

BAIDURI FINANCE BERHAD
(Incorporated in Brunei Darussalam)

**REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS
AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025
[ROC No: AGO/RC00004048]

BAIDURI FINANCE BERHAD
(Incorporated in Brunei Darussalam)

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

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BAIDURI FINANCE BERHAD
(Incorporated in Brunei Darussalam)

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

The directors have pleasure in presenting their report and audited financial statements of Baiduri Finance Berhad (the "Company") for the financial year ended December 31, 2025.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activities of the Company are to be engaged in the business of hire purchase and related financial services. There have been no significant changes in the nature of these activities during the financial year.

RETAINED EARNINGS

	B\$'000
Balance as at January 1, 2025	68,136
Profit for the year	25,151
Transferred to Statutory Reserve from Retained Earnings	(1,258)
Dividends paid	(27,700)
Balance as at December 31, 2025	64,329

RESERVES AND PROVISIONS

There were no other material transfers to or from reserves and provisions during the financial year other than those disclosed in the financial statements.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The state of affairs of the Company as at December 31, 2025 is set out in the Statement of Financial Position. These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on March 11, 2026.

DIVIDENDS

	B\$'000
Dividends declared and paid during the financial year are as follows: -	
Final dividend paid on March 14, 2025 in respect of the financial year ended December 31, 2024	16,000
Interim dividend paid on July 21, 2025 in respect of the financial year ended December 31, 2025	11,700

Subsequent to financial year end, at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting, a final dividend of approximately 37.53 cents per ordinary share or a total of B\$16,890,000 in respect of the financial year ended December 31, 2025 will be proposed for shareholders' approval.

BAIDURI FINANCE BERHAD
(Incorporated in Brunei Darussalam)

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS (cont'd)

DIRECTORS

The Directors of the Company in office during the financial year and at the date of this report are:

YAM Pengiran Muda Dr Abdul Fattaah
YM Dato Paduka Timothy Ong Teck Mong
Pierre Imhof
Haji Haliluddin Bin Dato Hj Talib
Ti Eng Hui
Haji Shazali Bin Dato Hj Sulaiman

ARRANGEMENTS TO ENABLE DIRECTORS TO ACQUIRE BENEFITS BY MEANS OF THE ACQUISITION OF SHARES AND/OR DEBENTURES

Neither at the end of the financial year nor at any time during the financial year did there subsist any arrangement whose object is to enable the directors to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares or debentures in the Company or any other body corporate.

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN SHARES AND/OR DEBENTURES

The directors holding office at the end of the financial year had no interests in the share capital or debentures of the Company and related corporations as recorded in the register of directors' shareholdings kept by the Company under Section 145A of the Brunei Darussalam Companies Act, Chapter 39 except as follows:

Name of directors and companies in which interests are held	Shareholdings registered under the name of director or nominee	
	At end of the year	At beginning of the year or date of appointment, if later
Baiduri Finance Berhad (Ordinary shares)		
YAM Pengiran Muda Dr Abdul Fattaah	1	1
YM Dato Paduka Timothy Ong Teck Mong	1	1
Pierre Imhof	1	1

BAIDURI FINANCE BERHAD
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REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS (cont'd)

DIRECTORS' RECEIPT AND ENTITLEMENT TO CONTRACTUAL BENEFITS

Since the beginning of the financial year, no director has received or become entitled to receive a benefit which is required to be disclosed, by reason of a contract made by the Company or a related corporation with the director or with a firm of which he is a member, or with a company in which he has a substantial financial interest except as disclosed in the financial statements. Certain directors received remuneration from related corporations in their capacity as directors and/or executives of those related corporations.

AUDITORS

The auditors, Deloitte & Touche, have indicated their willingness to accept re-appointment.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD



DIRECTOR



DIRECTOR

Brunei Darussalam
Date: March 11, 2026

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF**BAIDURI FINANCE BERHAD**

(Incorporated in Brunei Darussalam)

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Baiduri Finance Berhad (the "Company") which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2025 and the statement of profit and loss, statement of other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information, as set out on pages 7 to 73.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Brunei Darussalam Companies Act, Chapter 39, Finance Companies Act, Chapter 89 and International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2025 and of the financial performance and cash flows for the financial year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing ("ISAs"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants ("IESBA Code") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Brunei Darussalam, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Report of the Directors included in pages 1 to 3.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Directors for the Financial Statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the provisions of the Acts and IFRS, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The directors' responsibilities include overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In our opinion, the accounting and other records required by the Acts to be kept by the Company have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Acts. We have obtained all the information and explanations that we required.

Deloitte & Touche

DELOITTE & TOUCHE
Certified Public Accountants

Lim Cheng Wei

LIM CHENG WEI
Public Accountant

Brunei Darussalam
Date: March 11, 2026

BAIDURI FINANCE BERHAD
(Incorporated in Brunei Darussalam)

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS
For the year ended December 31, 2025

	Note	2025 B\$'000	2024 B\$'000
Income			
Interest Income	5	59,178	58,057
Less: Interest Expense	6	(5,316)	(2,282)
Net Interest Income		53,862	55,775
Fee Income		3,688	3,551
Fee Expense		(1)	(1)
Net Fee Income		3,687	3,550
Other Operating Income	7	71	276
Total Operating Income		57,620	59,601
Less:			
Personnel Expenses	8	(6,614)	(6,678)
Provision for End of Service Benefits		(288)	(288)
Other Overhead Expenses	9	(23,132)	(22,978)
Total Operating Expenses		(30,034)	(29,944)
Less:			
Impairment Losses for Loans	4.4	(9,651)	(2,888)
Recoveries of Loans Written off	13	7,524	8,896
Net Impairment Recoveries and Charges		(2,127)	6,008
Profit before Taxation		25,459	35,665
Less: Income Tax Expense	10	(308)	(6,418)
Profit after Taxation / Profit for the year		25,151	29,247

The material accounting policy information and the notes from pages 12 to 73 form an integral part of the financial statements.

BAIDURI FINANCE BERHAD
(Incorporated in Brunei Darussalam)

STATEMENT OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For the year ended December 31, 2025

	2025 B\$'000	2024 B\$'000
Profit after Taxation / Profit for the year	25,151	29,247
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	25,151	29,247

The material accounting policy information and the notes from pages 12 to 73 form an integral part of the financial statements.

BAIDURI FINANCE BERHAD
(Incorporated in Brunei Darussalam)

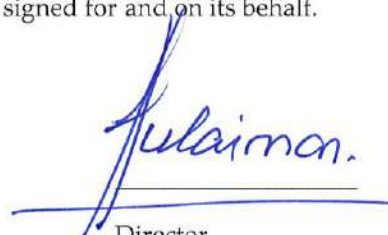
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As at December 31, 2025

	Note	2025 B\$'000	2024 B\$'000
ASSETS			
Cash and Balances with Bank	11	156,903	130,484
Balances with BDCB	12	48,788	47,681
Loans and Advances	13	902,469	899,814
Other Assets	14	33,514	33,545
Right-of-use Assets	15	3,954	4,545
Property, Plant and Equipment	16	1,191	1,648
Amount due from Immediate Holding Company	19	-	1,989
Investment	1	-	-
Total Assets		1,146,819	1,119,706
LIABILITIES			
Deposits from Customers	17	745,816	746,558
Deposits from Immediate Holding Company	18	208,527	170,955
Amount due to Immediate Holding Company	19	1,121	-
Lease Liabilities	20	4,206	4,687
Other Liabilities	21	7,631	9,431
Provision for Taxation	10	18,577	24,585
Deferred Taxation	22	47	47
Total Liabilities		985,925	956,263
EQUITY			
Share Capital	23	45,000	45,000
Statutory Reserve	24	51,565	50,307
Retained Earnings	25	64,329	68,136
Total Equity		160,894	163,443
Total Liabilities and Equity		1,146,819	1,119,706

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and signed for and on its behalf.



Director



Director

The material accounting policy information and the notes from pages 12 to 73 form an integral part of the financial statements.

BAIDURI FINANCE BERHAD
(Incorporated in Brunei Darussalam)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
For the year ended December 31, 2025

	Note	Share Capital B\$'000	Statutory Reserve B\$'000	Retained Earnings		Total Equity B\$'000
				Retained Earnings B\$'000	Prudential Reserve for Credit Losses B\$'000	
Balance as at January 1, 2024		45,000	48,844	60,231	1,021	155,096
Profit representing total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	29,247	-	29,247
Transfer to:						
- Statutory Reserve	24	-	1,463	(1,463)	-	-
- Prudential Reserve for Credit Losses		-	-	(188)	188	-
Interim dividend paid	26	-	-	(7,000)	-	(7,000)
Final dividend paid	26	-	-	(13,900)	-	(13,900)
Balance as at December 31, 2024		45,000	50,307	66,927	1,209	163,443
Profit representing total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	25,151	-	25,151
Transfer to:						
- Statutory Reserve	24	-	1,258	(1,258)	-	-
- Prudential Reserve for Credit Losses		-	-	(308)	308	-
Interim dividend paid	26	-	-	(11,700)	-	(11,700)
Final dividend paid	26	-	-	(16,000)	-	(16,000)
Balance as at December 31, 2025		45,000	51,565	62,812	1,517	160,894

The material accounting policy information and the notes from pages 12 to 73 form an integral part of the financial statements.

BAIDURI FINANCE BERHAD
(Incorporated in Brunei Darussalam)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the year ended December 31, 2025

	Note	2025 B\$'000	2024 B\$'000
Operating activities			
Profit before taxation:		25,459	35,665
<i>Adjustments for non-cash items:</i>			
Impairment Losses for Loans	4.4	9,651	2,888
Depreciation of Right-of-use Assets	15	591	597
Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment	16	490	292
Increase (decrease) in Provisions		385	(244)
Interest Expense on Lease Liabilities	9	228	253
Loss on Modification of Right-of-use Assets	9	-	213
Gain on Modification of Lease Liabilities	7	-	(225)
Operating profit before changes in operating assets and liabilities		36,804	39,439
<i>Changes in operating assets and liabilities:</i>			
Term deposits with Immediate Holding Company		(1,059)	19,751
Balances with BDCB		(1,107)	(999)
Loans and Advances		(12,306)	(30,483)
Other Assets		31	112
Deposits from Customers		(742)	(24,683)
Deposits from Immediate Holding Company		37,572	20,675
Amount due from (to) Immediate Holding Company		3,110	(2,156)
Other Liabilities		(2,185)	(116)
Cash from operating activities		60,118	21,540
Income tax paid	10	(6,316)	(6,079)
Net cash from operating activities		53,802	15,461
Investing activity			
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment, representing net cash used in investing activity	16	(33)	(1,204)
Financing activities			
Repayment of Lease Liabilities	27	(709)	(733)
Dividends paid	26	(27,700)	(20,900)
Net cash used in financing activities		(28,409)	(21,633)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		25,360	(7,376)
Cash and cash equivalents as at January 1		48,931	56,307
Cash and cash equivalents as at December 31	27	74,291	48,931

The material accounting policy information and the notes from pages 12 to 73 form an integral part of the financial statements.

BAIDURI FINANCE BERHAD
(Incorporated in Brunei Darussalam)

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2025

1 GENERAL

Baiduri Finance Berhad (the “Company”) is incorporated in Negara Brunei Darussalam with principal place of business and registered office at Units 1 to 3, Ground & 1st Floor, Highway End, Plot 77, Lot B, Komplek Perindustrian Beribi, Bandar Seri Begawan BE1318, Negara Brunei Darussalam. The Company is engaged in the business of hire purchase and related financial services. There have been no significant changes in the nature of these activities during the financial year.

The Company’s immediate holding company is Baiduri Bank Sendirian Berhad, incorporated in Brunei Darussalam. The ultimate holding company is Baiduri Holdings Berhad, also incorporated in Brunei Darussalam.

The Company has a B\$1.00 investment in Baiduri Capital Sdn Bhd, a company incorporated in Brunei Darussalam.

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2025 were authorised for issue by the Company’s Board of Directors on March 11, 2026.

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

2.1 BASIS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PREPARATION

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Brunei Darussalam Companies Act, Chapter 39, Finance Companies Act, Chapter 89 (the “Acts”) and the International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”). Details of the Company’s accounting policies, including changes during the year, are included within Note 2.

2.2 BASIS OF MEASUREMENT

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain investment securities and derivative financial instruments classified as at fair value through profit or loss that have been measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period. The financial statements are presented in Brunei Dollars (“BND”) and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand (B\$’000), except when otherwise indicated. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for leasing transactions that are within the scope of IFRS 16 Leases, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as value in use for assessing impairment of non-financial assets in IAS 36 Impairment of Assets.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2025

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (cont'd)

2.2 BASIS OF MEASUREMENT (cont'd)

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The principal accounting policies are set out below.

2.3 REVENUE RECOGNITION

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in a contract with a customer and excludes amount collected on behalf of third parties. The Company recognises revenue when it transfers control of a product or service to a customer.

2.3.1 Interest

Interest income and expense are recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method applied to the gross carrying amount of financial assets and liabilities. The effective interest rate ("EIR") is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments and receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or liability (or, where appropriate, a shorter period) to the carrying amount of the financial asset or liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates future cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument, but not future credit losses.

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

2.3.2 Fees

Fees income and expense that are integral to the effective interest rate on a financial asset or liability are included in the measurement of the effective interest rate.

The recognition of revenue can be overtime or at a point in time depending on when the performance obligation is satisfied. Other fees income, including account servicing fees, placement fees and syndication fees, are recognised as the related services are performed. When a loan commitment is not expected to result in the draw-down of a loan, the related loan commitment fees are recognised on a straight-line basis over the commitment period.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2025

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (cont'd)

2.3 REVENUE RECOGNITION (cont'd)

2.3.2 Fees (cont'd)

Other fees expense relates mainly to transaction and service fees, which are expensed as the services are received.

2.3.3 Other operating income

Other operating income comprises gains or losses related to trading assets and liabilities, and includes all realised and unrealised fair value changes, interest and dividends.

2.4 LEASES

The Company as lessee

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

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate, which is defined as the rate of interest that the lessee would have to pay to borrow over a similar term and with a similar security the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment.

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

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

The lease liability is presented as a separate line in the statements of financial position.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2025

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (cont'd)

2.4 LEASES (cont'd)

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

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

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

The Company did not make any adjustments during the period presented.

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

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

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

The right-of-use assets are presented as a separate line in the statement of financial position.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2025

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (cont'd)

2.4 LEASES (cont'd)

The Company applies IAS 36 to determine whether a right-of-use asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss in profit or loss.

Variable rents that do not depend on an index or rate are not included in the measurement of the lease liability and the right-of-use asset. The related payments are recognised as an expense in the period in which the event or condition that triggers those payments occurs and are included in the line 'Other overhead expenses' in the statement of profit or loss (see note 9).

As a practical expedient, IFRS 16 permits a lessee not to separate non-lease components, and instead account for any lease and associated non-lease components as a single arrangement. The Company has used this practical expedient.

2.5 FOREIGN CURRENCIES

In preparing the financial statements, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At each reporting date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

2.6 TAXATION

The income tax expense represents the sum of current and deferred income tax expense.

2.6.1 Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the statement of profit or loss because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2025

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (cont'd)

2.6 TAXATION (cont'd)

2.6.2 Deferred tax

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, and it is accounted for using the liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination or for transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. In addition, a deferred tax liability is not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled, or the asset is realised based on tax laws and rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

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

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

2.6.3 Current and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2025

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (cont'd)

2.7 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

In the statement of financial position, cash and cash equivalents are comprised of cash (i.e. cash on hand and on-demand deposits) and cash equivalents. Cash equivalents are short-term (generally with original maturity of three months or less), highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Cash equivalents are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments rather than for investment or other purposes.

2.8 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

2.8.1 Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation methods are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimates accounted for on a prospective basis.

At each year end, the management reassessed the estimated useful lives of various items of property and equipment. The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods of significant items of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Leasehold Improvements	5-20 years
Computers	2-15 years
Office Equipment	5-10 years
Furniture and Fittings	5-10 years
Motor Vehicles	3-5 years

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an asset is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss.

2.8.2 Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Where a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2025

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (cont'd)

2.8 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

2.8.2 Impairment of non-financial assets (cont'd)

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease and to the extent that the impairment loss is greater than the related revaluation surplus, the excess impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase and to the extent that it eliminates the impairment loss which has been recognised for the asset in prior years.

2.9 PROVISIONS

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2025

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (cont'd)

2.10 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the Company's statement of financial position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.10.1 Financial assets

Financial assets are classified into the following specified categories: financial assets 'at fair value through profit or loss' (FVTPL), 'fair value through other comprehensive income' (FVTOCI) and 'amortised cost'. The Company assesses the classification and measurement of a financial asset based on the contractual cash flow characteristics of the asset and the Company's business model for managing the asset. All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place.

(i) Financial assets at amortised cost or at FVTOCI

The Company assesses the classification and measurement of a financial asset based on the contractual cash flow characteristics of the asset and the Company's business model for managing the asset.

For an asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or at FVTOCI, its contractual terms should give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding ("SPPI").

For the purpose of the SPPI test, principal is the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition. The principal amount may change over the life of the financial assets (e.g. if there are repayments of principal). Interest consists of consideration for the time value of money, for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs, as well as a profit margin. The SPPI assessment is made in the currency in which the financial asset is denominated.

Contractual cash flows that are SPPI are consistent with a basic lending arrangement. Contractual terms that introduce exposure to risk or volatility in the contractual cash flows that are unrelated to a basic lending arrangement, such as exposure to changes in equity prices or commodities prices, do not give rise to contractual cash flows that are SPPI. An originated or an acquired financial asset can be a basic lending arrangement irrespective of whether it is a loan in its legal form.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2025

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (cont'd)

2.10 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont'd)

2.10.1 Financial assets (cont'd)

(i) Financial assets at amortised cost or at FVTOCI (cont'd)

An assessment of business model for managing financial assets is fundamental to the classification of a financial asset. The Company determines the business models at a level that reflects how groups of financial assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective. The Company's business model assessment is performed at a higher level of aggregation rather than on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

The Company has more than one business model for managing its financial instruments which reflect how the Company manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The Company's business models determine whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling financial assets or both.

The Company considers all relevant information available when making the business model assessment. However, this assessment is not performed on the basis of scenarios that the Company does not reasonably expect to occur, such as so-called 'worse case' or 'stress case' scenarios. The Company takes into consideration all relevant evidence available such as:

- How the performance of the business model and the financial assets held within that business model are evaluated and reported to the entity's key management personnel; and
- The risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and, in particular, the way in which those risks are managed.

At initial recognition of a financial asset, the Company determines whether newly recognised financial assets are part of an existing business model or whether they reflect the commencement of a new business model. The Company reassess its business models each reporting period to determine whether the business models have changed since the preceding period. For the current and prior reporting period the Company has not identified a change in its business models.

When a financial asset that is not an equity investment measured at FVTOCI is derecognised, the cumulative gain/loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit and loss. In contrast, for an equity investment designated as measured at FVTOCI, the cumulative gain/loss previously recognised in OCI is not subsequently reclassified to profit and loss but transferred within equity.

Financial assets that are subsequently measured at amortised cost or FVTOCI are subject to impairment.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2025

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (cont'd)

2.10 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont'd)

2.10.1 Financial assets (cont'd)

(ii) Reclassifications

If the business model under which the Company holds financial assets changes, the financial assets affected are reclassified. The classification and measurement requirements related to the new category apply prospectively from the first day of the first reporting period following the change in business model that results in reclassifying the Company's financial assets. During the current financial year and previous accounting period, there was no change in the business model under which the Company holds financial assets and therefore no reclassifications were made. Changes in contractual cash flows are considered under the accounting policy on *Modification and derecognition of financial assets* described below.

(iii) Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognised loss allowances for Expected Credit Losses ("ECLs") on Loans and Advances that are not measured at FVTPL.

With the exception of POCI financial assets (which are considered separately below), ECLs are required to be measured through a loss allowance at an amount equal to:

- 12-month ECL i.e. lifetime ECL that result from those default events on the financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date (referred to as Stage 1); or
- Full lifetime ECL i.e. lifetime ECL that result from all possible default events over the life of the financial instrument (referred to as Stage 2 and Stage 3).

A loss allowance for full lifetime ECL is required for a financial instrument if the credit risks on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. For all other financial instruments, ECLs are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL. More details on the determination of a significant increase in credit risk are provided in Note 2.10.1(vii).

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of the present value of credit losses. These are measured as the present value of the difference between the cash flows due to the Company under the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive arising from the weighting of multiple future economic scenarios, discounted at the asset's EIR.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2025

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (cont'd)

2.10 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont'd)

2.10.1 Financial assets (cont'd)

(iii) Impairment of financial assets (cont'd)

The Company measure ECL on a collective basis for Hire Purchase portfolios that share similar economic risk characteristics. The measurement of the loss allowance is based on the present value of the asset's expected cash flows using the asset's original EIR regardless of whether it is measured on an individual basis or a collective basis.

For other financial assets that are carried at amortised cost, the amount of the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset. Such impairment loss will not be reversed in subsequent periods.

The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of loans and advances, where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When loans and advances are considered uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognised in profit or loss.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, if, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the financial assets at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortised cost would have been had the impairment not been recognised.

(iv) Credit-impaired financial assets

A financial asset is "credit-impaired" when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred. Credit-impaired financial assets are referred to as Stage 3 assets which are past due more than 90 days. Evidence of credit-impairment includes observable data about the following events:

- a non-payment of any principal or interest of loan when due;
- the Company, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession that the Company would not otherwise consider; and
- the purchase of a financial asset at a deep discount that reflects the incurred credit losses.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2025

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (cont'd)

2.10 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont'd)

2.10.1 Financial assets (cont'd)

(iv) Credit-impaired financial assets (cont'd)

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

A loan is considered credit-impaired when a concession is granted to the borrower due to a deterioration in the borrower's financial condition, unless there is evidence that as a result of granting the concession, the risk of not receiving the contractual cash flows has reduced significantly and there are no other indicators of impairment. For financial assets where concessions are contemplated but not granted, the asset is deemed credit impaired when there is observable evidence of credit-impairment including meeting the definition of default. The definition of default (see below) includes unlikelihood to pay indicators and a back-stop if amounts are overdue for more than 90 days.

(v) Purchased or originated credit-impaired ("POCI") financial assets

POCI financial assets are treated differently because the asset is credit-impaired at initial recognition. For those assets, the Company recognises all changes in lifetime ECL since initial recognition as a loss allowance with any changes recognised in profit or loss. A favourable change for such assets creates an impairment gain.

(vi) Definition of default

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

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

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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2025

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (cont'd)

2.10 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont'd)

2.10.1 Financial assets (cont'd)

(vi) Definition of default (cont'd)

When assessing if the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligation, the Company takes into account both qualitative and quantitative indicators as highlighted in Note 2.10.1(iv) above. The definition is applied consistently period to period, and reviewed to ensure accurate reflection of what constitutes a default in the current economic environment.

The Company has refreshed its list of Unlikely to Pay (“UTP”) criteria to reflect the current UTP indicators that are evident from borrowers’ non-payment behaviour in the current economic environment. Additionally, where an increasing amount of balances may be subject to longer ‘days past due’ (“dpd”), the Company exercises care in applying the 90 dpd rebuttable presumption, especially where principal payment holidays are introduced, during which borrowers are permitted to defer certain payments, where such payments are no longer past due.

(vii) Significant increase in credit risk

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

In assessing whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument at the reporting date based on the remaining maturity of the instrument with the risk of a default occurring that was anticipated when the financial instrument was first recognised. In making this assessment, the Company considers both qualitative and quantitative information that is reasonable and supportable including historical experience and forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort. Forward-looking information considered includes the future prospects of the industries in which the Company’s borrowers operate, obtained from economic expert reports on future outlook, financial analysts, governmental bodies, relevant think-tanks and other similar organisations, as well as consideration of various external sources of actual and forecast economic information that relate to the Company’s core operations.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2025

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (cont'd)

2.10 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont'd)

2.10.1 Financial assets (cont'd)

(vii) Significant increase in credit risk (cont'd)

As a back-stop when an asset is more than 30 days past due, the Company considers that a significant increase in credit risk has occurred and the asset is in stage 2 of the impairment model, i.e. the loss allowance is measured as the lifetime ECL. However, there may be cases where the Company expects a low correlation of lifetime default risks with the 30 days past due rebuttable presumption indicator. For example, where a principal payment holiday is granted to an entire class of financial instruments, either by the Company or a government, the 'blanket' nature of the principal holiday does not discriminate between borrowers and therefore does not provide relevant information to staging at the individual exposure level.

In determining indicators of 'significant increase in credit risk' ("SICR"), the Company assesses affected exposures for other indicators of significant increases in lifetime default risks at the end of the reporting period. In the absence of detailed information from borrowers during the principal payment holiday and their broader financial circumstances, alternative assessments are made from a combination of the following factors:

- distinguishing whether a borrower or borrower group is only experiencing short-term liquidity difficulties and those difficulties will be mitigated by the principal payment holiday, perhaps in conjunction with other government reliefs that reduce the risk of default, from others whom the Company does not believe that are experiencing only short-term liquidity difficulties, for example where they are in a sector likely to suffer longer-term difficulties, they will not benefit from government reliefs or reliefs will not reduce their risk of default;
- identifying additional data, or more granularity on existing data, to facilitate the determination of riskier customers. Examples of sources to such data include adverse news available on the public domain, and recent experiences applicable to borrowers of the same demographic profile.

(viii) Modification and derecognition of financial assets

A modification of a financial asset occurs when the contractual terms governing the cash flows of a financial asset are renegotiated or otherwise modified between initial recognition and maturity of the financial asset. A modification affects the amount and/or timing of the contractual cash flows either immediately or at a future date. In addition, the introduction of adjustment of existing covenants or an existing loan would constitute a modification even if these new or adjusted covenants do not yet affect the cash flows immediately but may affect the cash flows depending on whether the covenant is or is not met (e.g. a change to the increase in the interest rate that arises when covenants are breached).

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2025

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (cont'd)

2.10 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont'd)

2.10.1 Financial assets (cont'd)

(viii) Modification and derecognition of financial assets (cont'd)

The Company renegotiates loans to customers in financial difficulty to maximise collection and minimise the risk of default. A loan forbearance is granted in cases where although the borrower made all reasonable efforts to pay under the original contractual terms, there is a high risk of default or default has already happened and the borrower is expected to be able to meet the revised terms. The revised terms in most of the cases include an extension of the maturity of the loan, changes to the timing of the cash flows of the loan (principal and interest repayment) and amendments to covenants. The Company has an established forbearance policy which applies for corporate and retail lending.

When a financial asset is modified, the Company assesses whether this modification results in derecognition. In accordance with the Company's policy, a modification results in derecognition when it gives rise to substantially different terms. To determine if the modified terms are substantially different from the original contractual term, the Company considers the following:

- Qualitative factors, such as contractual cash flows after modification are no longer SPPI, change in currency or change of counterparty, the extend of change in interest rates, maturity, covenants. If these do not clearly indicate a substantial modification, then;
- A quantitative assessment is performed to compare the present value of the remaining contractual cash flows under the original terms with the contractual cash flows under the revised terms, both amounts discounted at the original effective interest rate. If the difference in present value is greater than 10%, the Company deems the arrangement is substantially different leading to derecognition. When performing a quantitative assessment of a modification or renegotiation of a credit-impaired financial asset or a purchased or originated credit-impaired financial asset that was subject to a write off, the Company considers the expected (rather than the contractual) cash flows before modification or renegotiation and compares those with the contractual cash flows after modification or renegotiation.

In the case where the financial asset is derecognised, the loss allowance for ECL is remeasured at the date of derecognition to determine the net carrying amount of the asset at that date. The difference between this revised carrying amount and the fair value of the new financial asset with the new terms will lead to a gain or loss on derecognition. The new financial asset will have a loss allowance measured based on 12-month ECL except in the rare occasions where the new loan is considered to be originated credit impaired. This applies only in the case where the fair value of the new loan is recognised at a significant discount to its revised paramount because there remains a high risk of default which has not been reduced by the modification.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2025

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (cont'd)

2.10 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont'd)

2.10.1 Financial assets (cont'd)

(viii) Modification and derecognition of financial assets (cont'd)

The Company monitors credit risk of modified financial assets by evaluating qualitative and quantitative information, such as if the borrower is in past due status under the new terms.

When the contractual terms of a financial asset are modified and the modification does not result in derecognition, the Company determines if the financial asset's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition by comparing:

- the remaining lifetime PD estimated based on data at initial recognition and the original contractual term; with
- the remaining lifetime PD at the reporting date based on the modified terms.

The financial assets modified as part of the Company's forbearance policy, where modification did not result in derecognition, the estimate PD reflects the Company's ability to collect the modified cash flows taking into account the Company's previous experience of similar forbearance action, as well as various behavioural indicators, including the borrower's payment performance against the modified contractual terms. If credit risk remains significantly higher than what was expected at initial recognition the loss allowance will continue to be measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. If a forbore loan is credit impaired due to the existence of credit impairment, the Company performs an ongoing assessment to ascertain if the problems of the exposure are cured, to determine if the loan is no longer credit-impaired. The loss allowance on forbore loans will generally only be measured based on 12-month ECL when there is evidence of the borrower's improved repayment behaviour following modification leading to a reversal of the previous significant increase in credit risk.

Where a modification does not lead to derecognition, the Company calculates the modification gain/loss comparing the gross carrying amount before and after the modification (excluding the ECL allowance). Then the Company measures ECL for the modified asset, where the expected cash flows arising from the modified financial asset are included in calculating the expected cash shortfalls from the original asset.

The Company derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire (including expiry arising from a modification with substantially different terms), or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2025

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (cont'd)

2.10 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont'd)

2.10.1 Financial assets (cont'd)

(viii) **Modification and derecognition of financial assets (cont'd)**

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognised in profit or loss.

On derecognition of a financial asset other than in its entirety (e.g. when the Company retains an option to repurchase part of a transferred asset), the Company allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognise under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognises on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognised and the sum of the consideration received for the part no longer recognised and any cumulative gain or loss allocated to it that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in profit or loss.

A cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is allocated between the part that continues to be recognised and the part that is no longer recognised on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts.

(ix) **Write off**

Loans and advances are written off when the Company has no reasonable expectations of recovering the financial asset (either in its entirety or a portion of it). This is the case when the Company determines that the borrower does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write off. A write off constitutes a derecognition event. The Company may apply enforcement activities to financial assets written off. Recoveries resulting from the Company's enforcement activities will result in impairment gains, which will be presented in 'Impairment Losses for Loans' in the statement of profit or loss.

(x) **Presentation of allowance for ECL in the statement of financial position**

Loss allowances for ECL are presented in the statement of financial position as follows:

- for financial assets measured at amortised cost: as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the assets; and
- for debt instruments measured at FVTOCI: no loss allowance is recognised in the statement of financial position as the carrying amount is at fair value. However, the loss allowance is included as part of the revaluation amount in the investments revaluation reserve.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2025

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (cont'd)

2.10 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont'd)

2.10.2 Financial liabilities and equity instruments classifications

(i) Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

(ii) Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the entity are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

2.10.3 Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities at FVTPL or/as other financial liabilities. For all financial liabilities, the amounts presented on the statement of financial position represent all amounts payable including interest accruals.

(i) Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is either held for trading or it is designated as at FVTPL.

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of repurchasing it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Company manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument or a financial guarantee contract.

A financial liability other than a financial liability held for trading may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if either:

- such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise; or
- the financial liability forms part of a group of financial assets or financial liabilities or both, which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Company's documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the grouping is provided internally on that basis; or
- it forms part of a contract containing one or more embedded derivatives, and IFRS 9 permits the entire combined contract to be designated as at FVTPL.

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NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2025

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (cont'd)

2.10 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont'd)

2.10.3 Financial liabilities (cont'd)

(i) Financial liabilities at FVTPL (cont'd)

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability. Fair value is determined in the manner described in Note 4.2.

(ii) Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities (including borrowings and other payables) are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The EIR is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of EIR, transaction costs and other premium or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

(iii) Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

2.11 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

2.11.1 Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as personnel expenses in profit or loss in the periods during which related services are rendered.

The Company contributes to the National Retirement Scheme / Skim Persaraan Kebangsaan ("SPK"). These are the defined contribution plans regulated and managed by the Government of Brunei Darussalam, which applies to all local employees.

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2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (cont'd)

2.11 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (cont'd)

2.11.2 Short and long-term employee benefits

Short-term employees benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under salary and wages or accumulated paid absence if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimate reliably.

Provisions for end of service benefits are made periodically based on the entitlements of the employees. The provisions for end of service benefits are calculated on the basis of the number of years serviced by the employees and are charged to profit or loss in the period in which the entitlement arise.

2.12 STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE

As at January 1, 2025, the Company adopted all new and revised IFRS Standards, and interpretation of IFRS Standards that are effective from the date and are relevant to its operations. The adoption of these new/revised IFRS Standards does not result in changes to the Company's accounting policies and has no material effect on the amounts reported for the current period or prior years.

The following accounting standard has been issued by the IASB but is not yet effective for the Company and earlier application is permitted; however, the Company has not early applied the following accounting standards in preparing these financial statements.

Accounting standards	Summary of the requirements	Possible impact on financial statements
IFRS 18 <i>Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements</i>	<p>IFRS 18 replaces IAS 1, carrying forward many of the requirements in IAS 1 unchanged and complementing them with new requirements. In addition, some IAS 1 paragraphs have been moved to IAS 8 and IFRS 7. Furthermore, the IASB has made minor amendments to IAS 7 and IAS 33 Earnings per Share.</p> <p>IFRS 18 introduces new requirements to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • present specified categories and defined subtotals in the statement of profit or loss • provide disclosures on management-defined performance measures (MPMs) in the notes to the financial statements • improve aggregation and disaggregation. <p>An entity is required to apply IFRS 18 for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027, with earlier application permitted. The amendments to IAS 7 and IAS 33, as well as the revised IAS 8 and IFRS 7, become effective when an entity applies IFRS 18. IFRS 18 requires retrospective application with specific transition provisions.</p>	The Company does not expect the amendments to IFRS 18 will have a material impact on the financial statements in future periods.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2025

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (cont'd)

2.12 STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE (cont'd)

Accounting standard	Summary of the requirements	Possible impact on financial statements
Annual Improvements to IFRS Volume 11	<p>The IASB issued amendments to five IFRS Accounting Standards as part of its annual improvements process.</p> <p><u>IFRS 1 <i>First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards – Hedge accounting by a first-time adopter</i></u> For consistency with the requirements in IFRS 9, IFRS 1:B5-B6 were amended to refer to the 'qualifying criteria' for hedge accounting (instead of the 'conditions') and to add cross-references to IFRS 9:6.4.1 to improve the understandability of IFRS 1.</p> <p><u>IFRS 7 <i>Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Gain or loss on derecognition</i></u> The amendments remove an obsolete cross-reference in IFRS 7:B38 to a paragraph that had been deleted when IFRS 13 was issued and align the wording of this paragraph with the terms used in IFRS 13.</p> <p><u>Guidance on implementing IFRS 7 – Disclosure of deferred difference between fair value and transaction price</u> The amendments update IFRS 7:IG14 to make the wording of that paragraph consistent with IFRS 7:28 and improve the internal consistency of the wording in the example in IFRS 7:IG14.</p> <p><u>Guidance on implementing IFRS 7 – Introduction and credit risk disclosures</u> The amendments add a statement to IFRS 7:IG1 clarifying that the guidance does not necessarily illustrate all the requirements in the referenced paragraphs of IFRS 7. The amendments also simplify the explanation of the aspects of the requirements that are not illustrated in IFRS 7:IG20B.</p> <p><u>IFRS 9 <i>Financial Instruments – Derecognition of lease liabilities</i></u> The amendments add a cross-reference to IFRS 9:3.3.3 in IFRS 9:2.1(b)(ii) to clarify that, when a lessee has determined that a lease liability has been extinguished in accordance with IFRS 9, the lessee is required to apply IFRS 9:3.3.3 and therefore recognise any resulting gain or loss in profit or loss.</p>	<p>The Company does not expect that the amendments to IFRS Volume 11 will have any material impact on the financial statements in future periods.</p>

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (cont'd)

2.12 STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE (cont'd)

Accounting standard	Summary of the requirements	Possible impact on financial statements
Annual Improvements to IFRS Volume 11 (cont'd)	<p><u>IFRS 9 Financial Instruments – Transaction price</u> The amendments replace 'their transaction price (as defined in IFRS 15)' in IFRS 9.5.1.3 with 'the amount determined by applying IFRS 15' to address inconsistency between IFRS 9.5.1.3 and the requirements of IFRS 15 which may require a receivable to be measured at an amount that differs from the amount of the transaction price recognised as revenue. Additionally, the reference to 'transaction price' (as defined in IFRS 15) is deleted from Appendix A of IFRS 9.</p> <p><u>IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements – Determination of a 'de facto agent'</u> The amendments address concerns that the requirements in IFRS 10:B73-B74 might, in some situations, be contradictory. IFRS 10:B73 refers to 'de facto agents' as parties acting on the investor's behalf and states that the determination of whether other parties are acting as de facto agents requires judgement. However, the second sentence of IFRS 10:B74 includes more conclusive language and states that a party is a de facto agent when those that direct the activities of the investor have the ability to direct that party to act on the investor's behalf. The amendments update IFRS 10:B74 to use less conclusive language and to clarify that the relationship described in IFRS 10:B74 is just one example of a circumstance in which judgement is required to determine whether a party is acting as a de facto agent.</p> <p><u>IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows – Cost method</u> The amendment replaces the term 'cost method' with 'at cost' in IAS 7:37 in line with the removal of the definition of 'cost method' from the IFRS Accounting Standards.</p> <p>The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026, with early application permitted. An entity is required to apply the amendments to IFRS 9:2.1(b)(ii) to lease liabilities that are extinguished on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies that amendment. No specific transition provisions are provided in respect of the other amendments.</p>	The Company does not expect that the amendments to IFRS Volume 11 will have any material impact on the financial statements in future periods.

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NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (cont'd)

2.12 STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE (cont'd)

Accounting standard	Summary of the requirements	Possible impact on financial statements
<p>Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 <i>Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments</i></p>	<p>The amendments were issued to address the following topics:</p> <p><u>Derecognition of a financial liability settled through electronic transfer:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The amendments permit an entity to make an election to deem a financial liability (or part of it) that is settled using an electronic payment system to be discharged (and derecognised) before the settlement date if specified criteria are met. If an entity elects to apply this accounting policy, it must do so for all settlements made through the same electronic payment system. <p><u>Classification of financial assets:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contractual terms that are consistent with a basic lending arrangement - The amendments provide guidance on how an entity should assess whether contractual cash flows of a financial asset are consistent with a basic lending arrangement. This is intended to assist an entity to apply the requirements for assessing contractual cash flow characteristics to financial assets with features linked to environmental, social and governance (ESG) concerns. • Assets with non-recourse features - The amendments enhance the description of the term 'non-recourse', in particular to specify that a financial asset has non-recourse features if an entity's ultimate right to receive cash flows is contractually limited to the cash flows generated by specified assets. • Contractually linked instruments - The amendments clarify the characteristics of contractually linked instruments that distinguish them from other transactions. Specifically, the amendments highlight that in such instruments a prioritisation of payments to the holders of financial assets using multiple contractually linked instruments (tranches) is established through a waterfall payment structure, resulting in concentrations of credit risk and a disproportionate allocation of losses between the holders of different tranches. <p>The amendments also note that not all transactions with multiple debt instruments meet the criteria of transactions with multiple contractually linked instruments. In addition, the amendments clarify that the reference to instruments in the underlying pool can include financial instruments that are not within the scope of the classification requirements.</p>	<p>The Company does not expect that the amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 will have a material impact on the financial statements in future periods.</p>

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2025

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (cont'd)

2.12 STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE (cont'd)

Accounting standard	Summary of the requirements	Possible impact on financial statements
<p>Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 <i>Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments</i> (cont'd)</p>	<p>The amendments were issued to address the following topics:</p> <p><u>Disclosures:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investments in equity instruments designated at FVTOCI. The requirements in IFRS 7 are amended to require an entity to disclose the fair value gain or loss presented in other comprehensive income during the period, showing separately the fair value gain or loss that relates to investments derecognised in the period and the fair value gain or loss that relates to investments held at the end of the period. • Contractual terms that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows. The amendments require an entity to disclose the contractual terms that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows on the occurrence (or non-occurrence) of a contingent event that does not relate directly to changes in a basic lending risks and costs. The requirements apply to each class of financial asset measured at amortised cost or FVTOCI and each class of financial liability measured at amortised cost. <p>The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026 with earlier application permitted. If an entity elects to apply these amendments for an earlier period, it is required to either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • apply all the amendments at the same time and disclose that fact or • apply only the amendments to the classification of financial assets for that earlier period and disclose that fact. The amendments are required to be applied retrospectively, in accordance with IAS 8, with specific exceptions. 	<p>The Company does not expect that the amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 will have a material impact on the financial statements in future periods.</p>

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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3 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in Note 2, the management of the Company is required to make judgements (other than those involving estimations) that have a significant impact on the amounts recognised and to make estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

3.1 CRITICAL JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The following are the critical judgements, apart from those involving estimations (which are presented separately below), that the management has made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect to the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

Calculation of ECL allowances

- **Significant increase of credit risk:** As explained in Note 2, ECL are measured as an allowance equal to 12-month ECL for Stage 1 assets, or lifetime ECL for Stage 2 or Stage 3 assets. An asset moves to Stage 2 when its credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition. IFRS 9 does not define what constitutes a significant increase in credit risk. In assessing whether the credit risk on an asset has significantly increase, the Company takes into account qualitative and quantitative reasonable and supportable forward-looking information.
- **Establishing groups of assets with similar credit risk characteristics:** When ECLs are measured on a collective basis, the financial instruments are grouped on the basis of shared risk characteristics. The Company monitors the appropriateness of the credit risk characteristics on an ongoing basis to assess whether they continue to be similar. This is required in order to ensure that should credit risk characteristics change, there is appropriate re-segmentation of the assets. This may result in new portfolios being created or assets moving to an existing portfolio that better reflects the similar credit risk characteristics of that group of assets. Re-segmentation of portfolios and movement between portfolios is more common when there is a significant increase in credit risk (or when that significant increase reverses) and so assets move from 12-month to lifetime ECLs, or vice versa, but it can also occur within portfolios that continue to be measured on the same basis of 12-month or lifetime ECLs but the amount of ECL changes because the credit risk of the portfolios differ.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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3 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY (cont'd)

3.1 CRITICAL JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

- Models and assumptions used: The Company uses various models and assumptions in measuring fair value of financial assets as well as in estimating ECL. Judgement is applied in identifying the most appropriate model for each type of asset, as well as for determining the assumptions used in these models, including assumptions that relate to key drivers of credit risk. See Note 2.10 Financial Instruments and Note 4.4 Financial Risk Management Objectives for more details on ECL.

The following are key estimations that the management have used in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in financial statements:

- Establishing the number and relative weightings of forward-looking scenarios for each type of product/market and determining the forward-looking information relevant to each scenario: When measuring ECL, the Company uses reasonable and supportable forward-looking information which is based on assumptions for the future movement of different economic drivers and how these drivers will affect each other. Refer to Note 4.4 for more details, including analysis of the sensitivity of the reported ECL to changes in estimated forward-looking information.
- Probability of default: PD constitutes a key input in measuring ECL. PD is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon, the calculation of which includes historical data, assumptions and expectations of future conditions.
- Loss Given Default: LGD is an estimate of the loss arising on default. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the lender would expect to receive, taking into account cash flows from accepted collateral by the Company. The calculation is on a discounted cash flow basis where the cash flows are discounted by the original EIR of the loan.

4 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

4.1 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company's regulator, Brunei Darussalam Central Bank ("BDCB") sets and monitors capital requirements for the Company.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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4 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

4.1 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (cont'd)

The Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The impact of the level of capital on shareholders' return is also recognised, and the Company recognises the need to maintain a balance between the higher returns that might be possible with greater gearing and the advantages and security afforded by a sound capital position. The Company's overall strategy remains unchanged from previous financial year.

The capital structure of the Company consists of equity of the Company (comprising issued capital, reserves and retained earnings).

The Company has complied with all imposed capital requirements for the financial years ended December 31, 2025, and 2024. Management monitors capital based on "capital funds" as defined under the Finance Companies Act, Chapter 89.

	2025 B\$'000	2024 B\$'000
Capital		
Core Capital (Tier I Capital)	144,004	147,443
Supplementary Capital (Tier II Capital)	3,232	4,876
Total Capital Base	147,236	152,319
Risk-Weighted Amount		
Risk-Weighted Amount for Credit Risk	810,764	796,779
Risk-Weighted Amount for Operational Risk	109,815	108,634
Risk-Weighted Amount for Market Risk	-	-
Total Risk-Weighted Amount	920,579	905,413
Capital Ratios		
Core Capital (Tier I) Ratio, %	15.64%	16.28%
Total Capital Ratio, %	15.99%	16.82%

In accordance to BDCB Notice No: BU/N-6/2022/77, the Company shall not, at any time, have a Tier 1 capital ratio of less than 5 per cent and total capital ratio of less than 10 per cent or such percentage as may be determined by the Authority.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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4 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES (cont'd)

4.2 FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

Fair value of financial instruments

Where possible, fair values have been estimated using market prices for financial instruments. Where market prices are not available, fair values have been estimated using quoted prices for financial instruments with similar characteristics or otherwise using a suitable valuation technique where practicable to do so. The fair value information presented represents the Company's best estimate of those values and may be subject to certain assumptions and limitations.

Methodologies

The methodologies and assumptions used in estimating fair values depend on the terms and risk characteristics of the various instruments and include the following:

Financial instruments for which the carrying value approximates fair value

These include cash and balances with BDCB, deposits from customers which reprice generally within six months of the reporting date, and accrued interest receivable and payable under other assets and other liabilities accounts. The carrying value of these financial instruments approximates the fair value because they are either short-term in nature, reprice frequently or are receivable or payable on demand and do not have significant credit risk.

Loans and Advances

For loans and advances which mature or reprice after six months, the fair value is principally estimated by discounting anticipated cash flows (including interest at contractual rates). Performing loans are grouped, to the extent possible, into homogenous pools segregated by maturity and the coupon rates of the loans within each pool. In general, cash flows are discounted using current market rates for instruments with similar maturity, repricing and credit risk characteristics.

For non-performing loans and advances where collateral exists, the fair value is the lesser of the carrying value of the loans and advances, net of specific allowances, or the fair value of the collateral, discounted as appropriate.

Deposits from Customers

Deposits from Customers which mature or reprice after six months from the reporting date are grouped by residual maturity. The fair value is calculated using discounted cash flow models, based on the deposit type and its related maturity, applying either market rates, where applicable or current rates offered for deposits of similar remaining maturities.

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4 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES (cont'd)

4.2 FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS (cont'd)

Summary

Management considers that the carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded at amortised cost in the financial statements to approximate their respective fair value. Accordingly, the Company has not disclosed the fair value and their levels in the fair value hierarchy for financial assets and financial liabilities at amortised cost.

4.3 CATEGORIES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

	2025		2024	
	At Amortised Cost B\$'000	Carrying Amount B\$'000	At Amortised Cost B\$'000	Carrying Amount B\$'000
Financial Assets				
Cash and Balances with Bank	156,903	156,903	130,484	130,484
Balances with BDCB	48,788	48,788	47,681	47,681
Loans and Advances	902,469	902,469	899,814	899,814
Amount due from Immediate Holding Company	-	-	1,989	1,989
Other Assets	33,332	33,332	33,384	33,384
Total Financial Assets	1,141,492	1,141,492	1,113,352	1,113,352
Financial Liabilities				
Deposits from Customers	745,816	745,816	746,558	746,558
Deposits from Immediate Holding Company	208,527	208,527	170,955	170,955
Amount due to Immediate Holding Company	1,121	1,121	-	-
Lease Liabilities	4,206	4,206	4,687	4,687
Other Liabilities	7,631	7,631	9,431	9,431
Total Financial Liabilities	967,301	967,301	931,631	931,631

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4 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES (cont'd)

4.4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

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

- Credit risk;
- Liquidity risk;
- Market risk; and
- Operational risk.

Risk management framework

The Company's Board of Directors has appointed the Group Risk Management Committee ("GRMC") to fulfil its oversight responsibilities of the Company's risk management framework. The Company's risk management framework seeks to ensure that strategies, policies, processes and procedures are in place to identify, assess, measure, manage, evaluate, monitor, report or mitigate all material risks which could affect the achievement of the Company's strategic objectives.

Baiduri Finance Audit Committee ("BFAC") provides the Board of Directors independent assurance over the Company's governance, risk management and internal control practices.

The Board delegates to the Group Executive Committee ("EXCO") authority to approve limits related to credit and treasury activities, including policies to govern the management of credit, liquidity and market risks.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The BFAC and GRMC oversee senior management's compliance with the Company's risk management policies and procedures, as well as review the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company.

The Company's risk management framework adopts the principle of "Three Lines of Defence".

The first line of defence – business line management including support functions – is directly responsible for identifying and managing day-to-day risks inherent in its activities. The second line of defence is provided by the Group Risk Department and Group Compliance Department. The Risk function oversees the effectiveness and integrity of the Company's risk management framework and assists the GRMC in its risk oversight responsibilities. The Compliance function ensures adherence to applicable laws, regulations, and internal policies.

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December 31, 2025

4 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES (cont'd)

4.4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES (cont'd)

Risk management framework (cont'd)

Both functions operate independently from business line management providing objective oversight, monitoring, and reporting to Senior Management and the Board. The third line of defence involves the Internal Audit function to provide independent assurance to the BFAC on the effectiveness and quality of governance, risk management and internal control processes.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial losses to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations and arises principally from the Company's loans and advances to customers. For risk management reporting purposes, the Company considers and consolidates all elements of credit risk exposures (such as individual obligor default risk and sector risk).

The Board delegates responsibility to the GRMC to oversee the management of credit risk, while the Group EXCO approves major prudential policies and limits that govern large customer exposures and industry concentration.

The Group EXCO appoints the Company's Credit Committee who would work with the business lines to ensure that approved policies are applied appropriately and optimal returns on the Company's risk exposure are being achieved.

The Company takes a prudent view when granting credits. All credit exposures in the group are individually assessed and approved in accordance with the internal credit and lending policies, and in compliance with the local regulatory guidelines. In respect of its lending-related activities, management regularly reviews the amount of risk accepted in relation to one borrower or groups of borrowers, the industry segments, the risks of non-performing loans and the adequacy of provisioning. The Company does not provide credit facilities in support of high compliance or reputational risks which include illegal activities, prohibited or unlicensed businesses, or any other activities deemed to pose unacceptable environment, ethical, social or reputational risk to the Company and the wider community.

The Company recognises credit risk mitigation by obtaining collateral however such collateral does not act as a substitute in the credit granting process. Some of the assets typically included as collateral are assignment of contract payments, salaries and deposit placements.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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4 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES (cont'd)

4.4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES (cont'd)

Credit risk (cont'd)

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

The Company applies probabilities to the forecast scenarios identified. The Company performed a sensitivity analysis on how ECL on the main portfolios will change if the key assumption to the downside weight to the weighted ECL increased by 10%. The total weighted ECL should then be increased by B\$67,502 (2024: B\$123,002) based on the above assumption.

Measurement of ECL

The key inputs used for measurement ECL are:

- Probability of default ("PD");
- Loss given default ("LGD"); and
- Exposure at default ("EAD")

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

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

LGD is an estimate of the loss arising on default. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the lender would expect to receive, taking into account cash flows from accepted collateral by the Company. The calculation is on a discounted cash flow basis where the cash flows are discounted by the original EIR of the loan.

EAD is an estimate of the exposure at a future default date taking into account expected changes in the exposure after the reporting date including repayments of principal and interest.

The Company measures ECL considering the risk of default over the maximum contractual period over which the entity is exposed to credit risk. The measurement of ECL is based on probabilities weighted average credit loss.

When ECL are measured on a collective basis, the financial instruments are grouped on the basis of shared risk characteristics that include instruments type, collateral type and industry. The groupings are reviewed on a regular basis to ensure that each group is comprised of homogenous exposures.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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4 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES (cont'd)

4.4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES (cont'd)

Credit risk (cont'd)

Credit Quality

The Company monitors credit risk per class of financial instrument. The table below outlines the classes identified, as well as the financial statement line item.

Class of Financial Instrument	Financial Statement line
Loans and Advances at amortised cost	Loans and Advances

The Company classified its Loans and Advances by the following internal risk category as described below:

Loans and Advances Classification	Definition
Pass	Borrowers in this category are those do not have greater than normal credit risk.
Special Mention	Borrowers in this category are those have an early sign of financial difficult.
Substandard-Under Performing	Borrowers in this category are those have well defined weakness in profitability, cash flow and/or operations that may jeopardise repayment in full but are not more than 90 days past due.
Substandard-Non-Performing	Borrowers in this category are those have well defined weakness in profitability, cash flow and/or operations that may jeopardise repayment in full and are more than 90 days past due.
Doubtful	Borrowers in this category are those exhibit more severe weaknesses that those classified under substandard and are more than 180 days past due but less than 1 year.
Loss	Borrowers in this category are those with past due status exceed the above categories.

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4 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES (cont'd)

4.4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES (cont'd)

Credit risk (cont'd)

Credit Quality Analysis

The table below sets out the credit quality of the Company's loans and advances according to the above classification.

	December 31, 2025				
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
	12-month	Lifetime	Lifetime		
	ECL	ECL	ECL		
	B\$'000	B\$'000	B\$'000	B\$'000	B\$'000
Pass	831,797	-	-	-	831,797
Special Mention	-	11,425	-	-	11,425
Substandard-Under-Performing	-	58,422	-	-	58,422
Substandard-Non-Performing	-	-	14,016	-	14,016
Doubtful	-	-	2,594	-	2,594
Loss	-	-	995	-	995
Total gross carrying amount	831,797	69,847	17,605	-	919,249
Loss allowances	(3,232)	(6,517)	(7,031)	-	(16,780)
Net carrying amount	828,565	63,330	10,574	-	902,469

	December 31, 2024				
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
	12-month	Lifetime	Lifetime		
	ECL	ECL	ECL		
	B\$'000	B\$'000	B\$'000	B\$'000	B\$'000
Pass	843,877	-	-	-	843,877
Special Mention	-	13,486	-	-	13,486
Substandard-Under-Performing	-	50,112	-	-	50,112
Substandard-Non-Performing	-	-	6,290	-	6,290
Doubtful	-	-	913	-	913
Loss	-	-	35	-	35
Total gross carrying amount	843,877	63,598	7,238	-	914,713
Loss allowances	(4,876)	(7,094)	(2,929)	-	(14,899)
Net carrying amount	839,001	56,504	4,309	-	899,814

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4 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES (cont'd)

4.4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES (cont'd)

Credit risk (cont'd)

Concentration of credit risk

The Company monitors concentrations of credit risk by type of borrower. An analysis of concentrations of credit risk from loans and advances is shown below.

	Loans and Advances	
	2025 B\$'000	2024 B\$'000
Transportation		
- Individual	866,093	862,769
- Corporate	53,156	51,944
Total	919,249	914,713

Non-performing loans and advances

The Company regards a loan and advance as impaired if it is in arrears for more than 3 months or if there is objective evidence of impairment.

	Total Credit Exposure		Non-Performing Loans		%	
	2025 B\$'000	2024 B\$'000	2025 B\$'000	2024 B\$'000	2025 %	2024 %
Transportation						
- Individual	866,093	862,769	16,565	6,450	1.91%	0.75%
- Corporate	53,156	51,944	1,040	788	1.96%	1.52%
Total	919,249	914,713	17,605	7,238		

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4 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES (cont'd)

4.4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES (cont'd)

Credit risk (cont'd)

The table below sets out a reconciliation of changes in the carrying amount of loans and advances.

	December 31, 2025				
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL		
B\$'000	B\$'000	B\$'000	B\$'000	B\$'000	
Non past due (0-30 days)	831,797	10,050	3,378	-	845,225
Month-in-arrear 1 (31-60 days)	-	48,228	2,258	-	50,486
Month- in- arrear 2 (61-90 days)	-	11,569	2,621	-	14,190
Month- in-arrear 3 and above (91 days and above)	-	-	9,348	-	9,348
Total gross carrying amount	831,797	69,847	17,605	-	919,249
Loss allowances	(3,232)	(6,517)	(7,031)	-	(16,780)
Net carrying amount	828,565	63,330	10,574	-	902,469

	December 31, 2024				
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL		
B\$'000	B\$'000	B\$'000	B\$'000	B\$'000	
Non past due (0-30 days)	843,877	11,617	2,232	-	857,726
Month-in-arrear 1 (31-60 days)	-	45,420	1,057	-	46,477
Month- in- arrear 2 (61-90 days)	-	6,561	1,195	-	7,756
Month- in-arrear 3 and above (91 days and above)	-	-	2,754	-	2,754
Total gross carrying amount	843,877	63,598	7,238	-	914,713
Loss allowances	(4,876)	(7,094)	(2,929)	-	(14,899)
Net carrying amount	839,001	56,504	4,309	-	899,814

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4 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES (cont'd)

4.4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES (cont'd)

Credit risk (cont'd)

This table summarises the movements in loss allowances that are recognised in profit or loss during the year by class of exposure/asset.

	2025 B\$'000	2024 B\$'000
Loans and Advances	9,651	2,888
Total	9,651	2,888

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4 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES (cont'd)

4.4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES (cont'd)

Credit risk (cont'd)

The table below sets out a reconciliation of changes in the carrying amount of loans and advances.

Loans and Advances at amortised cost	Stage 1 12-month ECL B\$'000	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL B\$'000	Stage 3 lifetime ECL B\$'000	POCI B\$'000	Total B\$'000
Gross carrying amount as at January 1, 2025	843,877	63,598	7,238	-	914,713
Change in the gross carrying amount					
- Transfer to stage 1	19,333	(18,354)	(979)	-	-
- Transfer to stage 2	(43,143)	44,009	(866)	-	-
- Transfer to stage 3	(8,312)	(8,379)	16,691	-	-
- (Decrease) /Increase during the year	(151,165)	(18,633)	1,694	-	(168,104)
Changes due to modifications without derecognition	-	-	(20)	-	(20)
New financial assets originated or purchased	238,676	12,738	2,078	-	253,492
Financial assets that have been derecognised	(67,469)	(5,132)	(461)	-	(73,062)
Write offs	-	-	(7,770)	-	(7,770)
Gross carrying amount as at December 31, 2025	831,797	69,847	17,605	-	919,249
Loss allowances as at December 31, 2025	3,232	6,517	7,031	-	16,780

Loans and Advances at amortised cost	Stage 1 12-month ECL B\$'000	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL B\$'000	Stage 3 lifetime ECL B\$'000	POCI B\$'000	Total B\$'000
Gross carrying amount as at January 1, 2024	811,472	72,128	6,805	-	890,405
Change in the gross carrying amount					
- Transfer to stage 1	28,489	(26,641)	(1,848)	-	-
- Transfer to stage 2	(33,776)	34,658	(882)	-	-
- Transfer to stage 3	(3,074)	(4,675)	7,749	-	-
- (Decrease) /Increase during the year	(151,753)	(17,805)	1,977	-	(167,581)
Changes due to modifications without derecognition	-	-	(63)	-	(63)
New financial assets originated or purchased	255,679	11,339	425	-	267,443
Financial assets that have been derecognised	(63,160)	(5,406)	(749)	-	(69,315)
Write offs	-	-	(6,176)	-	(6,176)
Gross carrying amount as at December 31, 2024	843,877	63,598	7,238	-	914,713
Loss allowances as at December 31, 2024	4,876	7,094	2,929	-	14,899

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4 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES (cont'd)

4.4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES (cont'd)

Credit risk (cont'd)

The table below sets out a reconciliation of changes in the loss allowances of loans and advances.

Loss allowances – Loans and Advances	Stage 1 12-month ECL B\$'000	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL B\$'000	Stage 3 lifetime ECL B\$'000	POCI B\$'000	Total B\$'000
Loss allowances as at January 1, 2025	4,876	7,094	2,929	-	14,899
Write offs	-	-	(7,770)	-	(7,770)
<i>Changes in allowances recognised in Profit or Loss</i>					
Change in Loss allowances					
- Transfer to stage 1	2,127	(1,786)	(341)	-	-
- Transfer to stage 2	(426)	735	(309)	-	-
- Transfer to stage 3	(77)	(1,088)	1,165	-	-
- (Decrease) /Increase due to change in credit risk	(3,677)	811	10,752	-	7,886
Changes due to modifications without derecognition	-	-	(8)	-	(8)
New financial assets originated or purchased	798	1,226	775	-	2,799
Financial assets that have been derecognised	(389)	(475)	(162)	-	(1,026)
Loss allowances as at December 31, 2025	3,232	6,517	7,031	-	16,780

Loss allowances – Loans and Advances	Stage 1 12-month ECL B\$'000	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL B\$'000	Stage 3 lifetime ECL B\$'000	POCI B\$'000	Total B\$'000
Loss allowances as at January 1, 2024	5,846	9,533	2,807	-	18,186
Write offs	-	-	(6,176)	-	(6,176)
<i>Changes in allowances recognised in Profit or Loss</i>					
Change in Loss allowances					
- Transfer to stage 1	4,092	(3,458)	(634)	-	-
- Transfer to stage 2	(379)	681	(302)	-	-
- Transfer to stage 3	(33)	(790)	823	-	-
- (Decrease) /Increase due to change in credit risk	(5,434)	562	6,499	-	1,627
Changes due to modifications without derecognition	-	-	(20)	-	(20)
New financial assets originated or purchased	1,243	1,115	198	-	2,556
Financial assets that have been derecognised	(459)	(549)	(266)	-	(1,274)
Loss allowances as at December 31, 2024	4,876	7,094	2,929	-	14,899

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4 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES (cont'd)

4.4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES (cont'd)

Credit risk (cont'd)

Loans with renegotiated terms and the Company's forbearance practice

When there is deterioration in the borrower's financial position, loans may be restructured with renegotiated terms where the Company has made concessions by agreeing to terms and conditions that are more favourable for the borrower than the Company has provided initially. The Company implements forbearance practice in order to maximise collection opportunities and minimise the risk of default. Under the Company's forbearance practise, loan forbearance is granted on a selective basis in situations where the debtor is currently in default on its debt, or where there is a high risk of default.

The revised terms usually include extending maturity, changing timing of interest payments and amendments to the terms of loan covenants.

Both individual and corporate loans are subject to the forbearance practise.

As at December 31, the total renegotiated loans and advances amounted to B\$39,000 (2024: B\$89,000) for the Company.

Write off policy

The Company writes off a loan and advances balance, and any related allowances for impairment losses, when the Company's management determines that the loan or security is uncollectible, and all necessary actions have been taken. This determination is made after considering information such as the borrower's latest financial position and chances of its ability to settle the obligation, the legal status, and/or proceeds from other collateral is minimum and will not be sufficient to pay back the entire exposure. Such proposal is proposed by the Credit Services department and approved by the Management.

The Company's credit policy is in compliance with BDCB Notice No: BU/N-8/2018/58, Prudential Treatment of Problem Assets and Accounting for Expected Credit Losses and the laws of Brunei Darussalam.

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4 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES (cont'd)

4.4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES (cont'd)

Credit risk (cont'd)

Collateral held as security and of other credit enhancements, and their financial effect

The Company holds collateral and other credit enhancements against certain of its credit exposures. The table below sets out the principal types of collateral held against different types of financial assets.

Type of Credit Exposure	Principal Type of Collateral Held for Secured Lending	Loans and Advances B\$'000	Financial Effect of Collateral Held B\$'000	Net exposure from Loans and Advances B\$'000
2025				
<u>Loans and Advances</u>				
- Individual	Motor Vehicle	866,093	759,632	106,461
- Corporate	Motor Vehicle	53,156	51,939	1,217
Total		919,249	811,571	107,678
2024				
<u>Loans and Advances</u>				
- Individual	Motor Vehicle	862,769	764,484	98,285
- Corporate	Motor Vehicle	51,944	50,675	1,269
Total		914,713	815,159	99,554

Cash and cash equivalents

The Company held cash and cash equivalents of B\$74,291,000 (2024: B\$48,931,000) at December 31, 2025. Most of cash and cash equivalents, except deposits with the BDCB, are held with bank and financial institution counterparties which are rated at least with an investment grade.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulties in meeting obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial assets.

Management of liquidity risk

The Company's GRMC sets the Company's strategy for managing liquidity risk and has the responsibility for the oversight of the implementation of this policy. The Company has also established an Asset and Liability Committee ("ALCO") to manage the Company's overall balance sheet including monitoring its liquidity position. Finance and Operation department manages the Company's liquidity position on a day-to-day basis and reviews daily reports covering the liquidity position of the Company. A summary report, including any exceptions and remedial action taken, is submitted regularly to the ALCO.

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4 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES (cont'd)

4.4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES (cont'd)

Liquidity risk (cont'd)

Management of liquidity risk (cont'd)

The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The key elements of the Company's liquidity strategy are as follows:

- Maintaining a diversified funding base consisting of customer deposits (both retail and corporate) and wholesale market deposits and maintaining contingency facilities with other banks;
- Carrying a portfolio of highly liquid assets, diversified by currency and maturity; and
- Monitoring liquidity ratios, maturity mismatches behavioural characteristics of the Company's financial assets and liabilities.

Finance and Operation receives information from other business units and reports from the system regarding the liquidity profile of financial assets and liabilities and details of other projected cash flows arising from projected future businesses. Finance and Operation maintains a portfolio of short-term liquid assets, largely made up of short-term deposits to ensure that sufficient liquidity is maintained within the Company. The liquidity requirements of business units are centrally managed by the Finance and Operation department to cover any short-term fluctuations and longer-term funding requirements.

Finance and Operation department monitor compliance with local regulatory limits on a daily basis.

Exposure to liquidity risk

The key measure used by the Company for managing liquidity risk is the ratio of liquid assets to deposits from customers and short-term liabilities. For this purpose, liquid assets are considered as cash and cash equivalents and bank placements.

A similar, but not identical, calculation is used to measure the Company's compliance with the minimum cash balance requirements established by the regulator, BDCB in accordance with Section 25 (2) of the Finance Companies Act, Chapter 89.

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4 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES (cont'd)

4.4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES (cont'd)

Liquidity risk (cont'd)

Maturity analysis for financial assets and liabilities

The tables below set out the remaining contractual maturities of the Company's non-derivative financial assets and financial liabilities.

	Carrying Amount	Gross Nominal Inflow/ (Outflow)	Less than 3 months	3-6 months	6-12 months	1-3 years	3-5 years	Over 5 years
2025								
Non-Derivative Assets								
Cash in hand	2,495	2,495	2,495	-	-	-	-	-
Balances with BDCB	48,788	48,788	11,542	7,921	7,121	22,204	-	-
Money at call, term deposits with Bank (short term funds)	154,408	154,967	92,442	-	62,525	-	-	-
Loans and Advances	902,469	1,008,904	66,122	63,385	121,375	423,808	260,711	73,503
Other Assets	33,332	33,332	33,332	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,141,492	1,248,486	205,933	71,306	191,021	446,012	260,711	73,503
Non-Derivative Liabilities								
Deposits from Customers	745,816	748,272	144,874	67,259	134,889	401,250	-	-
Deposits from Immediate Holding Company	208,527	209,621	102,770	71,234	35,617	-	-	-
Amount due to Immediate Holding Company	1,121	1,121	1,121	-	-	-	-	-
Lease Liabilities	4,206	4,206	124	119	236	888	1,000	1,839
Other Liabilities	7,631	7,631	4,356	-	-	3,275	-	-
Total	967,301	970,851	253,245	138,612	170,742	405,413	1,000	1,839
Net Liquidity Gap	174,191	277,635	(47,312)	(67,306)	20,279	40,599	259,711	71,664

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4 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES (cont'd)

4.4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES (cont'd)

Liquidity risk (cont'd)

Maturity analysis for financial assets and liabilities (cont'd)

	Carrying Amount	Gross Nominal Inflow/ (Outflow)	Maturity					Over 5 years
			Less than 3 months	3-6 months	6-12 months	1-3 years	3-5 years	
	B\$'000	B\$'000	B\$'000	B\$'000	B\$'000	B\$'000	B\$'000	B\$'000
2024								
Non-Derivative Assets								
Cash in hand	2,965	2,965	2,965	-	-	-	-	-
Balances with BDCB	47,681	47,681	10,057	6,716	7,754	23,154	-	-
Money at call, term deposits with Bank (short term funds)	127,519	127,719	107,435	20,284	-	-	-	-
Loans and Advances	899,814	1,026,712	66,797	64,124	123,004	425,627	266,303	80,857
Amount due from Immediate Holding Company	1,989	1,989	1,989	-	-	-	-	-
Other Assets	33,384	33,384	33,384	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,113,352	1,240,450	222,627	91,124	130,758	448,781	266,303	80,857
Non-Derivative Liabilities								
Deposits from Customers	746,558	748,838	142,416	67,345	135,280	403,797	-	-
Deposits from Immediate Holding Company	170,955	171,187	100,753	70,434	-	-	-	-
Lease Liabilities	4,687	4,687	118	119	244	959	913	2,334
Other Liabilities	9,431	9,431	6,445	-	-	2,986	-	-
Total	931,631	934,143	249,732	137,898	135,524	407,742	913	2,334
Net Liquidity Gap	181,721	306,307	(27,105)	(46,774)	(4,766)	41,039	265,390	78,523

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4 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES (cont'd)

4.4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES (cont'd)

Liquidity risk (cont'd)

The above tables show the undiscounted cash flows on the Company's non-derivative financial assets and financial liabilities.

The gross nominal inflows / (outflows) disclosed in the previous table represent the contractual undiscounted cash flows relating to non-derivative financial assets and liabilities held for risk management purposes.

As part of the management of its liquidity risk arising from financial liabilities, the Company holds liquid assets comprising cash and cash equivalents and deposits for which there is an active and liquid market so that they can be readily withdrawn to meet liquidity requirements. In addition, the Company maintains agreed lines of credit with banks.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as interest rates that will affect the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of the Company's market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters in order to ensure the Company's solvency while optimising the return on risk.

Management of market risk

Overall authority for market risk is vested in the Management Committee. Management may set up limits for each type of risk in aggregate and for portfolios and is responsible for the day-to-day review of their implementation.

The Company monitors and limits market risk exposures through weekly management meetings.

There has been no change to the manner in which the Company manages and measures its market risk exposures in the current year.

Exposure to interest rate risk

The principal risk to which non-trading portfolios are exposed to is the risk of loss from fluctuations in the future cash flows or fair values of financial instruments because of a change in market interest rates. Interest rate risk is managed principally through monitoring interest rate gaps by the management and it is assisted by the Operation department in its day-to-day monitoring activities. A summary of the Company's interest rate bearing assets and liabilities position on the non-trading portfolios is as follows:

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4 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES (cont'd)

4.4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES (cont'd)

Market risk (cont'd)

Exposure to interest rate risk

	Carrying Amount	Non-Interest Bearing	Interest Bearing					Over 5 years
			Less than 3 months	3-6 months	6-12 months	1-3 years	3-5 years	
	B\$'000	B\$'000	B\$'000	B\$'000	B\$'000	B\$'000	B\$'000	B\$'000
2025								
Non-Derivative Assets								
Cash in hand	2,495	2,495	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balances with BDCB	48,788	48,788	-	-	-	-	-	-
Money at call, term deposits with Bank (short term funds)	154,408	-	92,432	-	61,976	-	-	-
Loans and Advances	902,469	-	63,651	48,721	117,201	380,453	225,075	67,368
Other Assets	33,332	33,332	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,141,492	84,615	156,083	48,721	179,177	380,453	225,075	67,368
Non-Derivative Liabilities								
Deposits from Customers	745,816	-	144,541	66,996	134,418	399,861	-	-
Deposits from Immediate Holding Company	208,527	-	102,679	70,715	35,133	-	-	-
Amount due to Immediate Holding Company	1,121	1,121	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lease Liabilities	4,206	-	124	119	236	888	1,000	1,839
Other Liabilities	7,631	7,631	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	967,301	8,752	247,344	137,830	169,787	400,749	1,000	1,839

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4 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES (cont'd)

4.4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES (cont'd)

Market risk (cont'd)

Exposure to interest rate risk (cont'd)

	Carrying Amount	Non-Interest Bearing	Interest Bearing					
			Less than 3 months	3-6 months	6-12 months	1-3 years	3-5 years	Over 5 years
	B\$'000	B\$'000	B\$'000	B\$'000	B\$'000	B\$'000	B\$'000	B\$'000
2024								
Non-Derivative Assets								
Cash in hand	2,965	2,965	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balances with BDCB	47,681	47,681	-	-	-	-	-	-
Money at call, term deposits with Bank (short term funds)	127,519	-	107,421	20,098	-	-	-	-
Loans and Advances	899,814	-	61,194	49,517	115,920	377,604	224,266	71,313
Amount due from Immediate Holding Company	1,989	1,989	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Assets	33,384	33,384	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,113,352	86,019	168,615	69,615	115,920	377,604	224,266	71,313
Non-Derivative Liabilities								
Deposits from Customers	746,558	-	142,115	67,101	134,846	402,496	-	-
Deposits from Immediate Holding Company	170,955	-	100,737	70,218	-	-	-	-
Lease Liabilities	4,687	-	118	119	244	959	913	2,334
Other Liabilities	9,431	9,431	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	931,631	9,431	242,970	137,438	135,090	403,455	913	2,334

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4 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES (cont'd)

4.4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES (cont'd)

Market risk (cont'd)

The management of interest rate risk is supplemented by monitoring the sensitivity of the Company's financial assets and liabilities to various interest rate scenarios. Scenarios that are considered on a monthly basis include a 50-basis point ("bp") parallel fall or rise in all yield curves.

Interest rate movements affect reported retained earnings due to increases or decreases in net interest income and the fair value changes reported in profit or loss.

If interest rates had been 50 basis points higher or lower and all other variables were held constant, the Company's projected net interest income for the financial year ended December 31, 2025, would increase by B\$663,000 (2024: B\$457,000). There would be an opposite impact if interest rates had been 50 basis points lower.

Overall non-trading interest rate risk positions are managed by Finance and Operation department which uses advance from bank and deposits with bank to manage the overall position arising from the Company's activities.

Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk to achieving the Company's strategic objectives as a result of inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems, or from external events. Operational risk is inherent to every aspect of our business. The Company's objective is to manage its operational risk at appropriate levels, considering the markets we operate in, capital and liquidity adequacy, as well as economic conditions and the regulatory environment.

The Board is ultimately responsible for all aspects of operational risk management. The Board delegates these responsibilities to the GRMC to oversee the management of operational risks.

The Company's operational risk management framework sets out to identify, assess, control, mitigate, report and monitor operational risk.

Senior management is overall responsible for implementing the operational risk management framework, its associated policies and procedures, to anticipate and mitigate operational risk for the Company.

The Three Lines of Defence approach is applied to operational risk management, which are described in Note 4.4 under Risk Management Framework.

The Company employs the Basic Indicator Approach to compute operational risk capital.

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5 INTEREST INCOME

	2025 B\$'000	2024 B\$'000
Hire Purchases	57,683	57,180
Bank Deposits	1,495	877
Total Interest Income	59,178	58,057

6 INTEREST EXPENSE

	2025 B\$'000	2024 B\$'000
Deposits from Immediate Holding Company	3,963	1,056
Deposits from Customers	1,353	1,226
Total Deposits	5,316	2,282

7 OTHER OPERATING INCOME

	2025 B\$'000	2024 B\$'000
Late Charges and Other Hire Purchase Fees	71	51
Gain on Modification of Lease Liabilities	-	225
Total	71	276

8 PERSONNEL EXPENSES

	2025 B\$'000	2024 B\$'000
Salaries and Wages	3,974	4,103
Allowances and Bonuses	1,649	1,722
Others	701	563
Director Fees	290	290
Total	6,614	6,678

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9 OTHER OVERHEAD EXPENSES

	2025 B\$'000	2024 B\$'000
Dealers' Commission	8,826	8,649
Infrastructure and Network Costs	5,400	5,400
Other Expenses	2,478	2,605
Management Fees	1,800	1,800
Dealers' Incentive	1,794	1,744
Repair and Maintenance	1,004	1,007
Depreciation of Right-of-use Assets	591	597
Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment	490	292
Interest Expense on Lease Liabilities	228	253
Advertisement and Publicity	213	120
License Fee	129	126
Legal and Professional Fees		
- Non-Audit	105	100
- Audit	74	72
Loss on Modification of Right-of-use Assets	-	213
Total	23,132	22,978

10 INCOME TAX EXPENSE

The income tax varied from the amount of income tax determined by applying the Brunei Darussalam income tax rate of 18.5% (2024: 18.5%) with the applicable threshold to profit before income tax as a result of the following items:

	2025 B\$'000	2024 B\$'000
Recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss		
Current Tax Expense		
Current year	4,270	6,418
Over provision from prior year	(3,962)	-
Total Current Tax Expenses	308	6,418
Movement in Provision for Taxation		
Opening balance as at January 1	24,585	24,246
Current year provision	4,270	6,418
Over provision from prior year	(3,962)	-
Income tax paid	(6,316)	(6,079)
Closing balance as at December 31	18,577	24,585

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10 INCOME TAX EXPENSE (cont'd)

	2025 B\$'000	2024 B\$'000
Reconciliation of Effective Tax Rate at 18.50%		
Profit before Taxation	25,459	35,665
Income tax using the domestic corporation tax rate	4,710	6,598
Tax effect of non-taxable expenditure and others	111	76
Threshold deduction	(28)	(28)
Tax effect of credit and others	(523)	(228)
Total	4,270	6,418

11 CASH AND BALANCES WITH BANK

	2025 B\$'000	2024 B\$'000
Term deposits with Immediate Holding Company with remaining maturity not exceeding one year	82,612	81,553
Bank balances with Immediate Holding Company	71,796	45,966
Cash in hand	2,495	2,965
Total	156,903	130,484

Included in the term deposits and bank balances with Immediate Holding Company is B\$95,075,000 (2024: B\$91,656,000) being an amount restricted in use to comply with a directive issued by BDCB in accordance with Section 25 (1) of the Finance Companies Act, Chapter 89.

Term deposits placed with immediate holding company bear interest rates ranging from 1.59% to 2.77% and are held for tenure of 3 to 12 months (2024: 0.15% to 2.85% for 6 to 12 months).

12 BALANCES WITH BDCB

The balances with BDCB pertains to cash reserve maintained in accordance with Section 25 (2) of the Finance Companies Act, Chapter 89. At present, the minimum cash reserve requirement is 6% (2024: 6%) of the total average deposit liabilities and is non-interest bearing.

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13 LOANS AND ADVANCES

	2025 B\$'000	2024 B\$'000
By Type:		
Term Loans		
- Hire Purchase Receivables	919,249	914,713
Less: Loss Allowances	(16,780)	(14,899)
Net Loans and Advances	902,469	899,814
	2025 B\$'000	2024 B\$'000
By Security:		
Secured by:		
- Charge on Motor Vehicles	902,469	899,814
Net Loans and Advances	902,469	899,814

Movement on loss allowances during the financial year can be referred to Note 4.4.

Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are recognised under line item "Recoveries of Loans Written off" in profit of loss and amounted to B\$7,524,000 during the financial year (2024: B\$8,896,000).

14 OTHER ASSETS

	2025 B\$'000	2024 B\$'000
Dealers' Commission and Incentive	31,785	32,502
Deposits and Others	1,547	882
Prepayments	182	161
Total	33,514	33,545

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15 RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

The Company leases a number of branch and office premises under operating leases. The leases typically run for a period of 1 to 10 years, and with an option to renew the lease after that date.

Leases for branch and office premises expired in the current financial year amounted nil for the Company. The expired contracts were replaced by new leases for identical underlying assets. This resulted in additions to right-of-use assets nil (2024: \$86,000) in 2025.

	B\$'000
Cost	
As at January 1, 2024	5,425
Additions	86
Modification of lease	(220)
Expiration/Termination of lease	(35)
As at December 31, 2024 and 2025	5,256
Accumulated Depreciation	
As at January 1, 2024	161
Depreciation for the year	597
Modification of lease	(7)
Expiration/Termination of lease	(40)
As at December 31, 2024	711
Depreciation for the year	591
As at December 31, 2025	1,302
Carrying Amount	
As at December 31, 2025	3,954
As at December 31, 2024	4,545

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16 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Leasehold Improvements B\$'000	Computers B\$'000	Office Equipment B\$'000	Furniture and Fittings B\$'000	Motor Vehicles B\$'000	Total B\$'000
Cost						
As at January 1, 2024	114	1,264	39	-	76	1,493
Additions	1,155	-	-	49	-	1,204
Disposals	-	-	(12)	-	-	(12)
As at December 31, 2024	1,269	1,264	27	49	76	2,685
Additions	-	-	-	-	33	33
Disposals	(42)	(179)	-	-	(76)	(297)
As at December 31, 2025	1,227	1,085	27	49	33	2,421
Accumulated Depreciation						
As at January 1, 2024	53	625	27	-	52	757
Depreciation for the year	23	241	6	7	15	292
Disposals	-	-	(12)	-	-	(12)
As at December 31, 2024	76	866	21	7	67	1,037
Depreciation for the year	245	217	5	10	13	490
Disposals	(42)	(179)	-	-	(76)	(297)
As at December 31, 2025	279	904	26	17	4	1,230
Carrying Amounts						
As at December 31, 2025	948	181	1	32	29	1,191
As at December 31, 2024	1,193	398	6	42	9	1,648

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17 DEPOSITS FROM CUSTOMERS

	2025 B\$'000	2024 B\$'000
By type of Deposits		
Savings Deposits	740,483	745,363
Fixed Deposits	5,333	1,195
Total	745,816	746,558
By type of Customers		
Individuals	743,716	745,941
Corporate	2,100	617
Total	745,816	746,558

18 DEPOSITS FROM IMMEDIATE HOLDING COMPANY

	2025 B\$'000	2024 B\$'000
By type of Deposits		
Fixed Deposits	208,527	170,955
Total	208,527	170,955

19 AMOUNT DUE (TO) FROM IMMEDIATE HOLDING COMPANY

	2025 B\$'000	2024 B\$'000
Amount due (to) from Immediate Holding Company	(1,121)	1,989
Total	(1,121)	1,989

The amount outstanding is unsecured, non-interest bearing and has no fixed repayment term.

20 LEASE LIABILITIES

	2025 B\$'000	2024 B\$'000
Amounts due for settlement within 12 months	479	481
Amounts due for settlement after 12 months	3,727	4,206
Total	4,206	4,687

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20 LEASE LIABILITIES (cont'd)

	2025 B\$'000	2024 B\$'000
<u>Maturity Analysis:</u>		
Not later than 1 year	681	709
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	2,470	2,569
Later than 5 years	1,946	2,528
	5,097	5,806
Less: Unearned Interest	(891)	(1,119)
Total	4,206	4,687

The Company does not face a significant liquidity risk with regards to its lease liabilities. Lease liabilities are monitored within the Company's finance function.

The weighted average lessee's incremental borrowing rate applied to the lease liabilities recognised in the statement of financial position is 5.5% (2024: 5.5%).

21 OTHER LIABILITIES

	2025 B\$'000	2024 B\$'000
Provision for End of Service Benefits	3,274	2,986
Accrued Expenditure	2,151	1,774
Insurance Payables	1,350	3,541
Other Payables	856	1,130
Total	7,631	9,431

22 DEFERRED TAXATION

	2025 B\$'000	2024 B\$'000
Balances as at December 31	47	47

Deferred tax liabilities comprise the estimated expense at current income tax rates on the following items:

	2025 B\$'000	2024 B\$'000
Property, Plant and Equipment	140	140
Others	72	72
Loss allowances on Loans and Advances	(165)	(165)
Balance as at December 31	47	47

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23 SHARE CAPITAL

	2025 B\$'000	2024 B\$'000
Authorised		
50,000,000 Ordinary shares of B\$1 each	50,000	50,000
Issued and Paid Up		
45,000,000 Ordinary shares of B\$1 each	45,000	45,000

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time. At any General Meeting, every member present in person, shall have on a show of hands one vote. All ordinary shares rank equally with regards to the Company's residual assets.

24 STATUTORY RESERVE

	Note	2025 B\$'000	2024 B\$'000
Balance as at January 1		50,307	48,844
Add: Transfer during the year	25	1,258	1,463
Balances as at December 31		51,565	50,307

The statutory reserve is maintained in accordance with Section 13 of the Finance Companies Act, Chapter 89. During the year and in prior year, the minimum statutory reserve requirement is a sum equal to not less than 5 per cent of the net profits.

25 RETAINED EARNINGS

	Note	2025 B\$'000	2024 B\$'000
Balances as at January 1		68,136	61,252
Profit for the financial year		25,151	29,247
Less: Transfer during the year			
- Statutory Reserve	24	(1,258)	(1,463)
- Prudential Reserve for Credit Losses		308	(188)
Prudential Reserve for Credit Losses		(308)	188
Dividends paid		(27,700)	(20,900)
Balances as at December 31		64,329	68,136

The Prudential Reserve for Credit Losses is a non-distributable reserve account that is used to reflect an amount equal to the outstanding accrual interest/profit income on non-performing financial assets via a transfer from retained earnings as mandated by BDCB Notice No: BU/N-8/2018/58, Prudential Treatment of Problem Assets and Accounting for Expected Credit Losses.

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26 DIVIDENDS

	2025 B\$'000	2024 B\$'000
Final dividend for the financial year ended December 31, 2023	-	13,900
Interim dividend for the financial year ended December 31, 2024	-	7,000
Final dividend for the financial year ended December 31, 2024	16,000	-
Interim dividend for the financial year ended December 31, 2025	11,700	-
Total dividends declared and paid	27,700	20,900

Subsequent to financial year end, at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting, a final dividend of approximately 37.53 cents per ordinary share or a total of B\$16,890,000 in respect of the financial year ended December 31, 2025 will be proposed for shareholders' approval.

27 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2025 B\$'000	2024 B\$'000
Bank balances with Immediate Holding Company (note 11)	71,796	45,966
Cash in hand (note 11)	2,495	2,965
Total	74,291	48,931

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

The table below details changes in the Company's liabilities arising from financing activities, including both cash and non-cash changes. Liabilities arising from financing activities are those for which cash flows were, or future cash flows will be, classified in the Company's statement of cash flows as cash flows from financing activities.

	Lease liabilities B\$'000
As at January 1, 2024	5,301
<u>Non-cash changes</u>	
New Leases	91
Interest Expense on Lease Liabilities	253
Gain on Modification of Lease Liabilities	(225)
	<u>5,420</u>
<u>Financing cash flows</u>	
Repayment of Lease Liabilities	(733)
As at December 31, 2024	4,687
<u>Non-cash changes</u>	
Interest Expense on Lease Liabilities	228
	<u>4,915</u>
<u>Financing cash flows</u>	
Repayment of Lease Liabilities	(709)
As at December 31, 2025 (note 20)	4,206

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28 RELATED PARTIES' TRANSACTIONS

The Company considers members of the Board of Directors, the members of the Immediate Holding Company's management committee and the Company's management committee as key management personnel ("KMP").

Related parties in these financial statements refer to members of the Immediate Holding Company's group of companies and other related companies.

(i) Transactions with key management personnel for the Company:

	KMP	
	2025 B\$'000	2024 B\$'000
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION		
Assets		
Loans and Advances	326	261
Total	326	261
Liabilities		
Deposits	952	741
Total	952	741
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS		
Income		
Hire purchase interest received	19	21
Total	19	21
Expenses		
Interest Expense	1	1
Other Expense	290	638
Total	291	639

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28 RELATED PARTIES' TRANSACTIONS (cont'd)

- (ii) The Company's related parties transactions include transactions with member of the Immediate Holding Company's group of companies and other related companies shown below:

	<u>Other related companies</u>	
	2025 B\$'000	2024 B\$'000
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION		
Assets		
Deposits with Immediate Holding Company	154,408	127,519
Other Assets	1,340	2,728
Amount due from Immediate Holding Company	-	1,989
Total	155,748	132,236
Liabilities		
Deposits from Immediate Holding Company	208,527	170,955
Amount due to Immediate Holding Company	1,121	-
Total	209,648	170,955
	<u>Other related companies</u>	
	2025 B\$'000	2024 B\$'000
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS		
Income		
Interest income received from Immediate Holding Company	1,538	893
Total	1,538	893
Expenses		
Infrastructure and network costs charged by Immediate Holding Company	5,400	5,400
Management fees charged by Immediate Holding Company	1,800	1,800
Other Expense	1,470	1,557
Interest Expense	3,963	1,056
Total	12,633	9,813

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29 RECLASSIFICATION OF PRIOR YEAR COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Certain reclassifications have been made to prior year's financial statements to enhance comparability with the current year's financial statements.

The Company reclassified B\$3,378,000 from Other Operating Income to Fee Income in the Statements of Profit or Loss and the accompanying notes as at December 31, 2024 to be consistent with the current year's presentation. The reclassifications did not affect the Statement of Financial Position or Statement of Cash Flows.

	2024 Previously reported B\$'000	2024 After reclassification B\$'000
Statements of Profit or Loss		
Fee Income	173	3,551
Other Operating Income	3,654	276