



First Private Bank

Public Company Limited



ANNUAL REPORT

2024-2025

Introduction

First Private Bank was established on October 6, 1992. Over the past 34 years, the bank has consistently aimed for annual profitability and has been expanding its digital banking services to keep pace with the times.

During the 2024-2025 fiscal year, the Board of Directors and the management team of First Private Bank have worked to improve banking services, increase deposits and loans, enhance the quality of banking services, and elevate the skills of employees. This Report of the Directors is submitted to the 34th Annual General Meeting so that shareholders and the public can be informed of these efforts.





Chairman's Address

Dear esteemed shareholders of First Private Bank,

I would like to warmly welcome and congratulate everyone as we present this annual report, which highlights the significant achievements of our bank's 34-year journey.

In this fiscal year, our bank's profit before tax increased from 2.47 billion Kyats to 14.13 billion Kyats. Deposits grew by 25.79% and loans increased by 36.84%. As a result of this growth, I am pleased to announce that the value of each share has risen from 2,473 Kyats last year to 2,877 Kyats this year.

Based on the instructions from the Central Bank, we can only distribute dividends if the ratio of our Non-Performing Loans (NPL) falls below 5%. At the end of the last fiscal year, our NPL ratio was 9.09%. However, thanks to the dedicated efforts of our Board of Directors and management team, we have significantly reduced it to 4.9% by the end of this August. Since we have now met the required threshold, we would like to inform you that we will proceed with the distribution of dividends to our shareholders.

In line with the changing times, we have successfully launched our Digital Banking services, including Mobile Banking and Internet Banking. Starting from the upcoming 2025-2026 fiscal year, we will set our target on "Profitable Growth" as our goal, expanding both the bank's size and market share.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to everyone who contributed to the success of First Private Bank. We will continue to strive for further progress and success in our banking operations.

Respectfully,

(Kyaw Tin)
Chairman
First Private Bank

B. Com., CPA

*Chairman, Kyaw & Kyaw Certified Public Accountants
Executive Board Member, Myanmar Institute of
Certified Public Accountants (MICPA)
Member, the Myanmar Accountancy Council (MAC)
Council Member, Insolvency Practitioners Regulatory
Council (MIPRC)*



Our Vision

- To be one of the leading banks in Myanmar building strong customer's trust and good corporate governance for the interest of stakeholders.

Our Mission

- To Keep a strong relationship with our customer providing good customer services and innovative products.
- First Private Bank to be a most trusted and reliable bank in Myanmar focusing on financial security and benefits of stakeholders by providing highest level of banking expertise and digital technology.

Board of Directors



At the 33rd Annual General Meeting held on December 22, 2024, three directors retired by rotation and were replaced by re-elected directors - U Thein Lwin, U La San and U Thein Myint.

On January 5, 2025, during the Special Meeting of the Board of Directors (1/2025), the board was re-constituted with a total of 11 directors. This included 8 elected directors: U Kyaw Tin, Daw Hla Hla Win, U Thein Lwin, U Myo Tun, U Htin Aung Kyaw Oo, U La San, U Thein Myint, and U Tun Win Naing. The board also included 2 independent directors: U Thet Swe and Dr. Le Le Win, as well as the Chief Executive Officer, U Thu Ra.



Chairman of the Board of Directors

During the Special Meeting of the Board of Directors (1/2025) on January 5, 2025, U Kyaw Tin was elected Chairman by a majority vote of the board members, in accordance with Article 93 of the Bank's Constitution and Central Bank of Myanmar Directive (9/2019).

Executive Directors

At the Special Meeting of the Board of Directors (1/2025) on January 5, 2025, Daw Hla Hla Win and U Thein Lwin were appointed as Executive Directors in accordance with Article 87 of the Bank's Constitution.

Board Secretary and Joint Secretary

During the Special Meeting of the Board of Directors (1/2025) on January 5, 2025, U Thu Ra (Chief Executive Officer) was assigned as the Board Secretary, and U Myo Min Cho (Deputy Chief Executive Officer) was assigned as the Joint Secretary.

Board Advisors

At the Special Meeting of the Board of Directors (1/2025) on January 5, 2025, two Board Advisors were appointed: U Nay Lin Oo (Chairman, Gamone Pwint Company Limited, Aryu International Hospital) and Dr. Thar Tun Oo (TODAY Group of Companies).

Share Ownership of Board Members

Table - 1

Number of Shares Owned by the Directors and Number of BOD Meeting Attended

Sr.	Name	Designation	No. of Shares	No. of BOD Meeting Attendance
1	U Kyaw Tin	Chairman	11,200	13
2	Daw Hla Hla Win	Executive Director	87,120	13
3	U Thein Lwin	Executive Director	11,200	12
4	U Myo Tun	Director	167,040	13
5	U Htin Aung Kyaw Oo	Director	10,000	10
6	U Thein Myint	Director	27,192	12
7	U La San	Director	60,000	12
8	U Tun Win Naing	Director	618,506	13
9	U Thet Swe	Independent Director	1,802	13
10	Dr. Le Le Win	Independent Director	1,419	11
11	U Thu Ra	Chief Executive Officer	-	13
	Total No. of Shares		995,479	

The Board of Directors, in compliance with the Financial Institutions Law and the Central Bank of Myanmar's Directive (9/2019), held a total of 13 meetings from April 2024 to March 2025: one special meeting and 12 regular monthly meetings. **Table-1** shows the attendance of each director at these meetings and their individual shareholdings.

As of August 31, 2024, the total number of shares owned by the Board of Directors was 995,479, representing 3.36% of the total 29,664,613 shares.

Board Committees

Following the decision made at the Special Meeting of the Board of Directors (1/2025) on January 5, 2025, and in accordance with the Financial Institutions Law and Central Bank of Myanmar directives, the following board committees have been established to oversee the bank's operations:

Board Executive Committee

Board Executive Committee consists of:

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. U Kyaw Tin | Chairman |
| 2. Daw Hla Hla Win | Executive Director |
| 3. U Thein Lwin | Executive Director |
| 4. U Thet Swe | Independent Director |

This committee meets every Tuesday to discuss and make decisions on operational matters and policy issues to ensure the bank's daily operations are efficient. A total of 49 meetings were held during the 2024-2025 fiscal year.

Board Credit Committee

The Board Credit Committee is comprised of all members of the Board of Directors, this committee meets weekly to process loan applications without delay. The committee held 40 meetings during the 2024-2025 fiscal year.

Board Risk Management Committee

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 1. Dr. Le Le Win (Independent Director) | Chairman |
| 2. U Thein Lwin (Executive Director) | Member |
| 3. U Thet Swe (Independent Director) | Member |

This committee meets at least once every three months to update the Risk Management Framework and Risk Register, and to supervise and implement risk management. Four meetings were held in the 2024-2025 fiscal year.



Board Assets & Liabilities Management Committee

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 1. U Thein Lwin (Executive Director) | Chairman |
| 2. U Htin Aung Kyaw Oo (Director) | Member |
| 3. Dr. Le Le Win (Independent Director) | Member |

The main responsibility of this committee is to ensure the balance of liquidity and asset-liabilities ratio. The committee oversees the daily Fund Management and Assets and Liabilities Management Report provided by the management team. Four meetings were held during the 2024-2025 fiscal year.

Board Remuneration Committee

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 1. Daw Hla Hla Win (Executive Director) | Chairman |
| 2. U Myo Tun (Director) | Member |
| 3. U La San (Director) | Member |
| 4. U Tun Win Naing (Director) | Member |
| 5. U Thet Swe (Independent Director) | Member |

This committee is responsible for reviewing the salaries, bonuses, and benefits of the board members and senior executives.

Audit Committee

- | | |
|--|----------|
| 1. U Thet Swe (Independent Director) | Chairman |
| • U Thein Myint (Director) | Member |
| • Dr. Le Le Win (Independent Director) | Member |

This committee reviews internal audit reports and provides guidance for improving internal control systems. The committee held 12 meetings during the 2024-2025 fiscal year.

Other Committees

IT Steering Committee

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 1. U Thein Lwin (Executive Director) | Chairman |
| 2. Daw Hla Hla Win (Executive Director) | Member |
| 3. U Tun Win Naing (Director) | Member |

This committee meets every Friday to closely oversee IT Governance and the implementation of Digital Transformation projects. 41 meetings were held during the 2024-2025 fiscal year.

Loan Collection Committee

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 1. Daw Hla Hla Win (Executive Director) | Chairman |
| 2. U Myo Tun (Director) | Member |
| 3. U Thein Myint (Director) | Member |

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|
| 4. U Htin Aung Kyaw Oo (Director) | Member |
| 5. U La San (Director) | Member |
| 6. U Tun Win Naing (Director) | Member |

This committee works to reduce the bank's Non-Performing Loans (NPLs) by meeting with loan defaulters in person or online to negotiate repayment of principal and interest. The committee also oversees the work of the management-level Loan Collection Task Force Team.

Management Team

Management Team has been formed to ensure efficient internal management and smooth daily operations. The team includes U Thu Ra (CEO), U Myo Min Cho (Deputy CEO), U Aung Myo Htut (Chief Treasury Officer), Daw Soe Soe Win (Chief Credit Officer), Daw Mi Mi Naing (Chief Finance Officer), and Dr. Aung Min (Chief Information Officer). Weekly operational meetings are held with branch and department heads, as well as other staff, to resolve business challenges, discuss suggestions from the Board of Directors and customers, and implement necessary improvements.

Branch Supervision Committees

Branch Supervision Committees have been established at regional branches. These committees include directors, advisors, local dignitaries, business owners, and shareholders. The committees' responsibilities include mobilizing new customers to increase deposits and loans and supporting business growth. They closely monitor the financial status of loan applicants and the condition of their collateral and recommend appropriate loan amounts.

Salaries and Benefits

Bonus, Salary, and Benefits for the Board of Directors

The total expenditure for the remuneration and benefits of the Chairman, Executive Directors, and other board members was 180 million Kyats for the 2024-2025 fiscal year.

Salaries and Benefits for Senior Management

The total expenditure for the salaries and benefits of the CEO and five other Chief Officers was 261.65 million Kyats for the 2024-2025 fiscal year.

Salaries and Benefits for Staff

At the end of the 2024-2025 fiscal year, the bank had 570 employees across its Head Office and 41 branches. This included 158 officers (Deputy Manager and above), 195 clerical staff, and 217 other employees. The total expenditure for employee salaries and benefits in the 2024-2025 fiscal year was 4,118.10 million Kyats, which accounted for 39.44% of the bank's total expenditure.

FPB Branches

- **Naypyitaw**
Naypyitaw Branch
- **Kachin State**
Myitkyina Branch
- **Kayah State**
Loikaw Branch
- **Kayin State**
Hpa-an Branch, Myawaddy Branch
- **Chin State**
Teedim Branch
- **Sagaing Region**
Monywa Branch 3, Monywa Branch 25, Budalin Branch, Kalay Branch, Shwebo Branch
- **Taninthayi Region**
Kawthaung Branch, Dawei Branch, Myeik Branch
- **Bago Region**
Pyay Branch
- **Magway Region**
Kamma Branch, Gangaw Branch, Pakokku Branch, Magway Branch, Minhla Branch, Myaing Branch
- **Mandalay Region**
Mandalay Branch 2, Mandalay Branch 22, Kyaukpadaung Branch
- **Mon State**
Mawlamyine Branch
- **Yangon Region**
Theingyizay Branch, Bayintnaung Branch, Panbedan Branch, Thiri Yadanar Branch, Latha Branch, Ahlone Branch, Sanchaung Branch, Hlaing Branch, Shwegondine Branch, Tarmwe Branch, North-dagon Branch
- **Shan State**
Taunggyi Branch, Aungpan Branch
- **Ayayarwady Region**
Pathein Branch, Hinthada Branch, Maubin Branch

Total 41 Branches have been opened as of 31 March 2025.

Branches

New Branch Opening

First Private Bank opened its 41st branch in North Dagon on June 3, 2024.

Temporary Branch Closures

Due to regional security situations, and with approval from the Central Bank of Myanmar, the following branches were temporarily closed:

1. Kamma Branch (May 4, 2023)
2. Myaing Branch (September 15, 2023)
3. Loikaw Branch and Myawaddy Branch (November 20, 2023)
4. Budalin Branch (November 28, 2023)
5. Teedim Branch (May 27, 2024)

Banking services for these closed branches are being handled by nearby branches through the Integrated Core Banking System (iCBS). The bank plans to reopen the temporarily closed branches and resume services once the security situation in those areas improves.

Earthquake-Affected Branches

Due to the earthquake on March 28, 2025, the buildings of Mandalay Branch (22), Naypyitaw Branch, and Aungpan Branch sustained minor damages. After undergoing small repairs, banking operations at these branches have resumed. However, Mandalay Branch (2) was severely damaged and will need to be rebuilt. Currently, with the permission of the Central Bank of Myanmar, Branch (2) has temporarily relocated and is now providing services at No. 52, 85th Street, between 31st and 32nd Streets, in Chan Aye Thar San Township. Once the new building for Branch (2) is completed, it will return to its original location.

First Private Bank Shares

When First Private Bank was first established in 1992, each share was sold at an initial price of 10,000 Kyats. Due to the bank's consistent annual growth in profits and the distribution of annual dividends, shares have since been sold at a premium. The money generated from these premium sales is held in a Premium Account, which amounted to 11,845.88 million Kyats at the end of the 2024-2025 fiscal year. At the close of the 2024-2025 fiscal year, the bank's Paid-up Capital was 29,664.61 million Kyats.

According to the external auditor's report, the Book Value per Share was 2,473.26 Kyats at the end of the 2023-2024 fiscal year (March 31, 2024), and 2,876.98 Kyats at the end of the 2024-2025 fiscal year (March 31, 2025).



Share Ownership Status

The number of shares issued and sold by the bank is 29,664,613, with a value of 29,664.61 million Kyats. As of March 31, 2025, there were 8,215 shareholders. Of these, 6,069 shareholders (73.88%) hold a total of 14,549,136 shares (49.05%) in a special account. Additionally, 2,146 shareholders (26.12%) have opened securities accounts for trading on the Yangon Stock Exchange (YSX), holding a total of 15,115,477 shares (50.95%). **Table-2** provides the breakdown of shareholder ownership ratios from the Yangon Stock Exchange as of March 31, 2025.

Table-2

Ratio of Share Ownership of Shareholders on 31 March 2025

Sr.	Group of Shares	Special Account	Securities Account	Total Account
1	1-1000	5,326	1,527	6,783
2	1001-10000	610	442	1,052
3	10001-100000	175	140	315
4	100001 and Above	28	37	65
	Total	6,069	2,146	8,215
		<i>73.88%</i>	<i>26.12%</i>	<i>100.00%</i>

Table-3 lists the top 10 shareholders of First Private Bank as of March 31, 2025. These top 10 shareholders collectively own 8,072,211 shares, which accounts for 27.21% of the total shares sold.

Table - 3

Ten Largest Major Shareholders as of 31 March 2025

Sr.	Name	No. of Shares	Percentage
1	U Aung Moe Kyaw	1,887,900	6.36 %
2	Daw Mar Mar Tun	1,075,380	3.63 %
3	Daw Shwe Sin	1,018,848	3.43 %
4	U Maung Maung Thein	776,052	2.62 %
5	U Nay Lin Oo	757,920	2.55 %
6	U Tun Win Naing	618,506	2.08 %
7	U Aung Kyaw Zaw	523,137	1.76 %
8	Dr. Aung Min	492,108	1.66 %
9	U Li Ji Gyun	477,456	1.61 %
10	U Aung Lwin	444,904	1.50 %
	Total	8,072,211	27.21 %

Listed as a Company on the Yangon Stock Exchange

With the approval of shareholders at the 24th Annual General Meeting on November 29, 2015, First Private Bank Limited began trading on the Yangon Stock Exchange on January 20, 2017. Share prices on the YSX fluctuate daily based on supply and demand. Currently, First Private Bank shares are trading at around 2,000 Kyats per share.

From the start of trading on January 20, 2017, to August 18, 2025, the total trading volume of First Private Bank shares was 7,777,656 shares, with a total value of 15,544.44 million Kyats.

Shareholders' Equity

Shareholder equity increased from 73,368.28 million Kyats at the end of the 2023-2024 fiscal year (March 31, 2024) to 85,344.61 million Kyats at the end of the 2024-2025 fiscal year (March 31, 2025), a growth of 11,976.33 million Kyats. A comparative summary of shareholder equity is provided in **Table 4**.

Table 4

Shareholders' Equity

(Million Kyat)

Sr.		2023-2024	2024-2025
1	Paid-up Capital	29,664.61	29,664.61
2	Share Premium	11,845.88	11,845.88
3	General Reserves	19,043.35	22,037.39
4	Contingency Reserves	114.70	114.85
5	Retained Earnings	9,221.36	18,203.49
6	Revaluation Reserve of Foreign Currency	3,478.38	3,478.38
7	Total Shareholders' Equity	73,368.28	85,344.61
8	Book Value Per Share	2,473.26	2,876.98

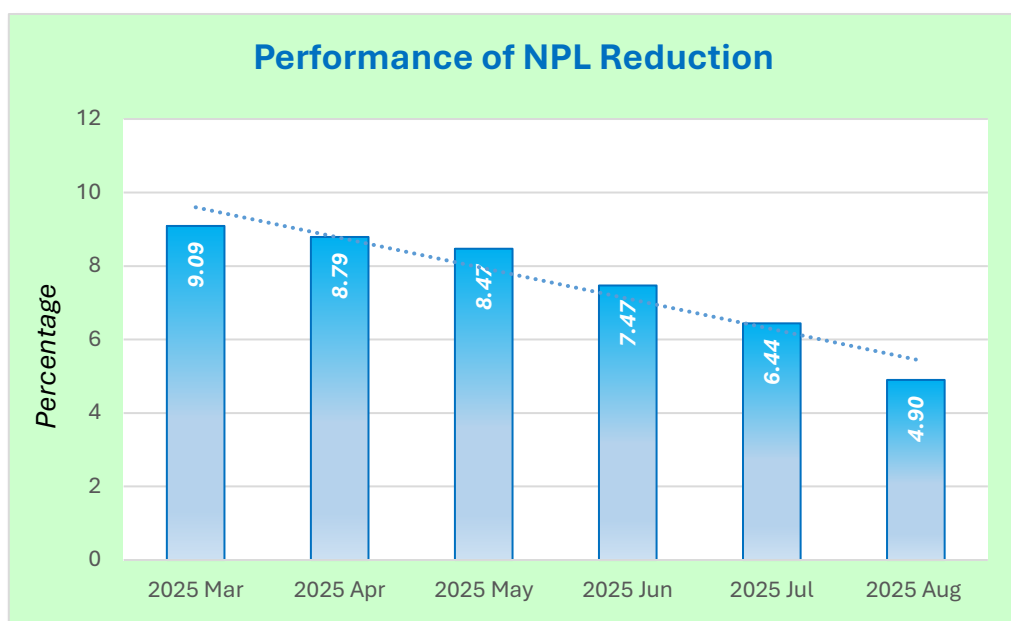
Undistributed Retained Earnings

As of March 31, 2025, the end of the 2024-2025 fiscal year, the First Private Bank had an unallocated profit (retained earnings) of 18,203.49 million kyats. However, according to Directive No. (5/2017) from the Central Bank of Myanmar dated March 7, 2017, the bank's Non-Performing Loan (NPL) ratio must be below 5% to distribute dividends. If the ratio exceeds 5%, dividends may not be paid. As the bank's NPL ratio was 9.09% at the end of the 2024-2025 fiscal year, it was unable to distribute dividends. Nevertheless, the Board of Directors is prioritizing efforts to reduce the NPL ratio to below 5% during the 2025-2026 fiscal year so that dividends can be paid to shareholders.

Plan to Distribute Dividends

The First Private Bank's Board of Directors has been actively working toward the goal of distributing dividends to shareholders in the 2025-2026 fiscal year. To achieve this, they set a target to reduce Non-Performing Loans (NPL) to below 5% by the end of September 2025. Thanks to their diligent efforts, the NPL ratio has already dropped to 4.9% by the end of August 2025. **Chart-1** shows the progress made in reducing the NPL from March to August 2025.

Chart-1



Since the bank has now met the requirements set by the Central Bank of Myanmar, the Board of Directors will proceed with the necessary steps to distribute dividends to shareholders.

2024-2025 Fiscal Year - Profit and Loss Statement

The bank's total revenue for the 2023-2024 fiscal year was 16,946.60 million Kyats, which increased to 36,540.67 million Kyats in the 2024-2025 fiscal year. Total expenses were 14,472.77 million Kyats in the 2023-2024 fiscal year, rising to 22,409.91 million Kyats in the 2024-2025 fiscal year. The bank's profit before income tax was 2,473.83 million Kyats in the 2023-2024 fiscal year and 14,130.76 million Kyats in the 2024-2025 fiscal year. A comparison of profit and loss is presented in **Table-5**.

Table – 5

Comparison of Profit and Loss

(Million Kyat)

Particulars	2023-2024	2024-2025
Income		
Interest Income	13,728.66	23,053.34
Other Income	3,217.94	13,487.33
Total Income	16,946.60	36,540.67
Expenditure		
Interest Expense	7,517.16	10,809.46
Operating Expense	6,955.61	11,590.45
Total Expenditure	14,472.77	22,409.91
Profit before Income Tax	2,473.83	14,130.76

2024-2025 Fiscal Year - Allocation of Profits

As of the end of the 2024-2025 fiscal year (March 31, 2025), the Profit before Income Tax were allocated in accordance with the regulations set by the Central Bank of Myanmar. The specific breakdown of this profit allocation is detailed in **Table-6**.

Table - 6

Profit Allocation for FY 2024-2025

(Million Kyat)

1	Profit before Income Tax	14,130.76
2	Income Tax (17% Provision for Taxation)	
	<i>(Kyat 6,235.57 Million x 17%)</i>	1,256.01
3	Capital Gain Tax (10% Provision for Taxation)	
	<i>(Kyat 8,985.76 Million x 10%)</i>	898.58
4	General Reserves (25% Statutory Reserve)	
	<i>(Kyat 11,976.17 Million x 25%)</i>	2,994.04
5	Retained Earnings	
	<i>(Kyat 14,130.76 Million -kyat 5,418.63 Million)</i>	8,982.13

2024-2025 Fiscal Year - Financial Ratios

A comparison of the bank's financial ratios at the end of the 2023-2024 fiscal year (March 31, 2024) and the 2024-2025 fiscal year (March 31, 2025) is shown in **Table-7**.

Table-7

Comparison of Financial Ratios

		2023-2024	2024-2025
1	Liquidity Ratio	56.22%	51.55%
2	Capital Adequacy Ratio (Tier - 1)	43.10%	39.74%
3	Capital Adequacy Ratio (Tier - 2)	46.01%	40.99%
4	Current Ratio	1.34:1	1.36:1
5	Return on Equity		
	Before Tax	3.37%	16.56%
	After Tax	2.82%	14.03%
6	Shareholder Equity Ratio	2.47:1	2.88:1
7	Return on Assets	0.87%	4.28%
8	Price and Earning Ratio (PE Ratio)	21.50%	4.45%
9	Earning Per Share (EPS)	70	404
10	Book Value Per Share (Face Value K 1000)	2473.26	2,876.98

2024-2025 Fiscal Year - Annual Banking Performance

A summary comparing the banking performance for the 2023-2024 and 2024-2025 fiscal years is provided in **Chart-2** and **Table-8**.

Chart – 2

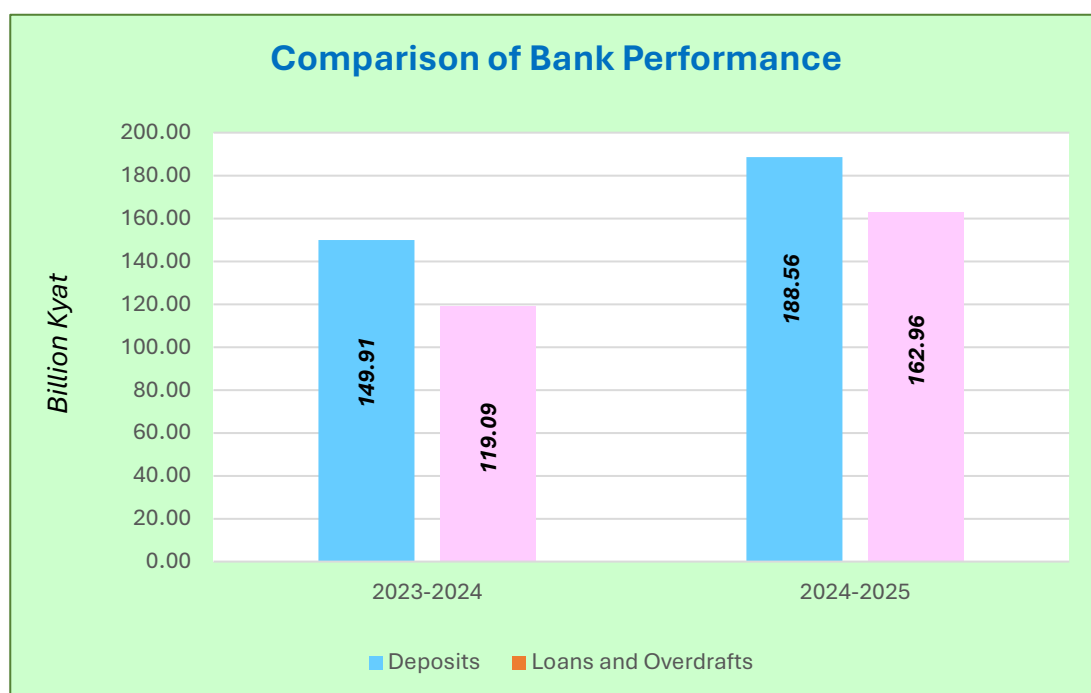


Table-8

Comparison of Bank Performance

(Million Kyat)

Sr.	Particulars	2023-2024	2024-2025
1	Deposits	149,906.47	188,562.16
2	Loans and Overdrafts	119,087.71	162,962.14
3	Profit before Tax	2,473.83	14,130.76
4	Income Tax	404.32	2,154.59
5	Retained Earnings	9,221.36	18,203.49

2024-2025 Fiscal Year - Deposit Status

At the end of the 2023-2024 fiscal year (March 31, 2024), total deposits were 149,906.47 million Kyats. This amount grew to 188,562.16 million Kyats by the end of the 2024-2025 fiscal year (March 31, 2025), a 25.79% increase. The breakdown of deposits by account type is shown in **Table-9** and **Chart-3**.

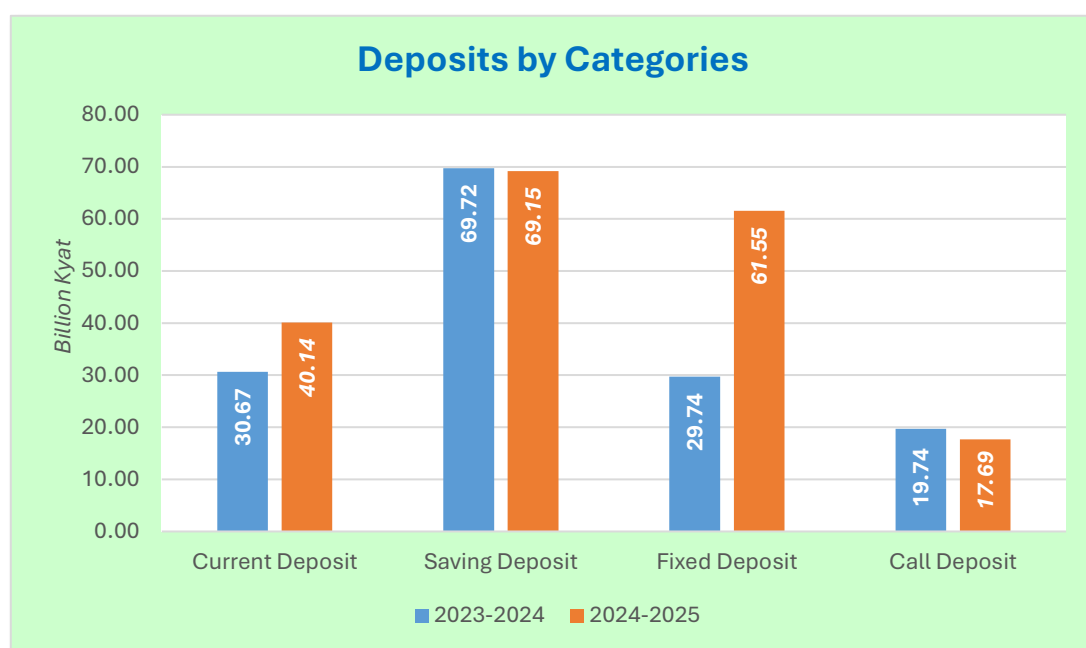
Table-9

Deposit by Categories

(Million Kyat)

	Particulars	2023-2024	2024-2025	Increase/Decrease
1	Current Deposit	30,674.29	40,138.33	30.85 %
2	Saving Deposit	69,724.80	69,152.48	-0.82 %
3	Fixed Deposit	29,744.81	61,554.61	106.94 %
4	Call Deposit	19,736.67	17,690.90	-10.37 %
5	Mobile Money	25.9	25.84	-0.23 %
	Total	149,906.47	188,562.16	25.79 %

Chart – 3



2024-2025 Fiscal Year - Loan Operations Status

At the end of the 2023-2024 fiscal year (March 31, 2024), total loans and overdrafts amounted to 119,087.71 million Kyats. This figure grew to 162,962.14 million Kyats by the end of the 2024-2025 fiscal year (March 31, 2025), an increase of 36.84%. **Table-10** provides a breakdown of loan amounts and the number of customers by collateral type.

Table-10

Loans by Types of Collateral

	Types of Collateral	2023-2024		2024-2025		Increase/ Decrease
		No.	Amount (Million K)	No.	Amount (Million K)	
1	Land and Building	775	118,146.49	650	152,569.55	29.05 %
2	Fixed Deposit	8	19.00	9	18.00	-5.26 %
3	Gold & Jewelries	1	16.40	10	3,331.80	20,215.85 %
4	Auto Loan/Home Loan	3	162.46	25	2,650.09	1531.23 %
5	Unsecured Loan	398	743.36	379	4,492.70	504.38 %
	Total	1,185	119,087.71	1,073	162,962.14	36.84 %

A comparison of loans by economic sector for the 2023-2024 and 2024-2025 fiscal years is shown in **Table-11** and **Chart-4**.

Table - 11

Loans by Sectors

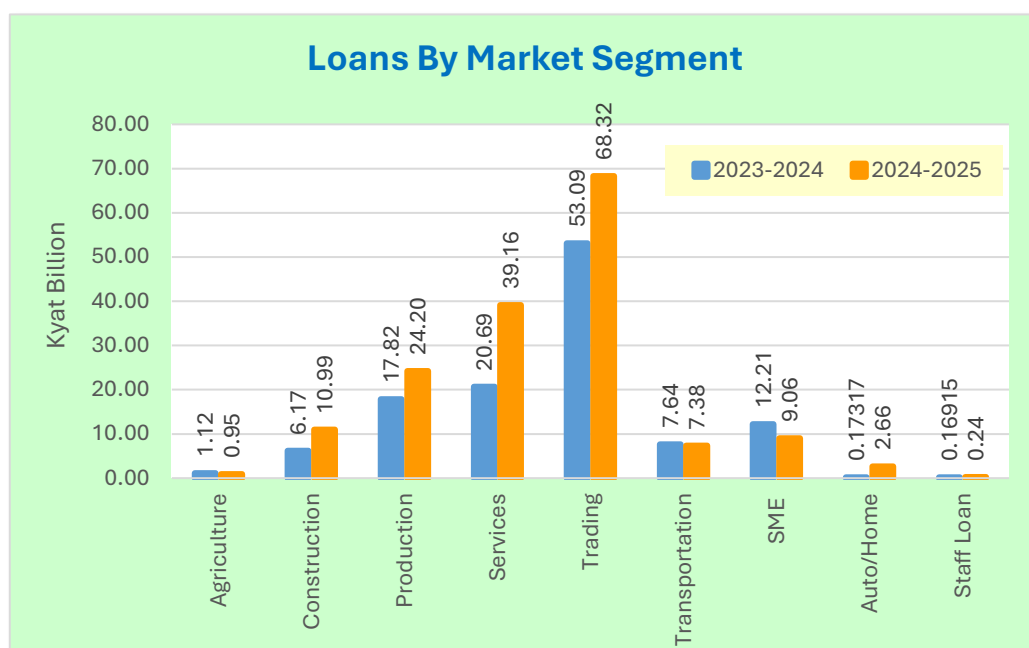
(Million Kyat)

	Sectors	2023-2024	% of Total	2024-2025	% of Total
1	Agriculture/Husbandry	1,121.00	0.94 %	950.00	0.58 %
2	Construction	6,633.16	5.57 %	11,699.70	7.18 %



3	Manufacturing	21,274.64	18.24	%	28,017.67	17.19	%
4	Services	24,460.06	20.54	%	41,055.41	25.19	%
5	Trading	57,163.72	48.00	%	70,959.88	43.54	%
6	Transportation	7,642.81	6.42	%	7,382.44	4.53	%
7	Auto Loan/Home Loan	162.46	0.14	%	2,650.09	1.63	%
8	Hire Purchase	10.71	0.01	%	10.96	0.01	%
9	Staff Loan	169.15	0.14	%	235.99	0.14	%
	Total	119,087.71	100	%	162,962.14	100	%

Chart – 4



Loans to Related Parties

As of the end of the 2024-2025 fiscal year (March 31, 2025), a total of 7 individuals related persons were granted loans amounting to 4,643.71 million Kyats. This represents 2.85% of the total loan portfolio.

Loan Loss Provisions and Write-Offs

In accordance with the Central Bank of Myanmar's directives, the bank is required to set aside 2% of its total loan portfolio as a loan loss provision. As of March 31, 2025, this provision amounted to 3,259.24 million Kyats. Additionally, under Central Bank of Myanmar's Notification No. (17/2017), an additional 120 million Kyats was provisioned and expensed for high-risk loans by the end of the 2024-2025 fiscal year (March 31, 2025). Therefore, the total loan loss provision as of March 31, 2025, was 3,379.24 million Kyats.

The status of Non-Performing Loans (NPLs) as of the end of the 2024-2025 fiscal year (March 31, 2025) is detailed in **Table-12**.

Table-12

Non-Performing Loans (NPL) Status as of 31 March 2025

	NPL Category	No. of A/cs	Amount (Million K)	Percent
1	Bad Debt	114	13,998.83	8.59 %
2	Doubtful	16	815.50	0.50 %
	Total	130	14,814.33	9.09 %

International Banking

First Private Bank has obtained a Money Changer License from the Central Bank of Myanmar, which allows it to buy, sell, and exchange foreign currency. The bank has established foreign exchange counters at its Yangon Head Office and 22 branches. The bank also holds an Authorized Dealer License from the Central Bank of Myanmar, enabling it to provide international banking services.

The bank is also connected with Western Union Money Transfer Service, a US-based company. This partnership allows the bank to offer both Inbound Remittance Services (money transfers from abroad to Myanmar) and Outbound Remittance Services (international money transfers from Myanmar to other countries).

At the end of the 2024-2025 fiscal year (March 31, 2025), the bank's international banking revenue totaled 2,870.60 million Kyats, comprising 22.86 million Kyats from Western Union and 2,847.74 million Kyats from foreign exchange operations.

To expand its Trade Finance services for corporate customers and money transfer services for Myanmar workers abroad, First Private Bank is in discussions with banks in neighboring countries to establish correspondent banking relationships.

Digital Banking Operation Status

Mobile Banking and Internet Banking

First Private Bank has signed a service implementation agreement for its Mobile and Internet Banking and with close supervision from the IT Steering Committee, the bank successfully launched these services to the public in November 2024, after receiving approval from the Central Bank of Myanmar.

Furthermore, with approval from the Central Bank of Myanmar and in collaboration with the Yangon Electricity Supply Corporation (YESC), customers have been able to pay their electricity bills through First Private Bank's Mobile Banking since December 2024.



MyanmarPay

As a second phase of its digital banking efforts, the bank is working to implement an 'e-Money Account' to be participated in the MyanmarPay Project, which is a national Digital Payment Switch. The bank has already received approval from the Central Bank of Myanmar and is currently working on the necessary tasks for the infrastructure and application components of this project.

Risk Management and AML/CFT Related Activities

In line with the Central Bank of Myanmar's guidelines, First Private Bank is actively managing its risk by reviewing and approving its risk management policies and procedures, and by monitoring potential risks.

The bank has developed and had the Board of Directors approve a Risk Management Framework to Identify, Measure, Monitor, and Control risks. It has also created Risk Registers to identify and manage risk levels for each risk category.

The management-level Risk Management Committee reviewed the existing Risk Registers during the 2024-2025 fiscal year. It identified and measured the risk levels for each category and worked to reduce risks. The bank is also working to identify and implement risk management measures for each individual branch.

Regarding AML/CFT (Anti-Money Laundering/Combating the Financing of Terrorism) Compliance, the bank has a Senior Compliance Officer who effectively monitors transactions above a certain threshold and reports them to the Financial Intelligence Unit. The officer also verifies blacklisted individuals as notified by the Central Bank of Myanmar. In July 2024, the bank's 'Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorist Financing Policy and Procedures' were revised and approved by the Board of Directors. In September 2024, the bank also established a 'Politically Exposed Persons (PEP) Policy' and is in the process of creating its own PEP List.

Additionally, the bank provides AML/CFT training for its Compliance Officers and other employees. In June 2024, an official from the Financial Intelligence Unit was invited to conduct an awareness session on AML/CFT, which was attended by all board members, the management team, and other staff.

Paying Income Tax to the Government

First Private Bank has consistently and accurately paid its income tax to the Government each year. For the 2024-2025 fiscal year, with a net profit of 14,130.76 million Kyats before tax, the bank paid 2,154.59 million Kyats in income tax. The total income tax paid to the state from the 1992-1993 fiscal year to the 2024-2025 fiscal year is 26,932.34 million Kyats.

Investment in Government Treasury Bonds

As part of its Asset and Liability Management, the bank invests in government treasury bonds to offset deposit interest expenses and earn interest income. Over the 12-month period of the 2024-2025 fiscal year, the bank invested a total of 36,000 million Kyats in government treasury bonds. The interest income earned from these investments for the 2024-2025 fiscal year was 2,797.99 million Kyats.

Status of Legal Case Regarding Myeik Branch Cash Shortfall

U Aung Kyaw Myat, the former head of the cash department at First Private Bank, Myeik Branch (11), was sentenced to three years in prison on June 20, 2023, for the misappropriation of 129,559,000 Kyats during the 2022-2023 fiscal year. To recover the lost funds, the bank has filed a civil lawsuit against the branch manager and other responsible individuals.

To prevent similar misappropriations in the future, and under the guidance of the Board of Directors, the internal audit team conducts random cash counts at branches. Additionally, the Chief Treasury Officer leads random cash counts via real-time video calls with the branches.

Status of Legal Case with GS Engineering & Construction

At the request of Myat Noe Thu Construction Co., Ltd., First Private Bank issued Bank Guarantees to GS Engineering & Construction Corporation in accordance with standard procedures. When Myat Noe Thu Construction Co., Ltd. allegedly defaulted on a bridge construction project, GS Engineering & Construction Corporation filed a civil lawsuit against the bank in the Yangon Regional High Court, seeking USD 2,336,044.86 plus USD 362,086.95 (15.5% of the total) for damages, for a total of USD 2,698,131.81.

On March 21, 2025, the Yangon Regional High Court ruled in favor of First Private Bank, stating that it was not liable to pay the compensation. However, GS Engineering & Construction Corporation has appealed to the Supreme Court, and the bank is continuing to deal with the case. The bank holds sufficient collaterals from Myat Noe Thu Construction Co., Ltd. for the Bank Guarantees, and it consistently re-evaluates the value of this collateral annually to prevent any losses.

Future Plans for the 2025-2026 Fiscal Year

In line with the objective of achieving 'Profitable Growth' for the 2025-2026 fiscal year, First Private Bank will work to implement the following goals as part of its Business Plan 2025-2026:

1. Increase deposits.
2. Identify specific customer segments that require prioritized service.



3. Develop effective short-term and long-term sales and marketing plans.
4. Assign some branch staff to sales teams and provide them with specialized training to enhance their skills.
5. Develop new products and services.
6. Improve the skills of branch managers.
7. Create and implement training programs for all employees.
8. Use AML/CFT screening software to enhance compliance monitoring.
9. Strengthen cybersecurity to prevent fraud.
10. Continuously work to minimize NPLs and distribute dividends to shareholders.
11. Expand Digital Banking services and integrate with MyanmarPay as quickly as possible.
12. Increase the brand awareness of First Private Bank.
13. Offer exclusive services to High Net Worth customers.
14. Provide Trade Finance services to corporate customers.
15. Improve communication channels between management and branches.
16. Provide AML/CFT training to branch staff.
17. Conduct AML/CFT knowledge-sharing workshops.
18. Offer computer and ICBS training to senior staff, including branch managers.
19. Expand international money transfer services.

The Board of Directors would like to express its sincere gratitude to all shareholders who have trusted and invested in the bank since its inception, the loyal customers who have consistently used our services, the members of the Branch Supervision Committees who have supported the bank, and the entire senior management team and staff who have worked alongside the bank for the past 34 years.

On behalf of the Board of Directors,

(Kyaw Tin)
Chairman

(Hla Hla Win)
Executive Director

(Thein Lwin)
Executive Director

FIRST PRIVATE BANK PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED

(Incorporated in the Republic of the Union of Myanmar)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INFORMATION

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

V ADVISORY LIMITED

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

FIRST PRIVATE BANK PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED*(Incorporated in the Republic of the Union of Myanmar)***CORPORATE INFORMATION AS AT 31 March 2025**

DIRECTORS

U KYAW TIN	Chairman
DAW HLA HLA WIN	Director
U THEIN LWIN	Director
U MYO TUN	Director
U THEIN MYINT	Director
U HTIN AUNG KYAW OO	Director
U LA SAN	Director
U TUN WIN NAING	Director
U THET SWE	Independent Director
DR. LE LE WIN	Independent Director

REGISTERED OFFICE

No.619/621, Merchant Street,
Corner of Bo Soon Pat Street and Merchant Street,
Pabendan Township,
Yangon Region, Myanmar

AUDITOR

V Advisory Limited
Certified Public Accountants

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FIRST PRIVATE BANK PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

The directors are pleased to present their statement to the members together with the audited financial statements of First Private Bank Public Company Limited ("the Bank") for the year ended 31 March 2025.

In our opinion

- The financial statements set out on pages 6 to 37 are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Bank as at 31 March 2025 and the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the bank for year ended on that date.
- The books of accounts have been maintained in accordance with the Section 257 (a) and 258 (a) of Myanmar Companies Law 2017.
- at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Bank will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

The Board of Directors has, on the date of this statement, authorized these financial statements for issue.

Directors

The directors in office at the date of this statement are as follows:

- 1 U KYAW TIN
- 2 DAW HLA HLA WIN
- 3 U THEIN LWIN
- 4 U MYO TUN
- 5 U THEIN MYINT
- 6 U HTIN AUNG KYAW OO
- 7 U LA SAN
- 8 U TUN WIN NAING
- 9 U THET SWE
- 10 DR. LE LE WIN

Directors and their interests

The director in office in the year and their beneficial interests in the Bank at the end of financial year were as follows:

	Number of Shares	
	31.3.2025	31.3.2024
1 U KYAW TIN	11,200	11,200
2 DAW HLA HLA WIN	87,120	87,120
3 U THEIN LWIN	11,200	11,200
4 U MYO TUN	167,040	167,040
5 U HTIN AUNG KYAW OO	10,000	10,000
6 U THEIN MYINT	27,192	27,192
7 U LA SAN	60,000	60,000
8 U TUN WIN NAING	618,506	599,712
9 DR. LE LE WIN	1,419	1,419
10 U THET SWE	1,802	1,802
11 DAW HLA HLA YI (resigned from 22.12.2024)	-	64,668

FIRST PRIVATE BANK PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

Since the end of the previous financial year, no director has received or become entitled to receive a benefit by reason of a contract made by the Bank of 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 accompanying financial statements and in this report.

Continuing Operations

None of the activities of the Bank were discontinued or acquired during the year.

Result of the Financial Year

In the opinion of the directors, the results of the operations of the Bank during the financial year have not been affected by any item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature other than the exceptional items and extraordinary items disclosed in the report.

The Bank has no recognized gains or losses during the financial year other than the profit of loss stated in the report.

Dividends

During the year, no dividend was paid by the Bank.

Share options

During the financial year, there were:

- (i) no options granted by the Bank to any person to take up unissued shares in the Bank; and
- (ii) no shares issued by virtue of any exercise of option to take up unissued shares of the Bank.

As at the end of the financial year, there were no unissued shares of the Bank under options.

Charges and Contingent Liabilities

Since the end of the financial year no charge on the assets of the Bank has arisen which secures the liabilities of any other person. Since the end of the financial year no contingent liability of the Bank has arisen. No contingent of other liability of the Bank has become enforceable or is likely to become enforceable within a period of twelve months after the end of the financial year which, in the opinion of the directors, will or may substantially affect the ability of the Bank to meet their obligations as and when they fall due.

Anti-Money Laundering (AML) and Countering the Financing of Terrorism (CFT)

The Directors confirm that the Bank has maintained its commitment to full compliance with applicable Anti-Money Laundering (AML) and Countering the Financing of Terrorism (CFT) laws, regulations, and guidelines as issued by the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU).

Related Party Transactions

The board of directors confirm that, except as disclosed in Note 24, no related party transactions were conducted by the Bank during the financial year ended 31 March 2025.

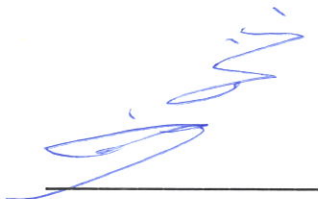
FIRST PRIVATE BANK PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

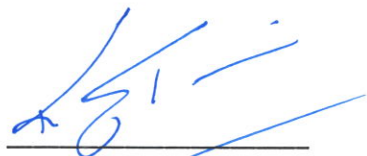
Affect of the natural disasters

On 28 March 2025, a 7.7 magnitude earthquake struck Myanmar with its epicenter near Mandalay and Sagaing. Due to its impacts, some of the Bank's buildings were damaged and banking operation were disrupted for several days. As damage assessment with experts and technicians were underway and as monetary value were unable to estimate reliably at the time of issue of financial statements, no damages or impairment were recorded or presented. Adequate disclosure has been made in the Note 26 to the financial statements, and the situation continues to be monitored.

On behalf of the Board of Directors,



U Thein Lwin
Executive Director



U Kyaw Tin
Chairman

Date : 25 June 2025



V ADVISORY
CREATING BETTER BUSINESS

Complex 45, Tower B, #B 406, 45 Street, Botahtaung, Yangon 11161, Myanmar.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of First Private Bank Public Company Limited

(Incorporated in the Republic of the Union of Myanmar)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of First Private Bank Public Company Limited (The Bank), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2025, and the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year ended 31 March 2025, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements of the Bank are properly drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Bank as at 31 March 2025, and its performance, its changes in equity and its cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with Myanmar Financial Reporting Standards (MFRSs).

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Myanmar Standards on Auditing (MSAs). 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 Bank in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Myanmar, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors' statement, but does not include the financial statements and the auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with Myanmar Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Bank'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 management either intends to liquidate the Bank or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Bank's financial reporting process.



V ADVISORY
CREATING BETTER BUSINESS

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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 guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with MSAs 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 statement. As part of an audit in accordance with MSAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit. We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

In accordance with Section 280 of the Myanmar Companies Law 2017, we report that:

- (i) We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required
- (ii) The financial statements referred to in the report are drawn up in conformity with applicable law:
- (iii) The financial statements exhibit a true and fair view of the state of the company's affair according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us, as shown by the books of the Bank and
- (iv) The financial records have been kept by the Bank as required by section 257 (a) & 258 (a) of the Myanmar Companies Law 2017.

Also, in accordance with Section 89 of the Financial Institutions of Myanmar Law, we report that subject to our management letter, in opinion, the financial statements are complete and properly and fairly drawn up, they present fairly the operations of the Bank and the information obtained from the officers and representatives of the Bank are satisfactory.

Myat Noe Aung
Certified Public Accountant
PAPP Registered No. 196

V Advisory Limited
Complex 45, Tower B, #B 406, 45 Street,
Botahtaung, Yangon 11161, Myanmar

Date: 25 June 2025
Yangon, Myanmar

FIRST PRIVATE BANK PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED

(Incorporated in the Republic of the Union of Myanmar)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2025

	Notes	31 March 2025 MMK	31 March 2024 MMK
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	62,578,653,971	52,321,987,869
Loans and advances to customer	7	162,842,141,724	118,464,777,381
Other Assets	8	14,689,305,806	12,874,372,636
Inventories		60,601,084	56,398,210
Held for sale		1,193,768,750	63,500,000
Investment Securities	9	36,201,300,000	36,201,300,000
Property and equipment	10	10,869,825,605	16,581,248,099
Right of use assets		29,900,000	-
Intangible asset	11	264,706,136	387,798,204
TOTAL ASSETS		288,730,203,075	236,951,382,400
EQUITY			
Paid-up share capital	12	29,664,613,000	29,664,613,000
Share Premium		11,845,878,597	11,845,878,597
Statutory Reserves	13	22,037,391,527	19,043,348,820
Contingency Reserve	13	114,850,143	114,696,412
Other Reserve	13	3,478,384,749	3,478,384,749
Retained Earning		18,203,488,780	9,221,360,659
Total equity		85,344,606,795	73,368,282,237
LIABILITIES			
Deposit from customers		176,504,144,110	149,848,448,539
Deposit from banks		12,058,023,329	58,023,329
Other liabilities	14	11,564,186,007	11,307,952,817
2%General provision on loans and advances		3,259,242,834	2,368,675,478
Total liabilities		203,385,596,280	163,583,100,163
TOTALY LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		288,730,203,075	236,951,382,400
Acceptance, Endorsement and Guarantee		3,112,715,970	2,903,614,572
Undrawn loan commitments		2,914,404,218	6,452,009,138

See accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements

Authenticated by Directors: -



Chief Executive Officer



Director



Chairman

FIRST PRIVATE BANK PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED

(Incorporated in the Republic of the Union of Myanmar)

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	Notes	2024-2025	2023-2024
		MMK	MMK
Interest income	15	23,053,336,360	13,728,655,353
Interest expenses	16	(10,819,456,289)	(7,517,163,626)
Net interest income		12,233,880,071	6,211,491,728
Fee and commission income	17	1,651,836,459	763,889,662
Fee and Commission expenses	18	(808,001,985)	(702,402,829)
Net fees and commission income		843,834,474	61,486,834
Other income	19	11,835,493,784	2,454,051,696
Total Net Income		24,913,208,329	8,727,030,258
Allowance for credit losses	20	(971,567,356)	(714,572,031)
		23,941,640,973	8,012,458,226
Personnel expenses		(4,188,102,044)	(3,530,314,992)
General and Administrative Expenses	21	(4,974,555,031)	(1,425,260,589)
Depreciation and Amortization		(648,223,021)	(583,053,745)
Profit before income tax		14,130,760,877	2,473,828,900
Income tax expenses	22	(2,154,590,049)	(404,324,916)
Net Profit for the year		11,976,170,827	2,069,503,984
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		11,976,170,827	2,069,503,984
 Earning Per Share	23	 404	 70

See accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements

Authenticated by Directors: -



Chief Executive Officer



Director



Chairman

FIRST PRIVATE BANK PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED

(Incorporated in the Republic of the Union of Myanmar)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

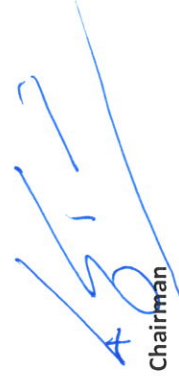
	Share Capital	Share Premium	Statutory Reserve	General Provision for Loans & receivable	Other Reserve	Contingency Reserve	Retained Earnings	Total Equity
	MMK	MMK	MMK	MMK	MMK	MMK	MMK	MMK
2024-2025								
Balance at beginning of year	29,664,613,000	11,845,878,597	19,043,348,820	-	3,478,384,749	114,696,412	9,221,360,659	73,368,282,237
Transferred to Retained Earnings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restated balance	29,664,613,000	11,845,878,597	19,043,348,820	-	3,478,384,749	114,696,412	9,221,360,659	73,368,282,237
Adjustment for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provision for the year	-	-	2,994,042,707	-	-	153,731	(2,994,042,707)	153,731
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,976,170,827	11,976,170,827
Balance as at end of year	29,664,613,000	11,845,878,597	22,037,391,527	-	3,478,384,749	114,850,143	18,203,488,780	85,344,606,795
2023-2024								
Balance at beginning of year	29,664,613,000	11,845,878,597	18,525,972,824	2,821,557,494	3,478,384,749	112,819,312	4,823,392,914	71,272,618,890
Transferred to Retained Earnings	-	-	-	(2,821,557,494)	-	-	2,821,557,494	-
Restated balance	29,664,613,000	11,845,878,597	18,525,972,824	-	3,478,384,749	112,819,312	7,644,950,408	71,272,618,890
Adjustment for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,282,263	24,282,263
Provision for the year	-	-	517,375,996	-	-	1,877,100	(517,375,996)	1,877,100
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,069,503,984	2,069,503,984
Balance as at end of year	29,664,613,000	11,845,878,597	19,043,348,820	-	3,478,384,749	114,696,412	9,221,360,659	73,368,282,237
Authenticated by Directors: -								



Chief Executive Officer



Director



Chairman

FIRST PRIVATE BANK PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED

(Incorporated in the Republic of the Union of Myanmar)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	31 March 2025 MMK	31 March 2024 MMK
1 Cashflows from operating activities		
Profit before tax	14,130,760,877	2,473,828,900
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation	648,223,021	583,053,745
Provision	-	-
(Gain)/loss on disposal	(8,985,755,212)	(232,099,945)
Capital Gain Tax	(898,575,522)	(23,179,995)
Property and equipment written-off	1,780,101	2,910,538
Prior years adjustment	-	(24,282,263)
Operating profit/(loss) before working capital changes	4,896,433,265	2,780,230,980
Working capital changes		
(Increase)/decrease in Inventory	(4,202,874)	-
(Increase)/decrease in Loans and advances	(44,377,364,342)	(22,980,773,626)
(Increase)/decrease in Other assets	(896,886,842)	(3,429,777,806)
(Increase)/decrease in Deposit from customers	26,655,695,571	22,709,885,458
(Increase)/decrease in Deposit from banks	12,000,000,000	-
(Increase)/decrease in Other liabilities	272,084,671	3,376,593,792
Cash generated from operation	(1,454,240,552)	2,456,158,798
Income tax paid	(700,170,000)	(211,083,182)
Net cash provided by/ (used in) operating activities	(2,154,410,552)	2,245,075,616
2 Cashflows from investing activities		
(Purchase)/ sale of government securities and investments	-	-
Proceed from sale of property and equipment	14,691,695,268	400,000,000
Purchase of property and equipment	(1,596,147,785)	(655,938,425)
Payment from WIP	(629,270,830)	-
Addition of intangible assets	-	(20,947,500)
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities	12,466,276,653	(276,885,925)
3 Cashflows from financing activities		
Received/ (repayment) of borrowings	-	-
Dividends paid	-	(1,310,000)
Lease payment	(55,200,000)	-
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities	(55,200,000)	(1,310,000)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	10,256,666,102	1,966,879,691
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	52,321,987,869	50,355,108,178
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	62,578,653,971	52,321,987,869

Authenticated by Directors: -


Chief Executive Officer


Director


Chairman

FIRST PRIVATE BANK PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED

(Incorporated in the Republic of the Union of Myanmar)

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

1. General

First Private Bank Public Company limited (the Bank) was registered as a public company limited by shares as per Certificate of Registration No. 223/1991-1992 dated 9th September 1991. The Bank was re-registered with DICA under new Registration No.121543400 in accordance with the Myanmar Companies Law (2017).

The Bank was permitted to carry out banking business under license No. Ma Va Ba/P-1/ (5)1992 on May 25, 1992 issued by the Central Bank of Myanmar. The Bank was reissued License No. Ma Va Ba/Pa Ba(R)-02/08/2016 on August 18, 2016 by the Central Bank of Myanmar according to Section 176 of the Financial Institutions Law (2016).

The Bank was successfully listed on Yangon Stock Exchange under Registration No. 0004 dated 30 December 2016 in accordance with the Securities Exchange Law, Section 41(c).

The objectives of the Bank are to carry on financial services subject to the approval of the Central Bank of Myanmar.

The registered office of the Bank is No (619/621), Merchant Street, (Corner of Bo Soon Pat Street & Merchant Street), Pabedan Township, Yangon Region, Republic of the Union of Myanmar.

The bank has opened **41** branches as of 31 March 2025.

2. Basis of preparation and accounting policies

The financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025, have been prepared in accordance with Myanmar Financial Reporting Standards (MFRSs) and Directives of the CBM. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost basis. The accounting policy adopted by the Bank are consistent with those adopted in the previous year.

Accounting Period

Accounting Period covers from 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025. Balances of 31 March 2024 and transaction occurred for the financial year ended 31 March 2024 (1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024) in this report are for purpose of comparison only.

3 Summary of Significant accounting policies

3.1 Foreign currency transactions

The financial statements of the Bank are measured and presented in the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Bank operates (its functional currency). The functional currency of the Bank is assessed to be the Myanmar Kyat.

In preparing the financial statements for the Bank, transactions in currencies other than the Bank's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items 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 retranslated 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.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary item and on the retranslation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss for the year.

3.2 Interest income and expense

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial instrument and of allocating interest income or expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts or payments (including all fees on points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial instrument, or where appropriate, a shorter period. Income and expense is recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial instruments "at fair value through profit or loss".

3.3 Fees and commission income

Fee income is earned from a diverse range of services provided by the Bank to its customers. Fee income is accounted for as follows:

- income earned on the execution of a significant act is recognised as revenue when the act is completed (for example, commission arising from issuance of payment orders, telegraphic transfer and remittance and other services);
- income earned from the provision of financial facilities to customers is recognised as revenue as the services are provided (for example, default fees on loans, service charges and commitment fee for loans overdrafts), usually on a time-apportion basis.

3.4 Dividend income

Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive payment is established.

3.5 Other income

Other income includes gains resulting from foreign exchange and other items of income from various sources.

3.6 Income Tax

Current Tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit equates to 'profit before tax' as reported in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income because there are minimal items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible.

The Bank's current tax is calculated using tax rates at 17% that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Since the bank was listed on Yangon Stock exchange as mentioned in para 1, the bank is entitled tax benefit of 17% corporate income tax rate as granted by Union Tax law 2024 with effective from 1 April, 2024.

Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. In addition, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred Tax (Continued)

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 profit will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

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

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

3.7 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Bank becomes a party to the contractual provision of instruments.

3.7.1 Financial assets

Financial assets are classified into the following specified categories: financial assets 'at fair value through profit or loss' ("FVTPL"), 'held-to-maturity' investment, 'available-for-sale' ("AFS") financial assets and 'loan and receivables'. The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of initial recognition.

(i) Financial Instruments at Fair Value through Profit or loss

Financial instruments classified in this category consist of financial assets held-for-trading. Financial assets are classified as held-for trading if they are acquired principally for the purposes of selling or repurchasing it in the near term.

Financial instruments included in this category are recognized initially at fair value and transaction costs are taken directly to profit or loss. Gains and losses from changes in fair value and dividend income are included directly in "Net gains and losses on financial instruments" in the statement of comprehensive income. Interest income is recognized as "interest income" in the statement of comprehensive income. Regular purchases and sales of financial assets held-for- trading are recognized at settlement date.

(ii) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Loans and receivables (including cash and cash equivalents and placement with other financial institutions) are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment. Interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(iii) Held-to-maturity

Held-to-maturity financial assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that the Bank's management has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity.

(iii) Held-to-maturity (Continued)

If the Bank is to sell other than an insignificant amount of held-to-maturity financial assets, the whole category would be tainted and reclassified as available-for-sale. They are presented as non-current assets, except for those maturing within 12 months after the statement of financial position date which are presented as current assets. These financial assets are initially recognized at fair value including direct and incremental transactions costs, and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest on investment held-to-maturity is included in the statement of income and is reported as "Interest income". Impairment losses, if any, are recognized in the statement of income as "Impairment on other assets".

(iv) Available-for-sale

Available-for-sale financial assets are financial assets that are designated as such or are not classified in any of the three preceding categories.

After initial recognition, available-for-sale financial assets are measured at fair value. Any gains or losses from changes in fair value of the financial assets are recognized in other comprehensive income, except that impairment losses, foreign exchange gains and losses on monetary instruments and interest calculated using the effective interest method are recognized in profit or loss. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment when the financial asset is derecognized. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method is recognized in profit or loss. Dividends on an available-for-sales equity instrument are recognized in profit or loss when the Company's right to receive payment is established.

The Bank's available-for-sale financial assets comprise investment in unquoted shares. Investments in unquoted share whose fair value cannot be reliably measured are measured at cost less impairment loss.

Available-for-sale financial assets which are not expected to be realised within 12 months after the financial period end are classified as non-current assets.

3.7.2 Financial liabilities

Other non-derivative Financial Liabilities

Other non-derivative financial liabilities are initially recognized at the fair value of consideration received less directly attributable costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, non-derivative financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost.

The Bank does not have any non-derivative financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost included deposits from customers, deposits from banks, and other borrowed funds.

3.7.3 Recognition and Derecognition

The Bank initially recognized all financial assets and financial liabilities on the date that they are originated and measured initially at fair value.

The Bank derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset are expired or the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred. The Bank derecognizes a financial liability when the contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expired.

3.8 Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those at FVTPL, are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. Financial assets are considered to be impaired when there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial assets, the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been affected, and an impairment loss recognised.

For all other financial assets, objective evidence of impairment could include:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or counterparty; or
- breach of contract, such as default or delinquency in interest or principal payment; or
- it becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or financial re - organisation; or the disappearance of an active market for that financial assets because of financial difficulties.

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of the impairment loss recognised is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

For financial assets that are carried at 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 assets. 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 a loan and advance is 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.

Credit quality

The Bank categorizes its loans and advances in accordance with CBM's regulations. Based on the instructions and guidance issued by the CBM, the Bank generally classifies its loans and advances as "Sub-standard" when the counterparty has failed to make payments when contractually due, for more than 60 days but not more than 90 days. Loans and advances are generally further classified as "Doubtful" and "loss" where the loans and advances are past due by more than 91 days to 180 days and over 180 days respectively.

Performing loans

Pass grades indicate that the timely repayment of the outstanding credit facilities is not in doubt and the credit facility does not exhibit any potential weakness in repayment capability, business, cash flow or financial position of the borrower. As per the CBM's instruction, all loans with repayments made within one month is considered as "Pass".

Non-performing loans

Non-performing means a loan or advance that is no longer generating income and which is classified doubtful or loss defined by CBM.

Doubtful grades indicate that the credit facilities exhibit severe weaknesses such that the prospect of full recovery of the outstanding credit facilities is questionable and the prospect of a loss is high, but the exact amount remains undeterminable. As per the CBM's instruction, all loans with repayments between 91 to 180 days past due are classified as "Doubtful".

Loss grades indicate the amount of loan recovery is assessed to be insignificant. As per the CBM's instruction, all loans with repayments over 180 days past due are classified as "Loss".

Non-performing loans (Continued)

In determining if the loan is non-performing, management also considers several factors such as expected future cash flows, the financial ability of the borrower to meet its obligations, and business and economic conditions.

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 recognized. The previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the investment at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortised cost would have been had the impairment not been recognised.

3.9 Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial assets, such as property and equipment, investment properties and foreclosed properties, are reviewed for impairment annually, or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Where such indications exist, the carrying amount of the assets is written down to its recoverable amount, which is the higher of the fair value less costs to sell and the value-in-use. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

3.10 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand, demand deposits, and short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amount of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

3.11 Property and equipment and depreciation

All items of property and equipment are initially recorded at cost. The cost of an item of property and equipment is recognized as an asset if, and only if, it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Bank and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amounts of replaced parts are derecognized. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss when they are incurred.

When significant parts of an item of property and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property and equipment.

Subsequent to initial recognition, property and equipment other than freehold land and buildings are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Freehold land has an unlimited useful life and therefore is not depreciated.

Depreciation is computed on a straight-line basis calculated to write off the cost of each asset to its residual value over the term of its estimated useful lives of the assets at the following annual rates:

Land	-
Building	1.25%
Motor Vehicles & Motorcycle	12.5%
Office equipment	6.25% - 10%
Computer and Accessories	20%
Furniture and other equipment	5% - 6.25%

The carrying values of property, plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. The policy for the recognition and measurement of impairment losses is in accordance with Note 3.9.

The residual value, useful life and depreciation method are reviewed at each financial year-end, and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

3.11 Property and equipment and depreciation(Continued)

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use. Any gain or loss on de-recognition of the asset is included in profit or loss in the year the asset is derecognized.

3.12 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity when there is not contractual obligation to transfer cash or other financial assets.

3.13 Other liabilities

Other payables represent liabilities for services provided to the Bank prior to the end of financial period which are unpaid. They are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer). Otherwise, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Other payables are initially recognized at fair value, and subsequently carried at cost.

3.14 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Bank has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events. It is probable that the Bank will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

Provisions are reviewed at each financial year end adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

3.15 Contingent liabilities

Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, the obligation is not recognized in the statements of financial position and is disclosed as a contingent liability, unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote. Possible obligations, whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events, are also disclosed as contingent liabilities unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote.

Contingent liabilities and assets are not recognized in the statements of financial position of the Bank in the current and previous financial period ends.

3.16 Fair Value Measurement

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. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either in the principal market for the asset or liability or in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability. The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Bank.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants act in their economic best interest when pricing the asset or liability.

The Bank uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

3.16 Fair Value Measurement (Continued)

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole.

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Bank determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the financial period end.

3.17 Related parties

A related party is defined as follows:

- (a) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to the Bank if that person:
 - (i) Has control or joint control over the Bank;
 - (ii) Has significant influence over the Bank; or
 - (iii) Is a member of the key management personnel of the Bank or of a parent of the Bank;
- (b) An entity is related to the Bank if any of the following conditions applies:
 - (i) The entity and the Bank are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others);
 - (ii) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member);
 - (iii) Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party;
 - (iv) One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity;
 - (v) The entity is a post-employment defined benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the Bank or an entity related to the Bank. If the Bank is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the Bank;
 - (vi) The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a);
 - (vii) A person identified in (a)(i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).

3.18 Leases

The Bank has applied IFRS 16 starting from 31 March 2025. The Impact of changes are disclosed in Annexure 2.

At inception of a contract, the Bank assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Bank assesses whether.

- the contract involves the use of an identified asset-this may be specified explicitly or implicitly and should be physically distinct or represent substantially all of the capacity of a physically distinct asset. If the supplier has a substantive substitution right, then the asset is not identified;
- the Bank has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset throughout the period of use; and
- the Bank has the right to direct the use of the asset. The Bank has this right when it has the decision-making rights that are most relevant to changing how and for what purpose the asset is used. In rare cases where all the decisions about how and for what purpose the asset is used are predetermined, the Bank has the right to direct the use of the asset if either:

3.18 Leases (Continued)

- the Bank has the right to operate the asset; or
- the Bank designed the asset in a way that predetermines how and for what purpose it will be used.

At inception or on reassessment of a contract that contains a lease component, the Bank allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative stand-alone prices. However, for the leases of land and buildings in which it is a lessee, the Bank has elected not to separate non-lease components and account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

The bank leases many assets including land and buildings. Information about leases for which the bank is a lessee is presented below;

- | | | |
|----|----------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. | Branch 22- Mdy | Chan Aye Tha San Township, Mandalay. |
|----|----------------|--------------------------------------|

Leases as Lessor

The bank does not have any leases as lessor.

Operation Leases

Except for the above leased asset, all other leases are classified as an Operation Lease during the year.

4. Critical accounting judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Bank's accounting policies, which are described in Note 3, the directors of the Bank are required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from 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 recognized 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.

Critical judgments in applying accounting policies

The following are the critical judgments, apart from those involving estimations that the directors have made in the process of applying the Bank's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amount recognized in the financial statements.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The following are the key assumptions concerning the future, and other key source of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period that may have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

Impairment losses on loans and advances

A loan is impaired when there is objective evidence that events since the loan was granted, have affected expected cash flows from the loan. The impairment loss is the difference between the carrying value of the loan and the present value of estimated future cash flows at the loan's original effective interest rate.

Impairment losses on loans and advances (Continued)

The Bank reviews its loans and advances to assess impairment on a regular basis. In determining whether an impairment loss should be recorded in profit or loss, management exercises judgment on whether there is any observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from the loan before the decrease can be identified within an individual loan.

All impaired loans that exceed specific thresholds are individually assessed for impairment. Impairment losses are recognized as the difference between the carrying value of loan and the discounted value of management's best estimate of future cash repayments and proceeds from any collateral held. These estimates take into account the customer's debt capacity and financial flexibility; the amount and sources of cash flow; and the realizable value of any security held. Estimating the quantum and timing of future recoveries involves significant judgment. The size of receipts will depend on the future performance of borrower and the value of security, both of which will be affected by future economic conditions. Additionally, collateral may not be readily marketable. The actual amount of future cash flows and the date they are received may differ from these estimates. Consequently, actual losses incurred may differ from those recognized in these financial statements.

Useful life of Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated over their useful lives, using the straight-line method. Management estimates the useful lives of property, plant and equipment, based on expected usage and industry norms. Changes in the expected level of maintenance, usage and technological developments could impact the useful lives and residual values of these assets, therefore future depreciation charges could be revised.

5. Financial Risk Management

The Bank's activities are principally related to extending loans and advances, accepting deposits and carrying out transactions. These expose the Bank to a variety of financial risks, including foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

Managing these financial risks forms an integral part of the Bank's business. The Bank adopts the risk management set out in accordance to the risk appetite of the Bank, which encompass a variety of controls and reporting processes. These not only include risk parameters for the various financial instruments that the Bank may undertake, but also directions on the types of business that the Bank may engage in, guidelines for the acceptance of customers for all types of financial instruments and terms under which customer business is conducted.

The Bank believes that it has effective processes in place to identify measure, monitor and ultimately, mitigate these financial risks.

A discussion on the main financial risks that the Bank is exposed to and how these risks are managed is set out below.

5.1 Interest rate risk

Sensitivity to interest rates in banking activities arises from mismatches in the interest rate characteristics of the assets and their corresponding liability funding. One of the major causes of these mismatches is timing differences in the re-pricing of the assets and the liabilities.

Financial instruments which are issued at fixed rates expose the Bank to fair value interest rate risk. However, changes in market interest rates will not have an impact on the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as all financial instruments are accounted for on an amortised cost basis.

5.1 Interest rate risk (Continued)

The interest rates charged or granted by the Bank are determined by a committee with oversight by Board of Directors. These interest rates are set within a bank determined by the Central Bank of Myanmar. As at 31 March 2025, the interest rates on loans are subject to the following maximum caps:

- Loans and advances: 13% per annum
- Overdraft: 13% per annum
- Staff Loan 8% per annum
- SME 7.5% - 15% per annum

As at 31 March 2025, the interest rates on deposits are subject to the following minimums:

- Saving deposits: 8.5% per annum
- Fixed deposits: 9.5% - 10.5% per annum
- Call deposits: 6.5% per annum
- Special saving deposits: 9.5% per annum
- Special fixed deposits: 9.75% - 12% per annum
- Special call deposits: 6.75% per annum
- Super call deposits: 7% per annum
- Royal Saving deposits: 9.5% - 11% per annum
- Flexi Income Fixed deposits: 11% per annum
- Platinum Fixed deposits: 11% per annum

5.2 Credit Risk

Credit Risk is considered to be the risk of loss due to inability or unwillingness of the counterparty to fulfill its payment obligations to the Bank. Management has a credit policy in place. The Bank generally holds full collateral against the credit facilities granted and the right to dispose of the collaterals when certain exposure thresholds are exceeded. The Bank generally only accepts lands and building as collaterals, with other types of collaterals such as gold and machineries making up the minority of the population of collateral held. Credit evaluations to derive the Bank's risk exposures according to internal policies are performed on all clients at the inception of the loans and at loan roll over dates.

The Bank employs a range of policies and practices to mitigate credit risk. The most traditional of these is the taking of security for loans and advances, which is common practice. The Bank implements guidelines on the acceptability of specific classes of collateral or credit risk mitigation. The principal collateral types for land and advances include charges over land and buildings, gold, equipment and contract financing, guarantees, project contracting and residential properties are also acceptable for security of loan.

All credit lending to non-bank customers are generally secured. In addition, in order to minimize credit loss, the Bank will seek additional collateral from the counterparty as soon as impairment indicators are noticed for the relevant individual loans and advances.

The fair value of collateral is valued by an independent assessor is based on valuation techniques commonly used for the corresponding assets, done before the inception of the loan. Loans are usually given the margins of 30% to 70% of the forced sale value, which is also independently estimated. There is no revaluation of the collaterals in subsequent periods but at the renewal/roll-over of a loan, the customer is questioned about any changes to the collateral at which point the need for a reappraisal will be decided.

5.2 Credit Risk (Continued)

The credit risk management and control are centralized with the Credit Committee, which report to the Board of Directors on a monthly basis. Exposure to credit risk is also managed through regular analysis of the ability of borrowers and potential borrower to meet interest and capital repayment obligations and by changing these lending limits where appropriate.

The Bank's policy required the review of individual credit facility on a periodic basis or when individual circumstances require. Impairment allowances on individually assessed accounts are determined by an evaluation of the incurred loss on a case-by case basis and subject to the approval of Credit Committee.

Maximum exposure to credit risk

The following table presents the Bank's maximum exposure to credit risk at the end of reporting period in respect of on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet financial instruments, without taking into account the value of any collateral of or other security held, in the event the counterparties fail to perform their obligations. The maximum exposure to credit risk to on-balance sheet is carrying amount of these instruments as reported in the statement of financial position. For contingent liabilities, the maximum exposure to credit risk is the maximum amount the Bank would have to pay if obligations of the instruments issued are call upon. For commitments, the maximum exposure to credit risk is the full amount of undrawn credit facilities granted to customers.

Maximum exposure to credit risk (Continued)

	31 March 2025 (MMK in million)	31 March 2024 (MMK in million)
Cash and cash equivalents	62,579	52,322
Loan and advances	162,842	119,098
Investment Securities	36,201	36,201
Other assets	-	12,164
	261,622	219,785
Off-Balance Sheet		
Contingent Liabilities		
- Guarantees	3,113	2,904
- Undrawn loan commitments	2,914	6,452
	6,027	9,356
Total maximum exposure to credit risk	267,649	229,140

FIRST PRIVATE BANK PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED*(Incorporated in the Republic of the Union of Myanmar)***NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025****Credit risk by industry**

The following table sets out the Bank's Loan and Advances based on exposure by industry as at the end of the reporting period:

	31 March 2025 (MMK in million)	31 March 2024 (MMK in million)
Agricultural/livestock & Fishery	950	1,121
Construction	10,990	6,168
Manufacturing/Production	24,198	17,820
Service	39,162	20,689
Trade	68,323	53,093
Transportation	7,382	7,643
General (HP)	1,888	173
Housing loan	773	-
SME Loan	9,060	12,212
Staff Loan	236	169
Total	162,962	119,088

Credit quality of loans and advances

Loans and advances are graded by the Bank against an internally developed credit rating scale, which generally corresponds to the credit ratings set out in the instructions and guidance issued by the CBM. The following tables sets out the credit ratings of the Bank's loans and overdrafts,

	31 March 2025 (MMK in million)	31 March 2024 (MMK in million)
Sub-standard	175	700
Doubtful	816	1,671
Loss	13,999	23,840
	14,989	26,211

Based on the instructions and guidance issued by the CBM, the Bank generally classifies its loans and advances as "Sub-standard" when the counterparty has failed to make payments when contractually due, for more than 60 days but not more than 90 days. Loans and advances are generally further classified as "Doubtful" and "Loss" where the loans and advances are past due by more than 91 days to 180 days and over 180 days respectively. Doubtful and Loss are defined as non-performing loans (NPL). As per report to the CBM, NPL ratio is 9.09% as at 31 March 2025.(21.42% as at 31 March 2024).

Loan and advance past due

The following table sets out an aging analysis of these loans and advances which is either past due or where the facility contracts have expired, banded based on the time periods these are past the contractual due date, as at the end of the reporting period.

	31 March 2025 (MMK in million)	31 March 2024 (MMK in million)
61 to 90 days past due	175	700
91 to 180 days past due	816	1,671
Over 180 days past due	13,999	23,840

5.3 Liquidity risk and cash flow risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Bank is unable to meet its financial obligations as and when they fall due, such as upon maturity of deposits and draw-down of loans. Senior Management reviews its assets & liabilities position on a daily regular basis.

The Bank manages cash flow risk by maintaining daily cash flow position and also forecasting its future cash flow on a daily basis. The Bank also has a plan of how to mitigate the risk. The Bank is also required by Central Bank of Myanmar to set aside 3% of total deposits in the form of cash for unforeseen liquidity requirements.

The tables below set out the remaining contractual maturities of the Bank's non-derivative financial assets and financial liabilities on an undiscounted basis.

	Less Than 1 year	More Than 1 year	No- Specific maturity	Total
	MMK (Million)	MMK (Million)	MMK (Million)	MMK (Million)
Balance at 31 March 2025				
Non-derivative financial assets				
Cash in hand and at bank	-	-	54,351	54,351
Loans and advances	133,806	29,156	-	162,962
Investments	-	36,000	201	36,201
Total assets	133,806	65,156	54,553	253,515
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Deposits from Banks	12,000	-	58	12,058
Deposits from customers	49,279	276	126,950	176,504
Total liabilities	61,279	276	127,008	188,562
Net liquidity gap	72,527	64,881	(72,455)	64,953

As per report to the Central Bank of Myanmar, the Bank's liquidity ratio as of 31 March 2025 was 52.13 %, which is higher than standard ratio 20% set by the Central Bank of Myanmar Notification No.19/2017.

FIRST PRIVATE BANK PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED*(Incorporated in the Republic of the Union of Myanmar)***NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025****5.4 Foreign exchange risk**

Foreign exchange risk is the risk to earnings and economic value of foreign currency assets, liabilities and financial derivatives caused by fluctuations in foreign exchange rates.

The Bank's foreign exchange exposures comprise banking (non-trading) foreign exchange exposures. Non-trading foreign exchange exposures are principally derived from investments and funding activities and customer businesses.

The tables below analyse the net foreign exchange positions of the Bank as at 31 March 2025 by major currencies, which are mainly in Myanmar Kyat, US Dollar, Euro and Singapore Dollar.

	MMK MMK (Million)	USD MMK (Million)	EURO MMK (Million)	SGD MMK (Million)	Total MMK (Million)
Assets					
Cash and balances with Banks	32,930	29,082	331	236	62,579
Loan and advances to customer					
-Not Impaired	148,963	-	-	-	148,963
-Impaired	13,999	-	-	-	13,999
Investment securities	36,201	-	-	-	36,201
Inter Bank Lending	-	-	-	-	-
Total Assets	232,093	29,082	331	236	261,742
Liabilities					
Deposits from Customers	160,499	16,002	2	1	176,504
Deposits from bank	12,058	-	-	-	12,058
Total liabilities	172,557	16,002	2	1	188,562
Net open position	59,536	13,080	329	235	73,180

Sensitivity analysis of foreign exchange risk

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity analysis of the Bank's pre-tax profit to a reasonably possible change in the USD, EURO and SGD against the respective functional currencies of the Bank, with all other variables held constant.

	USD MMK (Million)	EURO MMK (Million)	SGD MMK (Million)
Strengthened by 10%	1,308	33	24
Weakened by 10%	(1,308)	(33)	(24)

5.5 Operational risk

Operational risk, which is inherent in all business activities, is the potential for financial loss, and business instability arising from failures in internal controls, operational processes or the systems that support them.

5.5 Operational risk (Continued)

The goal of operational risk management is to balance cost and risk within the constraints of the risk appetite of the Bank and to be consistent with the prudent management required of a large financial organization.

It is recognized that such risk can never be entirely eliminated and that the cost of controls in minimizing these risks may outweigh the potential benefits. Accordingly, the Bank continues to invest in risk management and mitigation such as business continuity management and incident management. In reinforcement of the implementation of the Bank's risk strategy, independent checks on risk issues are undertaken by the internal audit function.

5.6 Legal and compliance risk

Legal risk is the risk that the business activities of the Bank have with unintended or unexpected legal consequences. It includes risk arising from:

1. Inadequate documentation, legal or regulatory incapacity, insufficient authority of a counterparty and uncertainty about the validity or enforceability of a contract in counterparty insolvency;
2. Actual or potential violations of law or regulation (including activity unauthorized for a bank and which may attract a civil or criminal fine or penalty);
3. Failure to protect the Bank's property;
4. The possibility of civil claims (including acts or other events which may lead to litigation or other disputes); and
5. Loss or increased charges associated with changes in, or errors in the interpretation of, taxation rates or law.

Compliance risk arises from a failure or inability to comply with the laws, regulations or codes applicable to the financial services industry. Non-compliance can lead to fines, public reprimands, and enforced suspension of operations or, in extreme cases, withdrawal of authorization to operate.

The Bank identifies and manages legal and compliance risk through effective use of its internal and external legal and compliance advisers.

5.7 Capital management

The primary objectives of the Bank's capital management are to diversify its sources of capital, and to maintain an optimal level of capital which is adequate to support business activities and commensurate with the Bank's risk profile, and to meet its regulatory requirements.

"Capital funds" is defined as listed below:

	(Kyat in Million)	
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Paid-up ordinary share capital	29,665	29,665
Share premium	11,846	11,846
Retained earnings/ (Loss)	18,203	9,221
Reserves	25,631	22,636

As per report to the Central Bank of Myanmar, the Bank's Tier (1) capital ratio as of 31 March 2025 was 39.74% and regulatory capital adequacy ratio as of 31 March 2024 was 40.99% respectively, as against 4% of minimum tier (1)'s capital and 8% of capital adequacy ratio, as set out by the Central Bank of Myanmar Notification No.16/2017.

FIRST PRIVATE BANK PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED*(Incorporated in the Republic of the Union of Myanmar)***NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025****6. Cash & Cash Equivalents**

	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
	MMK	MMK
Cash in Hand	14,234,347,798	16,276,427,830
Cash and balances with Central Bank	8,227,324,895	9,157,888,077
Cash and balances with banks and other financial institutions	40,116,981,278	26,887,671,962
	62,578,653,971	52,321,987,869

7. Loans and Advances to customer

	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
	MMK	MMK
Loan	148,157,795,942	95,249,966,519
Overdraft	4,224,095,782	10,685,490,862
Term Loan	1,520,500,000	940,300,000
SME	9,059,750,000	12,211,950,000
	162,962,141,724	119,087,707,381
Specific provision for loan loss	(120,000,000)	(622,930,000)
	162,842,141,724	118,464,777,381

(i) Loans and advances by types of industry provided are as follows:

	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
	MMK	MMK
Industrial Manufacturing	28,967,671,682	22,845,637,393
Transportation	7,382,444,148	7,642,812,164
Trading	70,959,876,255	57,163,724,134
Service	41,055,408,999	24,460,056,859
Construction	11,699,700,204	6,633,162,971
Hire Purchase	1,887,727,324	173,170,526
Staff Loan	235,992,500	169,143,335
Home Loan	773,320,612	-
	162,962,141,724	119,087,707,381

(ii) Specific provisions for loan loss by type of industry are as follows

	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
	MMK	MMK
Trading	-	229,950,000
Services	-	272,980,000
Construction	120,000,000	120,000,000
	120,000,000	622,930,000

FIRST PRIVATE BANK PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED*(Incorporated in the Republic of the Union of Myanmar)***NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025****8. Other Assets**

	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
	MMK	MMK
Accrued Interest Receivable from Loan and overdraft	8,667,327,481	10,092,564,748
Accrued Interest Receivable from other Banks	84,821,918	27,103,348
Accrued Interest Receivable from Government Securities	1,607,670,799	678,159,531
Prepaid expenses	778,107,447	965,733,967
Prepaid for 2 years Fixed Deposit Interest	40,666,702	25,229,632
Advanced Tax	1,365,100,602	170,679,996
Claim A/C	82,117,190	97,054,902
Inward Remittance	652,343,121	-
Others	152,159,433	157,876,650
Work in progress	1,258,991,112	659,969,862
	14,689,305,806	12,874,372,636

9. Investment Securities

	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
	MMK	MMK
Available-for-sale investments at amortised cost:		
Government-bond	36,000,000,000	36,000,000,000
	36,000,000,000	36,000,000,000
Unquoted equity share at cost:		
Myanmar Payment Union	200,000,000	200,000,000
Credit Bureau	1,300,000	1,300,000
	201,300,000	201,300,000
	36,201,300,000	36,201,300,000

10. Property and Equipment

Details of property and equipment were presented in Annexure 1.

FIRST PRIVATE BANK PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED
(Incorporated in the Republic of the Union of Myanmar)
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025
11. Intangible Asset

	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
	MMK	MMK
Original cost		
Balance at beginning of the year	615,460,341	594,512,841
Additions	-	-
Transfer	-	20,947,500.00
Write off	-	-
Interbank Transfer	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	615,460,341	615,460,341
Accumulated amortization		
Balance at beginning of the year	227,662,137	12,645,379
Amortization during the year	123,092,068	123,092,068
Transfer from WIP	-	91,924,689
Write off	-	-
Interbank Transfer	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	350,754,205	227,662,137
Net book value at the end of the year	264,706,136	387,798,204

12. Share Capital

	Number of Ordinary Share		Amount	
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
	shares	shares	MMK	MMK
Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary shares	29,664,613	29,664,613	29,664,613,000	29,664,613,000
Add: Additions-Bonus Share	-	-	-	-
Closing balance	29,664,613	29,664,613	29,664,613,000	29,664,613,000

FIRST PRIVATE BANK PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED*(Incorporated in the Republic of the Union of Myanmar)***NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025****13. Reserves**

The details are as follows:

	31 March 2025 MMK	31 March 2024 MMK
Statutory Reserve ⁽¹⁾		
Opening	19,043,348,820	18,525,972,824
Addition for the year	2,994,042,707	517,375,996
Closing Balance	22,037,391,527	19,043,348,820
Reserve for Contingencies		
Opening	114,696,412	112,819,312
Addition for the year	153,731	1,877,100
Closing Balance	114,850,143	114,696,412
General Reserve (Loan) ⁽²⁾		
Opening	-	2,821,557,494
Addition for the year	-	(2,821,557,494)
Closing Balance	-	-
Other Reserves		
Opening - Computer Funds	3,478,384,749	3,478,384,749
Addition for the year- Reserve for FX Revaluation	-	-
Closing Balance	3,478,384,749	3,478,384,749
Total Reserves	25,630,626,418	22,636,429,981

⁽¹⁾ In compliance with Section 35(a) of the Financial Institutions Law, 25% of the net profit after tax has been set aside as statutory reserve fund.

⁽²⁾ In compliance with Central Bank Notification 17/2017, 2% of total balance of loans and advances is to be set aside as general reserve (loan).

2% General reserve on loans and advances of previous year are re-instated to be relevant with current year data for comparison only.

FIRST PRIVATE BANK PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED

(Incorporated in the Republic of the Union of Myanmar)

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

14. Other Liabilities

	31 March 2025 MMK	31 March 2024 MMK
1 Payment Order	37,071,400	13,338,052
2 Sundry Deposit		
Interest in Suspense	5,623,647,980	9,173,839,281
Digital Banking	3,339,365	-
Deposits Unclaimed Liabilities	444,582	411,013
Deposit Parking	15,738,300	153,179,766
Worker Remit with CBM	-	-
FE Adjust	-	-
Stamp Duty	1,000	10,550
Penalty	1,073,905,864	-
Others	444,256,906	492,266,972
	7,161,333,997	9,819,707,582
3 Accrued Liabilities		
Other Liability	311,240,017	245,555,694
Accrued interest Payable (Fixed, Special & Platinum Fixed A/C and Saving A/C)	1,040,661,866	676,715,029
	1,351,901,883	922,270,723
4 Unclaimed Liability		
Unclaimed Dividend	85,355,119	85,505,619
Unclaimed Other	8,396,157	8,177,452
	93,751,276	93,683,070
5 Provision for Income Tax	2,154,590,049	404,324,916
6 Outward Remittance	765,537,402	54,628,474
	11,564,186,007	11,307,952,817

15. Interest Income

	2024-2025 MMK	2023-2024 MMK
Loan and overdraft	18,503,474,829	9,891,157,056
Interest on other Banks	1,751,875,581	865,561,142
Interest on Government Securities	2,797,985,950	2,971,937,156
	23,053,336,360	13,728,655,353

FIRST PRIVATE BANK PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED*(Incorporated in the Republic of the Union of Myanmar)***NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025****16. Interest Expense**

	2024-2025	2023-2024
	MMK	MMK
Interest on		
Fixed deposits	643,676,973	397,329,416
Special Fixed deposits	2,775,384,763	1,432,155,819
Savings deposits	2,278,208,440	2,793,298,155
Special Saving deposits	2,270,661,769	1,861,498,300
Call Deposit	9,748,302	10,948,393
Special Call Deposits	1,002,428,058	986,241,464
Super call Deposit	290,970,828	35,692,079
Flexi income Fixed Deposit	136,508,944	-
Platinum Fixed Deposits	243,927,906	-
Royal Saving Deposit	859,351,264	-
Borrowing From CBM	308,589,041	-
	10,819,456,289	7,517,163,626

17. Fees and Commission Income

	2024-2025	2023-2024
	MMK	MMK
Commission on		
Swift/TT	260,442	7,318,856
Fire Insurance	58,191,255	42,341,270
Fees and Commission (Other)	45,905,153	38,512,862
Remittance	165,099,947	121,798,422
Commission on Payment Order	3,491,512	4,556,278
Miscellaneous Income	44,390,739	111,369,393
Other Transactions(Services Charges for others)	1,334,497,411	437,992,581
	1,651,836,459	763,889,662

FIRST PRIVATE BANK PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED*(Incorporated in the Republic of the Union of Myanmar)***NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025****18. Fees and Commission Expenses**

	2024-2025	2023-2024
	MMK	MMK
Directors' Remuneration & Emolument	180,000,000	222,840,000
Professional fee	48,165,500	78,220,000
Registration & License	230,091,694	245,533,491
Fee and Commission Expense On SWIFT Charges	31,705,491	26,922,676
Other	318,039,301	128,886,662
	808,001,985	702,402,829

19. Other Income

	2024-2025	2023-2024
	MMK	MMK
Exchange Gain	2,849,738,572	2,222,251,751
Other income (sale of assets)	8,985,755,212	231,799,945
	11,835,493,784	2,454,051,696

20. Allowance for credit losses

	2024-2025	2023-2024
	MMK	MMK
General Provision on Doubtful Debts	890,567,356	714,572,031
Specific Provision on Doubtful Debts	81,000,000	-
	971,567,356	714,572,031

21. General and Administrative Expenses

	2024-2025	2023-2024
	MMK	MMK
Rental, Electricity & Water Bill Charge	245,954,239	262,511,956
Repairs & Maintenance	220,979,862	120,693,346
Annual General Meeting	20,916,244	7,727,081
Insurance	15,577,687	9,236,708
Duty & Taxes	137,562,028	95,711,269
Stationery & Supplies	96,850,081	56,252,997
Communication Expenses	805,149,629	464,365,697
Transportation & Travelling Expenses	304,025,990	222,387,016
Donation-(Other)	4,183,500	13,761,280
Training for General Banking	8,924,490	5,694,300
Miscellaneous Expenses	362,849,045	166,918,940
Losses,Damages and Write_off	211,754,250	-
Impairment on Financial Assets-Loans	2,539,827,987	-
	4,974,555,031	1,425,260,589

FIRST PRIVATE BANK PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED*(Incorporated in the Republic of the Union of Myanmar)***NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025****22. Income Tax Expense**

	2024-2025	2023-2024
	MMK	MMK
Current tax on ordinary income for the period /year	1,256,014,527	381,144,922
Capital Gain Tax	898,575,522	23,179,994
	2,154,590,049	404,324,916

23 Earnings per share

	2024-2025	2023-2024
	MMK	MMK
Basic and diluted earnings per share		
Net profit attributable to equity holders of the Bank	11,976,170,827	2,069,503,984
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue	29,664,613	29,664,613
Effects of dilution	-	-
Adjusted weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue	29,664,613	29,664,613
	404	70

24. Related party transactions and Balances

	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
	MMK	MMK
<u>(A) Related Parties Transactions</u>		
Directors' Fees and Allowance	273,000,000	222,840,000
<u>(B) Related Parties' Balances</u>		
Loan & Overdraft	4,643,714,041	5,493,303,455
Deposit	324,917,048	-

25. Guarantees and commitments

	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
	MMK	MMK
<u>Guarantees :</u>		
Performance guarantees	3,112,715,970	2,903,614,572

Guarantees are contracts that contingently require the Bank to make payments to a guaranteed party based on an event or a change in an underlying asset and liability.

The Bank has issued two bank guarantees such as advance payment guarantee and performance guarantee amounting to MMK 2,876 Million, for Myat Noe Thu Company Limited (a sub-contractor of Korea -Myanmar Dala Friendship Bridge), with backed security both movable and immovable properties. Myat Noe Thu Co., Ltd submitted the said two bank guarantees to the GS Engineering and Construction Corp (GS E&C) (Main Contractor). GS E&C demanded the Bank compensate US\$ 2.3 million for the default of the Myat Noe Thu Co.,Ltd and filed a lawsuit to the Yangon Region High Court in July 2021. Although the case has been won at this level, it is still being appealed.

Commitments:

	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
	MMK	MMK
Undrawn overdraft	2,914,404,218	6,452,009,138
	2,914,404,218	6,452,009,138

26. Events After Reporting Period

On 28 March 2025, an earthquake occurred in Mandalay, Sagaing, Naypyitaw, Bago and Shan State affecting areas where the Bank operates.

As of the reporting date 31 March 2025, the bank had preliminary assessed, not thorough inspections, regarding the impact of the earthquake on its operations, assets and financial condition as follows:

1. Operation Impact

The earthquake caused temporary disruption to banking operations in Mandalay, Sagaing, Naypyitaw, Bago and Shan State affecting areas where the Bank operates.

2. Asset and Property Damage

Preliminary inspections indicate the number of branches damage are as follow:

Minor damage	3 branches
Moderate damage	1 branches
Significant damage	1 branches

The estimated cost of repairs is MMK 55.5 million, based on the information obtained. No impairment loss nor provision has been recognised for the estimated cost of repairs at this stage.

3. Customer impact on Credit Risk

The Bank is currently assessing the financial position of customers in the affected areas, particularly borrowers in retail, SME and other sectors. Provision for expected credit losses may be adjusted in subsequent periods based on detail loan reviews and the impact of the disaster.

4. Financial Statement impact

Based on currently available information, Board of Directors and Management believes the impact of the earthquake does not materially affect the financial statements as of 31 March 2025. However, the situation remains under review, and any affected will be disclosed in the next reporting period.

5. Going Concern

The earthquake does not affect the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. Board of Directors and Management continues to monitor the situation and will be provide future update as appropriate.

FIRST PRIVATE BANK PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED

(Incorporated in the Republic of the Union of Myanmar)

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

Property and equipment	Annexure -1									
	Land	Building	Furniture & Fixture	Office Equipment	Computer	Motor Vehicle	Motor Cycle	TOTAL		
	MMK	MMK	MMK	MMK	MMK	MMK	MMK	MMK		
Original Cost										
At 1 April 2024	11,314,895,451	4,448,483,777	849,077,053	582,712,410	998,860,490	146,312,736	10,264,200	18,350,606,117		
Additions	-	488,671,162	54,665,030	511,922,053	55,832,540	485,057,000	-	1,596,147,785		
Disposal	(5,644,954,952)	(75,251,542)	-	-	-	-	-	(5,720,206,494)		
Write Off	-	(739,753)	(13,826,180)	(61,801,150)	(89,623,944)	-	(740,000)	(166,731,027)		
Adjustment	(936,800,000)	(205,000,000)	10,634,500	10,281,000	9,334,080	-	-	(1,111,550,420)		
At 31 March 2025	4,733,140,499	4,656,163,644	900,550,403	1,043,114,313	974,403,166	631,369,736	9,524,200	12,948,265,960		
Accumulated depreciation										
At 1 April 2024	-	757,687,800	235,807,123	300,247,696	436,902,605	34,457,105	4,255,688	1,769,358,017		
For the year	-	60,930,567	48,754,843	106,077,526	203,863,776	78,921,217	1,283,025	499,830,953		
Disposal	-	(14,266,438)	-	-	-	-	-	(14,266,438)		
Write Off	-	(359,949)	(12,872,900)	(61,437,125)	(89,540,952)	-	(740,000)	(164,950,926)		
Adjustment	-	(11,531,250)	-	-	-	-	-	(11,531,250)		
At 31 March 2025	-	792,460,729	271,689,066	344,888,097	551,225,428	113,378,322	4,798,713	2,078,440,356		
Net Book value as at 31 March 2025	4,733,140,499	3,863,702,914	628,861,337	698,226,216	423,177,737	517,991,414	4,725,488	10,869,825,605		
Net Book value as at 31 March 2024	11,314,895,451	3,690,795,977	613,269,930	282,464,714	561,957,885	111,855,631	6,008,513	16,581,248,099		

We hereby certify that above assets are the properties of the "First Private Bank Public Company Limited", in existence at 31 March 2025 and agreed with the details as per Assets Register. All assets were purchased or acquired with proper approvals either of the board of directors or the authorised officials of the Bank.


Chief Executive Officer


Director
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Chairman

FIRST PRIVATE BANK PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED

(Incorporated in the Republic of the Union of Myanmar)

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

Property and equipment								Annexure -1
	Land	Building	Furniture & Fixture	Office Equipment	Computer	Motor Vehicle	Motor Cycle	
	MMK	MMK	MMK	MMK	MMK	MMK	MMK	MMK
Original Cost								
At 1 April 2023	11,436,775,557	4,792,196,370	737,432,053	615,258,335	1,725,912,984	97,062,736	9,193,800	19,413,831,835
Additions	-	-	135,758,660	35,079,425	52,465,644	49,250,000	2,765,400	275,319,129
Disposal	(33,100,000)	(187,820,106)	-	-	-	-	-	(220,920,106)
Write Off	-	(915,000)	(4,339,800)	(57,469,850)	(773,854,525)	-	(1,695,000)	(838,274,175)
Transfer for opening balance	(88,780,106)	(154,977,487)	(51,450,760)	(52,960,500)	(25,291,513)	-	-	(373,460,366)
Transfer from WIP	-	-	31,676,900	42,805,000	19,627,900	-	-	94,109,800
At 31 March 2024	11,314,895,451	4,448,483,777	849,077,053	582,712,410	998,860,490	146,312,736	10,264,200	18,350,606,117
Accumulated depreciation								
At 1 April 2023	-	753,823,782	192,277,391	297,465,276	1,025,514,468	16,168,013	4,455,788	2,289,704,718
For the year	-	56,987,006	46,015,422	60,012,806	277,162,451	18,289,092	1,494,900	459,961,677
Disposal	-	(53,020,051)	-	-	-	-	-	(53,020,051)
Write Off	-	(102,938)	(2,485,690)	(57,230,385)	(773,849,625)	-	(1,695,000)	(835,363,638)
Transfer to Intangible asset	-	-	-	-	(91,924,689)	-	-	(91,924,689)
At 31 March 2024	-	757,687,800	235,807,123	300,247,696	436,902,605	34,457,105	4,255,688	1,769,358,017
Net Book value as at 31 March 2024	11,314,895,451	3,690,795,977	613,269,930	282,464,714	561,957,885	111,855,631	6,008,513	16,581,248,099

FIRST PRIVATE BANK PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED

(Incorporated in the Republic of the Union of Myanmar)

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

Right-of-use assets

(Annexure 2)

2024-2025

	Right-of-use assets MMK	Total MMK
<u>Cost</u>		
At beginning of year	-	-
Additions	55,200,000	55,200,000
At 31.3.2025	55,200,000	55,200,000
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>		
At beginning of year	-	-
For the period	25,300,000	25,300,000
At 31.3.2025	25,300,000	25,300,000
Net book value as at 31.3.2025	29,900,000	29,900,000
Net book value as at 31.3.2024	-	-



Chief Executive Officer



Director



Chairman