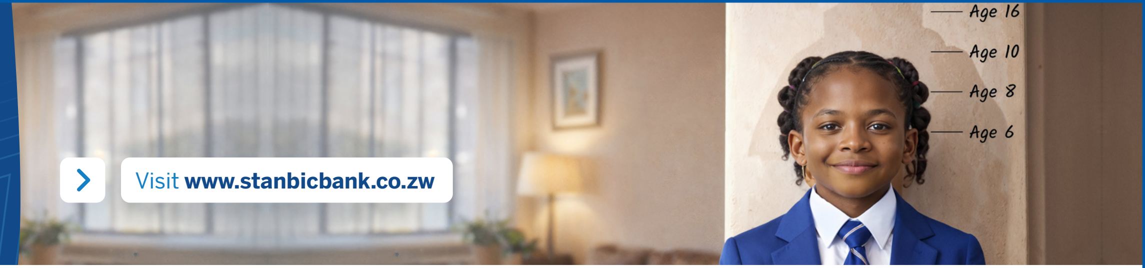
Bank on growth,

with Stanbic Bank Zimbabwe

For generations, we have remained committed to your progress. We grow with you.



ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

I am delighted to present the financial results of Stanbic Bank Zimbabwe Limited ("the Bank" or "Stanbic Bank Zimbabwe") for the half year ended 30 June 2026.

Operating environment in the country

The operating environment continued to reflect ongoing efforts toward macroeconomic stability, marked by moderated inflation and gradual economic recovery. During the first half of 2026, both USD and ZWG inflation remained below 5%, supported by exchange rate management reforms and the implementation of tight monetary and fiscal policies. These measures helped maintain currency stability, contain inflationary pressures, and improve overall market confidence.

Economic growth is projected at between 4% and 6%, driven largely by improved agricultural output following favourable rainfall, strong performance in the mining sector, increased remittance inflows, and firm international commodity prices. This recovery in economic activity has positively influenced the demand for banking services across retail, corporate, and treasury segments.

The banking sector continues to operate in a highly dollarised environment, with foreign currency transactions accounting for a significant share of economic activity. While the introduction and stabilisation of the Zimbabwe Gold (ZiG) currency have contributed to improved monetary stability, market participants remain attentive to exchange rate movements, liquidity conditions, and inflation trends. These factors continue to shape lending decisions, asset pricing, funding strategies, and overall risk management practices.

Results

The Bank ended the six months period to 30 June 2026 with a profit after tax of ZWG858.4 million, representing a growth of 26% from ZWG682.2 million achieved in the comparative period. The improvement in the Bank's performance was largely spurred by the commendable growth in net interest income which was partially offset by the reduction in fee and commission income following the downward review of bank charges and transaction fees in line with the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe directive which was issued in March 2026.

Capital

The Bank ended the six months period with qualifying core capital of ZWG4.5 billion (2025: ZWG4.3 billion) which is equivalent to USD168.7 million against the regulatory minimum in the local currency equivalent of USD30 million. The Board and management continue to monitor the environment, implementing the necessary measures in preserving the Bank's capital.

Dividend

A dividend of ZWG510 million was paid during the period under review, out of the profits for the year ended 31 December 2025.

Outlook

The stability gains remain vulnerable to significant threats, including fiscal slippages, external shocks, and climate-related disasters such as droughts.

Corporate governance

The Bank continues to maintain high standards of corporate governance, ensuring that its conduct is within the parameters set by both local and international best practice. It complies with regulatory and corporate governance requirements and is committed to advancing the principles and practice of sustainable development and adherence to the laws of the country.

During the year under review, the Bank complied with all regulatory requirements in all material respects.

The Board of Directors

The Board meets a minimum of four times per year, and the record of attendance of each director is as follows for the half year ended 30 June 2026:

DIRECTOR'S NAME	MAIN BOARD	AUDIT	LOANS REVIEW	CREDIT	RISK	IT	GOVERNANCE SUSTAINABILITY & PEOPLE	PROPERTIES OVERSIGHT
Muchakanakirwa Mkanganwi *(Chairman)*	3	**	**	**	2	2	2	**
Solomon Nyanhongo *(Chief Executive)*	2	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Betty Murambadoro *(Executive)*#	2	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Tafadzwa Mahachi *(Executive)*	3	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Valentine Mushayakarara	3	2	**	3	**	**	**	2
Nellie Tiyago	3	**	1^	**	2	**	**	2
Jonathan Wood	3	2	1^	**	1^	1^	**	2
Gregroy Brackenridge *	3	**	**	3	**	**	2	**
Dr. Tapiwanashe James Museba*	3	1^	2	**	1^	2	**	**
Lucinda Tyser	3	**	1^	2^	**	2	2	**
Rutendo Badenhorst	3	2	2	**	2	**	**	**
Tapiwa Chizana	3	2	**	3	**	**	**	2

*Not Zimbabwean residents
** Not a member
#Resigned 21 April 2026
^Membership changed

As at 30 June 2026 the Board comprised eleven directors, two of whom are executive directors. The Board continues to have an appropriate level of independence for deliberations and objectivity and has the right mix of competencies and experience with eight members on the board serving as independent non-executive directors. To ensure continued upskilling and alignment with changing trends, the members undergo regular training on key subjects pertaining to their roles as directors. The Board is primarily responsible for the overall corporate governance of the Bank, ensuring that appropriate controls, systems, and practices are in place.

Board Committees

The Board Audit Committee

The committee is required to meet at least four times annually in line with the committee's mandate and may convene more often as necessary. During the half year ended 30 June 2026, the committee held two meetings. The committee is comprised of four independent non-executive directors. The role of the committee is to provide an independent evaluation of the adequacy and efficiency of the Bank's internal control systems, accounting practices, information systems and auditing processes.

Communication between the Board, executive management, compliance, internal audit, and independent audit is encouraged. Ernst & Young Zimbabwe, ("EY") are the independent auditors for the Bank following their appointment at the Annual General Meeting held in March 2026. The independent auditors engage closely with the members of the Board Audit Committee. The committee liaises with both the independent and internal auditors on accounting procedures and on the adequacy of controls and information systems, and reviews the financial statements, considers loss reports on major defalcations, and the effectiveness of the Bank's compliance plan.

The Internal Audit function reports administratively to the Chief Executive Officer and functionally to the Board Audit Committee and Group Internal Audit to ensure that it remains independent. The function consists of one head of department and four managers who have adequate qualifications and experience in auditing. As at 30 June 2026, 38% of the planned audits for the year had been completed and the remaining 62% will be completed before end of the year.

Board Loans Review Committee

The committee is required to meet at least four times annually in line with the committee's mandate and may convene more often as necessary. During the half year ended 30 June 2026, the committee held two meetings.

The Loans Review Committee reviews customer facilities and the level of allowance for credit losses. It also considers other risk issues in relation to the structure of the Bank's balance sheet because of changes in the operating environment. The committee comprises three independent non-executive directors.

Board Credit Committee

The committee is required to meet at least four times annually in line with the committee's mandate and may convene more often as necessary. During the half year ended 30 June 2026, the committee held three meetings.

The Board Credit Committee is tasked with the overall review of the Bank's lending policies. During each meeting, the committee deliberates and considers credit applications beyond the mandate of the Credit Risk Management Committee.

Board Risk Committee

During the half year ended 30 June 2026, the committee held two meetings in line with the committee's mandate and comprised four non-executive directors, all of whom are independent.

The committee reviews and assesses the integrity of the risk control systems and ensures that risk policies and strategies are effectively identified, managed and monitored in order to contribute to a climate of discipline and control, which will reduce the opportunity of risk, including fraud, in all areas of operation in line with the requirements of the Banking Act [Chapter 24:20] as amended.

Board Information Technology Committee

During the half year ended 30 June 2026, the committee held two meetings in line with the committee's mandate.

As at 30 June 2026 the committee comprised four non-executive directors, all of whom are independent. The committee's responsibility is to ensure that prudent and reasonable steps are taken with respect to Information Technology ("IT") governance. The committee reviews and assesses risks associated with IT including disaster recovery, business continuity and IT security. This committee has authority for overseeing matters of Information Technology risk including the cultivation and promotion of an ethical IT governance and management culture and awareness.

Board Governance Sustainability and People Committee

During the half year ended 30 June 2026 the committee met two times in line with its mandate. The committee currently comprises three non-executive directors, all of whom are independent.

The committee's responsibility is to adequately deal with all matters that relate to People and Culture, directors' nominations, remuneration, dispute resolution for the directors, Environmental Social Governance and succession planning issues.

Asset and Liability Committee

The Asset and Liability Committee is a key management committee that meets a minimum of ten times a year. During the half year ended 30 June 2026, the committee exceeded the ten-meeting requirement and held numerous ad hoc meetings during the course of the year to allow enhanced monitoring of the operating environment and the Bank's financial position.

The committee is responsible for monitoring compliance with policies and for implementing strategies in respect of liquidity, interest rates, foreign exchange, and market risk. It is also responsible for setting policies on the deployment of capital resources of the Bank.

The Asset and Liability Committee strives to achieve the following objectives:

- optimise net interest margins and exchange earnings;
- achieve a deposit, lending and investment profile consistent with the Bank's budgetary and strategic targets;
- manage risks within levels which comply with group and/or regulatory limits;
- establish appropriate pricing levels and rates within laid down limits to achieve objectives; and
- grow the statement of financial position size and profits for the period in line with budget.

Assessment of the effectiveness of the Board and its members

The Bank holds an annual Board and director evaluation process as required by the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe. Weaknesses and areas of concern are identified through this process. The areas of concern are discussed in the Board meetings with a view to rectifying the identified weaknesses. The Board evaluation took place in the first quarter of 2026, and the results of the evaluation were submitted to the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe.

Stanbic Bank Nominees (Private) Limited

Stanbic Bank Nominees (Private) Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Stanbic Bank Zimbabwe. It is the nominee company which holds the securities for investments made by Stanbic Bank Zimbabwe clients on the money and equity markets (the Bank's custodial business), for the purposes of segregating clients' assets from those belonging to the Bank. The Board of Stanbic Nominees (Private) Limited comprises of one executive director and three independent non-executive directors, who meet on a quarterly basis to review the operations, and the risks associated with the custody business.

Corporate Social Responsibility

Sustainability remains at the core of our strategy and our commitment to delivering long-term value to shareholders, clients, and the communities we serve. As the operating environment continues to evolve, we recognise that the effective management of sustainability-related risks and opportunities is essential to maintaining a resilient, competitive, and future-ready business.

During the period under review, the Bank further strengthened the integration of sustainability principles across its governance framework, risk management processes, and business operations. Through responsible financing, we continued to support the transition towards a more inclusive, climate-resilient, and sustainable economy. We remain committed to partnering with our clients, stakeholders, and communities to advance Zimbabwe's development priorities while creating sustainable long-term growth and shared value.

Acknowledgements

I would like to extend my sincere appreciation to our valued customers for their continued trust and support throughout the period. I am also deeply grateful to Stanbic Bank staff and management for their dedication and hard work, which remain key to delivering an excellent customer experience.

To my fellow Board members, I express my appreciation for your sound guidance and diligent oversight during this period. Your collective wisdom continues to strengthen the Bank's governance and strategic direction.

Muchakanakirwa Mkanganwi
Chairman

25 August 2026

CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S REPORT

Overview of business results for the half year ended 30 June 2026

Zimbabwe's operating environment during the first half of 2026 was marked by continued macroeconomic stability, supported by low inflation, exchange rate stability and disciplined monetary policy implementation. Annual ZWG inflation remained below 5% throughout the period, reflecting a significant improvement from the elevated inflationary pressures experienced in prior periods. Foreign currency inflows remained robust, supported by strong performance in mining, agriculture, and sustained diaspora remittances. These inflows contributed to higher foreign exchange reserves, enhanced market liquidity, and improved business and investor confidence. Overall, the stable macroeconomic environment provided a more predictable operating landscape for businesses and supported economic activity during the period.

The Bank achieved a profit after tax of ZWG858.4 million for the first half of the year, growing by 25.8% from the prior period profit of ZWG682.2 million. The growth was primarily driven by the 33% increase in net interest income to ZWG1.1 billion combined with the reduction in operating expenses, despite being offset by the decline in non-funded income.

The 33% increase in net interest income was largely underpinned by the strong growth in interest earning assets. Net loans and advances to customers iincreased by 16% from ZWG13.2 billion as at 31 December 2025 to ZWG15.3 billion as at 30 June 2026 reinforced by new lending assets which were written during the period. The Bank's financial investments ended the period at ZWG1.1 billion, representing a 22% growth from ZWG865 million in the prior period.

The Bank's non-funded income had declined by 12% from ZWG1.5 billion in the comparative period to ZWG1.3 billion as at the end of June 2026. The reduction in non-funded income followed the implementation of the regulatory directive on bank charges and transaction fees with effect from 1 April 2026 which resulted in subdued fee and commission income. In addition, the lower tobacco selling prices prevailing during the period had an adverse impact on the Bank's fee and commission income. Notwithstanding these changes, non-funded income continued to be supported by healthy transaction volumes across the Bank's channels and the strength of its diversified product offering.

In the six months to 30 June 2026, the Bank's expected credit loss allowances grew from ZWG43 million to ZWG71 million, largely driven by the new lending assets written in the period as utilisation of secured offshore credit lines increased.

The Bank's total operating expenses decreased by 13.6% from ZWG1.3 billion in the comparative period to ZWG1.1 billion for the six months ended 30 June 2026 mainly attributable to the continued focus on cost optimisation and operational efficiencies.

The Bank's customer deposits increased by 35% to ZWG28.2 billion as at 30 June 2026 from ZWG20.9 billion as at the end of December 2025. This strong growth reflects the Bank's success in deepening customer relationships, expanding its transactional banking franchise and attracting quality funding from both retail and corporate customers.

Compliance and money laundering control function

Stanbic Bank Zimbabwe's independent Compliance function is integral to the Bank's enterprise-wide risk management framework. It identifies, assesses and mitigates compliance risks, supporting the Bank's commitment to conducting the right business, the right way. Through advisory, assurance, training and reporting, the function fosters a strong culture of compliance. This protects the Bank from regulatory and reputational risks while strengthening stakeholder trust.

Stanbic Bank is a licensed data controller and manages personal data with utmost care. The Compliance function oversees privacy within the Bank, establishing policies & procedures, monitoring compliance and ensuring that personal data is handled in line with the Cyber and Data Protection Act and international standards.

Stanbic Bank is firmly committed to the prevention of money laundering, terrorist financing, proliferation financing and other financial crimes. The Bank complies with the Money Laundering and Proceeds of Crime Act and actively monitors the landscape to continuously strengthen its financial crime risk management framework.

The Bank remains committed to full compliance with regulatory frameworks and global benchmarks, thereby strengthening its competitive advantage.

Statement on corporate social investment responsibilities

In the first half of 2026, Stanbic Bank Zimbabwe continued to demonstrate its commitment to inclusive growth and sustainable development through impactful Corporate Social Investment (CSI) initiatives. Across the key pillars of health, education, and the environment, the Bank partnered with various stakeholders to deliver meaningful change to communities nationwide.

In the health sector, Stanbic Bank supported the Albino Charity Organisation of Zimbabwe and the Friends of Albinism Collective in commemorating Albinism Awareness Day, promoting inclusion and raising awareness for people living with albinism. The Bank also assisted 170 cancer patients through the Cancer Association of Zimbabwe, helping to ensure access to essential treatment and care. At Mater Dei Hospital, eight neonatal incubators and monitors, valued at USD 60,000, were installed to strengthen maternal and child healthcare services. In addition, Stanbic Bank contributed to the opening of a new facility room at Rainbow Children's Village, improving conditions for vulnerable children undergoing or awaiting cancer treatment.

Education remains a central focus of Stanbic Bank's CSI programme. Five students from Midlands State University were enrolled in the Stanbic Bursary Programme, while partnerships were established with Chinhoyi University of Technology and the National University of Science and Technology. Five students from each of these institutions are expected to join the bursary programme starting in August 2026. These efforts reflect the Bank's commitment to empowering young people through access to higher education and skills development.

Environmental sustainability is another key priority. Stanbic Bank supported initiatives such as the Matopos Challenge and the Pristine Victoria Falls Society, both of which promote conservation and sustainable environmental practices. These efforts are complemented by broader reforestation and climate action programmes aligned with the Bank's sustainability strategy and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.

Through these initiatives, Stanbic Bank Zimbabwe reaffirms its purpose: "Zimbabwe is our home, we drive her growth." By investing in health, education, and the environment, the Bank ensures that its success translates into meaningful social impact, contributing to a more inclusive and sustainable future for all.

Our people

At the heart of our purpose—*Zimbabwe is our home, and we drive its growth*—are our people. During a first half marked by both market transformation and economic complexity, our teams remained the driving force behind our resilience and consistent performance. Through strong commitment, adaptability, and disciplined execution, they enabled the Bank to achieve its financial objectives and navigate change with confidence. During the period under review, we made significant progress in advancing our people agenda, recognising capability as a key driver of long-term value. We continued to prioritise investment in future skills by implementing targeted leadership programmes, promoting cross-functional exposure, and strengthening talent acquisition in critical areas of the business. These efforts are aimed at building the leadership depth and agility required to compete effectively in a rapidly evolving environment.

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ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

We have also made notable progress in strengthening core organisational capabilities, particularly in digital literacy, sustainability, and stakeholder engagement. This is reflected in improved digital solutions, enhanced client experiences, and stronger collaboration across business units. We remain committed to fostering a safe, inclusive, and high-performance culture, which is essential for sustaining employee engagement, productivity, and innovation.

As we look ahead to the second half of the year, we remain confident in the strength of our human capital. The progress achieved so far provides a solid foundation to accelerate the execution of our strategic priorities, deepen our impact, and continue delivering lasting value for all stakeholders. Our people will remain central to shaping our journey into 2026 and beyond.

Our customers

At the core of our operations is a strong commitment to our valued customers. We continue to place customers at the centre of our strategy, ensuring that our products, partnerships, and initiatives are designed to support their growth and success.

We are proud to maintain our sponsorship of the Chamber of Mines annual conference, aligning with our focus on unlocking value and driving sustainable growth. We are also actively engaging across key sectors, including agriculture, where our participation in the ADMA Agricultural Show reflects our commitment to strengthening relationships and supporting the development of Zimbabwe's agricultural industry.

Our commitment to sustainability has been reinforced through our partnership with MyTrees Trust. Through this initiative, we have invested in the planting of indigenous trees, contributing to environmental preservation and a greener future for our communities.

In collaboration with Zimnat, we introduced "My Business Protector," a tailored bancassurance product designed to meet the needs of small and medium enterprises. At the same time, we continue to advance our digital journey, including the rollout of new POS devices with full VISA acceptance and enhancements to our electronic platforms, which now offer convenient services such as prepaid utilities and airtime.

We have also expanded our physical and digital footprint through increased ATM deployment, including deposit-taking functionality, and the rollout of agency banking services to improve access to financial services. Our digital ecosystem continues to grow with the expansion of StanPay, while ongoing improvements to platforms such as IPAY are enhancing payment efficiency and the overall customer experience.

Collectively, these initiatives demonstrate our commitment to delivering seamless, efficient, and customer-centric solutions while supporting sustainable growth.

Vote of thanks

I extend my sincere gratitude to our valued customers and stakeholders for their unwavering support and strong partnerships throughout the period. To the Stanbic Bank Blue Bankers, I express my appreciation for your tireless efforts, dedication, and resilience, which have contributed to these commendable results. Your contributions have been vital in sustaining the Bank's operations as we drive Zimbabwe's growth. I would also like to acknowledge our Board members for their wise counsel and strategic guidance, which has enabled the Bank to continue executing its objectives despite the challenges faced.

Solomon Nyanhongo
Chief Executive

25 August 2026

TO THE MEMBERS OF STANBIC BANK ZIMBABWE LIMITED

The directors are responsible for the preparation and integrity of financial statements that fairly present the state of the affairs of the Bank at the end of the financial period, comprising the statement of profit or loss, the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the period, and other information contained in this report in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and in the manner required by the Companies and Other Business Entities Act of Zimbabwe (Chapter 24:31) and the Banking Act of Zimbabwe (Chapter 24:20).

The Companies and Other Business Entities Act of Zimbabwe (Chapter 24:31) requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. The financial statements are required by law and IFRS to present fairly the financial position and performance of the Bank for the period.

In preparing the Bank's financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and estimates that are reasonable, relevant and reliable;
- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- assess the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Bank or to cease operations or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Bank's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Bank and enable them to ensure that its financial statements comply with IFRS and are prepared in the manner required by the Companies and Other Business Entities Act of Zimbabwe (Chapter 24:31) and Banking Act of Zimbabwe (Chapter 24:20). They are responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the Bank and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities. The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the Bank's website.

Accounting convention

These interim financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for derivative assets, investment securities, investment property and land and building included property and equipment that are carried at fair value.

Compliance with IFRS and laws and regulations

The interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS and in the manner required by the Companies and Other Business Entities Act of Zimbabwe (Chapter 24:31) and Banking Act of Zimbabwe (Chapter 24:20).

Approval

These interim financial statements have been approved by the Board of Directors and are signed on its behalf by the Chairman and the Chief Executive.

_______________________ Chairman

_______________________ Chief Executive

25 August 2026

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As at 30 June 2026

	Note	30 June 2026 ZWG'000	31 December 2025 ZWG'000
ASSETS			
Cash and balances with Central Bank	1	21 040 634	15 735 809
Current tax asset		-	23 513
Derivative assets	2	589	779
Financial investments	3.2	1 051 759	864 508
Other assets	4	1 829 180	1 389 681
Loans and advances	5	15 307 239	13 220 643
Right of use assets		6 211	5 144
Intangible assets		24 227	18 888
Investment securities		202 085	196 128
Investment property		1 948 868	1 854 424
Property and equipment		2 003 158	1 708 777
Total assets		43 413 950	35 018 294
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity		5 989 154	5 468 625
Ordinary share capital	6.2	427	427
Ordinary share premium	7.1	17 732	17 732
Reserves	7.2	5 970 995	5 450 466
Liabilities			
Derivative liabilities	2	107	104
Deposits and current accounts	8	32 881 131	25 276 415
Deposits from other banks		4 714 376	4 393 960
Deposits from customers		28 166 755	20 882 455
Current income liability		115 913	-
Other liabilities		3 481 279	3 392 924
Lease liability		2 570	416
Deferred tax liability		943 796	879 810
Total liabilities		37 424 796	29 549 669
Total equity and liabilities		43 413 950	35 018 294

INCOME STATEMENT
For the half year ended 30 June 2026

	Note	30 June 2026 ZWG'000	30 June 2025 ZWG'000
Net interest income		1 118 554	840 421
Non interest income		1 306 200	1 480 085
Total income		2 424 754	2 320 506
Expected credit losses charge	4.4	(71 143)	(43 889)
Income after credit loss allowances		2 353 611	2 276 617
Operating expenses		(1 123 251)	(1 253 326)
Staff costs		(568 916)	(529 656)
Other operating expenses		(554 335)	(723 670)
Profit before indirect tax		1 230 360	1 023 291
Indirect tax		(68 346)	(71 256)
Profit before direct tax		1 162 014	952 035
Direct tax		(303 631)	(269 883)
Profit after tax		858 383	682 152

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For the half year ended 30 June 2026

	30 June 2026 ZWG'000	30 June 2025 ZWG'000
Profit for the period	858 383	682 152
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:		
Loss/(gain) on revaluation of land and buildings (net of tax)	-	-
Net change in fair value of equity investments (net of tax)	-	-
Foreign currency translation reserve	171 762	222 060
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to the ordinary shareholder	1 030 145	904 212

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
For the half year ended 30 June 2026

	Ordinary share capital ZWG'000	Ordinary share premium ZWG'000	Non-distributable reserve ZWG'000	Revaluation reserve ZWG'000	Fair value through other comprehensive income ZWG'000	Foreign currency translation reserve ZWG'000	Retained earnings ZWG'000	Ordinary shareholder's equity ZWG'000
Half year ended 30 June 2026								
Balance as at 1 January 2026	427	17 732	-	81 298	115 165	2 241 814	3 012 189	5 468 625
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	858 383	858 383
Other comprehensive income								
Net change in fair value of equity investment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loss on revaluation of land and buildings (net of tax)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign currency translation reserve	-	-	-	-	-	171 762	-	171 762
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-	-	171 762	858 383	1 030 145
Equity-settled share-based payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividend declared	-	-	-	-	-	-	(509 616)	(509 616)
Total transactions with owner of the Bank recognised directly in equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	(509 616)	(509 616)
Balance as at 30 June 2026	427	17 732	-	81 298	115 165	2 413 576	3 360 956	5 989 154

	Ordinary share capital ZWG'000	Ordinary share premium ZWG'000	Non-distributable reserve ZWG'000	Revaluation reserve ZWG'000	Fair value through other comprehensive income ZWG'000	Foreign currency translation reserve ZWG'000	Retained earnings ZWG'000	Ordinary shareholder's equity ZWG'000
Half year ended 30 June 2025								
Balance as at 1 January 2025	427	17 732	1 984	88 817	152 386	2 222 445	2 406 444	4 890 235
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	682 152	682 152
Other comprehensive income								
Net change in fair value of equity investment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gain on revaluation of land and buildings net of tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign currency translation reserve	-	-	-	-	-	222 060	-	222 060
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-	-	222 060	682 152	904 212
Dividend declared	-	-	-	-	-	-	(538 008)	(538 008)
Total transactions with the owner of the Bank recognised directly in equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	(538 0080)	(538 008)
Balance as at 30 June 2025	427	17 732	1 984	88 817	152 386	2 444 505	2 550 588	5 256 439

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the half year ended 30 June 2026

	Note	30 June 2026 ZWG'000	30 June 2025 ZWG'000
Cash generated from operations			
Net income before indirect tax		1 230 360	1 023 291
Adjusted for:			
Amortisation and impairment of intangible assets		2 612	3 505
Expected credit losses (on and off-balance sheet)		71 143	43 889
Depreciation of property and equipment		25 916	33 400
Depreciation of right of use assets		5 624	4 202
Interest on lease liability		116	84
Unrealised exchange gains		(6 874)	(63 223)
Indirect tax paid		(68 346)	(71 256)
Gain from sale of property and equipment		(902)	(1 983)
Movement in working capital			
Decrease/(increase) in derivative assets		190	(328)
Increase in loans and advances		(2 130 602)	(1 638 928)
Increase in accrued interest on financial investments		(36 870)	(1 436)
Purchase of financial investments		(1 021 826)	(336 000)
Proceeds from sale of financial investments		857 044	299 239
(Increase)/decrease in other assets		(446 373)	393 542
Increase/(decrease) in derivative liabilities		3	(391)
Increase in deposits		7 604 716	5 994 500
Increase in other liabilities		524 909	755 900
Direct tax paid		(192 778)	(191 776)
Net cash generated from operating activities		6 418 062	6 246 231
Cash flows from investing activities			
Capital expenditure on:			
- investment property		(107 888)	-
- equipment, furniture and vehicles		(329 797)	(419 349)
Proceeds from:			
- sale of property and equipment		15 581	1 983
Net cash used in investing activities		(422 104)	(417 366)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Dividend paid		(509 616)	(538 008)
Lease liability payment		(2 031)	(3 199)
Net cash used in financing activities		(511 647)	(541 207)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		5 484 311	5 287 658
Effects of ECL on cash at Central Bank		(11 042)	(2 828)
Effect of unrealised exchange gains		(168 444)	219 237
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the reporting year		15 735 809	10 564 924
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the reporting period	1	21 040 634	16 068 991

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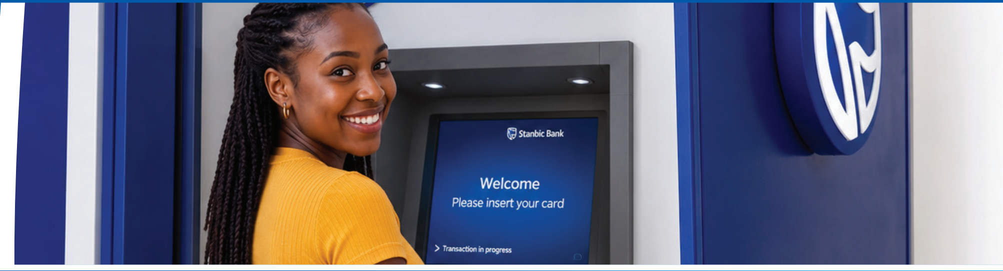

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of the financial information are set out below. The accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements from which the results have been derived are in terms of IFRS Accounting Standards and are consistent with the accounting policies applied in the preparation of the Bank's previous annual financial statements with the exception of changes referred to under the basis of preparation paragraph below.

BASIS OF PREPARATION

Statement of compliance
The Bank's condensed interim results, including the statement of financial position, income statement, statement of changes in equity, statement of other comprehensive income and statement of cash flows, for the six months ended 30 June 2026 are prepared in accordance with the requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and its interpretations as published by the International Accounting Standards Board, the Banking Act of Zimbabwe (Chapter 24:20) and the presentation requirements of IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting.

Functional and presentation currency
The Bank's financial statements are presented in the Zimbabwe Gold ("ZWG") which is its presentation currency.

Functional currency
The Bank's functional currency is United States of America dollars ("USD").

Overview
Effective risk management is fundamental to the business activities of Stanbic Bank Zimbabwe Limited. Whilst we remain committed to the objective of increasing shareholder value by developing and growing our business in a way that is consistent with our Board determined risk appetite, we are also cognisant of the need to balance this objective with the interests of both our depositors and regulators. We seek to achieve an appropriate balance between risk and reward in our business and continue to build and enhance the risk management capabilities that assist in delivering our growth plans in a controlled environment.

Risk management is at the core of the operating structures of the Bank. The Bank seeks to limit adverse variations in earnings and equity by managing the risk exposures and capital within agreed levels of risk appetite. Managing and controlling risks, minimising undue concentrations of exposure and limiting potential losses from stress events are all essential elements of the Bank's risk management and control framework. This framework ultimately leads to the protection of the Bank's reputation.

Responsibility and accountability for risk management resides at all levels within the Bank, from the executive down through the Bank to each business manager.

Components of risk management are the risk standards that have been developed for each risk type and which set out the principles for the governance, identification, measurement, management, control and reporting of each risk type. Each standard is approved by the Board Risk committee and is supported by Bank and business units risk policies and procedures.

Risks are controlled at the level of individual exposures and at portfolio level, as well as in aggregate across all businesses and risk types. An objective view of risk taking activities is taken, in particular to balance the short and long-term interests of the Bank.

Risk appetite
Risk appetite is an expression of the maximum level of residual risk that the Bank is prepared to accept to deliver its business objectives. Risk appetite is implemented in terms of various limits, economic capital usage and the risk adjusted performance measures ("RAPM") expected to be achieved, recognising a range of possible outcomes.

The Board establishes the Bank's parameters for risk appetite by:
- providing strategic leadership and guidance;
- reviewing and approving annual budgets and forecasts for the Bank and its business units; and
- regularly reviewing and monitoring the Bank's performance in relation to risk through quarterly Board reports.

Risk categories
The principal risks to which the Bank is exposed and which it manages are defined as follows:

- **Credit risk**
  Credit risk is the risk of loss arising out of the failure of counterparties to meet their financial or contractual obligations when due. Credit risk comprises of counterparty risk, settlement risk and concentration risk. These risk types are defined as follows:
  - ***Counterparty risk:*** The risk of credit loss to the Bank as a result of the failure by a counterparty to meet its financial and/or contractual obligations to the Bank.
  - ***Settlement risk:*** The risk of loss to the Bank from settling a transaction where value is exchanged, but where the Bank may not receive all or part of the countervalue.
  - ***Credit concentration risk:*** The risk of loss to the Bank as a result of excessive build-up of exposure to a specific counterparty, industry, market, product, financial instrument or type of security, or geography, or maturity. This concentration typically exists where a number of counterparties are engaged in similar activities and have similar characteristics, which could result in their ability to meet contractual obligations being similarly affected by changes in economic or other conditions.

- **Market risk**
  This is the risk of a change in the actual or effective market value or earnings or future cash flows of a portfolio of financial instruments caused by movements in market variables such as equity, bond and commodity prices, currency exchange rates and interest rates, credit spreads, recovery rates, correlations and implied volatilities in all of the above.

- **Liquidity risk**
  Liquidity risk arises when the Bank is unable to maintain or generate sufficient cash resources to meet its payment obligations as they fall due, or can only do so on materially disadvantageous terms. This inability to maintain or generate sufficient cash resources occurs when counterparties who provide the Bank with funding withdraw or do not roll over that funding, or as a result of a general disruption in asset markets that renders normally liquid assets illiquid.

- **Operational risk**
  Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems, or from external events.

- **Business risk**
  Business risk is the risk of loss due to operating revenues not covering operating costs and is usually caused by the following:
  - inflexible cost structure, or
  - market-driven pressures, such as decreased demand, increased competition or cost increases, or
  - Bank-specific causes, such as a poor choice of strategy, reputational damage or the decision to absorb costs or losses to preserve reputation.

- **Reputational risk**
  Reputational risk results from damage to the Bank's image which may impair its ability to retain and generate business. Such damage may result from a breakdown of trust, confidence or business relationships.

Credit risk

Definition
Credit risk is the risk of loss arising out of the failure of counterparties to meet their financial or contractual obligations when due.

Framework and governance
Credit risk is the Bank's most material risk. It is managed in accordance with the Bank's comprehensive risk management control framework.

The Head of Credit has functional responsibility for credit risk across the Bank and reports to the Chief Executive. Furthermore, the credit function is monitored closely by the Standard Bank Africa Credit function, providing an additional layer of review.

The Board Loans Review Committee and the Board Credit Committee have oversight roles over the credit risk management process.

Each borrower (counterparty) is assigned a risk grade using an appropriate rating model. Rating models are used to achieve objectivity, comparability, transparency and consistency in the rating assignment process.

Most of the models take into account quantitative factors, financial statements and qualitative factors. These are combined to produce a stand-alone rating.

The Bank uses a 25-point master rating scale to quantify the credit risk for each exposure. On origination, each client is assigned a credit risk grade within the Bank's 25-point master rating scale. Ratings are mapped to probability of default ("PDs") by means of calibration formulae that uses historical default rates and other data for the applicable portfolio. These credit ratings are evaluated at least annually or more frequently as appropriate.

Master rating scale band	Significant increase in credit risk ("SICR") trigger (from origination)
SB1-12	Low credit risk
SB13-20	3 rating or more
SB21-25	1 rating or more

Corporate and Investment Banking exposures are evaluated for SICR by comparing the credit risk grade at the reporting date to the origination credit risk grade. Where the relative change in the credit risk grade exceeds certain pre-defined ratings' migration thresholds or, when a contractual payment becomes more than 30 days overdue (IFRS 9's rebuttable presumption), the exposure is classified within stage 2. These pre-defined ratings' migration thresholds have been determined based on historical default experience which indicates that higher rated risk exposures are more sensitive to SICR than lower risk exposures. Based on an analysis of historical default experience, exposures that are classified by the Bank's master rating scale as investment grade (within credit risk grade 1 - 12 of the Bank's 25-point master rating scale) are assessed for SICR at each reporting date but are considered to be of a low credit risk for IFRS 9 purposes.

Credit risk mitigation
Wherever warranted, the Bank will mitigate credit risk, including counterparty credit risk ("CCR") to any counterparty, transaction, sector, or geographic region, so as to achieve the optimal balance between risk, cost, capital utilisation and reward. Risk mitigation may include the use of collateral, the imposition of financial or behavioural covenants, the acceptance of guarantees from parents or third parties, the recognition of parental support, and the distribution of risk.

Collateral, parental guarantees, credit derivatives and on and off-balance sheet netting are widely used to mitigate credit risk. Credit risk mitigation policies and procedures ensure that risk mitigation techniques are acceptable, used consistently, valued appropriately and regularly, and meet the risk requirements of operational management for legal, practical and timely enforcement. Detailed processes and procedures are in place to guide each type of mitigation used.

In the case of collateral where the Bank has an unassailable legal title, the Bank's policy is such that collateral is required to meet certain criteria for recognition in loss given default ("LGD") modelling, including that it:
- is readily marketable and liquid
- is legally perfected and enforceable
- has a low valuation volatility
- is readily realisable at minimum expense
- has no material correlation to the obligor credit quality
- has an active secondary market for resale.

The main types of collateral obtained by the Bank for its banking book exposures include:
- mortgage bonds over residential, commercial and industrial properties;
- cession of book debts;
- pledge and cession of financial assets;
- bonds over plant and equipment; and
- the underlying movable assets financed under leases and instalment sales

Reverse repurchase agreements and commodity leases to customers are collateralised by the underlying assets. Guarantees and related legal contracts are often required, particularly in support of credit extension to groups of companies and weaker obligors. Guarantors include banks, parent companies, shareholders and associated obligors. Creditworthiness is established for the guarantor as for other obligor credit approvals.

Other credit protection terms may be stipulated, such as limitations on the amount of unsecured credit exposure acceptable, collateralisation if the mark-to-market credit exposure exceeds acceptable limits, and termination of the contract if certain credit events occur, for example, downgrade of the counterparty's public credit rating.

Wrong-way risk arises in transactions where the likelihood of default (i.e. the PD) by a counterparty and the size of credit exposure (as measured by exposure at default ("EAD")) to that counterparty tend to increase at the same time. This risk is managed both at an individual counterparty level and at an aggregate portfolio level by limiting exposure to such transactions, taking adverse correlation into account in the measurement and mitigation of credit exposure and increasing oversight and approval levels. The Bank has no appetite for wrong-way risk arising where the correlation between EAD and PD is due to a legal, economic, strategic or similar relationship (i.e. specific wrong-way risk). General wrong-way risk, which arises when the correlation between EAD and PD for the counterparty, due mainly to macro factors, is closely managed within existing risk frameworks.

To manage actual or potential portfolio risk concentrations in areas of higher credit risk and credit portfolio growth, the Bank implements hedging and other strategies from time-to-time. This is done at individual counterparty, sub-portfolio and portfolio levels through the use of syndication, distribution and sale of assets, asset and portfolio limit management, credit derivatives and credit protection.

Analysis of exposure to credit risk
The Bank's exposure to credit risk, varying from normal monitoring to close monitoring as determined by the internal models and as defined in terms of the Bank's rating scale as at 30 June 2026 are set out in the table below.

	Gross total (advances and financial investments)	Credit risk grade SB1 - SB12		Credit risk grade SB13 - SB20		Credit risk grade SB21 - SB25			Statement of financial position allowance for expected credit losses (stage 3)
		Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 1	Stage 2	Default	
Mortgage loans	655 378	-	-	574 828	-	-	56 645	23 905	(1 365)
Instalment sale and finance leases	2 569 874	2 481 695	-	-	-	-	72 278	15 901	(10 708)
Personal unsecured lending	3 769 589	62 641	-	3 559 045	-	-	82 531	65 372	(66 469)
Business lending and other	2 925 056	742 622	-	2 084 082	-	-	63 846	34 506	(6 854)
Total loans	9 919 897	3 286 958	-	6 217 955	-	-	275 300	139 684	(85 396)
Corporate lending	5 627 494	1 601 932	-	4 012 713	-	8 807	4 042	-	-
Total gross loans and advances	15 547 391	4 888 890	-	10 230 668	-	8 807	279 342	139 684	(85 396)
Financial investments at amortised cost									
Sovereign	1 124 066	-	-	-	-	1 124 066	-	-	-
Total financial investments	1 124 066	-	-	-	-	1 124 066	-	-	-
Expected credit loss for loans and advances including financial investments									
Stage 1	(135 027)	(7 469)	-	(54 771)	-	(72 787)	-	-	-
Stage 2	(92 034)	-	-	-	-	-	(92 034)	-	-
Stage 3	(85 396)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(85 396)	-
Net loans and advances and financial investments	16 359 000	4 881 421	-	10 175 897	-	1 060 086	187 308	54 288	-
Off balance sheet exposures									
Letters of credit	206 422	67 165	-	132 725	5 354	1 178	-	-	-
Guarantees	644 858	208 109	-	434 982	-	402	1 365	-	-
Irrevocable unutilised facilities	141 585	51 290	-	90 295	-	-	-	-	-
Total	17 351 865	5 207 985	-	10 833 899	5 354	1 061 666	188 673	54 288	-
Expected credit loss for off balance sheet exposures	(5 542)	(42)	-	(5 407)	-	(27)	-	-	-
Stage 1	(5 476)	(42)	-	(5 407)	-	(27)	-	-	-
Stage 2	(66)	-	-	-	(66)	-	-	-	-
Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Add the following other banking activities exposures:									
Cash and cash equivalents	21 040 634								
Derivative assets	589								
Investment securities	202 085								
Other assets	1 762 737								
Total exposure to credit risk	40 352 368								

Collateral obtained by the Bank
It is the Bank's policy to dispose of repossessed assets in an orderly fashion. The proceeds are used to repay the outstanding loans. In general, the Bank does not use repossessed assets for business purposes. The collateral obtained by the Bank as at 30 June 2026 amounted to ZWG4.6 billion (31 December 2025: ZWG5 billion).

Exposure to credit risk by credit quality restated as at 31 December 2025 (ZWG'000)

	Gross total (advances and financial investments)	Credit risk grade SB1 - SB12		Credit risk grade SB13 - SB20		Credit risk grade SB21 - SB25			Statement of financial position allowance for expected credit losses (stage 3)
		Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 1	Stage 2	Default	
Mortgage loans	622 160	-	-	550 583	-	-	53 468	18 109	(1 585)
Instalment sale and finance leases	2 168 843	2 085 627	-	-	-	-	78 773	4 443	(182)
Personal unsecured lending	2 142 758	42 114	-	1 961 933	-	-	80 384	58 327	(54 508)
Business lending and other	2 471 778	740 866	-	1 672 144	-	-	53 988	4 780	(1 143)
Total loans	7 405 539	2 868 607	-	4 184 660	-	-	266 613	85 659	(57 418)
Corporate lending	6 026 431	1 849 410	-	3 926 515	43 024	207 482	-	-	-
Total gross loans and advances	13 431 970	4 718 017	-	8 111 175	43 024	207 482	266 613	85 659	(57 418)
Financial investments at amortised cost									
Sovereign	921 536	-	-	-	-	921 536	-	-	-
Total financial investments	921 536	-	-	-	-	921 536	-	-	-
Expected credit loss for loans and advances and financial investments									
Stage 1	(121 226)	(9 405)	-	(47 233)	-	(64 588)	-	-	-
Stage 2	(89 737)	-	-	-	(2 182)	-	(87 555)	-	-
Stage 3	(57 418)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(57 418)	-
Net loans and advances and financial investments	14 085 125	4 708 612	-	8 063 942	40 842	1 064 430	179 058	28 241	-
Off balance exposures									
Letters of credit	234 060	71 187	-	162 016	182	675	-	-	-
Guarantees	228 578	101 610	-	125 643	-	1 325	-	-	-
Irrevocable unutilised facilities	146 349	29 124	-	117 199	-	26	-	-	-
Expected credit loss for off balance sheet exposures	(3 248)	(234)	-	(2 390)	(546)	(78)	-	-	-
Stage 1	(2 702)	(234)	-	(2 390)	-	(78)	-	-	-
Stage 2	(546)	-	-	-	(546)	-	-	-	-
Add the following other banking activities exposures:									
Cash and cash equivalents	15 735 809								
Derivative assets	779								
Investment securities	196 128								
Other assets	1 343 800								
Total exposure to credit risk	31 967 380								

ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

Liquidity risk

Definition

Liquidity risk arises when the Bank is unable to meet its payment obligations when they fall due. This may be caused by the Bank's inability to liquidate assets or to obtain funding to meet its liquidity needs.

Framework and governance

The nature of banking and trading activities results in a continuous exposure to liquidity risk. The Bank's liquidity risk management framework, which is consistent with the previous financial reporting period, is designed to measure and manage liquidity positions such that payment obligations can be met at all times, under both normal and considerably stressed conditions. Under the delegated authority of the Board of Directors, the Bank's Asset and Liability Committee ("ALCO") sets liquidity risk standards in accordance with regulatory requirements and international best practice. This ensures that a comprehensive and consistent governance framework for liquidity risk management is followed across the Bank. Furthermore, the Bank's parent company (The Standard Bank Group Limited) runs a Group ALCO function that monitors the various indicators in each country where the Group operates, thus ensuring a double layer of coverage for ALCO purposes.

The tables below analyse the Bank's exposure to interest rate and structural liquidity risks:

Maturity analysis assets and liabilities:

30 June 2026 Liquidity gap analysis (ZWG'000)	Redeemable on demand	Up to 1 month	1-3 months	3-12 months	Above 1 year	Insensitive portion	Total
Assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	12 467 112	1 985 165	-	133 849	6 464 015	-	21 050 141
Derivative assets	589	-	-	-	-	-	589
Financial investments	-	103 388	270 876	749 802	-	-	1 124 066
Investment securities	-	-	-	-	-	202 085	202 085
Loans and advances	4 936 627	964 866	1 157 291	2 820 806	5 667 801	-	15 547 391
Other assets	16 319	1 742 464	-	3 954	-	-	1 762 737
Total	17 420 647	4 795 883	1 428 167	3 708 411	12 131 816	202 085	39 687 009
Liabilities							
Derivative liabilities	107	-	-	-	-	-	107
Deposits from customers and other banks	27 936 578	313 240	372 974	2 237 419	2 020 920	-	32 881 131
Other liabilities	-	517 335	1 938 356	-	6 049	-	2 461 740
Total	27 936 685	830 575	2 311 330	2 237 419	2 026 969	-	35 342 978
Liquidity gap	(10 516 038)	3 965 308	(883 163)	1 470 992	10 104 847	202 085	-
Cumulative liquidity gap	(10 516 038)	(6 550 730)	(7 433 893)	(5 962 901)	4 141 946	4 347 689	-
Letters of credit	(157 969)	-	(35 853)	(658 084)	-	-	-
Financial guarantees	(18 074)	(54 667)	(164 059)	(241 290)	(544)	-	-
Total liquidity gap (on-and off-balance sheet)	(10 692 081)	(6 605 397)	(7 633 805)	(6 862 275)	4 141 402	4 347 689	-
Total cumulative liquidity gap	(10 692 081)	(6 781 440)	(7 864 515)	(7 292 897)	2 811 406	3 017 149	-

Other assets include internal clearing accounts.
Other liabilities include internal clearing accounts.

Maturity analysis assets and liabilities:

31 December 2025 Liquidity gap analysis (ZWG'000)	Redeemable on demand	Up to 1 month	1-3 months	3-12 months	Above 1 year	Insensitive portion	Total
Restated							
Assets							
Cash and balances with Central Bank	10 313 507	802 674	-	-	4 621 421	-	15 737 602
Derivative assets	779	-	-	-	-	-	779
Financial investments	40 374	40 660	284 359	556 143	-	-	921 536
Investment securities	-	-	-	-	-	196 128	196 128
Loans and advances	3 956 861	961 104	1 729 951	2 677 778	4 106 302	-	13 431 996
Other assets	85 087	442 451	-	816 262	-	-	1 343 800
Total	14 396 608	2 246 889	2 014 310	4 050 183	8 727 723	196 128	31 631 841
Liabilities							
Derivative liabilities	104	-	-	-	-	-	104
Deposits from customers and other banks	20 516 153	144 998	1 203 946	173 421	3 237 897	-	25 276 415
Other liabilities	4 313	800 881	636 683	831 330	105 715	-	2 378 922
Total	20 520 570	945 879	1 840 629	1 004 751	3 343 612	-	27 655 441
Liquidity gap	(6 123 962)	1 301 010	173 681	3 045 432	5 384 111	196 128	-
Cumulative liquidity gap	(6 123 962)	(4 822 952)	(4 649 271)	(1 603 839)	3 780 272	3 976 400	-
Letters of credit	(49 753)	(38 919)	(721 692)	(56 768)	-	-	-
Financial guarantees	(12 341)	(31 644)	(21 460)	(291 296)	(546)	-	-
Total liquidity gap (on-and off-balance sheet)	(6 186 056)	(4 893 515)	(5 392 423)	(1 951 903)	3 779 726	3 976 400	-
Total cumulative liquidity gap	(6 168 056)	(4 955 609)	(5 525 080)	(2 827 712)	2 555 853	2 751 981	-

Other assets include internal clearing accounts.
Other liabilities include internal clearing accounts.

Liquidity coverage ratio ("LCR")

The below table shows Stanbic Bank Zimbabwe's liquidity coverage ratio calculated based on Basel II requirements in line with the RBZ guidelines. The LCR is the ratio of highly liquid assets that the Bank has against its expected cash outflows in a stress scenario.

Category	Sub-category	30 June 2026 Total weighted value ZWG'000	31 December 2025 Total weighted value ZWG'000
High quality liquid assets ("HQLA")	Level 1 assets	7 063 536	7 302 664
	Level 2A assets	-	-
	Level 2B assets	-	-
	Total HQLA	7 063 536	7 302 664
Cash outflows	**Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers of which:**		
	Stable deposits	264 349	213 530
	Less stable deposits	-	-
	Wholesale funding, of which:	-	-
	Operational deposits (all counterparties) and deposits in networks of cooperative banking institutions	13 161 534	7 987 383
	Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)	-	-
	Unsecured debt	-	-
	Secured wholesale funding	-	-
	Additional requirements, of which:	-	-
	Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements	-	-
	Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products	-	-
	Credit and liquidity facilities	-	-
	Other contractual funding obligations	-	-
	Other contingent funding obligations	2 256 191	3 466 684
	Total Cash Outflows	15 682 074	11 667 597
Cash inflows	Reverse repo and other secured lending transactions	-	-
	Credit or liquidity facilities provided to Stanbic Bank Zimbabwe	-	-
	Operational deposits held at other financial institutions	8 434 422	-
	Operational deposits held at other financial institutions	-	4 908 392
	Other inflows by counterparty	1 724 702	1 476 204
	Other contractual cash inflows	-	-
	Total cash Inflows	10 159 124	6 384 596
	Total HQLA	7 063 536	7 302 664
	Total net cash outflows	5 522 950	5 283 001
	Liquidity coverage ratio ("LCR")	127.89%	138.23%

Level 1 assets- include notes and coins, central bank balances, debt securities issued by the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe.
Level 2A assets- include corporate debt securities not issued by a financial institution.
Level 2B assets-include residential mortgage-backed securities.

Foreign currency liquidity management

A number of parameters are observed in order to monitor changes in either market liquidity or exchange rates. The use of the USD as the functional currency in Zimbabwe means that significant foreign currencies to the Bank are the Zimbabwe gold ("ZWG"), South African Rand ("ZAR") and the British Pound ("GBP"). These three foreign currencies (and other minor ones) contribute 19% (2025:22%) of the overall statement of financial position size as depicted below and thus pose a significant foreign currency risk to the Bank:

Foreign currency position as at 30 June 2026	Total ZWG'000	ZWG ZWG'000	ZAR ZWG'000	GBP ZWG'000	Other ZWG'000
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	3 899 771	3 432 129	105 018	333 070	29 554
Derivative assets	589	589	-	-	-
Financial investments	1 051 759	1 051 759	-	-	-
Loans and advances	1 682 000	1 682 000	-	-	-
Other assets	834 361	821 351	12 662	54	294
Total assets	7 468 480	6 987 828	117 680	333 124	29 848
Liabilities					
Derivative liabilities	107	107	-	-	-
Total deposits	5 276 756	4 815 512	194 135	179 867	87 242
Deposits from other banks	281 003	44 331	105 848	128 656	2 168
Deposits from customers	4 995 753	4 771 181	88 287	51 211	85 074
Other liabilities	1 285 030	1 198 457	78 141	3 373	5 059
Total liabilities	6 561 893	6 014 076	272 276	183 240	92 301
Currency gap	-	973 752	(154 596)	149 884	(62 453)

Foreign currency position as at 31 December 2025	Total ZWG'000	ZWG ZWG'000	ZAR ZWG'000	GBP ZWG'000	Other ZWG'000
Assets					
Cash and balances with Central Bank	2 803 395	2 016 388	161 262	447 362	178 383
Derivative assets	779	779	-	-	-
Financial investments	864 508	864 508	-	-	-
Loans and advances	1 433 173	1 433 173	-	-	-
Other assets	225 720	213 301	11 977	52	390
Total assets	5 327 575	4 528 149	173 239	447 414	178 773
Liabilities					
Derivative liabilities	104	104	-	-	-
Total deposits	4 539 815	3 737 426	205 456	118 109	478 824
Deposits from other banks	254 455	94 621	90 647	66 329	2 858
Deposits from customers	4 285 360	3 642 805	114 809	51 780	475 966
Other liabilities	446 634	338 866	52 611	3 429	51 728
Total equity and liabilities	4 986 553	4 076 396	258 067	121 538	530 552
Currency gap		451 753	(84 828)	325 876	(351 779)

Market risk

The identification, management, control, measurement and reporting of market risk is categorised as follows:

Trading market risk

These risks arise in trading activities where the Bank acts as a principal with clients in the market. The Bank's policy is that all trading activities are contained in the Bank's trading operations.

Banking book interest rate risk

These risks arise from the structural interest rate risk caused by the differing repricing characteristics of banking assets and liabilities.

Interest rate risk measurement

The analytical techniques used to quantify banking book interest rate risk include both earnings - and valuation-based measures. Results are monitored on at least a monthly basis by ALCO. The analysis takes cognisance of embedded optionality such as loan prepayments and accounts where the account behaviour differs from the contractual position. Desired changes to a particular interest rate risk profile are achieved through the restructuring of statement of financial position repricing and/or maturity profiles and, where appropriate, the use of derivative instruments.

Interest rate risk limits

Interest rate risk limits are set with respect to changes in forecast banking book earnings (net interest income and banking book mark-to-market profit or loss) and the economic value of equity. Economic value of equity sensitivity is calculated as the net present value of aggregate asset cash flows less the net present value of aggregate liability cash flows. All assets, liabilities and derivative instruments are allocated to gap intervals based on either their repricing or maturity characteristics. Assets and liabilities for which no identifiable contractual repricing or maturity dates exist are allocated to gap intervals based on behavioural profiling (obtained through statistical analysis and, if required, expert judgement).

Annual net interest income at risk

Assuming no management intervention, a downward 200bps parallel rate shock on all yield curves would decrease the forecast net interest income based on balances as at 30 June 2026 by 5.7% (2025:6.94%) for the local currency balance sheet. For the foreign currency balance sheet, a downward 100bps parallel rate shock on all yield curves would decrease the forecast net interest income based on balances as at 30 June 2026 by 9.24% (2025:8%). The table below indicates the ZWG equivalent sensitivity of the Bank's banking book earnings (net interest income and 0.08% banking book mark-to-market profit or loss) and OCI in response to a parallel yield curve shock, before tax.

Interest rate sensitivity analysis	June 2026 ZWG'000	December 2025 ZWG'000
Increase in basis points	200	200
Sensitivity of annual net local currency interest income	62 790	46 928
Sensitivity of OCI		
Decrease in basis points	200	200
Sensitivity of annual net local currency interest income	(44 439)	(37 441)
Sensitivity of OCI		
Increase in basis points	100	100
Sensitivity of annual net local currency interest income	25 116	18 771
Sensitivity of OCI		
Decrease in basis points	100	100
Sensitivity of annual net local interest income	(22 204)	(18 641)
Increase in basis points	200	200
Sensitivity of annual net foreign currency interest income	305 438	223 925
Sensitivity of OCI		
Decrease in basis points	200	200
Sensitivity of annual net foreign currency interest income	(339 832)	(220 132)
Sensitivity of OCI		
Increase in basis points	100	100
Sensitivity of annual net foreign currency interest income	152 719	111 962
Sensitivity of OCI		
Decrease in basis points	100	100
Sensitivity of annual net foreign currency interest income	(174 947)	(110 066)

30 June 2026 Interest rate repricing gap analysis (ZWG'000)	Redeemable on demand	Up to 1 month	1-3 months	3-12 months	>1 year	Non-interest bearing	Total
Assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	12 628 739	1 996 506	-	133 849	6 294 708	(13 168)	21 040 634
Derivative assets	-	-	-	-	-	589	589
Financial investments	-	103 388	270 876	749 802	-	(72 307)	1 051 759
Investment securities	-	-	-	-	-	202 085	202 085
Loans and advances	21 146	14 124 035	59 002	200 495	1 057 843	(155 282)	15 307 239
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	1 762 737	1 762 737
Total	12 649 885	16 223 929	329 878	1 084 146	7 352 551	1 724 654	39 365 043
Liabilities							
Derivative liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	107	107
Deposits from customers and other banks	6 623 480	1 340 583	1 864 659	5 687 686	9 953 862	7 410 861	32 881 131
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	2 461 740	2 461 740
Total	6 623 480	1 340 583	1 864 659	5 687 686	9 953 862	9 872 708	35 342 978
Interest rate repricing gap	6 026 405	14 883 346	(1 534 781)	(4 603 540)	(2 601 311)	(8 148 054)	
Cumulative interest rate repricing gap	6 026 405	20 909 751	19 374 970	14 771 430	12 170 119	-	

Other assets include internal clearing accounts.
Other liabilities include internal clearing accounts.

31 December 2025 Interest rate repricing gap analysis (ZWG'000)	Redeemable on demand	Up to 1 month	1-3 months	3-12 months	>1 year	Non-interest bearing	Total
Assets							
Cash and balances with Central Bank	9 910 234	746 711	-	-	5 080 657	(1 793)	15 735 809
Derivative assets	-	-	-	-	-	779	779
Financial investments	40 374	40 660	284 359	556 143	-	(57 028)	864 508
Investment securities	-	-	-	-	-	196 128	196 128
Loans and advances	299 272	11 985 832	61 678	1 085 214	-	(211 353)	13 220 643
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	1 343 800	1 343 800
Total	10 249 880	12 773 203	346 037	1 641 357	5 080 657	1 270 533	31 361 667
Liabilities							
Derivative liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	104	104
Deposits from customers and other banks	7 458 773	1 010 208	1 448 788	4 317 239	11 041 407	-	25 276 415
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	2 378 922	2 378 922
Total	7 458 773	1 010 208	1 448 788	4 317 239	11 041 407	2 379 026	27 655 441
Interest rate repricing gap	2 791 107	11 762 995	(1 102 751)	(2 675 882)	(5 960 750)	(1 108 493)	
Cumulative interest rate repricing gap	2 791 107	14 554 102	13 451 351	10 775 469	4 814 719	-	

Other assets include internal clearing accounts.
Other liabilities include internal clearing accounts.

Market risk measurement

The techniques used to measure and control market risk include:

- Daily value-at-risk ("VaR"); and
- Stress tests.

Daily VaR

The Bank uses the historical VaR approach to derive quantitative measures, specifically for market risk under normal conditions. Normal VaR is based on a holding period of one day and a confidence interval of 95%. The use of historical VaR has limitations as it is based on historical correlations and volatilities in market prices and assumes that future prices will follow the observed historical distribution. The Bank back-tests its VaR models to verify the predictive ability of the VaR calculations, thereby ensuring the appropriateness of models. Back-testing compares the daily hypothetical profit or losses under the one-day buy and hold assumption to the prior day's VaR.

Stress tests

Stress testing provides an indication of the potential losses that could occur in extreme market conditions. The stress tests carried out by the Bank include individual market risk factor testing and combinations of market factors per trading desk and combinations of trading desks. Stress tests include a combination of historical and hypothetical simulations.

Other market risk measures

Other market risk measures specific to individual business units include permissible instruments, concentration of exposures, gap limits, maximum tenor and stop loss triggers. In addition, only approved products that can be independently priced and properly processed are permitted to be traded. All VaR limits are approved by both in-country and The Standard Bank of South Africa Limited ALCOs.

The Risk Department independently validates and documents new pricing models and performs an annual review of existing models to ensure they are still relevant and behaving within expectations. In addition, the Risk Department assesses the liquid closing price inputs used to value instruments daily and performs at least a monthly review of less liquid prices from a reasonableness perspective. Where differences are significant, mark-to-market adjustments are made.

Foreign currency risk

The Bank's primary exposures to foreign currency risk arise as a result of cash exposures in currencies other than the functional currency. These exposures mainly arise from the proprietary currency trading business undertaken by the Bank's Global Markets Department and are measured using the value-at-risk approach.

Foreign currency value at risk for June 2026

	Maximum possible loss in June 2026 ZWG'000	Minimum possible loss in June 2026 ZWG'000	Average possible loss ZWG'000	Possible loss at 30 June 2026 ZWG'000	Maximum acceptable VaR loss ZWG'000
Normal VaR	3 892	2 359	3 073	3 580	131 000
Stress VaR	237 807	183 760	215 882	224 629	525 000

As depicted in the table, historical trading data for the foreign currency business indicates that the maximum possible loss for any one day's trading in 2026 was ZWG3 892 000 (2025: ZWG3 810 000), and the minimum possible loss was ZWG2 359 000 (2025: ZWG2 610 000), with an average possible loss of ZWG3 073 000 (2025: ZWG3 140 000) in comparison to the maximum acceptable possible loss of ZWG131 million (2025: ZWG7 million).

Operational risk

Risk assessments are an integral part of the overall risk management process and cover the key components of identification, assessment and management of risk. The Bank's risk and control self-assessment ("RCSA") policy operationalises the need for the Bank to perform self-assessments on an annual basis and initiate actions to mitigate risks or control deficiencies.

The Bank uses key risk indicators ("KRIs") to monitor exposures to key risks identified in the RCSA process. The KRI process is an important component in the management of operational risk and contributes to the development of the Bank's operational risk profile.

The Bank maintains adequate insurance to cover key operational and other risks. Insurance is not considered as an alternative to effective preventative and detective controls but as a compensatory control, providing protection from the consequences of control failure.

Compliance risk

The Bank's approach to managing compliance risk is proactive and premised on internationally accepted principles of risk management and aligned with the methodologies used by the Bank's other risk assurance functions. The Compliance Department provides leadership through specialist support units on compliance with money laundering and terrorist financing control, occupational health and safety and emerging legislative developments. The compliance framework is based on the principles of effective compliance risk management in accordance with the requirements of the Zimbabwe Banking Act (Chapter 24:20) and the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision. The Bank operates a centralised compliance risk management structure.

Climate Risk Management

Stanbic Bank Zimbabwe acknowledges that climate-related risks, arising from both physical and transition factors, can materially affect the Bank's financial and non-financial performance. outcomes. The Bank has a limited appetite for unmanaged climate-related risks and accepts exposures only where such risks are appropriately assessed, priced, and managed in accordance with its climate commitments, regulatory requirements, and approved risk tolerances.

Furthermore, Stanbic Bank Zimbabwe actively pursues opportunities that, enhance climate resilience, and contribute to Zimbabwe's sustainable development.

Governance, Board, and Senior Management Oversight

The Board and Senior Management, through their respective committees, oversee the Bank's sustainability and climate risk agenda. Their responsibilities include:

- Providing effective oversight of the Bank's sustainability and climate risk strategy.
- Approving and periodically reviewing relevant policies, standards, and frameworks.
- Establishing climate related targets and commitments for the Bank
- Monitoring progress against approved g these commitments and targets.
- Overseeing climate related risks that may affect the Bank's risk profile and approving the associated risk appetite.

Board Level Oversight and Guidance

Stanbic Bank Zimbabwe Board

The Board has ultimate responsibility for overseeing climate-related risks and opportunities and ensuring that climate considerations are integrated into the Bank's governance, strategy, and risk management framework.
In line with regulatory expectations, the Board has appointed a Sustainability Champion to strengthen oversight of sustainability matters and support effective governance of climate-related risks and opportunities.

The Board and Senior Management continue to participate in targeted climate and ESG capacity-building programmes designed to strengthen their oversight of climate-related financial risks, sustainability governance, and integration of ESG considerations into strategic, investment and credit decision-making.

Board Risk Committee

The Board Risk Committee assists the Board in overseeing the effective management of climate-related risks and opportunities.
The Committee receives quarterly updates on:

- Emerging climate risk management practices,
- Regulatory and sustainability disclosure developments and requirements.
- Progress in strengthening the Bank's capability to identify, assess, measure, and manage climate-related risks and portfolio exposures.

The Committee monitors the integration of climate related considerations into the Bank's Enterprise Risk Management Framework and provides oversight of management's implementation of the Bank's climate risk agenda.

Management Level Oversight

The Executive Committee provides strategic direction for climate risk management and delegates detailed oversight to the Risk Management Committee. The Sustainability Committee coordinates implementation of the Bank's sustainability agenda across all business functions.
Climate-related risks are progressively being integrated into business planning, credit assessment processes, portfolio management activities, and sustainability reporting.

The Bank continues to strengthen its climate governance arrangements in line with regulatory requirements the Standard Bank Group Sustainability Framework and international best practice. To support implementation of the sustainability agenda, the Bank appointed a Head of Sustainability who works closely with all business units to drive sustainability initiatives and climate-related objectives.

Risk Management Committee

The Risk Management Committee is responsible for overseeing climate risk management across the Bank.
The Committee reviews report on evolving climate risk management practices, regulatory requirements, and the Bank's efforts to understand, assess, and manage its climate related exposures.

Client Segments

The Bank's client segments have established climate related strategies and targets aimed at supporting clients in identifying, reducing, and managing climate related risks and opportunities.

Metrics and Targets

Climate Risk Management Progress

As the Bank continues to strengthen its climate risk management capabilities, the following key milestones have been achieved:

Area	Status
Climate Strategy	Approved by the Board
ESG and Climate Risk Policies	Approved by the Board
Integration of Climate Risk into the Enterprise Risk Management framework	In Progress
Climate Risk Measurement	Predominantly qualitative, with quantitative capabilities continuing to mature

Climate-related Metrics

Metric	2026 Target
Climate-smart financing	USD20 million
Low-emission project financing	Greater than USD10 million
Green loan facilities established	At least one per annum
Energy transition transactions	At least two per annum

Stanbic Bank Zimbabwe continues to support the transition to a lower-carbon economy through sustainable finance solutions aligned with its climate strategy.

Climate-smart financing reached **USD10.02 million during the reporting period**, representing approximately **50%** of the annual target of **USD20 million.**

The Bank continues to monitor and reduce the environmental impact of its operations as part of its broader climate strategy.

The Bank will continue to strengthen its climate data, measurement methodologies, and reporting capabilities in line with applicable regulatory requirements, the Standard Bank Group Sustainability Framework, and global standards.

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ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the half year ended 30 June 2026

	30 June 2026 ZWG'000	31 December 2025 ZWG'000
1 Cash and balances with Central Bank		
Bank notes	4 870 215	5 066 626
Balances with the Central Bank	14 232 286	5 825 029
Balances with other banks	1 947 640	4 845 947
	21 050 141	15 737 602
Allowance for expected credit losses on balances with other banks	(9 507)	(1 793)
Current	21 040 634	15 735 809

1.1 A reconciliation of the allowances for expected credit losses on balances with other banks

	30 June 2026 ZWG'000	31 December 2025 ZWG'000
Stage 1		
Balance as at the beginning of the year	(1 792)	(103)
Net movement	(11 042)	(1 286)
Originated impairments raise	-	(1 153)
Subsequent impairments	(11 042)	(133)
Derecognised or write offs	-	-
Other movements	(334)	(403)
Balance at end of the period	(13 168)	(1 792)

2 Derivative instruments

The Bank's derivatives are classified as held for trading.

Fair values

The fair value of a derivative financial instrument represents for quoted instruments the quoted market price and for unquoted instruments the present value of the positive or negative cash flows, which would have occurred if the rights and obligations arising from that instrument were closed out in an orderly market place transaction at the reporting date.

Use and measurement

The Bank entered into derivative transactions for trading purposes during the half year ended 30 June 2026. The derivatives used by the Bank are foreign exchange contracts. Foreign exchange contracts are contractual obligations to buy or sell financial instruments on a future date at a specified price.

The Bank trades derivative instruments on behalf of customers and for its own positions. The Bank transacts derivative contracts to address customers demand both as market maker in the wholesale markets and in structuring tailored derivatives for customers.

	Fair value of assets 30 June 2026 ZWG'000	Fair value of assets 31 December 2025 ZWG'000
Derivatives held for trading		
Foreign exchange contracts	589	779
Maturity analysis of net fair value		
Up to 1 month	589	779

	Fair value of liabilities 30 June 2026 ZWG'000	Fair value of liabilities 31 December 2025 ZWG'000
Derivatives held for trading		
Foreign exchange contracts	(107)	(104)
Maturity analysis of net fair value		
Up to 1 month	(107)	(104)

	30 June 2026 ZWG'000	31 December 2025 ZWG'000
3 Financial investments		
Balance at the beginning of the year	864 508	291 884
Additions	1 021 826	907 197
Accrued interest	36 870	14 364
Total disposals	(857 044)	(299 571)
Disposals	(842 680)	(296 940)
Interest received	(14 364)	(2 631)
Allowances for expected credit losses (note 3.1.4)	(14 401)	(49 366)
Balance at the end of the period	1 051 759	864 508
Current	1 051 759	864 508
3.1 Financial investments		
Other financial investments		
Comprising:		
Financial investments at amortised cost		
Sovereign	1 124 066	921 536
3.1.2 Gross financial investments		
Sovereign	1 124 066	921 536
Allowance for expected credit losses		
Stage 1	(72 307)	(57 028)
Net financial investments	1 051 759	864 508

3.1.3 Allowance for expected credit losses on financial investments

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
30 June 2026	(72 307)	-	-	(72 307)
31 December 2025	(57 028)	-	-	(57 028)

3.1.4 A reconciliation of the allowance for expected credit losses on financial investments at amortised cost, by class:

	Sovereign	Total
Stage 1 2026		
Balance at beginning of the year	57 028	57 028
Net movement (note 4.4)	14 401	14 401
Originated impairments raised	66 002	66 002
Subsequent decrease in expected credit losses	(51 601)	(51 601)
Other movements	878	878
Balance at the end of period	72 307	72 307

	Sovereign	Total
Stage 1 2025		
Balance at beginning of the year	7 972	7 972
Net movement	49 366	49 366
Originated impairments raised	57 338	57 338
Subsequent decrease in expected credit losses	(7 972)	(7 972)
Derecognition on matured financial investments	(310)	(310)
Balance at the end of period	57 028	57 028

	30 June 2026 ZWG'000	31 December 2025 ZWG'000
Maturity analysis		
The maturities represent periods to contractual redemption of the financial investments recorded:		
Maturing within one year	1 051 759	864 508
3.2 Investment securities		
Balance at the beginning of the year	196 128	235 308
Additions	-	-
Disposal	-	-
Net change in fair value	5 957	(39 180)
Balance at the end of period	202 085	196 128

The Bank has a 15.97% (2025:15.97%) shareholding in Zimswitch Holdings (Private) Limited, a special purpose company that has shareholding in Zimswitch Technologies (Private) Limited, which provides central national switch for financial intermediaries in Zimbabwe facilitating clearing and settlement of local payments and transfers. This is a strategic investment that the Bank has made and it is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

	30 June 2026 ZWG'000	31 December 2025 ZWG'000
4 Loans and advances		
Gross loans and advances measured at amortised cost	9 919 897	7 405 539
Mortgage loans	655 378	622 160
Instalment sale and finance leases	2 569 874	2 168 843
Personal unsecured lending	3 769 589	2 142 758
Business lending and other	2 925 056	2 471 778
Corporate lending	5 627 494	6 026 457
Allowance for expected credit losses	(240 152)	(211 353)
Stage 1	(62 722)	(64 198)
Stage 2	(92 034)	(89 737)
Stage 3	(85 396)	(57 418)
Net loans and advances	15 307 239	13 220 643
Maturity analysis		
The maturity analysis of gross loans and advances is based on the remaining periods to contractual maturity from period end		
Maturing within one year	9 879 590	9 325 695
Maturing after one year	5 667 801	4 106 301
Gross loans and advances	15 547 391	13 431 996

	30 June 2026 ZWG'000	30 June 2026 %	31 December 2025 ZWG'000	31 December 2025 %
Sectoral analysis-industry				
Individuals	5 375 031	35%	3 635 840	32%
Agriculture	2 279 332	15%	2 883 486	25%
Manufacturing	1 824 702	11%	1 328 440	10%
Wholesale distribution	1 629 848	10%	1 347 827	9%
Other services	2 006 725	13%	1 906 625	9%
Transport	166 927	1%	170 647	3%
Mining	1 237 178	8%	1 377 471	9%
Construction	764 878	5%	626 015	2%
Finance	881	0%	1 108	0%
Communications	261 889	2%	154 537	1%
	15 547 391	100%	13 431 996	100%

4.3 Allowance for expected credit losses on loans and advances

The allowance for expected credit losses for loans and advances by class for the half year ended 30 June 2026 is as follows:

Total impairments	Stage 1 ZWG'000	Stage 2 ZWG'000	Stage 3 ZWG'000	Total ZWG'000
Historical cost				
30 June 2026				
Mortgage loans	1 550	3 448	1 365	6 363
Instalment sale and finance leases	2 312	37 145	10 708	50 165
Personal unsecured lending	25 661	26 012	66 469	118 142
Business lending and other	15 080	25 403	6 854	47 337
Corporate lending	18 119	26	-	18 145
Balance as at 30 June 2026	62 722	92 034	85 396	240 152

ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

4.3.1 A reconciliation of the allowance for expected credit losses on loans and advances by class for the half year ended 30 June 2026

Allowance for expected credit losses	Mortgage loans ZWG'000	Instalment sale and finance leases ZWG'000	Personal unsecured lending ZWG'000	Business lending and other ZWG'000	Corporate lending ZWG'000	Total ZWG'000
Stage 1						
Balance as at the beginning of the year	1 221	1 273	13 432	11 977	36 295	64 198
Net movement	304	1 001	(199)	14 384	(18 751)	(3 261)
Originated impairments raised	1 058	311	22 292	-	8 391	32 052
Subsequent changes in expected credit loss	(1 736)	(347)	(26 581)	14 384	(7 875)	(22 155)
Transfers from stage 2	982	1 037	4 214	-	-	6 233
Transfers to stage 3	-	-	(124)	-	-	(124)
Derecognition including write off	-	-	-	-	(19 267)	(19 267)
Other movements	25	38	12 428	(11 281)	575	1 785
Balance at end of the period	1 550	2 312	25 661	15 080	18 119	62 722
Stage 2						
Balance as at the beginning of the year	3 352	38 763	13 874	31 566	2 182	89 737
Net movement	(7)	(2 350)	17 324	(13 580)	(2 103)	(716)
Originated impairments raised	2 282	967	12 731	-	26	16 006
Subsequent changes in expected credit loss	(636)	(2 280)	12 489	(13 580)	1 244	(2 763)
Transfers to stage 1	(982)	(1 037)	(4 214)	-	-	(6 233)
Transfers to stage 3	(671)	-	(3 682)	-	-	(4 353)
Derecognised including write offs	-	-	-	-	(3 373)	(3 373)
Other movements	103	732	(5 186)	7 417	(53)	3 013
Balance at end of the period	3 448	37 145	26 012	25 403	26	92 034
Stage 3						
Balance as at the beginning of the year	1 585	182	54 508	1 143	-	57 418
Net movement	1 913	7 035	31 642	7 393	-	47 983
Originated impairments raised	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsequent changes in expected credit loss	1 242	7 035	27 836	7 393	-	43 506
Transfers from stage 1	671	-	3 682	-	-	4 353
Transfers from stage 2	-	-	124	-	-	124
After write off recoveries	-	-	-	-	-	-
Time value of money ("TVM") unwinding	(379)	-	-	(362)	-	(741)
Other movements	(1 754)	3 491	(19 681)	(1 320)	-	(19 264)
Balance at end of the period	1 365	10 708	66 469	6 854	-	85 396

4.3.2 December 2025 allowance for expected credit losses on loans and advances to customers

A reconciliation of the allowance for expected credit losses on loans and advances to customers by class:

	Mortgage loans ZWG'000	Instalment sale and finance leases ZWG'000	Personal unsecured lending ZWG'000	Business lending and other ZWG'000	Corporate lending ZWG'000	Total ZWG'000
Stage 1						
Balance as at the beginning of the year	1 213	748	12 538	14 060	16 614	45 173
Net movement	(20)	515	53	(1 431)	19 914	19 031
Originated impairments raised	772	219	11 644	-	28 371	41 006
Subsequent changes in expected credit loss	(1 032)	282	(9 616)	(1 431)	(11 689)	(23 486)
Transfers from stage 2	319	14	644	-	3 232	4 209
Transfers to stage 2	(79)	-	(582)	-	-	(661)
Derecognition	-	-	(2 037)	-	-	(2 037)
Other movements	28	10	841	(652)	(233)	(6)
Balance as at end of the year	1 221	1 273	13 432	11 977	36 295	64 198
Stage 2						
Balance as at the beginning of the year	2 399	28 714	6 398	18 188	9 932	65 631
Net movement	928	9 978	10 048	10 947	(7 849)	24 052
Originated impairments raised	1 077	525	9 225	-	2 174	13 001
Subsequent changes in expected credit loss	348	9 467	2 230	10 947	(6 791)	16 201
Transfer to stage 1	(319)	(14)	(644)	-	(3 232)	(4 209)
Transfers from stage 1	79	-	582	-	-	661
Transfers to stage 3	(257)	-	(1 345)	-	-	(1 602)
Other movements	25	71	(2 572)	2 431	99	54
Balance as at end of the year	3 352	38 763	13 874	31 566	2 182	89 737
Stage 3						
Balance as at the beginning of the year	-	2 606	42 129	7 507	-	52 242
Net movement	2 466	2 857	39 008	4 328	-	48 659
Originated impairments raised	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsequent changes in expected credit loss	2 209	2 857	40 864	4 328	-	50 258
Transfers from stage 2	257	-	1 345	-	-	1 602
After write off recoveries	-	-	(3 201)	-	-	(3 201)
TVM unwinding	-	-	-	-	-	-
Write off	(109)	(46)	-	(74)	-	(229)
Other movements	(772)	(5 235)	(26 629)	(10 618)	-	(43 254)
Balance as at end of the year	1 585	182	54 508	1 143	-	57 418

	30 June 2026 ZWG'000	30 June 2025 ZWG'000
4.4 Expected credit losses for the ended 30 June 2026:		
Net expected credit losses raised on financial investments	14 401	1 899
Stage 1 (note 3.1.4)	14 401	1 899
Net expected credit losses released on balances with other banks	11 042	2 828
Stage 1 (note 1. 1)	11 042	2 828
Net expected credit losses raised/ (released) on loans and advances	44 006	37 382
Stage 1 (note 4.3.1)	(3 261)	(5 990)
Stage 2 (note 4.3.1)	(716)	12 675
Stage 3 (note 4.3.1)	47 983	30 697
Net expected credit losses released on off – balance sheet exposures	1 694	1 780
Stage 1 (note 12.2.3)	1 625	1 014
Stage 2	69	766
Expected credit losses raised/(released) (on and off-balance sheet)	71 143	43 889

	30 June 2026 ZWG'000	30 June 2025 ZWG'000
5 Other assets		
Inventories	4 872	4 884
Prepayments	61 571	40 997
Amounts due from group companies	5 607	8 236
Other receivables	15 682	21 512
Internal clearing accounts	1 741 448	1 314 052
	1 829 180	1 389 681
Allowance for expected credit losses on other assets	-	-
	1 829 180	1 389 681

	30 June 2026 ZWG'000	31 December 2025 ZWG'000
Financial assets	1 762 737	1 343 800
Non financial assets	66 443	45 881
	1 829 180	1 389 681
Maturity analysis		
Maturing within 1 year	1 829 180	1 389 681
Maturing after 1 year	-	-
	1 829 180	1 389 681

Internal clearing accounts include suspense accounts where transactions are held temporarily and are cleared daily to the appropriate ledger accounts.

5.1 Due to the short-term nature of these assets and historical experience and available forward-looking information debtors are regarded as having a low probability of default ("PD") by a counterparty. Therefore, the allowance for expected credit losses ("ECL") has been assessed to be insignificant.

	30 June 2026 ZWG'000	31 December 2025 ZWG'000
6 Share capital		
6.1 Authorised share capital		
500 000 ordinary shares with nominal value of ZWG1 each	822	822
6.2 Issued share capital		
260 000 ordinary shares with nominal value of ZWG1 each	427	427
7 Share premium and reserves		
7.1 Share premium		
Share premium on issue of shares	17 732	17 732
7.2 Reserves		
Non-distributable reserve	-	-
Revaluation reserve	81 298	81 298
Fair value through other comprehensive income	115 165	115 165
Foreign currency translation reserve	2 413 576	2 241 814
Retained earnings	3 360 956	3 012 189
	5 970 995	5 450 466
8 Deposits and current accounts		
Deposits from other banks	4 714 376	4 393 960
Deposits from customers	28 166 755	20 882 455
Current accounts	27 135 797	20 104 853
Call deposits	120 170	120 862
Term deposits	683 540	540 866
Savings accounts	227 248	115 874
Deposits and current accounts	32 881 131	25 276 415
Current	30 860 213	22 038 518
Non-current	2 020 918	3 237 897
	32 881 131	25 276 415
Maturity analysis		
Maturing within 1 year	30 860 213	22 038 518
Maturing after 1 year	2 020 918	3 237 897
	32 881 131	25 276 415

9 CLASSIFICATIONS OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

30 June 2026

	Held for trading ZWG'000	At fair value through profit and loss-default ZWG'000	Fair value through OCI ZWG'000	Amortised cost ZWG'000	Total carrying amount ZWG'000
30 June 2026					
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	-	10 810 880	-	10 229 754	21 040 634
Derivative assets	589	-	-	-	589
Financial investments	-	-	-	1 051 759	1 051 759
Investment securities	-	-	202 085	-	202 085
Loans and advances	-	-	-	15 307 239	15 307 239
Other financial assets	-	-	-	1 762 737	1 762 737
	589	10 810 880	202 085	28 351 489	39 365 043
Financial liabilities					
Derivative liabilities	107	-	-	-	107
Deposits from other banks	-	-	-	4 714 376	4 714 376
Deposits from customers	-	-	-	28 166 755	28 166 755
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	2 461 740	2 461 740
	107	-	-	35 342 871	35 342 978

Other assets include internal clearing accounts.
Other liabilities include internal clearing accounts.

9.1 CLASSIFICATION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

December 2025

	Held for trading ZWG'000	At fair value through profit or loss-default ZWG'000	Fair value through OCI ZWG'000	Amortised cost ZWG'000	Total carrying amount ZWG'000
31 December 2025					
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	-	9 563 652	-	6 172 157	15 735 809
Derivative assets	779	-	-	-	779
Financial investments	-	-	-	864 508	864 508
Investment securities	-	-	196 128	-	196 128
Loans and advances	-	-	-	13 220 643	13 220 643
Other assets	-	-	-	1 343 800	1 343 800
	779	9 563 652	196 128	21 601 108	31 361 667
Financial liabilities					
Derivative liabilities	104	-	-	-	104
Deposits from other banks	-	-	-	4 393 960	4 393 960
Deposits from customers	-	-	-	20 882 455	20 882 455
Other liabilities	-	-	-	2 378 923	2 378 923
	104	-	-	27 655 338	27 655 442

Other assets include internal clearing accounts.
Other liabilities include internal clearing accounts.

10 Fair value estimation

The table below analyses financial instruments carried at fair value by valuation method. The different levels have been defined as follows:

- Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1).
- Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability either directly (that is as prices) or indirectly (that is derived from prices) (Level 2).
- Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is unobservable inputs) (Level 3).

The following table presents the Bank's assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value at 30 June 2026 by the level in the fair value hierarchy into which the fair value measurement is categorised. The amounts are based on the values recognised in the statement of financial position.

Assets	Note	Fair values ZWG'000	Level 1 ZWG'000	Level 2 ZWG'000	Level 3 ZWG'000	Valuation techniques and inputs
30 June 2026						
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents		10 810 880	10 810 880	-	-	
Derivatives assets						
– Foreign exchange contracts	2	589	-	589	-	Discounted cash flows
Investment securities	3.2	202 085	-	-	202 085	Discounted cash flows
Investment property		1 948 868	-	-	1 948 868	Sales comparison method, and market rentals and yields
Freehold property		1 556 344	-	-	1 556 344	Sales comparison method, and market rentals and yields
Total assets		14 518 766	10 810 880	589	3 707 297	
Liabilities						
Financial liabilities						
Derivatives liabilities						
– Foreign exchange contracts		107	-	107	-	Discounted cash flows
Total liabilities		107	-	107	-	

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10 Fair value estimation (cont'd)

Assets	Note	Fair values ZWG'000	Level 1 ZWG'000	Level 2 ZWG'000	Level 3 ZWG'000	Valuation techniques and inputs
31 December 2025						
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents		9 563 652	9 563 652	-	-	
Derivatives assets						
– Foreign exchange contracts	2	779	-	779	-	Discounted cash flows
Investment securities	3.2	196 128	-	-	196 128	Discounted cash flows
Investment property		1 854 424	-	-	1 854 424	Sales comparison method, and market rentals and yields
Freehold property		1 339 071	-	-	1 339 071	Sales comparison method, and market rentals and yields
Total assets		12 954 054	9 563 652	779	3 389 623	
Liabilities						
Financial liabilities						
Derivatives liabilities						
– Foreign exchange contracts		104	-	104	-	Discounted cash flows
Total liabilities		104	-	104	-	

The following table shows a reconciliation from the beginning balances to the ending balances for fair value measurements in level 3 of the fair value hierarchy:

Reconciliation of level 3 items	30 June 2026 Investment property ZWG'000	Freehold property ZWG'000	Total assets ZWG'000	31 December 2025 Investment property ZWG'000	Freehold property ZWG'000	Total assets ZWG'000
Balance at 1 January	1 854 424	1 339 071	3 193 495	1 802 980	862 902	2 665 882
Additions	47 851	253 928	301 779	10 909	417 325	428 234
Disposal	(13 444)	-	(13 444)	-	-	-
Transfers (out) of into level 3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers into (out) of level 3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gains or losses for the period						
Included in profit or loss	-	(5 921)	(5 921)	28 177	(12 382)	15 795
Exchange rate movements	60 037	(30 734)	29 303	12 358	81 352	93 710
Recognised in other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(10 126)	(10 126)
Balance at the end of the period	1 948 868	1 556 344	3 505 212	1 854 424	1 339 071	3 193 495

Reconciliation of level 3 items	30 June 2026 Investment securities ZWG'000	31 December 2025 Investment securities ZWG'000
Balance at 1 January	196 128	235 308
Additions	-	-
Disposal	-	-
Gains or losses for the period		
Recognised in other comprehensive income	-	(39 180)
Exchange rate movements	5 957	-
Balance at the end of the period	202 085	196 128

The table below shows the fair value of financial instruments not measured at fair value as at 30 June 2026:

	Note	Fair values ZWG'000	Level 1 ZWG'000	Level 2 ZWG'000	Level 3 ZWG'000
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents		10 229 754	10 229 754	-	-
Financial investments		1 051 759	-	-	1 051 759
Loans and advances	4	15 307 239	-	-	15 307 239
Other assets		1 762 737	-	-	1 762 737
Total assets		28 351 489	10 229 754	-	18 121 735
Liabilities					
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost					
Deposits from other banks	8	4 714 376	4 714 376	-	-
Deposits from customers	8	28 166 755	27 249 541	917 214	-
Other liabilities		2 461 740	-	-	2 461 740
Total liabilities		35 342 871	31 963 917	917 214	2 461 740

The table below shows the fair value of financial instruments not measured at fair value as at 31 December 2025:

Assets	Note	Fair values ZWG'000	Level 1 ZWG'000	Level 2 ZWG'000	Level 3 ZWG'000
31 December 2025					
Cash and cash equivalents		6 172 157	6 172 157	-	-
Financial investments		864 508	-	-	864 508
Loans and advances	4	13 220 643	-	-	13 220 643
Other assets		1 343 800	-	-	1 343 800
Total assets		21 601 108	6 172 157	-	15 428 951
Liabilities					
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost					
Deposits from other banks	8	4 393 960	4 393 960	-	-
Deposits from customers	8	20 882 455	20 230 237	652 218	-
Other liabilities		2 378 923	-	-	2 378 923
Total liabilities		27 655 338	24 624 197	652 218	2 378 923

11 Contingent liabilities and commitments

11.1 The Bank had written letters of credit and guarantees amounting to ZWG1.3 billion as at 30 June 2026 (31 December 2025: ZWG1.2 billion). The amount of these letters of credit and guarantees represents the Bank's maximum exposure and no material losses are anticipated from these transactions.

		30 June 2026 ZWG'000	31 December 2025 ZWG'000
11.2	**Commitments**		
	As at 30 June 2026 the contractual amounts of the Bank's commitments to engage in capital expenditure or to extend credit to its customers were as follows:		
11.2.1	**Capital commitments**		
	Capital expenditure authorised but not yet contracted	584 239	971 485
11.2.2	**Loan commitments**	458 576	490 490

11.2.3 A reconciliation of the allowance for expected credit losses on off balance sheet exposures by class

	Letter of credit ZWG'000	Guarantee ZWG'000	Loan commitments ZWG'000	Total ZWG'000
30 June 2026				
Stage 1				
Balance at the beginning of the year	727	1 377	1 533	3 637
Net movement	270	1 937	(582)	1 625
Originated impairments raised	4	2 881	289	3 174
Subsequent changes in expected credit losses	279	(829)	(871)	(1 421)
Transfers to stage 2	(13)	(115)	-	(128)
Transfer to stage 3	-	-	-	-
Derecognised including write offs	-	-	-	-
Other movements	52	128	34	214
Balance at the end of the period	1 049	3 442	985	5 476
Stage 2				
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-	-	-
Net movement	54	10	5	69
Originated impairments raised	-	-	5	5
Subsequent changes in expected credit losses	41	(105)	-	(64)
Transfers from stage 1	13	115	-	128
Derecognised including write offs	-	-	-	-
Other movements	1	1	(5)	(3)
Balance at the end of the period	55	11	-	66
Expected credit losses charge/(release)	324	1 947	(577)	1 694
Total ECL balance at 30 June 2026	1 104	3 453	985	5 542

	Letter of credit ZWG'000	Guarantee ZWG'000	Loan commitments ZWG'000	Total ZWG'000
Year ended 31 December 2025				
Stage 1				
Balance at the beginning of the year	310	1 651	722	2 683
Net movement	382	(273)	845	954
Originated impairments raised	10 824	354	1 254	12 432
Subsequent changes in expected credit losses	(10 415)	(368)	(82)	(10 865)
Transfers from stage 2	(27)	586	-	559
Derecognised including write offs	-	(845)	(327)	(1 172)
Other movements	35	(1)	(34)	-
Balance at the end of the year	727	1 377	1 533	3 637
Stage 2				
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	546	-	546
Net movement	-	(586)	-	(586)
Originated impairments raised	-	-	-	-
Subsequent changes in expected credit losses	(27)	-	-	(27)
Transfers to stage 1	27	(586)	-	(559)
Derecognised including write offs	-	-	-	-
Other movements	-	40	-	40
Balance at the end of the year	-	-	-	-
Expected credit losses (release)/charge	382	(859)	845	368
Total ECL balance at 31 December 2025	727	1 377	1 533	3 637

		30 June 2026 ZWG'000	30 June 2025 ZWG'000
12	**Directors' emoluments and key management compensation**		
	Non-executive directors' emoluments		
	Emoluments of directors in respect of services rendered (included in operating expenses):		
	As directors of the Bank	3 914	5 143
	Key management compensation		
	Key management includes executive directors and other members of the Bank's executive committee- included in staff costs.		
	Short term employee benefits	48 762	45 810
	Other long-term benefits	9 182	308
	Post- employment benefits	1 655	1 638
		59 599	47 756

13 Related party disclosures

13.1 Controlling entity

The Bank is a wholly owned subsidiary of The Standard Bank Group Limited. The Standard Bank Group Limited is also a shareholder of various banks and insurance companies outside Zimbabwe. Stanbic Bank Zimbabwe Limited does business with banks and insurance companies in The Standard Bank Group Limited all of which are undertaken on an arm's length basis.

		30 June 2026 ZWG'000	31 December 2025 ZWG'000
13.1.1	Amounts due from related parties (bank balances):		
	Stanbic Bank Botswana Limited	14 049	1 641
	Stanbic Bank Swaziland Limited	1	6
	Stanbic Bank Malawi Limited	31	30
	Stanbic Bank Kenya Limited	207	188
	Stanbic Bank Zambia Limited	144	104
	Standard Bank Mauritius	285	305
	Standard Bank South Africa Limited	1 978 466	686 759
	Standard Bank Isle of Man Douglas	2 543 774	779 497
		4 536 957	1 468 530
	Related through shareholding in the parent company		
	Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (bank balances)	1 483	3 092

The above list of financial institutions are related parties to Stanbic Bank Zimbabwe Limited because they are subsidiaries of The Standard Bank Group Limited the parent company of the Bank or are shareholders in the parent company.

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		30 June 2026 ZWG'000	30 June 2025 ZWG'000
13.1.2	**Transactions**		
	Interest income from:		
	Standard Bank South Africa Limited	29 437	18 000
	Standard Bank Isle of Man Douglas	25 283	31 307
13.1.3	Group recharges	159 976	152 501
13.2	**Deposits and loans with related parties-related through common directorship**		
	Total loans and advances	9 014	69 478
	Total customer deposits	58 109	37 851

14 Capital management

The Bank's capital management framework is designed to ensure that the Bank is capitalised in a manner consistent with the Bank's risk profile regulatory standards and economic capital standards. The Bank holds capital in excess of the minimum requirements to achieve the target capital adequacy ratios set by management and regulators.

The Bank's objectives when managing capital are to:

- comply with the capital requirements set by the banking regulators;
- safeguard the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits to customers and other stakeholders; and
- maintain a strong capital base to support the development of its business.

Capital adequacy and the use of regulatory capital are monitored daily by the Bank's management employing techniques based on guidelines developed by the Basel Committee as implemented by the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe for supervisory purposes. The Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe requires each bank to maintain a minimum capital adequacy ratio of 12%. The table below summarises the composition of regulatory capital and the Bank's capital adequacy ratio:

Capital adequacy	30 June 2026 ZWG'000	31 December 2025 ZWG'000
Ordinary paid up share capital	427	427
Share premium	17 732	17 732
Retained earnings	5 854 618	4 781 275
Market and operational risk	(544 308)	(232 153)
Less exposures to insiders	-	-
Reserves	-	-
Tier 1 capital	5 328 469	4 567 281
Revaluation reserve	115 165	88 817
General provisions (limited to 1.25% of risk weighted assets)	364 736	276 982
Tier 2 capital	479 901	365 799
Market risk	76 216	79 639
Operational risk	468 092	152 514
Tier 3 capital	544 308	232 153
Total Tier1 and 2 capital	5 808 370	4 933 080
Tier 3	544 308	232 153
	6 352 678	5 165 233
Risk weighted assets ("RWAs")	22 375 017	19 195 822
Operational risk equivalent assets	5 851 153	1 906 424
Market risk equivalent assets	952 695	1 056 334
Total risk weighted assets ("RWAs")	29 178 865	22 158 580
Tier 1 capital ratio	18%	21%
Tier 1 and 2 capital ratio	20%	21%
Tier1 2 and Tier 3 capital	22%	22%
Capital adequacy ratio excluding market and operational risk weighted assets	22%	22%

15 Custodial services

The Bank provides custodial services to individuals and institutions by holding assets on their behalf. As at 30 June 2026, funds under custody amounted to ZWG49.3 billion (2025: ZWG39 billion) and fee income amounting to ZWG22.6 million on a historical cost basis (30 June 2025: ZWG19.1 million) were earned in return for these services.

16 Dividend declaration

A dividend of ZWG538 million was paid during the period under review, out of the profits for the year ended 31 December 2024. An interim dividend of ZWG526.5 million for the year 2024 was approved by the board of directors in November 2025. A final dividend of ZWG527.3 million for the year 2025 was approved in March 2026.

17 External Credit Ratings

The Bank's external credit ratings as determined by the Global Credit Rating Company ("GCR") for the past five years are summarised below:

Rating scale	**2026**	**2025**	**2024**	**2023**	**2022**
Long term	AA+	AA	AA	AA	AA

18 CAMELS RATINGS

The RBZ conducted a risk based remote examination from 16 November to 18 December 2021 and the Bank achieved the highest possible rating i.e. a CAMELS rating of 1. The CAMELS rating uses a rating scale of 1-5 where 1 is strong 2 is satisfactory 3 is fair 4 is weak and 5 is critical. Hence according to these results the Bank maintained its strong position as measured by the CAMELS rating.

19 RISK ASSESSMENT SYSTEM ("RAS")

The most recent RAS ratings risk matrix assigned by the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe is summarised in the table below:

SUMMARY RAS – RATINGS

RAS COMPONENT	2021
Overall Inherent Risk	Low
Overall Risk Management System	Strong
Overall Composite Risk	Low
Direction of Overall Composite Risk	Stable

20.1 SUMMARY RISK MATRIX FORMAT

Type of Risk	Level of inherent risk	Adequacy of risk management systems	Overall composite risk	Direction of overall composite risk
Credit	Moderate	Acceptable	Moderate	Stable
Liquidity	Low	Strong	Low	Stable
Interest Rate	Low	Strong	Low	Stable
Foreign exchange	Low	Strong	Low	Stable
Operational risk	Moderate	Acceptable	Moderate	Stable
Strategic risk	Moderate	Acceptable	Moderate	Stable
Legal & Compliance	Low	Strong	Low	Stable
Reputation	Low	Strong	Low	Stable
Overall	Low	Strong	Low	Stable

20.2 KEY

Low - reflects a lower than average probability of an adverse impact on a banking institution's capital and earnings. Losses in a functional area with low inherent risk would have little negative impact on the banking institution's overall financial condition.

Moderate - Could reasonably be expected to result in a loss which could be absorbed by a banking institution in the normal course of business.

High – reflects a higher than average probability of potential loss. High inherent risk could reasonably be expected to result in significant and harmful loss to the banking institution.

Adequacy of Risk Management Systems

Weak – risk management systems are inadequate or inappropriate given the size complexity and risk profile of the banking institution. Institution's risk management systems are lacking in important risk profile of the banking institution. Institution's risk management systems are lacking in important ways and therefore a cause of more than normal supervisory attention. The internal control systems will be lacking in important aspects particularly as indicated by continued control exceptions or by the failure to adhere to written policies and procedures.

Acceptable – management of risk is largely effective but lacking to some modest degree. While the institution might be having some minor risk management weaknesses these have been recognised and are being addressed. Management information systems are generally adequate.

Strong – management effectively identifies and controls all types of risk posed by the relevant functional areas or per inherent risk. The board and senior management are active participants in managing risk and ensure appropriate policies and limits are put in place. The policies comprehensively define the bank's risk tolerance responsibilities and accountabilities are effectively communicated.

Overall Composite Risk

Low – would be assigned to low inherent risk areas. Moderate risk areas may be assigned a low composite risk where internal controls and risk management systems are strong and effectively mitigate much of the risk.

Moderate – risk management systems appropriately mitigate inherent risk. For a given low risk area significant weaknesses in the risk management systems may result in a moderate composite risk assessment. On the other hand, a strong risk management system may reduce the risk so that any potential financial loss from the activity would have only a moderate negative impact on the financial condition of the organisation.

High – risk management systems do not significantly mitigate the high inherent risk. Thus, the activity could potentially result in a financial loss that would have a significant impact on the bank's overall condition.

Direction of Overall Composite risk

Increasing – based on the current information risk is expected to increase in the next 12 months

Decreasing – based on current information risk is expected to decrease in the next 12 months

Stable – based on the current information risk is expected to be stable in the next 12 months.

21 Asset quality review

The Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe conducted an Asset quality review from 9 to 20 February 2026. No significant regulatory issues were reported.