits with credit institutions by maturity are presented as follows:

	2025	2024
Up to 3 months	2 345 667	2 047 844
3 months to 1 year	227 608	223 685
	2 573 275	**2 271 529**

18. Financial assets

This item is presented as follows:

	2025			2024		
	Amortised cost	Through other comprehensive income	Through profit or loss	Amortised cost	Through other comprehensive income	Through profit or loss
Treasury bills	18 926 585	-	-	9 002 311	-	-
Treasury bonds	-	2 729 854	-	-	3 473 577	-
Corporate bonds						
BAYPORT 2020-2025	-	41 851	-	-	43 497	-
BAYPORT 2021-2025	-	19 556	-	-	56 099	-
Visabeira 2020-2026	-	12 557	-	-	63 253	-
MOZ BOND	-	557 180	-	-	517 783	-
Shares						
Emose 2013 and Other holdings	-	-	101 973	-	-	32 967
SIMO	-	-	12 655	-	-	12 655
	18 926 585	**3 360 998**	**114 628**	**9 002 311**	**4 154 209**	**45 622**
Total			**22 402 211**			**13 202 142**

The financial assets heading recorded a 71% increase compared with the previous year, explained by the rise in investments in Treasury Bills, reinforcing the prudent strategy of investing surplus liquidity in fixed-income instruments.

In terms of residual maturity as at 31 December 2025, the Treasury Bill portfolio is as follows:

	2025	2024
Maturity of 1 month	2 598 926	1 391 423
Maturity over 1 month < 6 months	12 136 448	4 854 459
Maturity over 6 months < 12 months	4 191 211	2 756 429
	18 926 585	**9 002 311**

As at 31 December 2025, the Treasury Bond portfolio is as follows:

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Meticais)

	2025	2024
Treasury Bonds		
Treasury Bonds 2021-3rd series	-	93 945
Treasury Bonds 2021-3rd series	-	114 822
Treasury Bonds 2021-4th series	-	103 412
Treasury Bonds 2021-5th series	132 460	131 937
Treasury Bonds 2021-8th series	-	164 294
Treasury Bonds 2021-11th series	100 076	109 672
Treasury Bonds 2022-11th series	38 532	848 605
Treasury Bonds 2023 - 2nd series	29 804	29 211
Treasury Bonds 2023 - 2nd series (*)	266 116	306 685
Treasury Bonds 2023 - 3rd series	991	1 004
Treasury Bonds 2023 - 4th series	6 423	6 476
Treasury Bonds 2023 - 9th series	1 396 757	1 549 248
2024 Treasury Bonds - 4th series	102 991	14 266
Treasury Bonds 2025 - 7th series	655 704	-
	2 729 854	**3 473 577**

Transactions in financial assets as at 31 December 2025 are as follows:

	2025	2024
Opening balance	9 002 311	8 571 040
Acquisitions	22 894 028	9 939 691
Interest accrual	1 971 598	2 460 309
Disposals/repayments	(14 941 352)	(11 968 729)
Closing balance	**18 926 585**	**9 002 311**

Transactions in impairment losses on financial assets as at 31 December 2025 are as follows:

	2025	2024
Opening balance	67 178	63 605
Reinforcement	331 777	7 641
Reversal	(22 038)	(4 068)
Regularisation	-	1
Closing balance	**376 917**	**67 178**

As at 31 December 2025, impairment losses for the year increased by 309 738 thousand Meticais (2024: increase of 3 573 thousand Meticais), as a result of the fall in the price of securities, particularly Treasury Bonds.

18.1 Treasury Bonds

2021 Treasury Bonds – 3rd series

These Treasury Bonds have a maturity of four years and were issued on 23 March 2021 with a nominal value of 100 Meticais each. Coupons are paid on a half-yearly basis at an annual interest rate of 14.00% for the first two coupons, and the remaining six coupons at the weighted average rate based on the maturity and amounts of the last six issues of Treasury Bills with maturities exceeding 63 days, plus a percentage margin of 1.25%. The Treasury Bond matured during 2025.

2021 Treasury Bonds – 4th series

These Treasury Bonds have a maturity of five years and were issued on 20 April 2021 with a nominal value of 100 Meticais each. Coupons are paid semi-annually at an annual interest rate of 14.00% for the first two coupons, and the remaining eight coupons at the weighted average rate based on the maturity and amounts of the last six issues of Treasury Bills with maturities exceeding 63 days, plus a margin of 1.0%. The Treasury Bond matured during 2025.

2021 Treasury Bonds – 5th series

These Treasury Bonds have a maturity of five years and were issued on 8 June 2021 with a nominal value of 100 Meticais each. Coupons are paid semi-annually at an annual interest rate of 14.25% for the first two coupons, and the remaining eight coupons at the weighted average rate based on the maturity and amounts of the last six issues of Treasury Bills with maturities exceeding 63 days, plus a margin of 0.75%. The net value as at 31 December 2025 was 132 460 000 Meticais.

2021 Treasury Bonds – 8th series

These Treasury Bonds have a maturity of four years and were issued on 21 September 2021 with a nominal value of 100 Meticais each. Coupons are paid semi-annually at an annual interest rate of 14.00% for the first two coupons, and the remaining six coupons at the weighted average rate based on the maturity and amounts of the last six issues of Treasury Bills with maturities exceeding 63 days, plus a margin of 0.75%. The Treasury Bond matured during 2025.

2021 Treasury Bonds – 11th series

These Treasury Bonds have a maturity of ten years and were issued on 30 December 2021 with a nominal value of 100 Meticais each. Coupons are paid on a half-yearly basis at an annual interest rate of 2.5625% for the first coupon only, and the remaining nineteen coupons at the 12-month average inflation rate in Maputo, plus a margin of 0.50%. The net value as at 31 December 2025 was 100 076 thousand Meticais.

2022 Treasury Bonds – 11th series

These Treasury Bonds have a maturity of five years and were issued on 28 December 2022 with a nominal value of 100 Meticais each. Coupons are paid semi-annually at an annual interest rate of 17.50% for the first four coupons, and the remaining six coupons at the weighted average rate based on the maturity and amounts of the last six issues of Treasury Bills with maturities exceeding 63 days, plus a margin of 1.00%. The net value as at 31 December 2025 was 38 532 thousand Meticais.

2023 Treasury Bonds – 2nd series

These Treasury Bonds have a maturity of five years and were issued on 8 March 2023 with a nominal value of 100 Meticais each. Coupons are paid semi-annually at an annual interest rate of 19.00% for the first four coupons, and the remaining six coupons at the weighted average rate based on the maturity and amounts of the last six issues of Treasury Bills with maturities exceeding 63 days, plus a margin of 0.75%. The net value as at 31 December 2025 was 295,921 thousand Meticais.

Treasury Bonds 2023 – 3rd series

These Treasury Bonds have a maturity of five years and were issued on 12 April 2023 with a face value of 100 Meticais each. Coupons are paid semi-annually at an annual interest rate of 19.00% for the first four coupons, and the remaining six coupons at the weighted average rate based on the maturity and amounts of the last six issues of Treasury Bills with maturities exceeding 63 days, plus a margin of 0.75%. The net value as at 31 December 2025 was 991 thousand Meticais.

2023 Treasury Bonds – 4th series

These Treasury Bonds have a maturity of five years and were issued on 10 May 2023 with a nominal value of 100 Meticais each. Coupons are paid semi-annually at an annual interest rate of 19.00% for the first four coupons, and the remaining six coupons at the weighted average rate based on the maturity and amounts of the last six issues of Treasury Bills with maturities exceeding 63 days, plus a margin of 0.75%. The net value as at 31 December 2025 was 6 423 000 Meticais.

2023 Treasury Bonds – 9th series

These Treasury Bonds have a maturity of six years and were issued on 10 October 2023 with a nominal value of 100 Meticais each. Coupons are paid semi-annually at an annual interest rate of 18.00% for the first four coupons and the remaining eight coupons at the weighted average rate based on the maturity and amounts of the last six issues of 364-day Treasury Bills, plus a margin of 2.00%, with the principal repaid in four equal annual instalments from 2026. The net value as at 31 December 2025 was 1 396 757 billion Meticais.

2024 Treasury Bonds – 4th series

These Treasury Bonds have a maturity of five years and were issued on 3 April 2024 with a nominal value of 100 Meticais each. Coupons are paid semi-annually at an annual interest rate of 17.00% for the first four coupons, and the remaining six coupons at the weighted average rate based on the maturity and amounts of the last six issues of Treasury Bills with maturities exceeding 63 days, plus a margin of 0.25%, with the principal repaid in four equal annual instalments from 2029. The net value as at 31 December 2025 was 102 991 000 Meticais.

2025 Treasury Bonds – 7th series

These Treasury Bonds have a maturity of five years and were issued on 26 December 2025 with a nominal value of 100 Meticais each. Coupons are paid semi-annually at a nominal interest rate of 13.50%, with the principal repaid in five equal instalments due on the interest payment dates, the first being 27 December 2028 and the last 27 December 2030.Each repayment will be made by reducing the nominal value of the securities. The net value as at 31 December 2025 was 655 702 thousand Meticais.

18.2 Corporate bonds

Visabeira 2020–2026

These bonds have a maturity of six years and were issued by Visabeira Mozambique on 23 March 2020, with a nominal value of 100 Meticais per bond. The total amount of the bond issue was 250 000 000 Meticais, with Moza Banco acting as the sole underwriter and taking up the entire issue, holding the full amount in its own portfolio. This bond issue is subject to a twelve-month grace period for principal repayment, with repayment to be made in 20 equal quarterly instalments, payable in arrears from the date following the grace period, and interest is also paid on a quarterly basis at a variable annual rate indexed to the PRSF - 2.00% (spread) for the remainder of the loan term. The net amount as at 31 December 2025 was 12 557 000 Meticais.

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Meticais)

Bayport 2020–2025 – 2nd series

These bonds have a maturity of five years and were issued by Bayport Financial Services Mozambique on 27 March 2020, with a nominal value of 100 Meticais per bond. The total amount of the bond issue was 511 000 000 Meticais, of which Moza Banco acquired 40 199 400 Meticais for its own portfolio. Coupons are paid on a half-yearly basis at an annual interest rate of 18.00% on the first coupon and the remaining coupons at a variable rate indexed to the weighted average of the last six issues of treasury bills with maturities exceeding 360 days + 6.00% (spread). The net value as at 31 December 2025 was 41 851 000 Meticais.

Bayport 2021–2025 – 3rd series

These bonds have a maturity of four years and were issued by Bayport Financial Services Mozambique on 27 July 2021, with a nominal value of 100 Meticais per bond. The total amount of the bond issue was 483 000 000 Meticais, of which Moza Banco acquired 52 035 000.00 Meticais for its own portfolio. Coupons are paid on a half-yearly basis at an annual interest rate of 18.00% on the first coupon, and the remaining coupons at a variable rate indexed to the weighted averages of the last six issues of treasury bills with maturities exceeding 360 days plus 4.50% (spread). The net value as at 31 December 2025 was 19 556 000 Meticais.

Moz Bond 2019–2031

These bonds have a maturity of twelve years, with new bonds having been issued on 30 October 2019, with a nominal value of USD 1 000 per bond. This loan bears interest at a fixed annual rate of 5%, with coupons paid on a half-yearly basis. Liability for this loan is fully covered by a guarantee issued by the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Mozambique.

18.3 Shares and other variable-yield securities

Empresa Moçambicana de Seguros (EMOSE) and other shareholdings

The number of shares held in EMOSE (2 185 500) represents 0.74% of the share capital, and each share has a nominal value of 1 Metical and carries the same voting rights as the remainder of the share capital.

Sociedade Interbancária Moçambicana (SIMO)

The balance for SIMO relates to the value of the shares held by the Bank in Sociedade Interbancária de Moçambique, a financial institution majority-owned by the Central Bank of Mozambique and in which commercial banks hold stakes. As a financial institution, SIMO's mission is to provide its members with access to banking services, notably through its own ATM and POS infrastructure.

Cervejas de Moçambique (CDM)

The balance for CDM relates to the value of the shares held by the Bank in Cerveja de Moçambique, corresponding to 960 157 shares with a book value of 67 162 thousand meticais.

Hidroeléctrica de Cahora Bassa (HCB)

The balance for HCB relates to the value of the shares held by the Bank in Hidroeléctrica de Cahora Bassa, corresponding to 78 934 shares with a book value of 986 thousand meticais.

19. Loans and advances to customers

Loans and advances to customers are presented as follows:

	2025	2024
Companies	10 118 048	15 054 113
Private individuals	5 889 468	7 325 223
	16 007 516	22 379 336
Specialised interest and fees	270 450	381 628
	16 277 966	**22 760 964**
Expected credit losses	(1 533 169)	(1 889 283)
	14 744 797	**20 871 681**

Loans and advances by segment are analysed as follows:

	2025	2024
Corporate	4 304 301	5 683 449
Retail - Businesses	3 434 740	6 663 321
Private	256 591	441 588
Institutional	4 260	6 989
Public sector	2 602 338	3 014 022
Retail - Individuals	5 675 736	6 951 595
	16 277 966	**22 760 964**
Expected credit losses	(1 533 169)	(1 889 283)
	14 744 797	**20 871 681**

The analysis of risk concentration by industry is presented as follows:

	2025	2024
Government	140 901	218 387
Retail	2 546 852	4 537 390
Construction	884 987	1 200 969
Manufacturing	142 426	403 698
Private individuals	5 631 739	6 958 534
Services	2 065 109	2 922 381
Transport and communications	2 424 107	2 988 295
Others	908 676	1 642 027
	14 744 797	**20 871 681**

Gross loans and advances by currency are analysed as follows:

	2025	2024
National currency	15 982 623	21 469 577
Foreign Currency	295 342	1 291 387
	16 277 965	**22 760 964**

Loans and advances by stage are analysed as follows:

	2025	2024
Stage 1	8 198 159	9 612 835
Stage 2	1 795 791	2 367 798
Stage 3	4 750 847	8 974 392
	14 744 797	**20 871 681**

The maturity of gross loans and advances is presented as follows:

	2025	2024
Up to 3 months	1 776 844	3 906 882
From 3 months to 1 year	2 165 383	2 179 428
From 1 year to 5 years	8 483 236	10 418 721
Over 5 years	3 852 502	6 255 933
	16 277 965	**22 760 964**

Credit impairment

The movement in impairment losses during the financial year is as follows:

2025	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Value
Opening balance	**134 141**	**83 344**	**1 671 798**	**1 889 283**
Reinforcement	40 601	57 235	3 741 068	3 838 904
Reversal	(71 740)	(45 483)	(190 116)	(307 339)
Transfer	(7 676)	(19 351)	27 027	-
Utilisation	(1 117)	(10 486)	(3 876 077)	(3 887 680)
	94 209	**65 259**	**1 373 700**	**1 533 168**

The impairment losses on loans incurred in the 2025 financial year result from the write-off of impaired loans amounting to 100% of the credit exposure, in accordance with Article 11 of Notice 16/GBM/2013.

2024	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Value
Opening balance	120 369	106 844	1 620 712	1 847 925
Reinforcement	79 846	60 823	646 106	786 775
Reversal	(51 767)	(53 726)	(163 282)	(268 775)
Transfer	(14 307)	(30 597)	44 904	-
Utilisation	-	-	(476 642)	(476 642)
	134 141	**83 344**	**1 671 798**	**1 889 283**

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Meticais)

20. Other assets

Other assets are presented as follows:

	2025	2024
Other receivables	931 038	900 348
Accruals and deferrals	367 414	414 148
Inventories	14 490	9 584
Recoverable assets	1 772 127	1 838 181
	3 085 069	**3 162 261**
Impairment of other assets	(265 346)	(5 057)
	2 819 723	**3 157 204**

The change recorded in the 'Other assets' heading, amounting to 262 thousand meticais, is primarily due to an increase in impairment provisions of 185 thousand meticais.

The breakdown of the "Recoverable assets" heading is as follows:

	2025	2024
Industrial building	481 576	1 367 067
Multifunctional Building	877 422	287 163
Residential	327 166	177 951
Commercial building	85 963	6 000
	1 772 127	**1 838 181**

The movement in impairment losses during the financial year is as follows:

	2025	2024
Opening balance	(5 057)	(5 057)
Addition	**(184 789)**	**-**
Recoverable Assets	(43 836)	-
Deferred Rent	(3 705)	-
Mitader Accounts Receivable	(137 248)	-
Reversal	**-**	**-**
Closing balance	**(189 846)**	**(5 057)**

The increase in impairment provisions for other assets, amounting to 184,789 thousand meticais, recorded in the 2025 financial year, results from the recognition of impairment provisions relating to receivables from MITADER, arising from the extension of the payment terms for the respective amounts, as well as the recognition of impairment provisions associated with recoverable assets arising from loan repayments, as a result of the depreciation in the market value of certain properties.

21. Non-current assets held for sale

The movement in non-current assets held for sale is as follows:

	2025	2024
Repossessed properties	1 812 686	1 069 023
Impairments	(511 409)	(233 389)
	1 301 277	**835 634**

The movement in non-current assets held for sale during the financial year is as follows:

	2025	2024
Opening balance	1 069 023	995 911
Increases	914 756	143 198
Decreases	(171 094)	(70 086)
Sub-total	**1 812 686**	**1 069 023**
Impairments	(511 409)	(233 389)
Closing balance	**1 301 277**	**835 634**

The movement in impairment losses during the financial year is as follows:

	2025	2024
Opening balance	(264 064)	(301 545)
Reinforcement	(345 888)	(19 083)
Reversal	-	-
Use	98 543	56 564
Closing balance	**(511 409)**	**(264 064)**

The Bank utilised the impairment loss of 98,543 thousand Meticais in the process of disposing of properties.

22. Investment properties

The movement in this heading is as follows:

Cost	Value
1 January 2024	264 952
31 December 2024	264 952
31 December 2025	**264 952**
Depreciation	
1 January 2024	**32 673**
Increase	5 183
31 December 2024	**37 856**
Increase	5 183
31 December 2025	**43 039**
Booked amount	
1 January 2024	**232 279**
31 December 2024	**227 096**
31 December 2025	**221 913**

As at 31 December 2025, the fair value of investment properties was 202 672 thousand Meticais, comprising four properties located in the city and province of Maputo.

The fair value of these assets was determined on the basis of valuations carried out by independent valuers, who are duly qualified and have relevant experience in the local property market. The valuations were carried out with reference to comparable market transactions and other appropriate valuation techniques.

The fair value of investment properties is classified at Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, as defined by IFRS 13, given that the valuation incorporates inputs not observable in the market.

During the 2025 financial year, the Bank recognised impairment losses amounting to 46 343 thousand Meticais, reflecting a revision of the estimates of the recoverable amount of these assets.

23. Tangible assets

The movement in tangible assets is as follows:

Costs	Leased buildings	Equipment	Investments in progress	Right-of-use assets	Others	Total
1 January 2024	**1 138 557**	**1 543 664**	**441 079**	**2 616 194**	**2 597**	**5 742 091**
Increase	-	35 278	140 845	215 146		391 269
Depreciation	-	(154 864)	-	-	-	(154 864)
Transfers		60 633	(60 633)	-	-	-
31 December 2024	**1 138 557**	**1 484 711**	**521 291**	**2 831 340**	**2 597**	**5 978 496**
Increase	6 190	57 727	-	125 919	-	189 836
Depreciation	(43 717)	(9 325)	(11 294)	(84 330)	-	(148 666)
Transfers	24 522	394 859	(419 381)	-	-	-
Adjustments	-	-	123 629	-	-	123 629
31 December 2025	**1 125 552**	**1 927 972**	**214 245**	**2 872 929**	**2 597**	**6 143 295**
Depreciation						
1 January 2024	**908 938**	**1 336 650**	**20**	**1 205 452**	**-**	**3 451 060**
Increase	45 488	74 946	-	241 122	-	361 556
Depreciation	-	(137 168)	-	-	-	(137 168)
Adjustments	-	-	-	1 539	-	1 539
31 December 2024	**954 426**	**1 274 428**	**20**	**1 448 113**	**-**	**3 676 987**
Increase	30 675	184 982	-	226 228	-	441 885
Depreciation	(41 556)	(5 058)	-	(32 596)	-	(79 210)
31 December 2025	**943 545**	**1 454 352**	**20**	**1 641 745**	**-**	**4 039 662**
Booked amount						
1 January 2024	**229 619**	**207 014**	**441 059**	**1 410 742**	**2 597**	**2 291 031**
31 December 2024	**184 131**	**210 283**	**521 271**	**1 383 227**	**2 597**	**2 301 509**
31 December 2025	**182 007**	**473 620**	**214 225**	**1 231 184**	**2 597**	**2 103 633**

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Meticais)

Of the total tangible assets, excluding right-of-use assets, the gross value of fully depreciated assets amounts to 1 958 324 billion Meticais.

The amount of adjustments reflected in gross tangible assets results, essentially, from the reclassification of certain items previously recorded under intangible assets, as well as from related adjustments during the financial year.

24. Intangible assets

The movement in intangible assets is as follows:

Cost	***Software***	**Investments in progress**	**Total**
1 January 2024	**1 046 880**	**160 614**	**1 207 494**
Increase	1 183	576 909	578 092
Transfer	4 151	(4 151)	-
31 December 2024	**1 052 214**	**733 372**	**1 785 586**
Increase	103 269	(34 930)	68 339
Transfer	196 140	(196 140)	-
Adjustments	-	(237 321)	(237 321)
31 December 2025	**1 351 623**	**264 981**	**1 616 604**
Depreciation			
1 January 2024	**890 026**	**-**	**890 026**
Increase	43 091	-	43 091
31 December 2024	**933 117**	**-**	**933 117**
Increase	92 326	-	92 326
31 December 2025	**1 025 443**	**-**	**1 025 443**
Booked amount			
1 January 2024	**156 854**	**160 614**	**317 468**
31 December 2024	**119 097**	**733 372**	**852 469**
31 December 2025	**326 180**	**264 981**	**591 161**

Of the total intangible assets, excluding right-of-use assets, the gross value offully depreciated assets amounts to 892 036 thousand meticais.

25. Current Taxes

Current tax assets are as follows:

	2025	**2024**
Payment on account of IRPC	38 565	38 465
IRPC withholding tax	511 454	604 279
	550 019	**642 744**

The corporate income tax (IRPC) withholding tax of 511 454 thousand meticais relates to withholding tax, which is treated as tax paid on account, pursuant to paragraph 3 of Article 67 of the IRPC Code.

26. Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Income taxes (current and deferred) are determined by the Bank on the basis of the rules set out in the tax framework. However, in some situations, tax legislation is not sufficiently clear and objective and may give rise to different interpretations. In such cases, the amounts recorded reflect the Bank's best understanding of the appropriate treatment of its transactions, which may be subject to challenge by the tax authorities.

The tax authorities have the power to review the Bank's tax position for a period of five (5) years, which may result, due to differing interpretations and/or non-compliance with tax legislation, particularly in relation to IRPS (Personal Income Tax), IRPC (Corporate Income Tax) and VAT (Value Added Tax), to potential adjustments to the tax base.

The Bank has been reporting tax losses which, under the Income Tax Code, confer the right to deduct them from future taxable profits for up to a maximum of five years. In accordance with International Accounting Standard 12, these losses entitle the Bank to recognise deferred tax assets against the profit or loss for the year, which may be used to offset the Bank's future tax liabilities in the event ofprofits.

The Bank's business plan demonstrates the achievement of positive results in subsequent financial years; however, the Board has opted to partially recognise in the 2025 financial statements the right to recover these losses over the next five years through the recognition of a deferred tax asset.

Management also believes it has complied with all tax obligations to which the Bank is subject.

The tax heading is presented as follows:

	2025	**2024**
Deferred tax assets		
Deferred tax on profit or loss	95 000	95 000
	95 000	**95 000**
Deferred tax liability		
Deferred tax on fair value reserve	6 773	65 788
	6 773	**65 788**

Movements in the Bank's deferred taxes are as follows:

		Income statement		**Equity**		
	01.01.2025	**Expenses**	**Income**	**Increase**	**Decrease**	**31.12.2025**
Deferred tax assets						
Tax losses	95 000	-	-	-	-	95 000
Deferred tax assets on fair value reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-
	95 000	-	-	-	-	95 000
Deferred tax liabilities						
Tangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax liability on fair value reserve	65 788	-	-	(59 015)	-	6 773
	65 788	-	-	(59 015)	-	6 773
		-			6 773	

27. Funds from credit institutions

Funds from credit institutions, including the Central Bank of Mozambique, are as follows:

	2025	**2024**
Demand deposits	657 695	724 026
Term deposits	9 489	12 342
	667 184	**736 368**

The maturity of funds from credit institutions, including the Central Bank of Mozambique, is as follows:

	2025	**2024**
Up to 3 months	657 695	724 026
From 3 months to 1 year	9 489	12 342
	667 184	**736 368**

28. Deposits and current accounts

Deposits and current accounts are as follows:

	2025	**2024**
Demand deposits	30 129 065	25 497 518
Term deposits	22 636 894	22 343 967
	52 765 959	**47 841 485**

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Meticais)

The maturity of deposits and current accounts is as follows:

	2025	2024
On demand	30 129 065	25 497 518
Up to 3 months	14 881 488	13 511 608
From 3 months to 1 year	7 755 406	8 832 359
	52 765 959	**47 841 485**

29. Earmarked deposits

Earmarked deposits are as follows:

	2025	2024
i) Ministry of Industry (PRSP)	1 708	1 708
ii) FSA - Kuwait Fund	270 740	216 487
iii) IFAD	36 725	269 826
iv) Agricultural Development Fund	79 738	97 199
v) FNDS	24 863	1 113
Interest	458 433	54 836
	872 207	**641 169**

i) An agreement was signed with the Ministry of Industry and Trade to access funds granted by the Italian Government in the form of a designated guarantee fund (PRSP – Private Sector Recovery Programme) intended to support private sector activities directly affected by natural disasters that occurred in 2000/2001. The fund was made available on 31 March 2015, in the amount of 120 million Meticais, for a period of 5 years, with the operations covered carrying a fixed rate of 10.00% per annum;

ii) On 30 May 2012, the Bank signed an agreement with the Government of the Republic of Mozambique and the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development, under which it assumes the management of a fund intended to finance agriculture and micro-enterprises involved in food production and related services, with no defined repayment term.

iii) In April 2022, a Fund Management Agreement was signed between Moza Banco and the Rural Enterprise Financing Project (REFP). These funds form part of a loan that the Government of Mozambique received from the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) to finance the implementation activities of the Rural Enterprise Financing Project (REFP), Component 1 (credit line and grant line). The value of this component was initially set at approximately USD 30 million, with disbursements taking place upon request by Moza Banco based on the existing pipeline. The facility had a maturity date of 30 September 2024. However, the financing granted remains in force until maturity, depending on the disbursementdates of each credit operation.

iv) In April 2022, a Fund Management Agreement was signed between Moza Banco and the Fund for Agricultural Development and Rural Extension (FAR), FP Manica Provincial Delegation, with the aim of establishing a partnership to ensure the strengthening of value chains involving men, women and young people through grants in the provinces of Manica and Sofala. The initial value of the fund is MZN 204 480 000 Meticais, earmarked exclusively for the Grant Component, with a contract valid until 31 December 2026.

In July 2023, a fund management agreement was signed between Moza Banco and the Agricultural Development and Rural Extension Fund (FAR, FP) with the aim of establishing a partnership to ensure the strengthening of value chains for cereals, fruit and vegetables in the provinces of Maputo, Gaza and Inhambane. The initial value of the fund is 100 000 000 MZN and it is due to expire on 31 December 2028.

v) In July 2020, a Technical and Financial Partnership Protocol on the Promotion and Financing of Integrated Rural Development Projects in Mozambique was signed between the National Fund for Sustainable Development (FNDS) and Moza Banco. The purpose of this agreement is for the Bank to manage a financing facility under the programme known as SUSTENTA, comprising a grant component worth 272 002 000 Meticais and a loan component worth 901 214 000 Meticais;

The provisions allocated in accordance with factors affecting monetary and non-monetary cash flow are as follows:

	2025	2024
Opening balance	641 169	745 008
Monetary changes	285 261	(49 616)
Non-monetary changes	(54 223)	- 54 223
Closing balance	**872 207**	**641 169**

30. Provisions

This heading is presented as follows:

	2025	2024
Provisions for Guarantees and Commitments	143 126	135 416
Legal provisions	34 865	34 301
Other provisions	312 204	227 170
	490 195	**396 887**

The movement in provisions for guarantees and commitments entered into during the financial year is as follows:

Description	2025	2024
Off-balance sheet exposures		
Opening balance	135 416	205 659
Reinforcement	85 973	88 888
Reversal	(78 263)	(159 131)
	143 126	**135 416**

During the 2025 financial year, provisions for the year relating to guarantees and commitments assumed amounted to 7 710 thousand Meticais, resulting from an increase of 85 973 thousand Meticais and a reversal of 78 263 thousand Meticais.

The movement in legal provisions and compensation claims is as follows:

Description		2025	2024
Settlement proceedings			
Opening balance		176 621	65 000
Reinforcement		-	130 621
Reversal		-	(19 000)
	Sub-total	**176 621**	**176 621**
Legal proceedings			
Opening balance		34 301	37 171
Reinforcement		4 532	-
Reversal		(2 806)	(1 569)
Use of provisions		(1 162)	(1 301)
	Sub-total	**34 865**	**34 301**
Other provisions			
Opening balance		50 549	2 704
Reinforcement		**96 004**	**47 845**
Provision for Tax Contingencies		39 878	34 950
Provision for Commission Reimbursement		27 940	-
Provisions for Receivables		11 619	-
Other Provisions		16 567	12 895
Utilisation		**(10 970)**	**-**
Provision for ATM differences		(10 970)	-
	Sub-total	**135 583**	**50 549**
	TOTAL	**347 069**	**261 471**

Provisions for Tax Contingencies

The provision for tax contingencies relates to the ongoing tax audit; however, as a matter of prudence, the Bank has set aside a provision equivalent to 50% of the additional tax demanded by the Tax Authority, amounting to a cumulative total of 74 828 thousand Meticais.

Provision for Commission Refunds

The provision for commission refunds was established to cover any losses arising from the refund of commissions. However, the process of analysing and identifying potential commissions to be refunded has not yet been completed. Nevertheless, as a matter of prudence, the Bank has set aside a provision in the amount of 27 940 thousand meticais.

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Meticais)

31. Other liabilities

This heading is presented as follows:

	2025	2024
Accounts payable	303 054	658 652
Accrued expenses	260 931	153 621
Deferred income	69 326	63 109
Liabilities arising from rights of use	1 744 697	1 903 098
	2 378 008	**2 778 480**

The change recorded in the accounts payable heading stems mainly from the reduction in the balance of the clearing account, as part of the transaction settlement process.

The maturity of liabilities arising from rights of use is as follows:

	2025	2024
Up to 3 months	88 309	173 746
Up to 1 year	84 063	59 010
Up to 5 years	83 247	61 624
More than 5 years	1 489 078	1 608 718
	1 744 697	**1 903 098**

Liabilities arising from right-of-use assets, based on items affecting monetary and non-monetary cash flows, are as follows:

	2025	2024
Opening balance	1 903 098	1 850 481
Monetary changes	35 563	254 989
Non-monetary changes	(193 964)	(202 372)
Closing balance	**1 744 697**	**1 903 098**

32. Bond loans

Bond loans are as follows:

	2025	2024
Moza Banco 2023 bond loans	994 480	2 312 180
Interest	22 426	42 552
	1 016 906	**2 354 732**

The maturity of bond loans is as follows:

	2025	2024
From 1 year to 3 years	1 016 906	2 354 732
	1 016 906	**2 356 756**

Moza Banco Bonds 2023–2026 – 3rd series

The bond loan has a maturity of 3 years, with Moza Banco having issued 8 297 800 (eight million, two hundred and ninety-seven thousand and eight hundred) bonds, to be settled on 30 October 2023, with a nominal value of 100 (one hundred) Meticais per bond, with principal repayment at maturity. Interest is paid quarterly at a fixed rate of 20.00% for the first two (2) coupons and at a variable rate indexed to the average of treasury bills with maturities exceeding 90 days plus a spread of 2% for the remaining 10 coupons. The net value as at 31 December 2025 was 849 626 thousand Meticais.

Moza Banco Bonds 2023–2026 – 4th series

The bond issue has a maturity of 3 years, with Moza Banco having issued 1 647 000 (one million, six hundred and forty-seven thousand) bonds, settled on 20 November 2023, with a nominal value of 100 (one hundred) Meticais per bond, with principal repayment at maturity. Interest is paid quarterly at a fixed rate of 20.00% for the first two (2) coupons and at a variable rate indexed to the average of treasury bills with maturities exceeding 90 days plus a spread of 2% for the remaining 10 coupons. The net value as at 31 December 2025 was 167 280 thousand Meticais.

The bond loans, based on the elements affecting monetary and non-monetary cash flow, are as follows:

	2025	2024
Opening balance	2 354 732	2 364 083
Monetary changes	(1 315 400)	33 201
Non-monetary changes	(22 426)	(42 552)
Closing balance	**1 016 906**	**2 354 732**

33. Taxes payable

Taxes payable are as follows:

	2025	2024
VAT	3 209	1 446
IRPS	33 609	58 589
IRPC	23 567	28 290
Stamp duty	8 786	8 775
	69 171	**97 100**

Taxes payable were settled during January 2026.

34. Share capital

As at 31 December 2025, Moza Banco's share capital is fully subscribed and paid up, as follows:

	2025	2024
Share capital	7 020 750	7 020 750
	7 020 750	**7 020 750**

Breakdown of share capital by shareholder.

2025	Number of shares	Nominal Value	Share capital	% Share Capital
Kuhanha	927 822	value	4 639 110	66,077%
Arise	431 296	5	2 156 480	30,716%
Moçambique Capitais	45 032	5	225 160	3,207%
	1 404 150		**7 020 750**	**100%**

2024	Number of shares	Nominal Value	Share capital	% Share Capital
Kuhanha	927 822	5	4 639 110	66,08%
Arise	431 296	5	2 156 480	30,72%
Moçambique Capitais	45 032	5	225 145	3,21%
	1 404 150		**7 020 750**	**100%**

During 2025, the share capital remained unchanged from the previous period, standing at 7 020 750 billion meticais.

35. Reserves, share premium and retained earnings

Reserves are as follows:

	2025	2024
Legal reserve	4 719 441	4 719 441
Revaluation reserves for financial assets	14 392	144 912
Share premium	1 993 740	1 993 740
Retained earnings	(4 023 439)	(3 919 618)
	2 704 134	**2 938 475**

The share premium reflects the gains arising from the realisation of shares issued over several financial years at a price above par.

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Meticais)

36. Classification of financial instruments

The classification of the Bank's financial instruments is as follows:

2025

	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Amortised cost	Total
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents with the Central Bank	-	-	16 188 624	16 188 624
Cash and cash equivalents with credit institutions	-	-	480 111	480 111
Deposits with credit institutions	-	-	2 573 275	2 573 275
Financial assets	114 628	3 360 998	18 926 585	22 402 211
Loans and advances to customers	-	-	14 744 797	14 744 797
Other assets	-	-	2 819 723	2 819 723
	114 628	**3 360 998**	**55 733 115**	**59 208 741**
Liabilities				
Deposits from credit institutions	-	-	667 184	667 184
Deposits and current accounts	-	-	52 765 959	52 765 959
Earmarked deposits	-	-	872 207	872 207
Other liabilities	-	-	2 378 008	2 378 008
Bond loans	-	-	1 016 906	1 016 906
	-	**-**	**57 700 264**	**57 700 264**

2024

	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Amortised cost	Total
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents with the Central Bank	-	-	19 789 350	19 789 350
Cash and cash equivalents with credit institutions	-	-	521 055	521 055
Deposits with credit institutions	-	-	2 271 529	2 271 529
Financial assets	45 622	4 154 209	9 002 311	13 202 142
Loans and advances to customers	-	-	20 871 681	20 871 681
Other assets	-	-	3 157 204	3 157 204
	45 622	**4 154 209**	**55 613 130**	**59 812 961**

	At fair value through profit or loss	Other financial liabilities	Non-financial liabilities	Total
Liabilities				
Deposits from credit institutions	-	-	736 368	736 368
Deposits and current accounts	-	-	47 841 485	47 841 485
Earmarked deposits	-	-	641 169	641 169
Other liabilities	-	-	2 778 480	2 778 480
Bond loans	-	-	2 354 732	2 354 732
	-	**-**	**54 352 234**	**54 352 234**

36.1 Fair value of financial instruments

Where the fair value of financial assets and liabilities recognised in the Financial Statements cannot be calculated on the basis of active market quotations, fair value is determined using various valuation techniques, including the discounted cash flow method. The input data for these models is calculated based on available market information; however, where this is not feasible, some degree of judgement is required to determine fair value.

Changes in assumptions regarding the following factors may affect the fair value recognised in the Financial Statements:

> **Level 1** – Quoted market price (unadjusted) in an active market for an identical instrument;

> **Level 2** – Valuation techniques based on observable data, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices). This category includes instruments measured using prices in quote markets or active markets for similar instruments; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets considered less active; or other valuation techniques where all inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data;

> **Level 3** – Valuation techniques using inputs not observable in the market. This category includes financial instruments where the valuation technique includes inputs not based on observable data and the unobservable inputs have a significant effect on the valuation of the instrument. This category includes instruments that are valued based on similar yield curves, where significant unobservable adjustments or assumptions are required to reflect differences between the instruments.

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices or dealer price quotations. For all financial instruments, the Bank determines market values using valuation techniques.

Valuation techniques include net present value and discounted cash flow models, as well as other valuation models. Assumptions and inputs used in risk valuation techniques include free and benchmark interest rates, credit spreads and other premiums used to estimate discount rates, prices of bonds, treasury bills and exchange rates. The objective of valuation techniques is to arrive at a fair value that reflects the price of the financial instrument at the reporting date, which would have been determined by market participants acting on an arm's length basis.

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Meticais)

Fair value hierarchy for financial instruments

The Bank measures financial instruments at fair value as at the balance sheet date. Fair value assumes that the asset or liability is traded between market participants in an orderly transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability at the measurement date under prevailing market conditions. A fair value measurement assumes that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place:

i) On the principal market for that asset or liability; or

ii) Where no principal market exists, in the most advantageous market for that asset or liability.

The principal or most advantageous market must be accessible to the Bank. The fair value of the asset or liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use to enter into the transaction, assuming that the participants act in their best economic interest.

The fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its full and best use or by selling it to another market participant who will use it in its full or best use.

The Bank uses valuation techniques deemed most appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data exists to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant available information based on observable variables and minimising the use of unobservable variables.

All assets and liabilities whose fair value is measured or disclosed in the Financial Statements are recognised in accordance with the fair value hierarchy described below, based on the lowest level of inputs used to measure fair value:

> **Level 1** – Quoted (unadjusted) prices of assets or liabilities in active markets to which the entity has access at the measurement date;

> **Level 2** –Fair value determined on the basis of market inputs not included in Level 1, but which are observable in the market for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly;

> **Level 3** – Fair value of assets and liabilities is determined based on inputs that are not based on observable market information.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised on a recurring basis in the Financial Statements, the Bank determines whether transfers have occurred between levels of the hierarchy by reassessing the categorisation (based on the lowest level of input for the fair value measurement).

The fair value of quoted securities is based on quoted prices at the balance sheet date only where an active market exists. The fair value of unquoted instruments, bank loans and other financial liabilities is estimated by discounting future cash flows, using rates currently available for debt with similar terms, credit risk and remaining maturity.

The following table shows the analysis of the fair value of financial instruments in accordance with the fair value hierarchy for the Bank:

2025	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents with the Central Bank	-	16 188 624	-	16 188 624
Cash and cash equivalents with credit institutions	-	480 111	-	480 111
Deposits with credit institutions	-	2 573 275	-	2 573 275
Financial assets	3 462 971	18 939 240	-	22 402 211
Loans and advances to customers	-	14 744 797	-	14 744 797
Other assets	-	2 819 723	-	2 819 723
	3 462 971	**55 745 770**	**-**	**59 208 741**
Liabilities				
Deposits from credit institutions	-	667 184	-	667 184
Earmarked deposits	-	52 765 959	-	52 765 959
Other liabilities	-	872 207	-	872 207
Other liabilities	-	2 378 008	-	2 378 008
Bond loans	-	1 016 906	-	1 016 906
	-	**57 700 264**	**-**	**57 700 264**

2024	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents with the Central Bank	-	19 789 350	-	19 789 350
Cash and cash equivalents with credit institutions	-	521 055	-	521 055
Deposits with credit institutions	-	2 271 529	-	2 271 529
Financial assets	4 187 176	9 014 966	-	13 202 142
Loans and advances to customers	-	20 871 681	-	20 871 681
Other assets	-	3 157 204	-	3 157 204
	4 187 176	**55 625 785**	**-**	**59 812 961**
Liabilities				
Deposits from credit institutions	-	736 368	-	736 368
Deposits and current accounts	-	47 841 485	-	47 841 485
Earmarked deposits	-	641 169	-	641 169
Other liabilities	-	2 778 480	-	2 778 480
Bond loans	-	2 354 732	-	2 354 732
	-	**54 352 234**	**-**	**54 352 234**

The following table shows, by class, a comparison of fair value with the carrying amounts of the Bank's financial instruments that are not measured at fair value in the Financial Statements:

	2025		**2024**	
	Booked amount	**Fair value**	**Booked amount**	**Fair value**
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents with the Central Bank	16 188 624	16 188 624	19 789 350	19 789 350
Cash and cash equivalents with credit institutions	480 111	480 111	521 055	521 055
Deposits with credit institutions	2 573 275	2 573 275	2 271 529	2 271 529
Financial assets held for trading	22 402 211	22 402 211	13 202 142	13 202 142
Loans and advances to customers	14 744 797	14 744 797	20 871 681	20 871 681
Other assets	2 819 723	2 819 723	3 157 204	3 157 204
	59 208 741	**59 208 741**	**59 812 961**	**59 812 961**
Financial liabilities				
Deposits from credit institutions	667 184	667 184	736 368	736 368
Deposits and current accounts	52 765 959	52 765 959	47 841 485	47 841 485
Earmarked deposits	872 207	872 207	641 169	641 169
Bond loans	1 016 906	1 016 906	2 354 732	2 354 732
Other liabilities	2 378 008	2 378 008	2 778 480	2 778 480
	57 700 264	**57 700 264**	**54 352 234**	**54 352 234**
	1 508 477	**1 508 477**	**5 460 727**	**5 460 727**

Management considers that Cash and Balances with the Central Bank and Balances with Credit Institutions approximate fair value, due to the short-term nature of these instruments' maturities.

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities is included in the amount at the date of their transaction between related parties, without there being a requirement for settlement.

The following methods and assumptions were used in determining the fair value estimate:

> The fair value of financial assets is derived from the active market, as well as through the use of present value, based on observable market variables.

> The Bank holds derivative financial instruments, such as swaps.

> The fair value of financial instruments measured at amortised cost, such as placements with credit institutions, loans and advances to customers, funds from credit institutions, deposits and current accounts, and bond loans, is determined by calculating discounted cash flows.

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Meticais)

37. Related parties

Balances with related parties are as follows:

		Deposits with credit institutions	Loans and advances to customers	Deposits from credit institutions	Deposits and current accounts	Bonds
Shareholders						
Kuhanha	2025	-	-	-	51	-
	2024	-	-	-	486 033	600 000
Arise. B.V	2025	-	-	-	175	-
	2024	-	-	-	175	-
Moçambique Capitais	2025	-	13	-	8 575	-
	2024	-	11	-	456	-

Transactions with related parties were carried out on the basis of market prices.

Balances with Management Board staff are as follows:

		Loans and advances to customerss	Deposits and current accounts	Bonds	Interest incurred	Interest earned
Management Body	2025	46 821	31 174	-	12 142	5 084
	2024	55 944	61 443	207 000	38 807	5 233

Benefits to the Management Body

During the 2025 financial year, the Management Board's remuneration amounted to 188 725 thousand Meticais, compared to 184 630 thousand Meticais recorded in the 2024 financial year.

Transactions with related parties are as follows:

		Operating leases	Interest incurred	Interest earned
Shareholders				
Kuhanha	2025	-	4 577	1
	2024	-	216 250	9
Moçambique Capitais	2025	6 488	-	-
	2024	5 989	52	1

38. Contingencies and commitments

Contingencies Credit risk exposure relating to off-balance sheet items

	2025	2024
Garantias	**10 154 887**	**8 947 132**
National currency	7 161 591	6 220 665
Foreign currency	2 993 296	2 726 467
Letters of credit	**145 164**	**297 576**
	10 300 051	**9 244 708**

39. Subsequent events

During January 2026, several regions of Mozambique were affected by flooding resulting from heavy rainfall, which caused operational constraints and impacted economic and social infrastructure in various parts of the country.

Following these events, the Bank recorded the temporary closure of two branches located in affected areas, namely in Xai-Xai and in the district of Guijá. As at the date of approval of these financial statements, one of the branches had already resumed normal operations, whilst two branches remained temporarily closed; it is anticipated that operational conditions will be restored and then branches will reopen during the current month.

The events referred to above caused damage to the physical infrastructure of one of the branches, although equipment and other operational assets were safeguarded. Based on a preliminary assessment carried out after the reporting date, the costs associated with restoration are estimated at approximately 4 million meticais. The analysis carried out indicated that any adjustments arising from this estimate would not have a significant impact on the financial statements.

Also after the reporting date, 31 December 2025, there was an escalation of the conflict in the Middle East between the United States of America, Israel and Iran, with a particular intensification during the month of February 2026. This situation has restricted maritime traffic through the Strait of Hormuz, through which a significant portion of the global supply of oil and gas passes—estimated at around 20% of world consumption—contributing to a rise in international prices for Brent crude oil and to increased global economic uncertainty, with potential risks of recession and stagflation.

Mozambique, as a fuel-importing country, may be exposed to higher purchase prices, which could result in inflationary pressures and a reduction in consumer purchasing power, as well as possible adjustments to monetary and exchange rate conditions. This environment may have an impact on the Bank's operations, particularly in terms of funding costs, lending and the quality of the loan portfolio.

The Bank has assessed the events described above in accordance with IAS 10 – Subsequent Events, and has concluded that they constitute non-adjusting events; consequently, they have no impact on the amounts recognised in the financial statements as at 31 December 2025.

40. Going concern assumption

In preparing these financial statements, the Board of Directors assessed the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. Notwithstanding the loss recorded for the financial year, the Board concluded that the Bank maintains adequate levels of capitalisation and liquidity and has sufficient resources to continue carrying out its activities in the normal course of business, and no material uncertainties relating to the going concern have been identified.

Certified Accountant	Management
David Zavale	Manuel Soares
OCAM n° 888/CC/OCAM/2013	

To be read in conjunction with the notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

Annex to Circular no. 3/SHC/2007 - MODEL III

Balance Sheet - Individual Accounts (Assets)

	31 December 2025		
	Value before provisions, impairment and amortisation	Provisions, impairment and amortisation	Net Value
Active			
Cash and deposits at central banks	16 188 619		16 188 619
Loans and advances to other credit institutions	480 111		480 111
Financial assets held for trading	19 102 565		19 102 565
Other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	0		
Available-for-sale financial assets	3 210 539	0	3 210 539
Investments in credit institutions	2 573 274	0	2 573 274
Customer loans	16 319 363	1 533 169	14 786 194
Non-current assets held for sale			
Investment properties			
Held-to-maturity investments	0	0	
Assets with repurchase agreements	0		
Hedging derivatives	0		
Non-current assets held for sale	1 812 686	511 409	1 301 277
Investment property	264 952	43 039	221 913
Other tangible assets	6 143 293	4 037 739	2 105 554
Intangible assets	1 616 605	1 027 368	589 237
Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	12 655	0	12 655
Current tax assets	550 019		550 019
Deferred tax assets	95 000		95 000
Other Assets	3 296 470	351 125	2 945 338
Total assets			

(1) Applicable part of the balance of these items.
(2) Item 50 should be entered on the assets side if it has a debit balance and on the liabilities side if it has a credit balance.
(3) The debit balances of items 542 and 548 are entered on the assets side and the credit balances on the liabilities side.

Annex to Circular no. 3/SHC/2007 - MODEL III (LIABILITIES AND EQUITY)

Balance Sheet - Individual Accounts

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Liabilities		
Central bank deposits		
Financial liabilities held for trading		
Other financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		
Deposits from other credit institutions	667 392	736 367
Customer funds and other loans	52 765 965	47 841 465
Liabilities represented by securities	-	
Hedging derivatives	-	
Non-current liabilities held for sale and discontinued operations	-	
Provisions	490 195	396 886
Current tax liabilities		
Deferred tax liabilities	6 773	65 788
Instruments representing capital	-	
Other subordinated liabilities	1 016 906	2 354 732
Other liabilities	3 409 726	3 546 266
Total Liabilities		
Capital		
Capital	7 020 750	7 020 750
Premiums	1 993 740	1 993 740
Other capital instruments	-	
(Own shares)	-	
Revaluation reserves	14 392	144 911
Other reserves and retained earnings	696 001	799 822
Profit for the year	(3 919 542)	(103 821)
(Advance dividends)		
Total Capital	**5 805 342**	**9 855 403**
Total Liabilities + Capital	**64 162 298**	**64 796 907**

MOZA

Annex to Circular no. 3/SHC/2007 - MODEL IV

Income Statement - Individual Accounts

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Interest and similar income	5 970 952	6 308 488
Interest and similar fees	2 597 536	3 294 562
Financial margin	**3 373 416**	**3 013 927**
Income from equity instruments	0	
Income from services and fees	699 572	676 790
Service charges and fees	411 652	371 220
Income from assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		
Income from available-for-sale financial assets	(14 701)	-
Income from exchange rate revaluation	201 454	340 838
Income from the sale of other assets	(3 514)	21 729
Other operating income	481 069	118 932
Banking income	**4 341 041**	**3 805 606**
Staff costs	2 099 865	2 029 390
General administrative expenses	1 012 219	991 599
Amortisation for the year	539 394	409 830
Provisions net of replacements and cancellations	97 731	27 276
Impairment of other financial assets net of reversals and recoveries	3 878 227	451 330
Impairment of other assets net of reversals and recoveries	633 147	
Profit before tax	**(3 919 542)**	**(103 821)**
Taxes		
Current		
Deferred		
Profit after tax	**(3 919 542)**	**(103 821)**
Of which Net profit after tax from discontinued operations	(14)	(2 454)

(1) Applicable portion of the balance of these items.

Directors' Responsibility Statement

Declaração de responsabilidade dos Administradores

Os Administradores são responsáveis pela preparação e apresentação adequada das Demonstrações Financeiras do Moza Banco, S.A, que compreendem a demonstração da posição financeira a 31 de Dezembro de 2025, a demonstração de resultados, a demonstração do resultado integral, a demonstração de alterações no capital próprio e demonstração de fluxos de caixa do exercício findo naquela data, assim como as notas às Demonstrações Financeiras, as quais incluem um sumário das principais políticas contabilísticas e outras notas explicativas, de acordo com as Normas Internacionais de Relato Financeiro.

Os Administradores são igualmente responsáveis pelo sistema de controlo interno relevante para a preparação e apresentação apropriada destas Demonstrações Financeiras que estão livres de distorções materiais devidas, quer a fraude, quer a erros, e por manter registos contabilísticos adequados e um sistema eficaz de gestão de risco.

Os Administradores procederam a uma avaliação da capacidade do Banco continuar a operar com a devida observância do pressuposto de continuidade, não tendo encontrado motivos para não acreditar que o Banco continuará a operar segundo esse pressuposto no futuro próximo.

O auditor é responsável por reportar se as Demonstrações Financeiras estão adequadamente apresentadas em conformidade com as Normas Internacionais de Relato Financeiro.

Aprovação das Demonstrações Financeiras

As Demonstrações Financeiras, conforme mencionado no primeiro parágrafo, foram aprovadas pelo Conselho de Administração em 26 de Março de 2026 e vão assinadas em seu nome, por:

Administrador do Conselho de Administração

Presidente do Conselho de Administração

Rua dos Desportistas, Edifício JAT 5.3 nº 921 - Cidade de Maputo - Moçambique
Tel.: +258 21 342 000 • Fax: +258 21 342 001
www.mozabanco.co.mz

Report and Opinion on the Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

MOZA BANCO

CONSELHO FISCAL

RELATÓRIO E PARECER SOBRE O RELATÓRIO E CONTAS DO EXERCÍCIO FINDO EM 31 DE DEZEMBRO DE 2025

Exmos. Senhores Accionistas do Moza Banco, S.A.,

Nos termos da lei e das disposições estatutárias, e em conformidade com o mandato que lhe foi conferido em Assembleia Geral a 28 de Abril de 2023, o Conselho Fiscal do Moza Banco, S.A. (doravante designado "Moza Banco" ou "Banco"), acompanhou a actividade do Banco, verificou a exactidão dos documentos de prestação de contas e o cumprimento das normas legais e contabilísticas aplicáveis à actividade do Moza Banco.

Nos termos da Lei, apresenta-se o relatório relativo à acção fiscalizadora efectuada pelo Conselho Fiscal no decurso do ano de 2025, bem como o parecer sobre as Demonstrações Financeiras, o Relatório de Gestão e a Proposta de Aplicação de Resultados apresentada pelo Conselho de Administração do Moza Banco.

Relatório

No cumprimento das disposições legais e estatutárias, o Conselho Fiscal do Moza Banco procedeu ao acompanhamento da actividade do Banco ao longo do exercício de 2025, tendo exercido as suas funções de fiscalização com a periodicidade e extensão consideradas adequadas.

No âmbito das suas competências, o Conselho Fiscal acompanhou de forma regular a gestão do Banco, tendo estado presente nas reuniões do Conselho de Administração, onde acompanhou a evolução da actividade, a tomada de decisões estratégicas e a implementação das principais medidas de gestão.

O Conselho Fiscal analisou os relatórios de prestação de contas elaborados mensalmente pela Direcção de Contabilidade do Moza Banco, acompanhando a evolução dos resultados e dos principais indicadores económico, financeiros e prudenciais, nos termos legais e estatutários aplicáveis. No âmbito desse acompanhamento, foram elaborados e emitidos os respectivos relatórios trimestrais, em conformidade com as disposições legais em vigor.

Foram efectuadas as verificações julgadas convenientes, designadamente no que respeita à regularidade dos livros, registos contabilísticos e respectiva documentação de suporte, tendo o Conselho Fiscal obtido sempre, quer do Conselho de Administração, quer da Comissão Executiva e dos serviços do Banco, os esclarecimentos e informações solicitados, não se tendo verificado quaisquer limitações ao exercício das suas funções.

O exercício de 2025 decorreu num contexto macroeconómico particularmente desafiante, marcado pelos efeitos do período pós-eleitoral, que condicionaram o normal funcionamento da economia, bem como por constrangimentos ao nível da disponibilidade de divisas e atrasos na liquidação de obrigações do Estado, com impacto na liquidez do sistema económico e financeiro. Este enquadramento foi ainda caracterizado por revisões em baixa do rating soberano da República, contribuindo para um ambiente de maior aversão ao risco e pressão sobre as condições de financiamento.

A evolução do Produto Interno Bruto em 2025 foi marcada por um contexto recessivo, tendo a economia moçambicana registado uma contração anual estimada em 0,52%, em reversão da trajectória de crescimento observada em períodos anteriores. Em termos trimestrais, a actividade económica apresentou contrações consecutivas ao longo dos três primeiros trimestres do ano, evidenciando uma recessão técnica, tendo-se observado apenas uma recuperação no quarto trimestre, com um crescimento estimado de 4,67%, insuficiente para compensar o desempenho negativo acumulado ao longo do exercício.

No plano da política monetária, o Banco de Moçambique adoptou, ao longo de 2025, uma orientação progressivamente expansionista, materializada na redução das taxas de juro de referência, com destaque para a descida acumulada da taxa MIMO, visando estimular a actividade económica. Esta trajectória foi acompanhada por uma redução da Prime Rate do sistema financeiro. Não obstante, a transmissão destas medidas à economia real foi condicionada por factores estruturais, designadamente a escassez de divisas, constrangimentos de liquidez e o aumento da percepção de risco.

Neste contexto, é de assinalar a evolução de alguns indicadores da Demonstração de Resultados, com destaque para o crescimento do produto bancário, impulsionado sobretudo pela melhoria da margem financeira. O resultado bruto de exploração apresentou igualmente uma evolução positiva, reflectindo uma maior capacidade de geração operacional. Adicionalmente, verificou-se uma melhoria dos níveis de eficiência, traduzida na redução do rácio cost-to-income.

No que respeita à qualidade dos activos, o exercício de 2025 ficou marcado por um reforço significativo das imparidades de crédito, em linha com as exigências regulamentares aplicáveis, tendo o Banco procedido ao reconhecimento de perdas associadas a exposições com maior nível de risco. Paralelamente, foi levado a cabo um processo de saneamento da carteira de crédito,

incluindo o abate de operações vencidas e/ou totalmente provisionadas, bem como a reestruturação de determinadas exposições, com vista à melhoria dos indicadores de qualidade do activo e ao reforço dos níveis de cobertura.

No que respeita ao resultado líquido do exercício, o mesmo apresenta um valor negativo no montante de 3.919.542 milhares de Meticais. Os capitais próprios do Banco fixaram-se em 5.805.342 milhares de Meticais no final do exercício, reflectindo o resultado apurado no período.

No que respeita aos indicadores prudenciais do Moza Banco, os Fundos Próprios Regulamentares, calculados de acordo com as regras do Banco de Moçambique, ascendem a 4.117.049 milhares de Meticais (2024: 4.833.812 milhares de Meticais), correspondendo a um rácio de 16,35% (2024: 17,95%). O rácio de liquidez apresenta um valor de 47,29% (2024: 37,14%) e o rácio de solvabilidade um valor de 14,46% (2024: 15,81%).

O Conselho Fiscal reuniu, no decurso dos trabalhos de auditoria, com o Auditor Independente do Banco, a Mazars, tendo obtido os esclarecimentos necessários sobre o planeamento, execução e conclusões dos trabalhos efectuados. Foi apreciado o Relatório do Auditor Independente, datado de 27 de Março de 2026, relativo às Demonstrações Financeiras do Moza Banco referentes ao exercício de 2025, o qual apresenta uma opinião não modificada, com a qual concordamos.

O Conselho Fiscal tomou igualmente conhecimento da matéria de ênfase incluída no referido Relatório, relativa ao reforço de imparidades da carteira de crédito a clientes no exercício de 2025, no montante de aproximadamente 3.838.904 milhares de Meticais, bem como à utilização de imparidades no montante de aproximadamente 3.887.680 milhares de Meticais, resultante, em grande medida, de abates de créditos com imparidade constituída a 100% da respectiva exposição, em conformidade com o disposto no artigo 11.º do Aviso n.º 16/GBM/2013 do Banco de Moçambique.

O Conselho Fiscal considera que estes movimentos, pela sua materialidade, são relevantes para a adequada compreensão da posição financeira do Banco, notando que, conforme referido pelo Auditor Independente, os mesmos não afectam a opinião expressa sobre as Demonstrações Financeiras.

Foi examinado o Relatório de Gestão referente ao exercício de 2025, tendo sido concluído que o mesmo permite uma clara compreensão da situação económica, da evolução dos negócios e do desempenho do Moza Banco no exercício em análise.

No que concerne à proposta de aplicação de resultados apresentada pelo Conselho de Administração, a qual contempla a transferência do resultado líquido negativo do exercício, no montante de 3.919.542.015 Meticais, para a rubrica de Resultados Transitados, foi verificada a

conformidade com os requisitos legais e regulamentares aplicáveis, com especial atenção ao disposto no artigo 89.º, n.ºs 1 a 3 do Código Comercial e no artigo 82.º, n.º 1 da Lei das Instituições de Crédito e Sociedades Financeiras.

Parecer

Face ao exposto, e não tendo tomado conhecimento de qualquer violação dos Estatutos, da Lei e dos Regulamentos emanados pelo Banco de Moçambique, enquanto entidade reguladora, o Conselho Fiscal é do parecer que a Assembleia Geral proceda nos termos seguintes:

- Aprove as contas referentes ao exercício de 2025;
- Aprove o Relatório de Gestão do Conselho de Administração;
- Aprove a proposta de aplicação de resultados apresentada pelo Conselho de Administração.

Como nota final, o Conselho Fiscal expressa, ao Conselho de Administração, à Comissão Executiva e aos trabalhadores do Moza Banco em geral, o seu profundo agradecimento pela colaboração prestada no exercício da sua acção de fiscalização.

Maputo, 31 de Março de 2026

O Conselho Fiscal

Irene Maurício – Presidente do CF

Anastácia C. Cuna – Vice-Presidente do CF

Nuno Domingues – Vogal

Isaltina Nhabinde – Suplente

Independent Auditor's Report

RELATÓRIO DO AUDITOR INDEPENDENTE

Aos Accionistas do
Moza Banco, S.A.

Relato sobre a Auditoria das Demonstrações Financeiras

Opinião

Auditámos as demonstrações financeiras anexas do **Moza Banco, S.A.** (de ora adiante também designado de "Banco" ou "Moza Banco"), que compreendem a Demonstração da posição financeira em 31 de Dezembro de 2025, a Demonstração de resultados, a Demonstração do resultado integral, a Demonstração das alterações no capital próprio e a Demonstração de fluxos de caixa relativas ao ano findo naquela data, e as notas às demonstrações financeiras, incluindo informações materiais sobre a política contabilística.

Em nossa opinião, as demonstrações financeiras anexas apresentam de forma verdadeira e apropriada, em todos os aspectos materiais, a posição financeira do Banco em 31 de Dezembro de 2025, o seu desempenho financeiro e os fluxos de caixa relativos ao ano findo naquela data, de acordo com as Normas Internacionais de Relato Financeiro (IFRS).

Bases para a opinião

A nossa auditoria foi efectuada de acordo com as Normas Internacionais de Auditoria (ISA). As nossas responsabilidades nos termos dessas normas estão descritas na secção *Responsabilidades do Auditor pela Auditoria das Demonstrações Financeiras* abaixo. Somos independentes do Banco de acordo com os requisitos do Código de Ética do IESBA (*International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants*) e com os requisitos éticos relevantes para a Auditoria de demonstrações financeiras em Moçambique, e cumprimos as restantes responsabilidades éticas previstas nesses requisitos.

Estamos convictos que a prova de auditoria que obtivemos é suficiente e apropriada para proporcionar uma base para a nossa opinião.

Ênfase

Conforme divulgado na nota 19 - Empréstimos e adiantamentos a Clientes do anexo às demonstrações financeiras, o Banco procedeu no exercício de 2025 a um reforço de imparidade da carteira de crédito a clientes no montante de aproximadamente 3.838.904 milhares de Meticais, sendo que a utilização de imparidade neste exercício ascendeu a aproximadamente 3.887.680 milhares de Meticais. As utilizações de imparidade de créditos ocorridas no exercício económico de 2025 resultam essencialmente de abates de créditos com imparidade constituída a 100% da exposição de crédito, em conformidade com o que se encontra descrito no artigo n°11 do Aviso 16/GBM/2013 do Banco de Moçambique, sendo estes movimentos significativos para a compreensão da posição financeira do Banco. A nossa opinião não é modificada em relação a esta matéria.

Matérias relevantes de auditoria

As matérias relevantes de auditoria são as que, no nosso julgamento profissional, tiveram maior importância na Auditoria das demonstrações financeiras do ano corrente. Essas matérias foram consideradas no contexto da Auditoria das demonstrações financeiras como um todo, e na formação da opinião, e não emitimos uma opinião separada sobre essas matérias. Descrevemos de seguida as matérias relevantes de auditoria do ano corrente:

Perdas por imparidade da carteira de crédito concedido a clientes

Descrição da matéria relevante de auditoria	Abordagem e resposta de auditoria
Conforme divulgado na Nota 1.3 das notas anexas às demonstrações financeiras ("Uso de estimativas e julgamentos") e na Nota 2 das notas anexas às demonstrações financeiras ("Sumário das principais políticas contabilísticas"), as perdas por imparidade da carteira de crédito concedidos a clientes, registadas nas demonstrações financeiras, representam a melhor estimativa do Órgão de Gestão quanto às perdas implícitas na sua carteira de crédito. Estas imparidades são determinadas através da análise individual para créditos com determinadas especificidades e através de análise colectiva para os restantes créditos que não sejam objecto de análise individual. Nos créditos concedidos a grandes clientes, o valor das imparidades é maioritariamente calculado de forma individual. As imparidades individuais, exigem um juízo de valor do Órgão de Gestão no apuramento da melhor estimativa dos fluxos de caixa futuros relacionados com esses créditos. As imparidades calculadas com base na análise colectiva são determinadas considerando dados, pressupostos e estimativas, sujeitos a juízos de valor formados pelo Órgão de Gestão. Considerando a materialidade e natureza subjectiva das imparidades da carteira de crédito concedido a clientes, esta matéria foi considerada como relevante no âmbito da nossa Auditoria.	Por forma a darmos resposta aos riscos identificados, entre os procedimentos de Auditoria realizados, destacamos os seguintes: • Avaliação e teste à concepção e eficácia operacional dos controlos instituídos no processo de quantificação das imparidades sobre a carteira de crédito do Banco. Estes controlos incluem aqueles relacionados com a identificação dos créditos em imparidade, os níveis de tolerância e os registos contabilísticos efectuados, relativamente à imparidade quantificada da carteira de crédito a clientes; • Realização de testes substantivos ao modelo de imparidade do Banco, numa base de amostragem, com vista à revisão crítica do modelo instituído. Estes procedimentos de Auditoria incluíram a avaliação dos critérios e metodologia adoptados na determinação dos parâmetros de risco e da imparidade colectiva, recorrendo à extracção das informações utilizadas no modelo (*inputs*), reexecução dos cálculos e revisão da análise de sensibilidade efectuada pelo Banco, relativamente aos pressupostos críticos subjacentes. Esta revisão teve também como objectivo garantir o alinhamento do modelo instituído com os requisitos da Norma Internacional de Relato Financeiro n.º 9 (IFRS 9); • Para as imparidades apuradas de forma individual, foram efectuados testes aos controlos implementados pelo Banco sobre a identificação atempada de créditos potencialmente em imparidade e para uma amostra de créditos concedidos a clientes, analisadas as fichas individuais, preparadas pelo Banco, analisando criticamente os pressupostos assumidos e analisando se o evento de perda (ponto de reconhecimento da imparidade) foi identificado em momento apropriado, analisando as projecções de *cash-flow* estimadas e utilizadas no cálculo das imparidades respectivas, analisando as respectivas garantias consideradas no cálculo da "*LGD*"; e • Avaliação sobre a adequação das divulgações constantes nas notas anexas às demonstrações financeiras do Banco, relacionadas com esta matéria.

Activos por impostos diferidos

Descrição da matéria relevante de auditoria	Abordagem e resposta de auditoria
Conforme divulgado na Nota 1.3 das notas anexas às demonstrações financeiras ("Uso de estimativas e julgamentos") e na Nota 2 das notas anexas às demonstrações financeiras ("Sumário das principais políticas contabilísticas"), o reconhecimento dos Activos por impostos diferidos compreende a formação de juízos de valor por parte do Órgão de Gestão, nomeadamente quanto (i) à geração de lucros tributáveis, em montantes e momentos adequados à reversão futura das diferenças temporárias tributadas, existentes, e (ii) às estratégias de planeamento fiscal adoptadas. Atendendo ao montante de Activos por impostos diferidos, reconhecidos pelo Banco, juntamente com as incertezas que a sua realização comporta - geração de lucros tributáveis em montantes e momentos adequados, assim como eventuais alterações futuras na legislação fiscal, esta matéria foi considerada como relevante na nossa Auditoria.	Por forma a darmos resposta aos riscos identificados, entre os procedimentos de Auditoria realizados, destacamos os seguintes: • Avaliação crítica dos pressupostos utilizados na projecção dos lucros tributáveis futuros do Banco, constantes no seu último plano de negócios aprovado para os próximos anos; • Revisão da base de apuramento dos impostos diferidos que originou a existência de diferenças temporárias; • Revisão da correspondente taxa de imposto utilizada para efeitos de apuramento dos impostos diferidos, tendo em consideração a legislação em vigor e a taxa efectiva que tem vindo a ser verificada no Banco; e • Avaliação sobre a adequação das divulgações constantes nas notas anexas às demonstrações financeiras do Banco, relacionadas com esta matéria.

Activos não correntes detidos para venda

Descrição da matéria relevante de auditoria	Abordagem e resposta de auditoria
Conforme divulgado na Nota 1.3 das notas anexas às demonstrações financeiras ("Uso de estimativas e julgamentos") e na Nota 2 das notas anexas às demonstrações financeiras ("Sumário das principais políticas contabilísticas"), os Activos não correntes são classificados como detidos para venda quando existe a intenção de alienar os referidos activos e estes estão disponíveis para venda imediata e a sua venda é muito provável. A mensuração subsequente destes activos é efectuada ao menor entre o valor contabilístico e o correspondente justo valor, líquido de custos de venda. O justo valor é baseado no valor de mercado, sendo este determinado com base no preço expectável de venda, obtido através de avaliações periódicas, realizadas por peritos independentes. As avaliações envolvem um elevado nível de julgamento, envolvendo diferentes pressupostos e metodologias. Assim, a valorização dos activos não correntes detidos para venda foram considerados uma matéria relevante de Auditoria, dada a materialidade dos montantes envolvidos e o grau de julgamento subjacente ao método de avaliação adoptado, da qual poderão resultar variações nos montantes registados nas demonstrações financeiras do Banco.	Por forma a darmos resposta aos riscos identificados, entre os procedimentos de Auditoria realizados destacamos os seguintes: • Avaliação e teste ao desenho e implementação dos controlos instituídos no processo de quantificação das imparidades sobre a carteira de activos não correntes detidos para venda do Banco; • Verificação do correcto registo contabilístico decorrente das avaliações de imóveis, face aos montantes apresentados nas últimas avaliações obtidas; • Análise crítica aos relatórios de avaliação elaborados por peritos avaliadores independentes, contratados pelo Banco, desafiando os pressupostos significativos e aferindo sobre a sua razoabilidade, tendo por base as condições de mercado; e • Avaliação sobre a adequação das divulgações efectuadas nas notas anexas às demonstrações financeiras do Banco, considerando o referencial contabilístico aplicável (IFRS).

Activos financeiros

Descrição da matéria relevante de auditoria	Abordagem e resposta de auditoria
Conforme divulgado na Nota 1.3 das notas anexas às demonstrações financeiras ("Uso de estimativas e julgamentos") e na Nota 2 das notas anexas às demonstrações financeiras ("Sumário das principais políticas contabilísticas"), as metodologias de valorização dos instrumentos financeiros requerem, por vezes, a utilização de pressupostos e julgamentos na determinação do seu justo valor. Os instrumentos financeiros apresentados na Demonstração da posição financeira, na rubrica de "Activos financeiros", apresentam o montante global de 22.631.708 milhares de Meticais, representando aproximadamente 35% do total do Activo do Banco, em 31 de Dezembro de 2025. Desta forma, esta matéria foi considerada uma matéria relevante de Auditoria face à materialidade dos montantes envolvidos e ao grau de julgamento subjacente à selecção da base de mensuração para cada natureza de investimentos, da qual poderão resultar variações nos montantes registados nas demonstrações financeiras.	Por forma a darmos resposta aos riscos identificados, entre os procedimentos de Auditoria realizados destacamos os seguintes: • Identificação, compreensão e avaliação dos controlos-chave implementados no Banco, relativamente à mensuração dos instrumentos financeiros; • Verificação dos preços provenientes de fontes externas para as posições detidas pelo Banco e sua comparação com os preços utilizados, analisando quaisquer diferenças significativas; • Para posições menos líquidas, revisão, em base de amostragem, dos modelos e principais pressupostos (quando aplicável) e dos suportes adequados para a valorização adoptada pelo Banco; e • Por fim, avaliação se as divulgações efectuadas pelo Banco, nas notas anexas às demonstrações financeiras, relativamente aos Activos Financeiros, estão em conformidade com o requerido pelo normativo contabilístico em vigor.

Continuidade das Operações

Descrição da matéria relevante de auditoria	Abordagem e resposta de auditoria
Conforme divulgado na Nota 40 das notas anexas às demonstrações financeiras ("Pressuposto da continuidade"), a Administração do Banco avaliou a capacidade do Banco no que concerne à continuidade das suas operações. Segundo o pressuposto da continuidade, uma entidade é geralmente vista como continuando a actividade no futuro previsível sem a intenção ou necessidade de liquidação, cessar operações, ou procurar protecção dos credores. Deste modo, os activos e passivos são registados no pressuposto de que a entidade será capaz de realizar os seus activos e liquidar os seus passivos no decurso normal da actividade. Considerando a importância e a existência de alguma subjectividade na avaliação efectuada pelo Órgão de gestão, esta matéria foi considerada como relevante no âmbito da nossa Auditoria.	Por forma a darmos resposta aos riscos identificados, entre os procedimentos de Auditoria realizados destacamos os seguintes: • Discussão e indagação com o Órgão de Gestão sobre a avaliação efectuada pelo mesmo, quanto ao pressuposto da continuidade utilizado na preparação das demonstrações financeiras; • Revisão e avaliação do Plano de Recuperação do Banco; • Obtenção e análise de documentação de suporte adicional, nomeadamente o último Plano de negócios aprovado, por forma a concluir se o uso do pressuposto da continuidade das operações é apropriado; e • Por fim, avaliação se as divulgações efectuadas pelo Banco, nas notas anexas às demonstrações financeiras, relativamente a este assunto, estão em conformidade com o requerido pelo normativo contabilístico em vigor.

Outra informação

O Órgão de Gestão é responsável pela outra informação. A outra informação compreende a informação incluída no documento intitulado "Relatório de Gestão 2025". A outra informação não inclui as demonstrações financeiras nem o relatório do auditor sobre as mesmas.

A nossa opinião sobre as demonstrações financeiras não abrange a outra informação e não expressamos uma opinião de Auditoria nem qualquer tipo de garantia de fiabilidade sobre essa outra informação.

No âmbito da auditoria das demonstrações financeiras, a nossa responsabilidade é fazer uma leitura da outra informação e, em consequência, considerar se essa outra informação é materialmente inconsistente com as demonstrações financeiras, com o conhecimento que obtivemos durante a auditoria ou se aparenta estar materialmente distorcida. Se, com base no trabalho efectuado, concluirmos que existe uma distorção material nesta outra informação, exige-se que relatemos sobre esse facto. Não temos nada a relatar a este respeito.

Responsabilidades do Órgão de Gestão e do Órgão de Fiscalização pelas Demonstrações Financeiras

O Órgão de Gestão é responsável pela preparação e apresentação apropriadas das demonstrações financeiras de acordo com as Normas Internacionais de Relato Financeiro (IFRS), e pelo controlo interno que ele determine ser necessário para permitir a preparação de demonstrações financeiras isentas de distorção material devido a fraude ou a erro.

Quando prepara demonstrações financeiras, o Órgão de Gestão é responsável por avaliar a capacidade de se manter em continuidade, divulgando, quando aplicável, as matérias relativas à continuidade e usando o pressuposto da continuidade a menos que o Órgão de Gestão tenha a intenção de liquidar o Banco ou cessar as operações, ou não tenha alternativa realista senão fazê-lo.

O Órgão de Fiscalização é responsável pela supervisão do processo de relato financeiro do Banco.

Responsabilidades do Auditor pela Auditoria das Demonstrações Financeiras

A nossa responsabilidade consiste em obter segurança razoável sobre se as demonstrações financeiras como um todo estão isentas de distorções materiais devido a fraude ou a erro, e emitir um relatório onde conste a nossa opinião. Segurança razoável é um nível elevado de segurança mas não é uma garantia de que uma auditoria executada de acordo com a ISA detectará sempre uma distorção material quando exista. As distorções podem ter origem em fraude ou em erro e são consideradas materiais se, isoladas ou conjuntamente, se possa razoavelmente esperar que influenciem decisões económicas dos utilizadores tomadas com base nessas demonstrações financeiras.

Como parte de uma auditoria de acordo com a ISA, fazemos julgamentos profissionais e mantemos cepticismo profissional durante a auditoria e, também:

- Identificamos e avaliamos os riscos de distorção material das demonstrações financeiras, devido a fraude ou a erro, concebemos e executamos procedimentos de auditoria que respondam a esses riscos, e obtemos prova de auditoria que seja suficiente e apropriada para proporcionar uma base para a nossa opinião. O risco de não detectar uma distorção material devido a fraude é maior do que o risco de não detectar uma distorção material devido a erro, dado que a fraude pode envolver conluio, falsificação, omissões intencionais, falsas declarações ou sobreposição ao controlo interno;
- Obtemos uma compreensão do controlo interno relevante para a auditoria com o objectivo de conceber procedimentos de auditoria que sejam apropriadas nas circunstâncias, mas não para expressar uma opinião sobre a eficácia do controlo interno do Banco;
- Avaliamos a adequação das políticas contabilísticas usadas e a razoabilidade das estimativas contabilísticas e respectivas divulgações feitas pelo Órgão de Gestão;
- Concluímos sobre a apropriação do uso, pelo Órgão de Gestão, do pressuposto da continuidade e, com base na prova de auditoria obtida, se existe qualquer incerteza material relacionada com acontecimentos ou condições que possam suscitar dúvidas significativas sobre a capacidade do Banco para dar continuidade às suas actividades. Se concluirmos que existe uma incerteza material, devemos chamar a atenção no nosso relatório de Auditoria para as divulgações relacionadas incluídas nas demonstrações financeiras ou, caso essas divulgações não sejam adequadas, modificar a nossa opinião. As nossas conclusões são baseadas na prova de auditoria obtida até à data do nosso relatório. Porém, acontecimentos ou condições futuras podem levar a que o Banco descontinue as suas actividades;
- Avaliamos a apresentação, estrutura e conteúdo global das demonstrações financeiras, incluindo as divulgações, e se essas demonstrações financeiras representam as transacções e os acontecimentos subjacentes de forma a atingir uma apresentação apropriada;
- Comunicamos com os encarregados da governação, incluindo o Órgão de Fiscalização, entre outros assuntos, o âmbito e o calendário planeado da auditoria, e as conclusões significativas da auditoria, incluindo qualquer deficiência significativa de controlo interno identificada durante a auditoria;
- Das matérias que comunicamos aos encarregados da governação, incluindo o Órgão de Fiscalização, determinamos as que foram as mais importantes na auditoria das demonstrações financeiras do ano corrente e que são as matérias relevantes de auditoria. Descrevemos essas matérias no nosso relatório, excepto quando a lei ou regulamento proibir a sua divulgação pública; e
- Declaramos ao Órgão de Fiscalização que cumprimos os requisitos éticos relevantes relativos à independência e comunicamos-lhe todos os relacionamentos e outras matérias que possam ser percepcionadas como ameaças à nossa independência e, quando aplicável, quais as medidas tomadas para eliminar as ameaças ou quais as salvaguardas aplicadas.

Forvis Mazars SCAC, Lda.

Sociedade de Auditores Certificados: 17/SCA/OCAM/2016

Representada por:

forvis mazars
Lic. N.º 17/SCA/OCAM/2016

Dipak Lalgi
Auditor Certificado: 17/CA/OCAM/2012
Maputo, 27 de Março de 2026