

FIRST PRIVATE BANK PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED

(Incorporated in the Republic of the Union of Myanmar)

**INTERIM CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 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 30 SEPTEMBER 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

CONTENTS	Page
STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY	1
REPORT ON REVIEW INTERIM CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	2-3
INTERIM CONDENSED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITIONS	4
INTERIM CONDENSED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	5
INTERIM CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY	6
INTERIM CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS	7
NOTES TO INTERIM CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	8-35
ANNEXURE	36-38

**STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY
FOR FIRST PRIVATE BANK PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED**

It is the responsibility of the management to prepare the interim condensed financial statements for the financial period which give a true and fair view of the financial positions of First Private Bank Public Company Limited (the Bank) as of 30 September 2025, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the period ended. In preparing these financial statements, the management is required to:

- Select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently; and
- Make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent.

The management is responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Bank. We have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to us to safeguard the assets of the Bank and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

The management has a reasonable expectation that the bank has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. For this reason, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

On behalf of the Management,



THU RA
Chief Executive Officer
First Private Bank Public Company Limited



KYAW TIN
Chairman
First Private Bank Public Company Limited

Date : 30 December 2025



V ADVISORY
CREATING BETTER BUSINESS

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

☎ (+95) 9 795 155 155, 9 777 013 575 ✉ info@v-advisory.com.mm 🌐 www.v-advisory.com.mm

**Review Report of the Interim Condensed Financial Statements
To the Members of First Private Bank Public Company Limited**

We have reviewed the accompanying interim condensed financial statements of First Private Bank Public Company Limited, which comprise the statement of financial positions as at 30th September 2025, and the statements of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the six-month period then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

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 Company Law, 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.

Auditor's responsibilities

Our Responsibility is to express a Conclusion on the interim condensed financial statements based on our review. We have conducted our review in accordance with Myanmar Standard on Review Engagements 2410, "Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity", in order to state whether, on the basis of the procedures described, anything has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the financial report is not presented fairly, in all material respects.

A review of a financial report consists of making enquires, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with Myanmar Auditing Standards and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.



V ADVISORY

CREATING BETTER BUSINESS

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

☎ (+95) 9 795 155 155, 9 777 013 575 ✉ info@v-advisory.com.mm 🌐 www.v-advisory.com.mm

Conclusion

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying financial report, in all material respects, in accordance with Myanmar Financial Reporting Standards (MFRS) issued by Myanmar Accountancy Council (MAC).

Report on other legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

The books and records required by the law to be kept by the Bank, have been maintained in accordance with Section 257(a) and 258(a) of the Myanmar Company Law 2017.



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 : **30** December 2025

Yangon, Myanmar

FIRST PRIVATE BANK PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED

(Incorporated in the Republic of the Union of Myanmar)

INTERIM CONDENSED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITIONS AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2025

	Notes	30 September 2025 MMK	31 March 2025 MMK
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	93,506,053,968	62,578,653,971
Loans and advances	7	170,506,749,965	162,842,141,724
Other Assets	8	11,838,259,727	14,689,305,806
Inventories		74,452,541	60,601,084
Held for sale		1,193,768,750	1,193,768,750
Investment Securities	9	36,201,300,000	36,201,300,000
Property and equipment	10	12,336,557,395	10,869,825,605
Right of use assets		587,941,866	29,900,000
Intangible asset	11	230,160,101	264,706,136
TOTAL ASSETS		326,475,244,312	288,730,203,075
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	22,037,391,527
Contingency Reserve	13	114,850,143	114,850,143
Other Reserve	13	3,478,384,749	3,478,384,749
Retained Earning		23,802,039,132	18,203,488,780
Total equity		90,943,157,148	85,344,606,795
LIABILITIES			
Deposit from customers		211,057,024,594	176,504,144,110
Deposit from banks		10,058,033,329	12,058,023,329
Other liabilities	14	11,004,494,243	11,564,186,007
2%General provision on loans and advances		3,412,534,999	3,259,242,834
Total liabilities		235,532,087,165	203,385,596,280
TOTALY LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		326,475,244,312	288,730,203,075
Acceptance, Endorsement and Guarantee		3,612,493,631	3,112,715,970
Undrawn loan commitments		4,215,887,679	2,914,404,218

See accompanying Notes to Interim Condensed 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)

INTERIM CONDENSED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITIONS AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2025

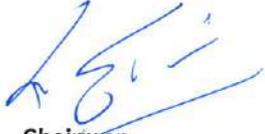
	Notes	1 April 2025 to 30 September 2025	2024-2025
		MMK	MMK
Interest income	15	14,330,757,766	23,053,336,360
Interest expenses	16	(7,746,021,611)	(10,819,456,289)
Net interest income		6,584,736,155	12,233,880,071
Fee and commission income	17	1,472,190,931	1,651,836,459
Fee and Commission expenses	18	(498,731,770)	(829,001,985)
Net fees and commission income		973,459,160	822,834,474
Other income	19	5,109,382,661	11,835,493,784
Total Net Income		12,667,577,976	24,892,208,329
Allowance for credit losses	20	(153,292,165)	(971,567,356)
		12,514,285,811	23,920,640,973
Personnel expenses		(2,317,598,272)	(4,188,102,044)
General and Administrative Expenses	21	(4,122,803,905)	(4,953,555,031)
Depreciation and Amortization		(475,333,281)	(648,223,021)
Profit before income tax		5,598,550,353	14,130,760,877
Income tax expenses	22	-	(2,154,590,049)
Net Profit for the year		5,598,550,353	11,976,170,827
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		5,598,550,353	11,976,170,827
Earning Per Share	23	189	404

See accompanying Notes to Interim Condensed 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)

INTERIM CONDENSED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITIONS AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2025

	Share Capital	Share Premium	Statutory Reserve	Other Reserve	Contingency Reserve	Retained Earnings	Total Equity
	MMK	MMK	MMK	MMK	MMK	MMK	MMK
For six-months period ended 30 September 2025							
Balance at beginning 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
Transferred to Retained Earnings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restated balance	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
Adjustment for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	5,598,550,353	5,598,550,353
Balance as at end of period	29,664,613,000	11,845,878,597	22,037,391,527	3,478,384,749	114,850,143	23,802,039,132	90,943,157,148
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

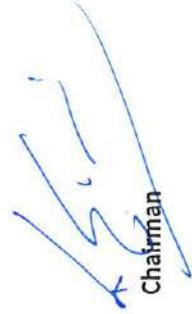
Authenticated by Directors: -



Chief Executive Officer



Director



Chairman

FIRST PRIVATE BANK PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED

(Incorporated in the Republic of the Union of Myanmar)

INTERIM CONDENSED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITIONS AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2025

	30 September 2025	31 March 2025
	MMK	MMK
1 Cashflows from operating activities		
Profit before tax	5,598,550,353	14,130,760,877
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation	475,333,281	648,223,021
(Gain)/loss on disposal	(109,382,661)	(8,985,755,212)
Capital Gain Tax	-	(898,575,522)
Property and equipment written-off	34,675,800	1,780,101
General Provision on Doubtful Debts	153,292,165	-
Operating profit/(loss) before working capital changes	<u>6,152,468,938</u>	<u>4,896,433,265</u>
Working capital changes		
(Increase)/decrease in Inventory	(13,851,457)	(4,202,874)
(Increase)/decrease in Loans and advances	(7,664,608,241)	(44,377,364,342)
(Increase)/decrease in Other assets	3,439,470,337	(896,886,842)
(Increase)/decrease in Deposit from customers	34,552,880,484	26,655,695,571
(Increase)/decrease in Deposit from banks	(1,999,990,000)	12,000,000,000
(Increase)/decrease in Other liabilities	(559,691,764)	272,084,671
Cash generated from operation	<u>33,906,678,296</u>	<u>(1,454,240,552)</u>
Income tax paid	(1,140,077,634)	(700,170,000)
Net cash provided by/ (used in) operating activities	<u><u>32,766,600,662</u></u>	<u><u>(2,154,410,552)</u></u>
2 Cashflows from investing activities		
Proceed from sale of property and equipment	116,100,000	14,691,695,268
Purchase of property and equipment	(1,746,823,390)	(1,596,147,785)
Payment from WIP	19,832,725	(629,270,830)
Addition of intangible assets	(30,000,000)	-
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities	<u><u>(1,640,890,665)</u></u>	<u><u>12,466,276,653</u></u>
3 Cashflows from financing activities		
Lease payment	(198,310,000)	(55,200,000)
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities	<u><u>(198,310,000)</u></u>	<u><u>(55,200,000)</u></u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	<u><u>30,927,399,997</u></u>	<u><u>10,256,666,102</u></u>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	62,578,653,971	52,321,987,869
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	<u><u>93,506,053,968</u></u>	<u><u>62,578,653,971</u></u>

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 INTERIM CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 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 30th 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 30 September 2025.

2. Basis of preparation and accounting policies

The interim condensed financial statements for the six months period ended 30 September 2025, have been prepared in accordance with Myanmar Accounting Standards 34 Interim Financial Reporting, 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 2025 to 30 September 2025. Balances of 31 March 2025 and transaction occurred for the financial year ended 31 March 2025 (1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025) in this report are for purpose of comparison only.

Opening balances as at 1 April 2025 are carried forward from the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2025, audited by V Advisory Limited (Certified Public Accountants).

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.

3 Summary of Significant accounting policies (Continued)

3.1 Foreign currency transactions (Continued)

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, 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 rate for debt instruments other than those financial instruments "at fair value through profit or loss". Efforts are underway with the Core-Banking Vendor to enable recording based on the Effective Interest Rate, as current practices utilize only the Nominal Interest Rate.

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 to be calculated using the enacted tax rate of 17% at the end of the reporting period. Although no income tax provision has been made for the six-month period ending September 30, 2025, advance tax payments have already been settled. 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 2023 with effective from 1 April, 2023.

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.

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 refer to non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. This category includes cash at banks, cash on hand, loans, and prepayments.

Initially, these are recorded and presented at fair value including directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at amortized cost using the Effective Interest Method.

Interest income earned on these assets is presented in the Profit and Loss statement under the heading "Interest Income." If there is any impairment (loss of value), it will be presented in the Profit and Loss statement under the heading "Impairment Loss Expense." Currently, these are recorded only at the Nominal Interest Rate, and interest income received from them is presented in the Profit and Loss statement as "Interest Income."

3.7 Financial instruments (Continued)

3.7.1 Financial assets (Continued)

(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.

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 to be 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 to be 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 current practices utilize only the Nominal Interest Rate.

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.

3.7 Financial instruments (Continued)

3.7.1 Financial assets (Continued)

(iv) Available-for-sale (Continued)

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 fair value through profit or loss, 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.

3.8 Impairment of financial assets (Continued)

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of the impairment loss recognised is the difference that is to be calculated between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's 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".

3.8 Impairment of financial assets (Continued)

Non-performing loans (Continued)

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".

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.

3.11 Property and equipment and depreciation (Continued)

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.

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
 - (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.

3.18 Leases (Continued)

- 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:
 - 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.
2	Branch 12-Latha	No.(132/134), Ground Floor, Latha Road, Latha Tsp.,
3	Branch 36- Hlaing	No.(19), Ground Floor and First Floor, Yangon-Insein Road, Hlaing Township, Yangon.
4	Branch 37-Sanchaung	No.122(B), Bargayar Road, San/North Ward, Sanchaung Tsp., Yangon.
5	Branch 38-Shwegontaing	No.125(C), Room No(2), Ground Floor, Shwegontaing Road, Bahan Tsp., Yangon.
6	Branch 39- Tamwe	No.(327/329), Room No(B), Ground Floor, Kyaikkasan Road, Tamwe Tsp, Yangon.
7	Branch 40- North Dagon	No.(33/A), (34) Ward, U Wisara Road, North Dagon Tsp, Yangon.
8	Branch 2- Mdy	(85)Street, Between 31 and 32 Street, Aung Nan Yeik Thar Ward, Chan Aye Thar San Tsp., Mandalay.

3.18 Leases (Continued)

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.

4. Critical accounting judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty (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.

5. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

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.

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 30 September 2025, the interest rates on loans are subject to the following maximum caps:

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

As at 30 September 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% - 12.5% 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.

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.

FIRST PRIVATE BANK PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED

(Incorporated in the Republic of the Union of Myanmar)

NOTES TO INTERIM CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2025

5.2 Credit Risk (continued)

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.

	30 September 2025 (MMK in million)	31 March 2025 (MMK in million)
Cash and cash equivalents	93,506	62,579
Loan and advances	170,507	162,842
Investment Securities	36,201	36,201
	<u>300,214</u>	<u>261,622</u>
Off-Balance Sheet		
Contingent Liabilities		
- Gurantees	3,612	3,113
- Undrawn loan commitments	4,216	2,914
	<u>7,828</u>	<u>6,027</u>
Total maximum exposure to credit risk	<u><u>308,042</u></u>	<u><u>267,649</u></u>

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:

	30 September 2025 (MMK in million)	31 March 2025 (MMK in million)
Agricultural/livestock & Fishery	2,824	950
Construction	12,365	10,990
Manufacturing/Production	19,694	24,198
Service	43,823	39,162
Trade	75,730	68,323
Transportation	4,136	7,382
General (HP)	1,766	1,888
Housing Loan	1,646	773
SME Loan	8,454	9,060
Staff Loan	189	236
Total	<u><u>170,627</u></u>	<u><u>162,962</u></u>

5.2 Credit Risk (continued)

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.

	30 September 2025 (MMK in million)	31 March 2025 (MMK in million)
Sub-standard	10	175
Doubtful	219	816
Loss	7,308	13,999
	<u>7,537</u>	<u>14,990</u>

Base 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 4.41% as at 30 September 2025. (9.09% as at 31 March 2025).

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.

	30 September 2025 (MMK in million)	31 March 2025 (MMK in million)
61 to 90 days past due	10	175
91 to 180 days past due	219	816
Over 180 days past due	7,308	13,999

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.

5.3 Liquidity risk and cash flow risk (continued)

As per report to the Central Bank of Myanmar, the Bank's liquidity ratio as of 30 September 2025 was (59.58%), which is higher than standard ratio (20%) set by the Central Bank of Myanmar Notification No.19/2017.

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.

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.

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;

5.6 Legal and compliance risk (continued)

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)	
	30 September 2025	31 March 2025
Paid-up ordinary share capital	29,665	29,665
Share premium	11,846	11,846
Retained earnings/ (Loss)	23,802	18,203
Reserves	25,631	25,631

As per report to the Central Bank of Myanmar, the Bank's Tier (1) capital ratio as of 30 September 2025 was 39.75% and regulatory capital adequacy ratio as of 30 September 2025 was 43.79% 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.

NOTES TO INTERIM CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2025

6. Cash & Cash Equivalents

	30 September 2025	31 March 2025
	MMK	MMK
Cash and balances with Central Bank	48,292,622,780	8,227,324,895
Cash and balances with banks and other financial institutions	25,607,317,410	40,116,981,278
Cash in Hand	19,606,113,778	14,234,347,798
	<u>93,506,053,968</u>	<u>62,578,653,971</u>

7. Loans and Advances

	30 September 2025	31 March 2025
	MMK	MMK
Loan	160,098,237,643	148,157,795,942
Overdraft	1,839,112,321	4,224,095,782
Term Loan	235,000,000	1,520,500,000
SME	8,454,400,000	9,059,750,000
	<u>170,626,749,965</u>	<u>162,962,141,724</u>
Specific provision for loan loss	(120,000,000)	(120,000,000)
	<u>170,506,749,965</u>	<u>162,842,141,724</u>

In compliance with Central Bank Notification 17/2017, 2% of total balance of loans and advances is to be set aside as 2% General provision on loans and advances and disclosed in liabilities .

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

	30 September 2025	31 March 2025
	MMK	MMK
Industrial Manufacturing	23,487,928,197	28,967,671,682
Transportation	4,136,462,136	7,382,444,148
Trading	77,925,318,262	70,959,876,255
Service	45,512,805,649	41,055,408,999
Construction	13,139,686,086	11,699,700,204
Agriculture	2,824,144,927	-
Hire Purchase	1,765,837,035	1,887,727,324
Staff Loan	189,085,833	235,992,500
Home Loan	1,645,481,840	773,320,612
	<u>170,626,749,965</u>	<u>162,962,141,724</u>

NOTES TO INTERIM CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2025

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

	30 September 2025	31 March 2025
	MMK	MMK
Trading	-	-
Services	-	-
Construction	120,000,000	120,000,000
	<u>120,000,000</u>	<u>120,000,000</u>

8. Other Assets

	30 September 2025	31 March 2025
	MMK	MMK
Accrued Interest Receivable from Loan and overdraft	5,576,768,799	8,667,327,481
Accrued Interest Receivable from other Banks	-	84,821,918
Accrued Interest Receivable from Government Securities	812,812,500	1,607,670,799
Prepaid expenses	1,074,284,879	778,107,447
Prepaid for 2 years Fixed Deposit Interest	68,144,026	40,666,702
Advanced Tax	2,515,463,352	1,365,100,602
Claim A/C	73,271,061	82,117,190
Inward Remittance	200,929,938	652,343,121
Others	277,426,786	152,159,433
Work in progress	1,239,158,387	1,258,991,112
	<u>11,838,259,727</u>	<u>14,689,305,806</u>

9. Investment Securities

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

10. Property and Equipment

Details of property and equipment were presented in Annexure 1.

NOTES TO INTERIM CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2025

11. Intangible Asset

	30 September 2025	31 March 2025
	MMK	MMK
Original cost		
Balance at beginning of the year	615,460,341	615,460,341
Additions	-	-
Transfer	-	-
Write off	-	-
Interbank Transfer	-	-
Adjustment	30,000,000	-
Balance at the end of the year	<u>645,460,341</u>	<u>615,460,341</u>
Accumulated amortization		
Balance at beginning of the year	350,754,205	227,662,137
Amortization during the year	64,546,034	123,092,068
Transfer from WIP	-	-
Write off	-	-
Interbank Transfer	-	-
Adjustment	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	<u>415,300,240</u>	<u>350,754,205</u>
Net book value at the end of the year	<u>230,160,101</u>	<u>264,706,136</u>

12. Share Capital

	Number of Ordinary Share		Amount	
	30 September 2025	31 March 2025	30 September 2025	31 March 2025
	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	-	-	-	-
Closing balance	<u>29,664,613</u>	<u>29,664,613</u>	<u>29,664,613,000</u>	<u>29,664,613,000</u>

NOTES TO INTERIM CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2025

13. Reserves

The details are as follows:

	30 September 2025	31 March 2025
	MMK	MMK
Statutory Reserve ⁽¹⁾		
Opening	22,037,391,527	19,043,348,820
Addition for the year	-	2,994,042,707
Closing Balance	<u>22,037,391,527</u>	<u>22,037,391,527</u>
Reserve for Contingencies		
Opening	114,850,143	114,696,412
Addition for the year	-	153,731
Closing Balance	<u>114,850,143</u>	<u>114,850,143</u>
Other Reserves		
Opening - Computer Funds	3,478,384,749	3,478,384,749
Closing Balance	<u>3,478,384,749</u>	<u>3,478,384,749</u>
Total Reserves	<u>25,630,626,418</u>	<u>25,630,626,418</u>

(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.

14. Other Liabilities

	30 September 2025	31 March 2025
	MMK	MMK
1 Payment Order	<u>75,983,300</u>	<u>37,071,400</u>
2 <u>Sundry Deposit</u>		
Interest in Suspense	3,671,572,994	5,623,647,980
Digital Banking	15,073,009	3,339,365
Deposits Unclaimed Liabilities	15,618,475	444,582
Deposit Parking	18,120,746	15,738,300
Worker Remit with CBM	37,581,722	-
FE Adjust	1,990,402,612	-
Stamp Duty	52,225	1,000
Penalty	741,703,277	1,073,905,864
Others	472,847,677	444,256,906
	<u>6,962,972,737</u>	<u>7,161,333,997</u>

NOTES TO INTERIM CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2025

14. Other Liabilities (continued)	30 September 2025 MMK	31 March 2025 MMK
3 <u>Accrued Liabilities</u>		
Other Liability	221,066,234	311,240,017
Accrued interest Payable (Fixed, Special & Platinum)	1,331,567,944	1,040,661,866
	1,552,634,179	1,351,901,883
4 <u>Unclaimed Liability</u>		
Unclaimed Dividend	79,022,119	85,355,119
Unclaimed Other	8,396,157	8,396,157
	87,418,276	93,751,276
5 Provision for Income Tax	2,154,590,049	2,154,590,049
6 Outward Remittance	170,895,702	765,537,402
	11,004,494,243	11,564,186,007
15. Interest Income	1 April 2025 to 30 September 2025 MMK	2024-2025 MMK
Loan and overdraft	11,901,125,621	18,503,474,829
Interest on other Banks	892,481,712	1,751,875,581
Interest on Government Securities	1,537,150,433	2,797,985,950
	14,330,757,766	23,053,336,360
16. Interest Expense	1 April 2025 to 30 September 2025 MMK	2024-2025 MMK
Interest on		
Savings deposits	1,105,601,631	2,278,208,440
Call Deposit	8,914,773	9,748,302
Fixed deposits	345,992,666	643,676,973
Special Saving deposits	1,364,400,805	2,270,661,769
Special Call Deposits	527,903,803	1,002,428,058
Special Fixed deposits	2,190,934,037	2,775,384,763
Super call Deposit	202,845,309	290,970,828
Flexi income Fixed Deposit	297,886,228	136,508,944
Platinum Fixed Deposits	704,346,272	243,927,906
Royal Saving Deposit	956,511,155	859,351,264
Borrowing From CBM	40,684,932	308,589,041
	7,746,021,611	10,819,456,289

NOTES TO INTERIM CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2025

17. Fees and Commission Income	1 April 2025 to 30	2024-2025
	September 2025	
	MMK	MMK
Commission on		
Swift/TT	180,306	260,442
Fire Insurance	58,568,738	58,191,255
Fees and Commission (Other)	15,930,778	45,905,153
Remittance	54,737,408	165,099,947
Commission on Payment Order	1,511,863	3,491,512
Miscellaneous Income	7,177,881	44,390,739
Other Transactions(Services Charges for others)	1,334,083,956	1,334,497,411
	<u>1,472,190,931</u>	<u>1,651,836,459</u>
18. Fees and Commission Expenses	1 April 2025 to 30	2024-2025
	September 2025	
	MMK	MMK
Directors' Remuneration & Emolument	108,150,000	180,000,000
Professional fee	56,870,000	70,265,500
Registration & License	206,360,318	228,991,694
Fee and Commission Expense On SWIFT Charges	25,962,373	31,705,491
Other	101,389,078	318,039,301
	<u>498,731,770</u>	<u>829,001,985</u>
19. Other Income	1 April 2025 to 30	2024-2025
	September 2025	
	MMK	MMK
Exchange Gain	5,000,000,000	2,849,738,572
Other income (sale of assets)	109,382,661	8,985,755,212
	<u>5,109,382,661</u>	<u>11,835,493,784</u>
20. Allowance for credit losses	1 April 2025 to 30	2024-2025
	September 2025	
	MMK	MMK
General Provision on Doubtful Debts	153,292,165	890,567,356
Specific Provision on Doubtful Debts	-	81,000,000
	<u>153,292,165</u>	<u>971,567,356</u>

FIRST PRIVATE BANK PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED
(Incorporated in the Republic of the Union of Myanmar)

NOTES TO INTERIM CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2025

21. General and Administrative Expenses	1 April 2025 to 30	2024-2025
	September 2025	
	MMK	MMK
Rental, Electricity & Water Bill Charge	22,631,050	245,954,239
Repairs & Maintenance	132,087,663	220,979,862
Annual General Meeting	5,450,000	20,916,244
Insurance	13,425,350	15,577,687
Duty & Taxes	94,132,402	137,562,028
Stationery & Supplies	50,178,827	96,850,081
Communication Expenses	545,513,700	805,149,629
Transportation & Travelling Expenses	127,899,832	304,025,990
Donation-(Other)	61,536,000	4,183,500
Training for General Banking	5,581,515	8,924,490
Losses,Damages and Write_off	34,675,800	211,754,250
Impairment on Financial Assets-Loans	2,869,131,888	2,539,827,987
Miscellaneous Expenses	160,559,879	341,849,045
	<u>4,122,803,905</u>	<u>4,953,555,031</u>
22. Income Tax Expense	1 April 2025 to 30	2024-2025
	September 2025	
	MMK	MMK
Current tax on ordinary income for the period /year	-	1,256,014,527
Capital Gain Tax	-	898,575,522
	<u>-</u>	<u>2,154,590,049</u>
23 Earnings per share	1 April 2025 to 30	2024-2025
	September 2025	
Basic and diluted earnings per share		
Net profit attributable to equity holders of the Bank	<u>5,598,550,353</u>	<u>11,975,070,827</u>
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	<u>29,664,613</u>	<u>29,664,613</u>
	<u>189</u>	<u>404</u>

NOTES TO INTERIM CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2025

24. Related party transactions and Balances	30 September 2025	31 March 2025
	MMK	MMK
<u>(A) Related Parties Transactions</u>		
Directors' Fees and Allowance	174,950,000	273,000,000
<u>(B) Related Parties' Balances</u>		
Loan & Overdraft	1,721,145,690	4,643,714,041
Deposit	919,532,906	324,917,048
25. Guarantees and commitments	30 September 2025	31 March 2025
	MMK	MMK
<u>Guarantees :</u>		
Performance guarantees	3,612,493,631	3,112,715,970

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). The GS E&C demanded the Bank to compensate US\$ 2.3 million for default of the Myat Noe Thu Co.,Ltd and filed law suit to the Yangon Region High Court in July 2021. The case is currently waiting for the court's judgment.

Commitments:

	30 September 2025	31 March 2025
	MMK	MMK
Undrawn overdraft	4,215,887,679	2,914,404,218
	4,215,887,679	2,914,404,218
	4,215,887,679	2,914,404,218

FIRST PRIVATE BANK PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED

(Incorporated in the Republic of the Union of Myanmar)

NOTES TO INTERIM CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2025

Property and equipment	Annexure -1										
	Land MMK	Building MMK	Furniture & Fixture MMK	Office Equipment MMK	Computer MMK	Motor Vehicle MMK	Motor Cycle MMK	TOTAL MMK			
Original Cost											
At 1 April 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			
Additions	-	1,310,710,065	17,660,600	33,743,600	14,056,400	350,820,000	-	1,726,990,665			
Disposal	-	-	-	(16,462,450)	-	(31,657,300)	-	(48,119,750)			
Write Off	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Adjustment	-	-	-	-	19,832,725	-	-	-			19,832,725
At 30 September 2025	4,733,140,499	5,966,873,709	918,211,003	1,060,395,463	1,008,292,291	950,532,436	9,524,200	14,646,969,600			
Accumulated depreciation											
At 1 April 2025	-	792,460,729	271,689,066	344,888,097	551,225,428	113,378,322	4,798,713	2,078,440,356			
For the year	-	34,712,331	24,550,422	51,549,698	100,579,688	61,386,858	595,262	273,374,261			
Disposal	-	-	-	(9,745,111)	-	(31,657,300)	-	(41,402,411)			
Write Off	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
At 30 September 2025	-	827,173,061	296,239,488	386,692,684	651,805,117	143,107,880	5,393,975	2,310,412,205			
Net Book value as at 30 September 2025	4,733,140,499	5,139,700,648	621,971,515	673,702,779	356,487,174	807,424,556	4,130,225	12,336,557,395			
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			

We hereby certify that above assets are the properties of the "First Private Bank Public Company Limited", in existence at 30 September 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


Chairman

FIRST PRIVATE BANK PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED

(Incorporated in the Republic of the Union of Myanmar)

NOTES TO INTERIM CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2025

Annexure -I.1

Property and equipment	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	

FIRST PRIVATE BANK PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED

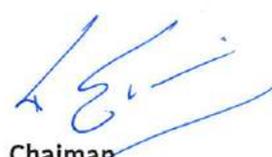
(Incorporated in the Republic of the Union of Myanmar)

NOTES TO INTERIM CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2025

Right-of-use assets	(Annexure 2)	
	30 September 2025	31 March 2025
	MMK	MMK
Original cost		
Balance at beginning of year/period	55,200,000	-
Additions	-	55,200,000
Write Off	(55,508,400)	-
Adjustment	749,330,652	-
Balance at the end of the year/period	749,022,252	55,200,000
Accumulated amortization		
Balance at beginning of year/period	25,300,000	-
For the period	137,412,986	25,300,000
Write Off	(1,632,600)	-
Adjustment	-	-
Balance at the end of the year/period	161,080,386	25,300,000
Net book value at the end of the year/period	587,941,866	29,900,000


Chief Executive Officer


Director


Chairman