

## CHAIRMAN’S REVIEW & DIRECTORS’ REPORT TO THE MEMBERS

On behalf of the Board of Directors, we are pleased to present the annual report along with the annual audited financial statements and auditors’ report thereon of Dubai Islamic Bank Pakistan Limited – DIBPL (‘the Bank’) for the year ended December 31, 2025.

### ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

The State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) decided to keep the policy rate unchanged at 10.5 percent, noting that headline inflation of 5.6 percent y/y in December 2025 remained within the target range of 5–7 percent while core inflation has remained relatively sticky at around 7.4 percent. Overall, the inflation outlook remains broadly unchanged supported by relatively benign global commodity prices, easing inflation expectations and a prudent monetary policy stance. The SBP assessed that economic activity continues to gain momentum as reflected in high frequency indicators, despite a challenging global environment, particularly for exports. The IMF has slightly upgraded its global growth forecast for 2026, while highlighting risks from elevated global tariff uncertainty and volatile commodity prices amidst geopolitical developments.

Real GDP growth was provisionally reported at 3.7 percent y/y in Q1-FY26 compared to 1.6 percent in the same period last year, mainly led by the industry and agriculture sectors. Recent high-frequency indicators suggest that this momentum continued in Q2-FY26 with notable growth in large-scale manufacturing, auto sales, domestic cement dispatches, POL sales (excluding furnace oil), fertilizer off-take and imports of machinery and intermediate goods. Accordingly, the growth outlook has improved significantly, with real GDP growth is projected in the range of 3.75–4.75 percent in FY26.

The current account recorded a cumulative deficit of \$1.2 billion during H1-FY26, mainly due to a widening trade deficit driven by higher imports and a decline in exports, particularly food exports. However, sustained growth in workers’ remittances and Information and communication technology services exports helped contain the deficit, while SBP’s foreign exchange reserves increased to \$16.1 billion as of January 16, 2026, supported by interbank FX purchases. The current account deficit is expected to be contained within 1 percent of GDP in FY26, subject to risks from global trade fragmentation and geopolitical uncertainty.

FBR tax revenues grew by 9.5 percent in H1-FY26, falling short of the target, though contained expenditures and significantly lower profit payments are expected to support achievement of the full-year fiscal deficit target. Broad money growth picked up to 16.3 percent recently, driven by private sector credit and government borrowing, while private sector credit expanded amid easing financial conditions. Looking ahead, the SBP assessed that the real policy rate remains adequately positive to stabilize inflation within the target range over the medium term and emphasized the need for coordinated monetary and fiscal policies, along with structural reforms to support sustainable economic growth.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

*Rupees in ‘millions’*

Statement of Financial Position	31-Dec-25	31-Dec-24	Variance
Investments	106,409	143,839	-26.0%
Islamic financing and related assets	237,283	203,871	16.4%
Total assets	447,109	453,152	-1.3%
Deposits and other accounts	334,681	346,873	-3.5%
Net equity	48,178	44,947	7.2%
Number of branches	310	235	31.9%

## OTHER INFORMATION

Profit and Loss Account	31-Dec-25	31-Dec-24	Variance
Profit before tax	9,444	14,303	-34.0%
Profit after tax	4,090	6,672	-38.7%
Earnings per share (Rs.)	3.51	5.73	-38.7%

In line with its strategic business plan, the Bank significantly broadened its national footprint by opening 75 new branches during the year, taking the total network to 310 branches. The Bank remains committed to sustaining this momentum and further expanding its distribution network to support balance-sheet growth, improve customer accessibility, and strengthen market presence.

During the year, the Bank signed a new Core Banking System and implementation agreement with Temenos and Systems Limited respectively. This is expected to significantly enhance core banking operations, improve operational efficiency, strengthen regulatory compliance and elevate customer service standards.

The Bank reported a profit before tax of Rs. 9.44 billion and a profit after tax of Rs. 4.1 billion, reflecting declines of 34% and 38.7% respectively compared to last year. The lower profitability was primarily attributable to a significantly lower policy rate environment, the implementation of the minimum deposit rate for Islamic banks and increase in operating expenses resulting from lagged effect of inflation. However, strong recoveries from non-performing exposures provided good support to earnings.

The Bank's Islamic financing portfolio grew by 16.4% to Rs. 237.28 billion, while investments declined by 26% mainly due to the settlement of Pakistan Energy Sukuks. Leveraging improved market conditions and emerging financing opportunities, the Bank has strategically grown its financing portfolio in the targeted segment. The non-performing financing (NPF) ratio improved to 7.57%, supported by effective recovery initiatives and portfolio growth.

The Bank's capital adequacy ratio continues to be a key strength, providing ample headroom over regulatory thresholds and enabling the Bank to absorb potential shocks and support future growth.

### CORPORATE AWARDS & RECOGNITION

Dubai Islamic Bank Pakistan continues to be recognized by reputable entities. In 2025, the Bank was recognized by the State Bank of Pakistan for highest participation in the National Financial Literacy Program 2024–25 and received further recognition at the Shaukat Khanum Social Responsibility Awards 2025.

### CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY & DIVERSITY, EQUITY and INCLUSION (DE&I)

Dubai Islamic Bank Pakistan considers itself as a Corporate Social Responsible entity and keeps it as an integral element of its value system. The Bank remains committed to its objective of paying back to the society – both directly and indirectly, and in this regard have contributed through various initiatives which includes:

Energy conservation, environmental protection, and providing a safe and healthy work environment.

Business ethics and anti-corruption measures, requiring all staff members to comply with the Bank's "Code of Conduct" and "Anti-Bribery and Corruption Policy".

Equal opportunity employment through a transparent procedure without discrimination including employment of special people.

## OTHER INFORMATION

The Bank participated in multiple fund-raising events for different NGOs and contributed funds for educational, health and social uplift areas.

### CREDIT RATING

VIS Credit Rating Company Limited has reaffirmed the entity rating at 'AA/A-1+' (Double A/A-one Plus) with stable outlook. The rating assigned to the Bank's Tier II Sukuk and Additional Tier I Sukuk has been reaffirmed at 'AA-' (Double A minus) and 'A+' (Single A Plus) respectively. These ratings were assigned in 2025 and represents sound performance indicators of the Bank along with strong sponsor support.

### AUDITORS

The retiring auditors, KPMG Taseer Hadi & Co. Chartered Accountants, being eligible, have offered themselves for reappointment. As required under Code of Corporate Governance the Board and the Audit Committee have recommended the appointment and remuneration of KPMG Taseer Hadi & Co. Chartered Accountants as auditors of the Bank for the year ending December 31, 2026.

### RISK MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

The Board sets the Bank's overall risk appetite and philosophy. The Bank's risk management process is overseen by the Board Risk Monitoring Committee (BRMC). The Board of Directors provides strategic directions for effective risk management and ensures that a robust risk management framework is in place. The Risk Management function has a structured approach that regularly reviews portfolio risk profiles, policies, & procedures. Frameworks are put in place to identify, measure, monitor, and control the risks that may be faced and mitigate those risks using an adequate strategy. Various management committees also support these goals, including the Risk Management Committee (RMC), Management Credit Committee (MCC), Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO), and the Control Compliance Committee.

The Bank has taken various steps in adopting green banking measures for improving environmental impact, social risk management, and optimizing resource utilization.

### OTHER MATTERS

The Board of Directors is pleased to endorse the following statements in the Annual Report:

- Statement of Compliance with Code of Corporate Governance Regulations (CCG), 2019
- Statement made by the Management relating to Internal Controls over Financial reporting along with overall internal controls. The external auditors issued the Long Form Report for the year ended December 31, 2024 as per the State Bank of Pakistan guidelines.
- Risk assessment framework
- The following directors obtained directors training program certification:
  - (i) Mr. Obaid Khalifa Mohammad Rashed Al Shamsi – Non-Executive Director
  - (ii) Mr. Shabbir Ahmed Shaikh – Independent Director
  - (iii) Ms. Faaria Rehman Salahuddin – Independent Director
  - (iv) Mr. Abbas Saifuddin Bhujwala - Independent Director
  - (v) Mr. Muhammad Ali Gulfaraz – CEO

## OTHER INFORMATION

### BOARD COMPOSITION & MEETINGS

In line with the requirements of the CCG, the Bank encourages representation of independent and non-executive directors on the Board. The composition of the Board subject is as follows:

Total number of Directors (including CEO):	9
Male:	8
Female:	1
Composition:	
(i) Independent Directors:	3
(ii) Non-executive Directors:	5
(iii) Executive Director:	1

The Board appointed an independent entity namely Pakistan Institute of Corporate Governance (PICG) for Board Performance Evaluation for the year 2024. PICG has completed the performance evaluation and issued its report. PICG employed an online assessment tool for assessing Board's performance against best practices for board effectiveness. The performance evaluation covered 13 specific areas of Board performance including Strategic Planning, Board Composition, Board & CEO Effectiveness, Control Environment and Environment Social & Governance.

The Board has constituted the following five Committees with defined Terms of Reference (ToRs):

1. Board Audit Committee
2. Board Risk Management Committee
3. Board Nomination & Remuneration Committee
4. Board Information Technology Committee
5. Board Credit & Investment Committee

The number of meetings of the Board and its Committees attended by each of the respective Director, during the year is shown below:

Number of meetings held	BOD	BAC	BRMC	BNRC	BITC	BCIC
	4	8	8	6	4	11
<b>Name</b>						
Mr. Mohamed Saeed Ahmed Abdulla Al Sharif (Non-	4	-	-	-	-	11
Mr. Abbas Saifuddin Bhujwala (Independent)	4	-	8	-	-	10
Mr. Obaid Khalifa Mohammed Rashed Al Shamsi	4	-	-	6	4	-
Mr. Muhammad Raza Jessani (Non-Executive)	4	7	-	-	4	-
Mr. Shabbir Ahmed Shaikh (Independent)	4	8	2	6	3	-
Ms. Faaria Rehman Salahuddin (Independent)	4	-	8	5	1	11
Mr. John Stephen Grota Macedo (Non-executive)	4	8	7	-	-	-
Mr. Anwar Jalal Belgaumi (Non-Executive)	4	-	6	-	-	7
Mr. Junaid Ahmed (Ex- CEO)	2	-	-	-	-	-
Mr. Muhammad Ali Gulfaraz	2	-	-	-	-	-

## OTHER INFORMATION

### PATTERN OF SHAREHOLDING as of December 31, 2025

Name of Shareholders	No. of Shares	%
Dubai Islamic Bank PJSC, UAE - the Holding Company (Sponsor)	1,165,227,976	99.99993
Mr. Mohamed Saeed Ahmed Abdulla Al Sharif	100	0.00001
Mr. Obaid Khalifa Mohammad Rashed Al Shamsi	100	0.00001
Mr. John Stephen Grota Macedo	100	0.00001
Mr. Muhammad Raza Jessani	100	0.00001
Mr. Anwar Jalal Belgaumi	100	0.00001
Mr. Shabbir Ahmed Shaikh	100	0.00001
Ms. Faaria Rehman Salahuddin	100	0.00001
Mr. Abbas Saifuddin Bhujwala	100	0.00001
	<b>1,165,228,776</b>	<b>100</b>

### DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

The Board Nomination & Remuneration Committee of the Bank has approved the Nomination and Remuneration Policy and Procedures for the directors in accordance with the Companies Act, 2017 and applicable regulations. Independent directors are entitled for the fee for attending the Board and its

sub-committee meetings. The levels of remuneration are appropriate and commensurate with the level of responsibility and expertise required to govern in the best interest of the Bank and its Shareholders.

### OUTLOOK

The decline in the policy rate has yielded positive results, as economic indicators have shown an upward trend, with further improvements anticipated. The Bank will continue to cautiously expand its business in targeted segments while closely monitoring the quality of its asset portfolio and maintaining adequate buffers above regulatory requirements.

### SIX YEARS FINANCIAL SUMMARY

	<i>Rupees in 'millions'</i>					
	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Investments	106,409	143,839	121,362	103,361	84,862	66,580
Islamic financing and related						
Deposits and other accounts	334,681	346,873	324,877	345,811	261,574	237,553
Net equity	48,178	44,947	37,165	30,107	27,567	24,624
Total assets	447,109	453,152	430,992	445,390	351,474	303,262
Number of branches	310	235	235	235	235	235
Profit before tax	9,444	14,303	14,032	7,962	5,055	4,787
Profit after tax	4,090	6,672	6,719	3,916	3,089	2,894
Earnings per share (Rs.)	3.51	5.73	5.77	3.36	2.65	2.48
CAR (%)	20.02	22.20	17.99	15.60	15.51	16.89

## OTHER INFORMATION



### ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We take this opportunity to express our gratitude to our customers for entrusting us with their business and to our Shareholder for its continued support and confidence. We offer sincere thanks to the State Bank of Pakistan for their proactive measures to support the economy and providing necessary guidance. We also acknowledge the efforts, commitment and dedication of our employees to serve the customers and contribute towards the growth of DIBPL.

For & on behalf of the Board of Directors;

**Chairman**

**Chief Executive Officer**

Dated: February 11, 2026



## OTHER INFORMATION

## چیرمین کا جائزہ اور ڈائریکٹرز کی رپورٹ برائے اراکین

بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز سالانہ رپورٹ بمعہ سالانہ آڈٹ شدہ مالیاتی گوشوارہ جات اور ان سے متعلق آڈیٹرز کی رپورٹ، برائے سال مختتمہ 31 دسمبر 2025، دہنی اسلامک بینک پاکستان لمیٹڈ ("DIBPL - بینک") کے اراکین کی خدمت میں پیش کرتے ہوئے خوشی محسوس کر رہا ہے۔

## معاشی جائزہ

اسٹیٹ بینک آف پاکستان (SBP) نے پالیسی ریٹ 10.5 فیصد پر برقرار رکھنے کا فیصلہ کیا، اس امر کی بنیاد پر کہ دسمبر 2025 میں مہنگائی کی شرح گزشتہ برس کے مقابلے میں 5.6 فیصد رہی جو 5 تا 7 فیصد کے ہدفی دائرہ میں ہے، جبکہ بنیادی مہنگائی (Core Inflation) تقریباً 7.4 فیصد پر نسبتاً مستحکم رہی۔ مجموعی اعتبار سے مہنگائی کا منظر نامہ عمومی طور پر غیر تبدیل شدہ رہا جسے عالمی اشیائے صرف کی نسبتاً معتدل قیمتوں، مہنگائی کی توقعات میں کمی اور محتاط مالیاتی پالیسی سے سہارا حاصل رہا۔ SBP کے مطابق معاشی سرگرمیاں تیزی پکڑ رہی ہیں جیسا کہ محتاط اشاریوں سے ظاہر ہے، اگرچہ برآمدات کے لئے عالمی ماحول خصوصاً مشکل رہا۔ آئی ایم ایف نے 2026 کے لئے عالمی نمو کے تخمینے میں معمولی اضافہ کیا ہے تاہم عالمی ٹیرف غیر یقینی صورتحال اور جغرافیائی سیاسی پیش رفت کے باعث اجناس کی غیر مستحکم قیمتیں بڑا خطرہ ہیں۔

مالی سال 2026 کی پہلی سہ ماہی میں جی ڈی پی کی نمو عارضی طور پر 3.7 فیصد رپورٹ ہوئی، جو گزشتہ سال اسی مدت میں 1.6 فیصد تھی، جس میں بڑا حصہ صنعتی اور زرعی شعبوں کا رہا۔ حالیہ متحرک اشاریے ظاہر کرتے ہیں کہ یہ رفتار سال 2026 کی دوسری سہ ماہی میں بڑے پیمانے پر مینوفیکچرنگ، آٹو سیلز، گھریلو سیمینٹ کی ترسیل، پی او ایل کی فروخت (فرنس آئل کو چھوڑ کر)، فرٹیلائزر آف ٹیک اور مشینری اور درمیانی ایشیا کی درآمدات میں قابل ذکر نمو کے ساتھ جاری رہی۔ چنانچہ مالی سال 2026 میں جی ڈی پی کی نمو کا تخمینہ 3.75 تا 4.75 فیصد کے درمیان متوقع ہے۔

مالی سال 2025-26 کی پہلی ششماہی (H1-FY26) کے دوران کرنٹ اکاؤنٹ میں مجموعی طور پر 1.2 ارب امریکی ڈالر کا خسارہ ریکارڈ کیا گیا، جو بنیادی طور پر درآمدات میں اضافے اور برآمدات، بالخصوص غذائی اجناس کی برآمدات میں کمی کے باعث تجارتی خسارے میں وسعت کے نتیجے میں پیدا ہوا۔ تاہم، ترسیلات زر میں مسلسل نمو اور انفارمیشن اینڈ کمیونیکیشن ٹیکنالوجی (ICT) خدمات کی برآمدات میں اضافے نے اس خسارے کو محدود رکھنے میں معاونت فراہم کی۔ مزید برآں، بین الگ بینک زر مبادلہ خریداریوں کی معاونت سے اسٹیٹ بینک کے زر مبادلہ کے ذخائر 16 جنوری 2026 تک بڑھ کر 16.1 ارب امریکی ڈالر تک پہنچ گئے متوقع ہے کہ مالی سال 2025-26 کے اختتام تک کرنٹ اکاؤنٹ خسارہ مجموعی قومی پیداوار (GDP) کے ایک فیصد کے اندر محدود رہے گا، تاہم عالمی تجارتی تقسیم (Global Trade Fragmentation) اور جغرافیائی و سیاسی غیر یقینی صورتحال سے متعلق خطرات برقرار ہیں۔

فیڈرل بورڈ آف ریونیو (FBR) کی ٹیکس وصولیوں میں پہلی ششماہی کے دوران 9.5 فیصد اضافہ ریکارڈ کیا گیا، جو مقررہ ہدف سے کم رہا۔ تاہم، اخراجات پر قابو اور منافع کی ادائیگیوں میں نمایاں کمی کے باعث مکمل مالی سال کے بجٹ خسارے کے ہدف کے حصول میں معاونت متوقع ہے۔ وسیع مالیاتی پیمانے (Broad Money) کی شرح نمو حالیہ عرصہ میں 16.3 فیصد تک پہنچ گئی، جس کی بنیادی وجوہات نجی شعبے کو قرضوں کی فراہمی اور حکومتی قرض گیری میں اضافہ ہیں۔ مالی حالات میں نرمی کے تناظر میں نجی شعبے کے قرضوں میں بھی توسیع دیکھنے میں آئی۔ مستقبل کے حوالے سے، اسٹیٹ بینک نے جائزہ لیا ہے کہ حقیقی پالیسی شرح سود درمیانی مدت میں افراط زر کو مقررہ ہدف کی حد میں مستحکم رکھنے کے لیے مناسب حد تک مثبت ہے۔ مزید برآں، پائیدار اقتصادی نمو کے فروغ کے لئے مربوط مالیاتی اور مالی پالیسیوں کے نفاذ کے ساتھ ساتھ ساختی اصلاحات (Structural Reforms) کی ضرورت پر زور دیا گیا ہے۔

## مالیاتی جھلکیاں

(روپے ملین میں)

فرق	31 دسمبر 2024	31 دسمبر 2025	مالی پوزیشن کا گوشوارہ
-26.0%	143,839	106,409	سرمایہ کاری
16.4%	203,871	237,283	اسلامک فنانسنگ اور متعلقہ اثاثہ جات
-1.3%	453,152	447,109	مجموعی اثاثہ جات
-3.5%	346,873	334,681	ڈپازٹس اور دیگر کھاتے
7.2%	44,947	48,178	خالص ایکویٹی
31.9%	235	310	برانچوں کی تعداد



## OTHER INFORMATION

منافع و نقصان کا گوشوارہ	31 دسمبر 2025	31 دسمبر 2024	فرق
قبل از ٹیکس منافع	9,444	14,303	-34.0%
بعد از ٹیکس منافع	4,090	6,672	-38.7%
فی حصص آمدنی (روپے)	3.51	5.73	-38.7%

بینک نے اپنے سٹریٹجک کاروباری منصوبے کے مطابق سال کے دوران ملک بھر میں 75 نئی شاخیں قائم کیں جس سے مجموعی نیٹ ورک 310 برانچوں تک پہنچ گیا۔ بینک مستقبل میں بھی اس رفتار کو برقرار رکھنے اور بیلنس شیٹ کی نمو، صارفین کی رسائی بہتر بنانے، اور مارکیٹ میں موجودگی یقینی بنانے کے لئے اپنے ڈسٹری بیوشن نیٹ ورک کی توسیع جاری رکھنے کے لئے پرعزم ہے۔

بینک نے Temenos اور Systems Limited کے ساتھ نیا کور بینکنگ سسٹم اور نفاذی معاہدہ کیا جس سے بنیادی بینکنگ آپریشنز کو نمایاں طور پر بڑھانے، آپریشنل کارکردگی، ریگولیٹری تعمیل اور کسٹمر سروس کے معیار کی بلندی میں نمایاں بہتری متوقع ہے۔

بینک نے 9.44 ارب روپے قبل از ٹیکس اور 4.1 ارب روپے بعد از ٹیکس منافع رپورٹ کیا، جو گزشتہ سال کے مقابلے میں بالترتیب 34 فیصد اور 38.7 فیصد کم ہے۔ منافع میں کمی کی بنیادی وجہ پالیسی ریٹ میں نمایاں کمی، اسلامی بینکوں کے لئے کم از کم ڈپازٹ ریٹ کا نفاذ اور آپریٹنگ اخراجات میں اضافہ تھا۔ تاہم، غیر فعال سرمایہ کاریوں/فنانسنگ کی وصولیوں میں نمایاں بہتری نے آمدنی کو معقول سہارا فراہم کیا۔

بینک کا اسلامک فنانسنگ پورٹ فولیو 16.4 فیصد بڑھ کر 237.28 ارب روپے ہو گیا جبکہ پاکستان انرجی سکوک کی ادائیگی کے باعث سرمایہ کاری میں 26 فیصد کمی آئی۔ بہتر مارکیٹ حالات اور ابھرتے ہوئے فنانسنگ مواقع سے استفادہ کرتے ہوئے بینک نے ہدفی شعبوں میں اپنے فنانسنگ پورٹ فولیو کو اسٹریٹجک طور پر وسعت دی۔ نان پرفارمنگ فنانسنگ (NPF) کا تناسب بہتر ہو کر 7.57 فیصد پر آ گیا، جس میں مؤثر ریکوری اقدامات اور پورٹ فولیو میں اضافہ معاون ثابت ہوئے۔

بینک کا کیپیٹل ایڈی کوپسی ریشو بدستور ایک مضبوط پہلو ہے، جو ضابطہ جاتی حد سے خاطر خواہ زائد مارجن فراہم کرتا ہے اور بینک کو ممکنہ مالی جھٹکوں کا مقابلہ کرنے اور مستقبل میں ترقی کے لئے معاونت فراہم کرنے کے قابل بناتا ہے۔

## کارپوریٹ اعزازات و اعتراف

دبئی اسلامک بینک پاکستان کو باوقار اداروں کی جانب سے سراہا جاتا رہا۔ بینک کو 2025 میں اسٹیٹ بینک آف پاکستان کی جانب سے نیشنل فنانشل لٹریسی پروگرام میں نمایاں شرکت پر تسلیم کیا گیا۔ نیز شوکت خانم سوشل ریسپانسیبلٹی ایوارڈز 2025 بھی حاصل ہوا۔

## کارپوریٹ سماجی ذمہ داری تنوع، مساوات اور شمولیت (DE&amp;I)

دبئی اسلامک بینک پاکستان خود کو ایک ذمہ دار کارپوریٹ ادارہ تصور کرتا ہے اور سماجی ذمہ داری کو اپنے نظام کاروبار کا بنیادی جزو سمجھتا ہے۔ بینک معاشرے کی براہ راست اور بالواسطہ طور پر خدمت کے عزم پر کاربند ہے، اور اس ضمن میں مختلف اقدامات کے ذریعے اپنا کردار ادا کرتا رہا ہے، جن میں شامل ہیں:

توانائی کے تحفظ، ماحولیاتی تحفظ اور محفوظ و صحت مند ماحول کار کی فراہمی کے اقدامات، کاروباری اخلاقیات اور انسداد بدعنوانی کے اصولوں کا نفاذ، جس کے تحت تمام ملازمین کے لیے بینک کے "ضابطہ اخلاق" اور "انسداد رشوت و بدعنوانی پالیسی" کی مکمل پابندی لازم ہے، شفاف اور غیر امتیازی طریقہ کار کے تحت مساوی مواقع روزگار کی فراہمی، بشمول خصوصی افراد کی ملازمت۔

مزید برآں، بینک نے مختلف غیر سرکاری تنظیموں (NGOs) کے لئے فنڈ ریزنگ تقریبات میں شرکت کی اور تعلیم، صحت اور سماجی بہبود کے شعبوں میں مالی معاونت فراہم کی۔

## OTHER INFORMATION



بنك دبي الإسلامي

Dubai Islamic Bank

#ReadyForTheNew

### گریڈٹ ریٹنگ

VIS گریڈٹ ریٹنگ کمپنی لمیٹڈ نے ادارہ جاتی ریٹنگ '+1-AA' مستحکم منظر نامہ کے ساتھ برقرار رکھی۔ ٹئیر II سکوک کی ریٹنگ '-AA' جبکہ ایڈیشنل ٹئیر I سکوک کی ریٹنگ '+A' برقرار رکھی گئی۔ یہ ریٹنگز 2025 میں تفویض کی گئی تھیں اور مضبوط اسپانسر سپورٹ کے ساتھ بینک کی کارکردگی کے درست اشاریوں کی نمائندگی کرتی ہیں۔

### آڈیٹرز

KPMG ٹائیر ہادی اینڈ کمپنی چارٹرڈ اکاؤنٹنٹس، جو سیکڈوش ہو رہے ہیں، دوبارہ تقرری کے اہل ہیں اور اپنی خدمات جاری رکھنے کی پیشکش کر چکے ہیں۔ بورڈ اور آڈٹ کمیٹی نے کوڈ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس کے تحت ضرورت کے مطابق بورڈ اور آڈٹ کمیٹی نے KPMG ٹائیر ہادی اینڈ کمپنی چارٹرڈ اکاؤنٹنٹس کے لئے 31 دسمبر 2026 تک تقرری اور معاوضے کی سفارش کی ہے۔

### رسک مینجمنٹ فریم ورک

بورڈ بینک کے مجموعی خطرہ برداشت کرنے کی سطح (Risk Appetite) اور رسک مینجمنٹ فریم ورک کا تعین کرتا ہے۔ بینک کے رسک مینجمنٹ کے عمل کی نگرانی بورڈ رسک مانیٹرنگ کمیٹی (BRMC) کے ذریعے کی جاتی ہے۔ بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز مؤثر خطرہ جاتی نظم و نسق کے لئے اسٹریٹجک رہنمائی فراہم کرتا ہے اور یہ امر یقینی بناتا ہے کہ ایک مضبوط اور جامع رسک مینجمنٹ فریم ورک نافذ العمل رہے۔ رسک مینجمنٹ فنکشن ایک منظم اور ساختہ جاتی طریقہ کار کے تحت پورٹ فولیو کے خطرہ جاتی پروفائلز، پالیسیوں اور طریقہ کار کا باقاعدگی سے جائزہ لیتا ہے۔ ایسے فریم ورک وضع اور نافذ کیے گئے ہیں جن کے ذریعے درپیش خطرات کی نشاندہی، پیمائش، نگرانی اور کنٹرول کو یقینی بنایا جاتا ہے، نیز مناسب حکمت عملی کے ذریعے ان خطرات کو کم (Mitigate) کیا جاتا ہے۔ مختلف دیگر انتظامی کمیٹیاں بھی ان اہداف کی حمایت کرتی ہیں، بشمول رسک مینجمنٹ کمیٹی (RMC)، مینجمنٹ گریڈٹ کمیٹی (MCC)، اثاثہ اور ذمہ داری کمیٹی (ALCO)، اور کنٹرول میکانسم کمیٹی۔

بینک نے ماحولیاتی اثرات بہتر بنانے، سماجی رسک مینجمنٹ، اور وسائل کا استعمال بہتر بنانے کے لئے گرین بینکنگ اپنانے کے لئے مختلف اقدامات کیے ہیں۔

### دیگر امور

بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز سالانہ رپورٹ میں درج ذیل بیانات کی توثیق اور منظوری کرتے ہوئے مسرت کا اظہار کرتا ہے:

- کارپوریٹ گورننس کوڈ (CCG) ریگولیشنز، 2019 کے ساتھ مطابقت کا بیان۔
- مالیاتی رپورٹنگ سے متعلق اندرونی کنٹرولز اور مجموعی اندرونی کنٹرول سسٹم کے بارے میں انتظامیہ کا بیان۔ بیرونی آڈیٹرز نے 31 دسمبر 2024 کو ختم ہونے والے سال کے لئے اسٹیٹ بینک آف پاکستان کی ہدایات کے مطابق لانگ فارم رپورٹ جاری کی ہے۔
- رسک اسپیسمنٹ فریم ورک۔
- درج ذیل ڈائریکٹرز نے ڈائریکٹرز ٹریننگ پروگرام کی سرٹیفیکیشن حاصل کی:

- (i) جناب عبید خلیفہ محمد راشد الشمسی – نان ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹر
- (ii) جناب شبیر احمد شیخ – آزاد (Independent) ڈائریکٹر
- (iii) محترمہ فاریہ رحمن صلاح الدین – آزاد (Independent) ڈائریکٹر
- (iv) جناب عباس سیف الدین بھج والا – آزاد (Independent) ڈائریکٹر
- (v) جناب محمد علی گل فراز – چیف ایگزیکٹو آفیسر (CEO)

### بورڈ کی تشکیل

کارپوریٹ گورننس کوڈ (CCG) کے تقاضوں کے مطابق، بینک بورڈ میں آزاد (Independent) اور غیر انتظامی (Non-Executive) ڈائریکٹرز کی نمائندگی کی حوصلہ افزائی کرتا ہے۔ بورڈ کی موجودہ تشکیل حسب ذیل ہے:

## OTHER INFORMATION

ڈائریکٹرز کی کل تعداد (بشمول چیف ایگزیکٹو آفیسر): 9  
مرد: 8  
خواتین: 1

تشکیل کی تفصیل:  
(i) آزاد ڈائریکٹرز: 3  
(ii) غیر انتظامی ڈائریکٹرز: 5  
(iii) انتظامی ڈائریکٹرز: 1

بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز نے سال 2024 کے لئے بورڈ کی کارکردگی کے جائزہ (Board Performance Evaluation) کے مقصد سے ایک آزاد ادارہ، یعنی پاکستان انسٹی ٹیوٹ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس (PICG)، کو مقرر کیا۔ مذکورہ ادارے نے کارکردگی کا جائزہ مکمل کر کے اپنی رپورٹ جاری کر دی ہے۔

PICG نے بورڈ کی مؤثریت کے بہترین عملی معیارات (Best Practices for Board Effectiveness) کے مقابلے میں کارکردگی کا جائزہ لینے کے لئے ایک آن لائن اسیسمنٹ ٹول استعمال کیا۔ اس جائزے میں بورڈ کی کارکردگی کے 13 مخصوص شعبہ جات کا احاطہ کیا گیا، جن میں اسٹریٹجک منصوبہ بندی، بورڈ کی تشکیل، بورڈ اور چیف ایگزیکٹو آفیسر کی مؤثریت، کنٹرول ماحول، اور ماحولیاتی، سماجی و گورننس (ESG) کے امور شامل تھے۔

بورڈ نے واضح شرائط کار (Terms of Reference - ToRs) کے ساتھ درج ذیل پانچ کمیٹیاں تشکیل دے رکھی ہیں:

1. بورڈ آڈٹ کمیٹی
2. بورڈ رسک مینجمنٹ کمیٹی
3. بورڈ نامینیشن اور ریمونریشن کمیٹی
4. بورڈ انفارمیشن ٹیکنالوجی کمیٹی
5. بورڈ کریڈٹ اور انویسٹمنٹ کمیٹی

سال کے دوران بورڈ اور اس کی کمیٹیوں کے منعقدہ اجلاسوں میں ہر متعلقہ ڈائریکٹر کی شرکت کی تعداد ذیل میں ظاہر کی گئی ہے:

BCIC	BITC	BNRC	BRMC	BAC	BOD	سال کے دوران منعقدہ اجلاسوں کی تعداد
11	4	6	8	8	4	

11	-	-	-	-	4	جناب محمد سعید احمد عبداللہ آل شریف (نان ایگزیکٹو)
10	-	-	8	-	4	جناب عباس سیف الدین بھجوالا (آزاد)
-	4	6	-	-	4	جناب عبید خلیفہ محمد راشد الشمسی (نان ایگزیکٹو)
-	4	-	-	7	4	جناب محمد رضا جیسیانی (نان ایگزیکٹو)
-	3	6	2	8	4	جناب شبیر احمد شیخ (آزاد)
11	1	5	8	-	4	محترمہ فاریہ رحمن صلاح الدین (آزاد)
-	-	-	7	8	4	مسٹر جان سٹیفن گروٹا میسیٹو (نان ایگزیکٹو)
7	-	-	6	-	4	جناب انور جلال بیلگامی (نان ایگزیکٹو)
-	-	-	-	-	2	جناب جنید احمد (سابق سی ای او)
-	-	-	-	-	2	30 مئی 2025 کو ریٹائر ہوئے۔
-	-	-	-	-	2	جناب محمد علی گلراز

## OTHER INFORMATION

شینر بولڈنگ پیٹرن (31 دسمبر 2025)

تناسب	شینر کی تعداد	شینر بولڈر کا نام
99.99993	1,165,227,976	دبئی اسلامی بینک PJSC، متحدہ عرب امارات – بولڈنگ کمپنی (اسپانسر)
0.00001	100	مسٹر محمد سعید احمد عبداللہ الشریف
0.00001	100	مسٹر عبید خلیفہ محمد راشد الشمسی
0.00001	100	مسٹر جان اسٹیفن گروٹا ماسیدو
0.00001	100	مسٹر محمد رضا جیسینی
0.00001	100	مسٹر انور جلال بلگاومی
0.00001	100	مسٹر شبیر احمد شیخ
0.00001	100	مسز فاریہ رحمان صلاح الدین
0.00001	100	مسٹر عباس سیف الدین بھوجوالا
<b>100 فیصد</b>	<b>1,165,228,776</b>	

### ڈائریکٹرز کے معاوضہ جات

بینک کی بورڈ نامینیشن اور ریمونریشن کمیٹی نے کمپنیز ایکٹ، 2017 اور متعلقہ ضوابط کے مطابق ڈائریکٹرز کے لئے نامینیشن اور ریمونریشن پالیسی اور طریقہ کار کی منظوری دی ہے۔ آزاد ڈائریکٹرز بورڈ اور اس کی ذیلی کمیٹیوں کی میٹنگز میں شرکت کے لئے معاوضہ کے حقدار ہوں گے۔ معاوضے کی سطح مناسب ہے اور بینک اور اس کے شینر بولڈرز کے بہترین مفاد میں انتظامیہ کے لئے درکار ذمہ داری اور مہارت کی سطح کے مطابق ہے۔

### مستقبل کا منظر نامہ

پالیسی ریٹ میں کمی کے مثبت نتائج سامنے آئے ہیں، کیونکہ اقتصادی اشاریوں نے مزید بہتری کی توقع کے ساتھ مثبت رجحان دکھایا ہے۔ بینک احتیاط کے ساتھ توسیع جاری رکھے گا اور ریگولیٹری تقاضوں سے بالاتر سرمایہ جاتی بفرز برقرار رکھے گا۔

### چھ سالہ مالیاتی خلاصہ

2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	مالی سال
66,580	84,862	103,361	121,362	143,839	106,409	سرمایہ کاری (Investments)
199,416	225,365	247,768	243,068	203,870	237,283	اسلامی مالیات اور متعلقہ اثاثے – پروویژن کے بعد
237,553	261,574	345,811	324,877	346,873	334,681	جمع اور دیگر اکاؤنٹس & Deposits (Accounts Other)
24,624	27,567	30,107	37,165	44,947	48,178	خالص ملکیت/شینر بولڈرز کی ایکونٹی (Net Equity)
303,262	351,474	445,390	430,992	453,152	447,109	کل اثاثے (Total Assets)
235	235	235	235	235	310	برانچز کی تعداد (Number of Branches)
4,787	5,055	7,962	14,032	14,303	9,444	ٹیکس سے قبل منافع (Profit Before Tax)
2,894	3,089	3,916	6,719	6,672	4,090	ٹیکس کے بعد منافع (Profit After Tax)
2.48	2.65	3.36	5.77	5.73	3.51	فی شینر کمائی (Earnings per Share – (Rs)
16.89	15.51	15.6	17.99	22.2	20.02	کیپیٹل ایڈیکوئسی ریشو (% CAR)

## OTHER INFORMATION

### اظہارِ تشکر

ہم اس موقع پر اپنے صارفین کے شکرگزار ہیں جنہوں نے اپنے کاروبار کے لئے ہم پر اعتماد کیا، اور اپنے شیئر ہولڈر کا شکریہ ادا کرتے ہیں جنہوں نے مسلسل حمایت اور اعتماد کا مظاہرہ کیا۔ ہم اسٹیٹ بینک آف پاکستان کے بھی ممنون ہیں جس کے پیشگی اقدامات اور رہنمائی نے معیشت کی مثبت حمایت کی۔ ہم اپنے ملازمین کی کوششوں، عزم اور خدمت کے جذبے کو بھی تسلیم کرتے ہیں جنہوں نے صارفین کی خدمت کی اور DIBPL کی ترقی میں اپنا حصہ ملایا۔

برائے و از جانب بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز؛

چیف ایگزیکٹو آفیسر

چیرمین

مورخہ February 11, 2026

### STATEMENT OF INTERNAL CONTROLS

The management of Dubai Islamic Bank Pakistan Limited (the Bank) is responsible for establishing and maintaining a sound system of internal controls aimed at achieving the following objectives of the Bank.

- Efficiency and effectiveness of operations
- Compliance with applicable laws and regulations
- Reliability of financial reporting

Following statements are made by the management, to meet the requirements of State Bank of Pakistan (the SBP):

1. The bank's management has adopted different strategies to ensure effective monitoring and improvement of internal control system. These include adequate processes and procedures, segregation of duties, segmentation, policies on staff training, out sourcing, a process of dissemination of regulatory instructions and guidelines, internal audit, compliance function, an information system security unit, management committees on Control and Compliance, Information Technology (IT Steering), Assets and Liabilities (ALCO) as well as on Risk Management. A Sharia Department has been established to ensure compliance with Sharia requirements.
2. The Bank has adopted a statement of ethics and business practices that is signed by all employees. Further, the Bank has a Compliance function which assists line managers / departments in designing and implementing adequate controls to ensure compliance with laws, regulations, code of ethics and guidelines on anti-money laundering.
3. An organization structure has been established which supports clear lines of communication and tiered levels of authority with delegation of responsibility and accountability.
4. The Bank has established an Operational Control and Policies Management function to ensure centralized governance of operational policies, procedures, and processes and to assess their effectiveness through bank-wide testing. This strengthens the overall control environment and supports timely identification and mitigation of regulatory and operational risks.
5. The Bank has a dedicated Complaint Management Unit in place to address customers' complaints and queries received directly or through regulators. During the year, to enhance customer facilitation, the Bank strengthened its service monitoring across all touchpoints and launched a robust Voice of Customer program to capture real-time feedback and improve service quality in line with the guidelines issued by the regulator. During 2025, a total of 35,270 complaints were received, and the average time taken for complaint resolution was 6 days.
6. The Bank has an Internal Audit Function, which reports directly to the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors. The Internal Audit Function periodically carries out audits of branches and Head Office

## OTHER INFORMATION

divisions to monitor the compliance of Bank's policies and procedures, based on audit plan approved by the Board Audit Committee.

7. The management gives consideration to the recommendations made by the internal and external auditors for improvements in the internal control system and take action to implement such recommendations.
8. The management has put in place evaluation and approval procedures for major capital expenditure and other transactions.
9. There is an annual budgeting and strategic planning process. Financial forecasts are reviewed during the year to reflect significant changes in business environment. Regular reporting and monitoring of financial performance of the business segments and the bank as a whole, using operating statistics and monthly management accounts which highlight key performance indicators and variance from budgets and forecasts, is in place.
10. The bank's management has adopted an internationally accepted internal control COSO Framework, in accordance with State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) guidelines on Internal Controls. The Bank made concerted efforts to follow guidelines issued by SBP on internal controls and to incorporate these guidelines in the bank's internal control system for evaluation and management of significant risks. The bank will endeavor to continuously improve the Internal Control System.

In line with BSD Circular No. 7 dated May 27, 2004, subsequent guidance and OSED Circular No. 1 dated February 7, 2014 issued by the State Bank of Pakistan, the bank has an active Internal Control over Financial Reporting (ICFR) framework looked after by the ICFR Unit reporting to the CFO. The external auditors issued the Long Form Report for the year ended December 31, 2024 during the year as per the SBP guidelines.

The System of Internal Control is designed to manage the risk of failure to achieve the bank's business strategies and policies. It can, therefore, only provide reasonable assurance against material misstatement and loss. The management believes that the bank's existing system of Internal Control is considered reasonable in design and is being effectively implemented and monitored.

For & on behalf of the Board of Directors;

**Chief Executive Officer**

**Director**

Dated: February 11, 2026

## OTHER INFORMATION



### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REVIEW REPORT TO THE MEMBERS ON STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE CONTAINED IN THE LISTED COMPANIES (CODE OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE) REGULATIONS, 2019

We have reviewed the enclosed Statement of the Compliance with the Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2019 (Regulations) prepared by the Board of Directors of **Dubai Islamic Bank Pakistan Limited** ('the Bank') for the year ended 31 December 2025, to comply with Regulation G-1 of the Prudential Regulations for Corporate / Commercial Banking issued by the State Bank of Pakistan.

The responsibility for compliance with the Regulations is that of the Board of Directors of the Bank. Our responsibility is to review whether the Statement of Compliance reflects the status of the Bank's compliance with the provisions of the Regulations and report if it does not and to highlight any non-compliance with the requirements of the Regulations. A review is limited primarily to inquiries of the Bank's personnel and review of various documents prepared by the Bank to comply with the Regulations.

As part of our audit of the financial statements we are required to obtain an understanding of the accounting and internal control systems sufficient to plan the audit and develop an effective audit approach. We are not required to consider whether the Board of Directors' statement on internal control covers all risks and controls, or to form an opinion on the effectiveness of such internal controls, the Bank's corporate governance procedures and risks.

The Regulations require the Bank to place before the Audit Committee, and upon recommendation of the Audit Committee, place before the Board of Directors for their review and approval, its related party transactions. We are only required and have ensured compliance of this requirement to the extent of the approval of the related party transactions by the Board of Directors upon recommendation of the Audit Committee.

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention which causes us to believe that the Statement of Compliance does not appropriately reflect the Bank's compliance, in all material respects, with the requirements contained in the Regulations as applicable to the Bank for the year ended 31 December 2025.

**Date: 19 February 2026**  
**Karachi**  
**UDIN: CR202510188jZs8nvAum**

**KPMG Taseer Hadi & Co.**  
**Chartered Accountants**

## OTHER INFORMATION

### STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE WITH LISTED COMPANIES (CODE OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE) REGULATIONS, 2019

The Board consists of nine directors, including CEO as a deemed director under section 188 of the Companies Act, 2017 (“Act”). The composition as of December 31, 2025 is as follows:

- (a) Male: 8
- (b) Female: 1

This statement is being presented to comply with the requirement of regulations of the Corporate Governance Regulatory Framework issued by the State Bank of Pakistan and the regulations of Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2019. During the year, the Bank has complied with the requirements in the following manner:

1. The composition of the Board is as follows:

**a) Independent directors (3)**

Ms. Faaria Rehman Salahuddin  
Mr. Shabbir Ahmed Shaikh  
Mr. Abbas Saifuddin Bhujwala

**b) Non-Executive Nominee directors (5)**

Mr. Mohamed Saeed Ahmed Abdulla Al Sharif - Chairman  
Mr. Obaid Khalifa Mohammad Rashed Al Shamsi – Vice Chairman  
Mr. John Stephen Grota Macedo  
Mr. Muhammad Raza Jessani  
Mr. Anwar Jalal Belgaumi

**c) Executive director (1)**

Mr. Muhammad Ali Gulfaraz - CEO

**d) Female director (1)**

Ms. Faaria Rehman Salahuddin

2. The directors have confirmed that none of them is serving as a director on more than seven listed companies, including the Bank.
3. The Bank has prepared a code of conduct and has ensured that appropriate steps have been taken to disseminate it throughout the Bank along with its supporting policies and procedures.
4. The Board has developed a vision/mission statement, overall corporate strategy and significant policies of the Bank. The Board has ensured that complete record of particulars of the significant policies along with their date of approval or updating is maintained by the Bank;
5. All the powers of the Board have been duly exercised and decisions on relevant matters have been taken by the Board / shareholders as empowered by the relevant provisions of the Act and the applicable Regulations;

## OTHER INFORMATION

6. The meetings of the Board were presided over by the Chairman. The Board has complied with the requirements of the Act and the Regulations with respect to frequency, recording and circulating the minutes of meetings of the Board;
8. The Board have a formal policy and transparent procedures for remuneration of directors in accordance with the Act and these Regulations;
9. The Board has arranged online Directors' Training Workshop on October 14, 2022 through Pakistan Institute of Corporate Governance in compliance with the Code of Corporate Governance, Regulations issued by the SECP and SBP. This will enable them to play an effective role as directors of the Bank.

The following are the directors who have attended Directors Training Program and obtained certification:

- (vi) Mr. Obaid Khalifa Mohammad Rashed Al Shamsi – Non-Executive Director
- (vii) Mr. Shabbir Ahmed Shaikh – Independent Director
- (viii) Ms. Faaria Rehman Salahuddin – Independent Director
- (ix) Mr. Abbas Saifuddin Bhujwala - Independent Director
- (x) Mr. Muhammad Ali Gulfaraz – CEO

10. There were no fresh appointments of Chief Financial Officer, Company Secretary and Head of Internal Audit during the year.
11. Chief Financial Officer and Chief Executive Officer duly endorsed the financial statements before approval of the Board.
12. The Board has formed committees comprising of its members as detailed below:

**a) Board Audit Committee**

Mr. Shabbir Ahmed Shaikh	Chairman
Mr. John Stephen Grota Macedo	Member
Mr. Muhammad Raza Jessani	Member

**b) Board Risk Monitoring Committee**

Mr. Abbas Saifuddin Bhujwala	Chairman
Mr. John Stephen Grota Macedo	Member
Ms. Faaria Rehman Salahuddin	Member
Mr. Anwar Jalal Belgaumi	Member

**c) Board Nomination and Remuneration Committee**

Mr. Obaid Al Shamsi	Chairman
Mr. Shabbir Ahmed Shaikh	Member
Ms. Faaria Rehman Salahuddin	Member

*As per the Corporate Governance Regulatory Framework issued by the State Bank of Pakistan, where majority of the directors in BNRC are independent directors, the Chair of the Committee does not need to be an independent Director.*

## OTHER INFORMATION

### d) Board Credit & Investment Committee

Mr. Mohamed Saeed Ahmed Al Sharif	Chairman
Ms. Faaria Rehman Salahuddin	Member
Mr. Abbas Saifuddin Bhujwala	Member
Mr. Anwar Jalal Belgaumi	Member

### e) Board IT Committee

Mr. Obaid Al Shami	Chairman
Mr. Muhammad Raza Jessani	Member
Mr. Shabbir Ahmed Shaikh	Member

13. The terms of reference of the aforesaid committees have been formed, documented and advised to the committees for compliance.
14. The frequency of the meetings of the Committees were as per following:
- |   |           |
|---|-----------|
| (a) Audit Committee                     | Quarterly |
| (b) Risk Monitoring Committee           | Quarterly |
| (c) Nomination & Remuneration Committee | Quarterly |
| (d) Credit & Investment Committee       | Quarterly |
| (e) IT Committee                        | Quarterly |
15. The Board has set up an effective internal audit function comprising of professionals, who are suitably qualified and experienced for the purpose and are conversant with the policies and procedures of the Bank.
16. The statutory auditors of the Bank have confirmed that they have been given a satisfactory rating under the Quality Control Review program of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan and registered with Audit Oversight Board of Pakistan, that they and all their partners are in compliance with International Federation of Accountants (IFAC) guidelines on code of ethics as adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan and that they and the partners of the firm involved in the audit are not a close relative (spouse, parent, dependent and non-dependent children) of the chief executive officer, chief financial officer, head of internal audit, company secretary or director of the Bank.
17. The statutory auditors or the persons associated with them have not been appointed to provide other services except in accordance with the Act, these Regulations or any other regulatory requirement and the auditors have confirmed that they have observed IFAC guidelines in this regard.
18. We confirm that all requirements of regulations 3, 6, 7, 8, 27, 32, 33 and 36 of the Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2019 have been complied.

**Chief Executive Officer**

**Chairman, Board of Directors**

Date: February 11, 2026

### RISK ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK

#### Risk Management

The Risk Management function continues to play its role both on a strategic and operational level to ensure risk awareness and management culture across the Bank. Beyond Credit Risk, we are also exposed to a range of other risk types, including Country Cross-Border, Liquidity, Operational, Sharia non-compliance, Market, Reputational, Conduct, Strategic, Information/Cyber Security, and other risks inherent to our operations, product range, and geographical coverage.

Through our risk management framework, we manage risks to maximize risk-adjusted returns while remaining within our risk appetite.

The Board sets the Bank's overall risk appetite and philosophy. The Bank's risk management process is overseen by the Board Risk Monitoring Committee (BRMC). The Board of Directors provides strategic directions for effective risk management and ensures that a robust risk management framework is in place. The Risk Management function has a structured approach that regularly reviews portfolio risk profiles, policies, & procedures. Frameworks are put in place to identify, measure, monitor, and control the risks that may be faced and mitigate those risks using an adequate strategy. Various management committees also support these goals, including the Risk Management Committee (RMC), Management Credit Committee (MCC), Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO), and the Control Compliance Committee.

The following are the essential components of the Risk Management function within DIBPL:

#### A. Credit Risk

Credit risk is defined as the risk of loss of principal or loss of financial reward stemming from a counterparty's failure to repay a financing facility or otherwise meet a contractual obligation. This credit risk arises mainly from direct financing activities and contingent liabilities. The Bank has an Obligor Credit Risk Rating System (Moody's Credit Lens) that considers both quantitative and qualitative factors to derive a customer rating.

Also, for Consumer products, scorecard-based customer risk ratings are used for decision-making during application approvals; subsequently, behavioral ratings are used to monitor each customer's repayment performance. In addition, proactive credit risk management is undertaken through risk diversification, counterparty limits, and industry concentration limits, defining minimum risk acceptance criteria for each industry, industry reports on key sectors, etc. This is supported by a periodic review process and internal watch-listing policies to build capacity to identify problem credits at an early stage. The Bank has well-defined credit approval and review processes under which senior officers with the requisite credit background critically scrutinize and approve financing. Additionally, a fully functional credit administration department is in place to monitor the credit portfolio, supported by an efficient MIS.

Comprehensive credit risk reports are regularly provided to Management, RMC, and BRMC, including any elevated risk levels relative to credit risk metrics approved in the Risk Appetite Statement (RAS), along with remediation plans. The Risk Management department is also responsible for assessing and calculating Expected Credit Loss (ECL) under IFRS 9.

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### B. Model Risk

The Bank employs various quantitative models to support risk assessments, capital planning, and financial reporting, including Obligor Risk Ratings, Market Risk, and IFRS-9 Expected Credit Loss (ECL) models. Although these models enhance consistency and decision-making, they also introduce model risk that may stem from design flaws, data issues, or improper use.

To manage this risk, the Bank has established a Model Risk Management framework covering model development, independent validation, approval, and ongoing monitoring. Key models are periodically reviewed to ensure they stay reliable, comply with regulatory standards, and accurately reflect the Bank's Shariah-compliant activities and portfolio characteristics.

### C. Market Risk

Market Risk refers to the potential loss from adverse movements in market variables such as foreign exchange rates, Sukuk prices, and policy rates. The Bank manages Market Risk within a comprehensive risk management framework supported by methodologies outlined in its Board-approved Market Risk Policy, developed in accordance with SBP guidelines.

The Bank manages market risk by implementing strategies that align and control the sensitivities of its earning assets, liabilities, and exposures to fluctuations in market prices, rates, and spreads. Market risk management activities are conducted collaboratively by the Treasury Front Office, Treasury Back Office, and Treasury Middle Office & Finance Team, each with clearly defined roles and responsibilities to ensure proper oversight and control.

### D. Liquidity Risk

Liquidity Risk is the possibility that the Bank may be unable to fulfill its financial obligations as they become due at a reasonable cost, due to challenges in liquidating assets or securing sufficient funding. The Asset & Liability Committee (ALCO) is responsible for establishing the liquidity strategy and overseeing assets and liabilities.

The Bank manages Liquidity Risk using an ALCO-approved Liquidity Risk Management Framework that sets limits, early-warning indicators, funding preferences, and methods for assessing unexpected liquidity needs. To measure and monitor liquidity risk, the Bank adheres to global regulatory standards, including the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) and Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR), as well as internal monitoring tools.

LCR aims to ensure that a bank maintains sufficient unencumbered High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA) that can be converted into cash immediately and easily to meet its liquidity needs during a 30-calendar-day liquidity stress scenario. The bank's average LCR for the year is well above the minimum requirement set by SBP for 2025. The objective of NSFR is to lower funding risk over the long term by requiring banks to support their activities with sufficiently stable funding sources, reducing the risk of future funding problems. The bank's NSFR exceeds the regulatory requirement for 2025.

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### E. Operational Risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss or earnings volatility arising from inadequate or failed internal processes, people, and systems, or from external events. Loss is not limited to financial consequences, but may affect business objectives, the bank's reputation, customer service, and regulatory responsibilities.

In line with the approved Operational Risk Management Policy, the Bank has established an Operational Risk Management Department (ORMD) reporting to the Chief Risk Officer (CRO) through the Head, Non-Financial Risk, to oversee operational risks and losses arising from business / operational process failures. Each department has processes and system controls in place to address operational risks within its area. Operational risk at the business unit level is managed by Operational Risk Coordinators (ORCs). Significant risk exposures and events are subject to action and escalation by ORCs in terms of Operational Risk.

### F. Green Banking

Green Banking is an emerging concept for sustainability. It means promoting environmentally friendly practices for sustainable growth and reducing the carbon footprint from the banking industry.

Committed to environmental sustainability, Dubai Islamic Bank operates through its dedicated Green Banking Office and adheres to the Green Banking Guidelines, the Pakistan Green Taxonomy, and the SBP ESRM Manual. We actively educate our staff on environmental issues and empower them to use resources wisely. To ensure responsible financing and investments, the bank has implemented a rigorous environmental due diligence and rating model before approving financing facilities.

### Cyber\Information Security Risk

The Bank is committed to maintaining and continually improving the state of Cyber/information security risk while covering regulatory requirements that reduce exposure of information assets from financial loss, operational loss, or reputational damage. In line with the Cyber/Information Security Policy, the Bank has established the Information Security Department, which reports to the Chief Risk Officer. There are various governing committees of senior management and board sub-committees, which are responsible for overseeing the Information Security Risk function to meet information security expectations. Further, the Information Security Department is structured into several core functional units to ensure robust governance, effective security risk management, and comprehensive protection of the Bank's information assets. The Information Security Architecture function is responsible for designing and implementing security controls across the Bank's IT infrastructure, as well as conducting Vulnerability Assessment and penetration testing to identify, assess, and remediate vulnerabilities. The Security Operations Centre (SOC) provides 24x7 monitoring of security events, enabling timely detection, analysis, and response to potential cyber threats and incidents. The Information Security Governance and Program Management function oversees the Bank's information security governance framework, encompassing Governance, Risk Management, Compliance, Security Awareness, and Identity and Access Management (IAM) to ensure alignment with regulatory and organizational objectives.

### G. Risk of Sharia non-compliance

Sharia non-compliance risk is the possibility that a service/ product/ process is not or will not be in compliance with established Sharia principles and standards. Being the first Islamic bank in the world, the Bank is fully aware of this risk and has a zero-tolerance policy on Sharia non-compliance. In order to ensure Sharia compliance in all its products, services and processes, the Bank has a Sharia Board (SB) comprising of three

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members including internationally acclaimed Sharia Scholars. One member of the Board is a full time Resident Sharia Board Member (RSBM) who looks after day to day Sharia related activities of the Bank. In addition, a separate Sharia Compliance Department (SCD) also operates under the overall guidance and supervision of the SB. SCD reviews products, policies, procedures and activities of the Bank, both on pre-facto (through Sharia Compliance) as well as post-facto basis (through Sharia reviews). Moreover, there is also an Internal Sharia Audit unit working as a part of Internal Audit Function which audits all products, procedures and activities of the Bank and instances of non-compliances are submitted to Sharia Board for seeking corrective actions so that overall Sharia compliance environment may get strengthened. Additionally, a report of unresolved observations and non-compliant instances is presented to SB and Board Audit Committee as a regular feature of corporate governance. The Bank conducts Sharia-related training of its staff on a regular basis.

To further streamline the process and reduce the risk of Sharia Non-Compliance, the Risk Management Department and the Sharia Compliance Department have signed a Service Level Agreement (SLA) to ensure close and effective coordination, making sure that SNCR is properly identified and addressed. Additionally, SNCR is continuously monitored using indicators specified in the Risk Appetite Statement, with proper escalation procedures to senior management and BRMC for cases that exceed the standard thresholds.

### H. Fraud Risk

The Bank aims to curtail fraud, whether internal or external, and to oversee this element, the Bank has institutionalized various measures and controls. The Bank has a well-established, separate Fraud Risk Management Unit (FRMU) housed under the Risk Management function. The main objective of this function is to devise policies, manage fraud risks, investigate various fraud incidents impartially, and provide its report to various stakeholders and promote ethical and honest behavior in the workplace through deterrence. With the advancement of banking through digital forum, the Bank is also exposed to digital frauds and to address this risk, the Bank has in place Digital Fraud Risk Policy encompassing the nature of fraud, measures to prevent it and defining controls to refrain from recurring.

### Chief Executive Officer

Dated: February 11, 2026

### REPORT OF SHARI'AH BOARD FOR THE YEAR ENDED 2025



الحمد لله رب العالمين، والصلوة والسلام على خاتم الانبياء والمرسلين، وعلى آله وأصحابه أجمعين، وبعد

By the Grace of Almighty Allah, Dubai Islamic Bank Pakistan Limited (DIBPL) has successfully concluded another year, reinforcing its pivotal role in the advancement and integrity of the Islamic banking and finance industry.

During the year, the Shariah Board (SB) has conducted four meetings to oversee and provide guidance on the Bank's Shariah-related activities. These meetings focused on the review and endorsement of both existing and newly developed products, policies, standard operating procedures, and agreements. Additionally, in accordance with the Shariah Governance Framework, the Shariah Board has also met with the Board of Directors (BoD) twice in the year to have a detailed briefing on the Shariah compliance environment.

Following are the key developments for the year 2025:

#### **Shariah Compliance Department:**

To ensure adherence to the Shariah-related regulatory requirements and the directives of the Shariah Board (SB), the Shariah Compliance Department (SCD) has carried out comprehensive reviews across multiple business and support functions. These reviews include assessment of different branches in various regions and monthly reviews of the pool management mechanism. The Shariah Board has advised corrective actions on the observations found in these review reports.

Furthermore, bank-wide policies and procedural manuals, both new and revised, were reviewed by the SCD and subsequently placed before the Shariah Board for approval.

During the year, the Shariah Board has also endorsed customized process flows for various products, including syndicate financing and products offered under State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) schemes.

#### **Product Development:**

The product development unit in the Bank has continued to enhance and diversify the Bank's product to provide Shariah-compliant facilities for different business segments. In this regard, the SB has approved Tijarah financing structure for digital supply chain financing as well as refinement of several financing products including Tijarah cum Wakalah, Diminishing Musharakah and Running Musharakah.

Being part of Joint Financial Advisor (JFA), the Shariah Board has played an active role in the structuring and review of legal documentation for the issuance of various Government of Pakistan (GoP) Sukuk during the year, including the Pakistan's first Green Sukuk which was listed on the Pakistan Stock Exchange (PSX). These Sukuk issuance supported the Government of Pakistan' funding requirements, while also providing Islamic banks avenues for liquidity placement.

#### **Shariah Audit:**

In line with the requirements of the Shariah Governance Framework, both internal and external Shariah audits have been conducted during the year to assess compliance with the Shariah principles. The Shariah Board has reviewed the audit reports and advised corrective actions thereon.

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### Capacity Building and Awareness Sessions:

To strengthen capacity building and enhance awareness, the Bank has delivered a series of Islamic Banking training programs through the Learning and Development (L&D).

Members of the Shariah Board, together with representatives from Product Development (PD) and the Shariah Compliance Department (SCD), played an active role in enriching the training content and conducting multiple awareness sessions. Furthermore, the Shariah Board acknowledges and appreciates the Bank's continued collaboration with the renowned academic institutions for provided certification courses on AAOIFI Shariah Standards.

### Shariah Board's Opinion:

Primarily, the Board of Directors and Executive Management of the Bank are responsible to ensure that the operations of the Dubai Islamic Bank of Pakistan are conducted in compliance with the Shariah principles at all times. Likewise, the staff members in all the departments and units of the Bank have to ensure implementation of the Shariah principles and guidelines issued by the Shariah Board. However, the Shariah Board is required, under the applicable regulatory instructions, to issue this annual report on the Shariah compliance environment at the Bank.

In forming the opinion, the Shariah Board has relied on the information, records, and explanations provided, including the processes and profit distribution mechanism for depositors reviewed by the Shariah Compliance Department, as well as the review of Internal Shariah Audit and External Shariah Audit reports made available for the purpose of assessing Shariah compliance. Based on this review, the Shariah Board, with a reasonable level of assurance, concludes that the Bank's financial activities during the financial year have been, by and large, conducted in accordance with the Shariah principles, directives, Fatawa issued by the Shariah Board, and the guidelines issued by the SBP related to Shariah compliance including the instructions on pool management and profit distribution.

The Bank has a well-defined mechanism in place and instances of Shariah non-compliance identified during the year have been duly highlighted in the relevant reports, and the Shariah Board has issued necessary directives to address and rectify such matters. The income determined to be non-compliant has been transferred to the charity account through a well-defined system and is being utilized properly in accordance with the instructions of the Shariah Board. Furthermore, disclosure of all Shariah non-compliant income arising during the year have been appropriately presented in the relevant section of the financial statements.

And Allah Subhanahu wa ta'ala knows best.

**Resident Shariah Board Member**

**Shariah Board Member**

**Shariah Board Member**

**Chairman Shariah Board**

Date of Report: January 20, 2026



## شريعة بورڈ رپورٹ سال 2025

### بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

الحمد لله رب العالمين، والصلوة والسلام على خاتم الانبياء والمرسلين، وعلى آله وأصحابه أجمعين، وبعد

اللہ تعالیٰ کے فضل و کرم سے دبئی اسلامک بینک پاکستان لمیٹڈ (DIBPL) نے ایک اور سال کامیابی سے مکمل کر لیا ہے، اور اس دوران اسلامی بینکاری اور مالیاتی صنعت کی ترقی میں اہم کردار ادا کیا۔

سال کے دوران شریعہ بورڈ (SB) نے بینک کی شریعہ سے متعلق سرگرمیوں کی نگرانی اور رہنمائی کے لیے چار اجلاس منعقد کیے۔ ان اجلاسوں میں موجودہ اور نئی تیار کردہ مصنوعات، پالیسیوں، معیاری عملی طریقہ کار (Standard Operating Procedures) اور معاہدات کا جائزہ لیا گیا اور ان کی توثیق کی گئی۔ شریعہ گورننس فریم ورک کے مطابق شریعہ بورڈ نے سال کے دوران دو مرتبہ بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز (BoD) کے ساتھ بھی اجلاس کیے، جن میں شریعہ کمپلائنس کے ماحول پر تفصیلی بریفنگ دی گئی۔

سال 2025 کے اہم نکات درج ذیل ہیں:

#### شریعہ کمپلائنس ڈیپارٹمنٹ:

شریعیہ سے متعلق ریگولیٹری تقاضوں اور شریعیہ بورڈ کی ہدایات پر عملدرآمد کو یقینی بنانے کے لیے شریعیہ کمپلائنس ڈیپارٹمنٹ (SCD) نے مختلف کاروباری اور معاون شعبہ جات کا جامع جائزہ لیا۔ ان جائزوں میں مختلف علاقوں میں واقع شاخوں کا جائزہ اور پول مینجمنٹ میکانزم کے مابانہ جائزے بھی شامل تھے۔ ان جائزہ رپورٹس میں سامنے آنے والے مشاہدات پر شریعیہ بورڈ نے اصلاحی اقدامات کی ہدایت جاری کیں۔

مزید برآں بینک کی سطح پر تمام نئی اور نظرثانی شدہ پالیسیوں اور طریقہ کار کے مینوئلز کا SCD نے جائزہ لیا، جس کے بعد انہیں منظوری کے لیے شریعیہ بورڈ کے سامنے پیش کیا گیا۔

سال کے دوران شریعیہ بورڈ نے مختلف مصنوعات کے لیے تیار کردہ مخصوص پروسیس فلوز کی بھی توثیق کی، جن میں سنڈیکیٹ فنانشنگ اور اسٹیٹ بینک آف پاکستان (SBP) کی اسکیموں کے تحت پیش کی جانے والی مصنوعات شامل ہیں۔

#### پروڈکٹ ڈیولپمنٹ:

پروڈکٹ ڈیولپمنٹ یونٹ نے مختلف کاروباری شعبہ جات کے لیے شریعیہ کے مطابق سہولتیں فراہم کرنے کی غرض سے بینک کی مصنوعات کو بہتر بنایا اور ان میں تنوع پیدا کیا۔ اس ضمن میں شریعیہ بورڈ نے ڈیجیٹل سپلائی چین فنانشنگ کے لیے تجارہ (Tijarah) فنانشنگ اسٹریکچر کی منظوری دی، نیز متعدد فنانشنگ مصنوعات میں بہتری کی توثیق کی، جن میں تجارہ بمع وکالہ (Tijarah cum Wakalah)، ڈیمنشننگ مشارکہ اور رینگ مشارکہ شامل ہیں۔

مشترکہ مالیاتی مشیر (Joint Financial Advisor – JFA) کے ممبر کے طور پر شریعیہ بورڈ نے سال کے دوران حکومت پاکستان (GoP) کے مختلف صکوک کے اجرا کے لیے اسٹریکچرنگ اور قانونی دستاویزات کے جائزے میں فعال کردار ادا کیا۔ ان میں پاکستان کا پہلا گرین صکوک بھی شامل ہے، جو پاکستان اسٹاک ایکسچینج (PSX) میں درج کیا گیا ہے۔

ان صکوک کے اجراء نے حکومت پاکستان کی مالی ضروریات کو پورا کرنے میں معاونت کی، جبکہ اسلامی بینکوں کو لیکویڈیٹی پلیسمنٹ کے لیے مواقع بھی مہیا کیے۔



## OTHER INFORMATION

## شريعة آڈٹ:

شريعة گورننس فریم ورک کے تقاضوں کے مطابق سال کے دوران شريعة اصولوں پر عملدرآمد کا جائزہ لینے کے لیے اندرونی اور بیرونی دونوں نوعیت کے شريعة آڈٹس کیے گئے۔ شريعة بورڈ نے آڈٹ رپورٹس کا جائزہ لیا اور ان کی روشنی میں اصلاحی اقدامات کی ہدایات جاری کیں۔

## صلاحیت سازی اور آگاہی سیشنز:

صلاحیت سازی اور آگاہی بڑھانے کے لیے بینک نے لرننگ اینڈ ڈیولپمنٹ (L&D) کے ذریعے اسلامی بینکاری کے متعدد تربیتی پروگرامز منعقد کیے۔

شريعة بورڈ کے اراکین نے پروڈکٹ ڈیولپمنٹ (PD) اور شريعة کمپلائنس ڈیپارٹمنٹ (SCD) کے نمائندگان کے ساتھ مل کر تربیتی مواد کو موثر بنانے اور متعدد آگاہی سیشنز کے انعقاد میں فعال کردار ادا کیا۔ مزید برآں شريعة بورڈ بینک کی جانب سے معروف تعلیمی اداروں کے ساتھ تعاون کو سراہا گیا اور ان کی ستائش کی گئی، جس کے تحت AAOIFI شرعی معیارات پر مبنی سرٹیفیکیشن کورسز فراہم کیے جا رہے ہیں۔

## شريعة بورڈ کی رائے:

بنیادی طور پر بینک کے بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز اور ایگزیکٹو مینجمنٹ اس بات کو یقینی بنانے کے ذمہ دار ہیں کہ دینی اسلامک بینک آف پاکستان کے تمام آپریشنز مستقل بنیادوں پر شريعة اصولوں کے مطابق انجام دیے جائیں۔ اسی طرح بینک کے تمام شعبہ جات اور یونٹس کے عملے پر لازم ہے کہ وہ شريعة بورڈ کی جانب سے جاری کردہ شرعی اصولوں اور ہدایات پر مکمل عملدرآمد یقینی بنائیں۔ تاہم قابل اطلاق ریگولیٹری ہدایات کے تحت شريعة بورڈ کی ذمہ داری ہے کہ وہ بینک میں شريعة کمپلائنس ماحول سے متعلق یہ سالانہ رپورٹ جاری کرے۔

اس رائے کی تشکیل کے لیے شريعة بورڈ نے فراہم کردہ معلومات، ریکارڈز اور وضاحتوں پر انحصار کیا، جن میں شريعة کمپلائنس ڈیپارٹمنٹ کے ذریعے ڈیپازٹرز کے لیے منافع کی تقسیم کے عمل اور میکنزم کا جائزہ لیا گیا۔ نیز شريعة کمپلائنس جائزے کے مقصد سے فراہم کی گئی اندرونی شريعة آڈٹ اور بیرونی شريعة آڈٹ رپورٹس کا مطالعہ بھی کیا گیا۔ اس جائزے کی بنیاد پر شريعة بورڈ اس نتیجے پر پہنچا ہے کہ مالی سال کے دوران بینک کی مالی سرگرمیاں مجموعی طور پر شريعة اصولوں، شريعة بورڈ کی ہدایات و فتاویٰ اور اسٹیٹ بینک آف پاکستان (SBP) کی جانب سے شريعة کمپلائنس سے متعلق جاری کردہ اصولوں، بشمول پول مینجمنٹ اور منافع کی تقسیم سے متعلق ہدایات کے مطابق انجام دی گئیں۔

بینک میں ایک واضح طریقہ کار موجود ہے، اور سال کے دوران سامنے آنے والے خلاف شرع (Shariah Non-Compliant) واقعات کو متعلقہ رپورٹس میں باقاعدگی سے اجاگر کیا گیا۔ شريعة بورڈ نے ایسے معاملات کے تدارک اور اصلاح کے لیے ضروری ہدایات بھی جاری کیں۔ جو آمدنی شريعة کے مطابق نہ پائی گئی، اسے ایک واضح طریقہ کار کے تحت چیریٹی اکاؤنٹ میں منتقل کر دیا گیا اور شريعة بورڈ کی ہدایات کے مطابق مناسب انداز میں استعمال کیا جا رہا ہے۔ مزید برآں سال کے دوران تمام خلاف شرع آمدن کی تفصیلات مالی بیانات کے متعلق حصے میں مناسب طور پر ظاہر کر دی گئی ہیں۔

اور اللہ سبحانہ و تعالیٰ ہی سب سے بہتر جاننے والا ہے۔

ممبر شريعة بورڈ

ریزیڈنٹ شريعة بورڈ ممبر

چینرمن شريعة بورڈ

ممبر شريعة بورڈ

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