Kina Securities Limited

27 April 2026

ASX/PNGX – Announcement

ASX Markets Announcement Office
ASX Limited
Level 27, 39 Martin Place
Sydney NSW 2000
Australia

PNGX Markets
Monian Tower
Office 2, Level 1, Douglas Street
Port Moresby 121
Papua New Guinea

BY ELECTRONIC LODGEMENT

2025 Annual Report

Please see attached for release to the market, **Kina Securities Limited** (ASX:KSL | PNGX:KSL) Annual Report for the year ended 31 December 2025.

This announcement was authorised for release by the Disclosure Committee.

For further information:

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Annual Report.

2025

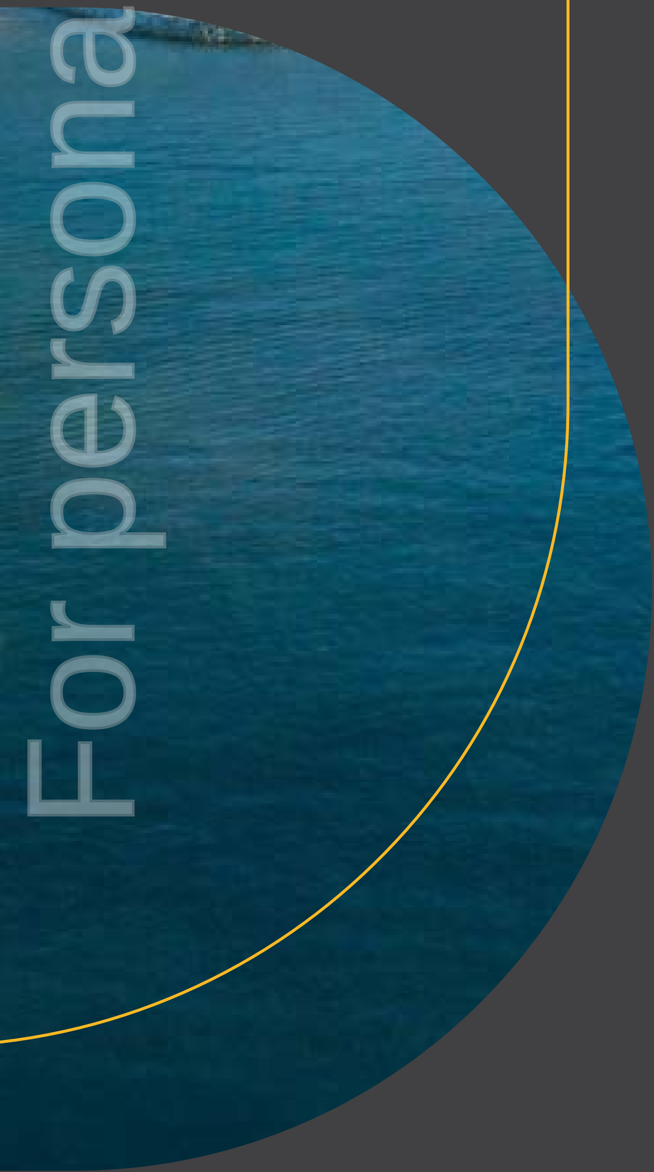
Kina Securities Limited

Looking towards 2030.

Kina Bank's story over the past few years is one of momentum, belief and purposeful transformation. From strengthening its foundations to expanding its capabilities, the Bank has emerged as a more confident and agile institution—one that is growing alongside Papua New Guinea and deepening its role in the nation's progress. Through disciplined execution, sustained investment and an unwavering focus on serving customers and communities, Kina has reinforced its position as a trusted and credible force in the financial system.

As the Bank looks ahead to 2030, it does so with quiet confidence and a clear sense of direction. The journey forward is guided by a long-term vision focused on building enduring value, enhancing customer outcomes and creating a stronger, more resilient organisation. Kina's strategy is anchored in thoughtful growth and continuous improvement, ensuring the Bank remains responsive to changing customer needs and an evolving economic landscape.

Supported by prudent stewardship and a focus on long-term sustainability, Kina is positioning itself to seize future opportunities while remaining grounded in its values.
This next chapter is not defined by bold statements alone, but by deliberate progress, resilience and purpose. The journey to 2030 reflects how far Kina Bank has come—and its aspiration to continue building a stronger future for its customers, shareholders and the communities it proudly serves.



About Kina Securities Limited.

Kina Securities Limited and its related entities (KSL, Kina, the Kina Group, the Group, or the Company) was established in 1985 as a diversified financial services company offering banking products, funds administration and wealth advice across Papua New Guinea (PNG).

Kina offers customers end-to-end financial solutions including savings accounts, business loans, investments, mortgages, financial advice and investment management. We are committed to delivering exceptional service and this is what sets us apart in the market.

As the Licensed Fund Administrator for the three main super funds in PNG, Kina administers over 995,734 superannuation members accounts, with over K22.2 billion in funds under administration as at 31 December 2025.

Kina Securities Limited has two key divisions. Kina Bank and Kina Wealth.

Kina Bank delivers home, business and corporate loans, everyday banking, credit cards, merchant and payment facilities and banking services for smaller institutions.

Kina Wealth encompasses Kina Investment and Superannuation Services, Kina Funds Management and Kina Nominees servicing funds administration, wealth advice, stockbroking, funds management and nominee custodial services.

Find Kina's Corporate Governance Statement on the website.

Revenue
PGK 544.0 mil
12%

Number of **Employees**
734

Digital Revenue **Growth YoY**
13%

FX Revenue **Growth YoY**
17%

Return on Equity
17%

Branches & Digital Hubs
21

Market Share **Lending**
18%

Market Share **Deposits**
13%

Cost to Income

FY25	FY24
56.2%	59.1%

Statutory NPAT (PGK m)

FY25	FY24
114.6	100.3

Net Interest Income (PGK m)

FY25	FY24
267.7	222.2

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Chairman's Message.

Dear Shareholders,

On behalf of the Board, I am pleased to present Kina's Annual Report for the financial year ended 31 December 2025.

The 2025 financial year marked another year of strong progress for Kina. We continued to execute our strategy with discipline, invest in organisational capability, and deliver consistent outcomes across our diversified banking portfolio. Despite changing economic conditions, we delivered a strong financial performance, reinforcing Kina's position as Papua New Guinea's leading challenger bank.

I am pleased to report that Kina achieved a statutory Net Profit After Tax of K115 million, a 14% increase on the prior year.

Underlying NPAT increased 10% to K120 million, after taking additional loan provisions of K19.7 million above those required for normal loan growth, addressing a number of aged non-performing loans. These results demonstrate the quality and resilience of our earnings and the underlying strength of our balance sheet.

Our revenue increased 12% to K544 million, strengthened by growth across both lending and non-lending activities. Net interest income rose 20%, driven by 13% growth in the loan book and improved returns from government securities.

Non-interest income increased 5%, supported by a 17% uplift in foreign exchange income and 13% growth in digital payments and channels, partially offset by reductions in non-operating income and valuation movements in financial assets.

We continued to gain momentum across our key lending segments. Business lending grew 17%, reflecting strong customer engagement in Port Moresby, Lae and regional centres, while home lending increased by 4%. We maintained a disciplined approach to pricing and credit quality, contributing to a strengthened Return on Equity of 17%.

We are particularly pleased with our ability to deliver strong revenue growth while maintaining operating discipline. Operating costs increased by only 7%, despite inflationary pressures and the depreciation of the Papua New Guinea Kina against major currencies. This reflects our careful prioritisation of expenditure and continued focus on operating efficiency.

Throughout 2025, we made targeted investments to strengthen the Bank's resilience and support sustainable long-term growth. These investments focused on strengthening leadership capability and continuing to improve the Group's systems and digital capabilities to better support customers and future growth. We believe these investments provide important foundations for improved customer outcomes and long-term value creation.

Kina maintained a strong capital position, with a capital adequacy ratio of 17%, well within the Bank's target range and providing capacity to support continued growth. As a Board, we remain committed to balancing growth ambitions with prudent balance sheet management and effective risk oversight.

In recognition of Kina's improved earnings and strong capital position, we declared a final dividend of PGK 19.3 toea per share or AUD 6.5 cents per share, which is a 25% and 8% increase respectively compared to prior year. This brought full-year dividends to PGK 31.9 toea per share equivalent to AUD 11.0 cents per share, representing a 22% and 10% increase respectively compared to 2024. These outcomes reflect our commitment to delivering sustainable returns to shareholders.

> "Throughout 2025, we made targeted investments to strengthen the Bank's resilience and support sustainable long-term growth."

The Board continues to closely oversee regulatory developments, including Papua New Guinea's grey-listing status. We are actively working with regulators, government agencies, customers and correspondent banks as part of the national response, and we do not expect this to materially impact the Bank's operating or financial performance.

As we enter 2026, we believe Kina is well positioned to execute its long-term strategic ambitions, including the rollout of our 2030 Strategy and the strengthening of our funding profile and improving our capital adequacy through the issuance of a Corporate Bond.

As I conclude, I would like to sincerely thank Karen Smith-Pomeroy for her valuable service to Kina and for the insight and dedication she brought to the Board during her tenure. On behalf of my fellow Directors, I wish her well in her future endeavours. I am also pleased to welcome Lutz Heim and Robert Nilkare to the Board, whose appointments further strengthen our collective skills and experience. In addition, I acknowledge the appointment of Richard Kimber as Deputy Chair, a role in which his extensive leadership and governance experience will continue to support the Board's oversight.

I would also like to recognise the dedication and commitment of our employees, whose efforts continue to bring Kina's strategy and values to life. We also acknowledge the strength of the leadership team and remain confident in their ability to guide Kina through its next phase of growth.

Finally, I thank you, our shareholders, for your continued support and confidence in Kina. We remain firmly focused on safeguarding your interests and delivering sustainable, long-term value.

Ian Clough

Non-Executive Director and Chairman of the Board

CEO's Message.

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I am pleased to report on the operational and financial performance of Kina Securities Limited for the financial year, ended 31 December 2025.

As the nation marked 50 years of independence, Kina Bank proudly celebrated 40 years of service to the people, businesses and communities of Papua New Guinea. These milestones provided an opportunity to reflect on our journey and reaffirm our responsibility as a national financial institution supporting the country's long-term development.

Since our establishment in 1985, Kina Bank has grown alongside the nation. From our beginnings as a diversified financial institution, we have evolved into one of Papua New Guinea's largest banks and a leading challenger in the financial services sector. Throughout this journey, our purpose has remained constant: to improve the prosperity of the people, businesses and communities we serve, and to contribute meaningfully to Papua New Guinea's economic progress.

In 2025, the Bank delivered disciplined and sustainable growth across its core businesses. We strengthened our loan portfolio, expanded non-interest income and improved operational efficiency, supported by prudent risk management. We achieved a 14 per cent increase in statutory profit and delivered a 17 per cent Return on Equity. These outcomes demonstrate the resilience of our business model and the commitment of our people across the organisation.

Our performance demonstrates the strength of a diversified banking strategy that balances traditional banking with digital innovation, foreign exchange and wealth services. This approach enables us to serve a broad customer base while managing risk effectively in a changing economic environment.

Innovation and inclusion remained central to our strategy. During the year, we launched Kina Pei, our contactless digital payment solution, and enhanced our Personal Online Banking platform to improve security, performance and customer experience. These investments are designed to make banking more accessible, reliable and convenient, particularly for customers who have traditionally faced barriers to formal financial services.

Beyond digital innovation, we continued to expand our physical presence to better serve our communities. We commenced 2025 with the opening of a new office in Popondetta, delivered through our partnership with MiBank. This initiative strengthens access to banking services in Oro Province, supporting local enterprise, government services and household financial participation.

I am pleased that we also deepened strategic partnerships that support national development. During the year, we announced a strategic investment and partnership with Niupay, acquiring a 17 per cent shareholding. NiuPay is a Port Moresby–based, fintech company that builds secure digital payment and e-government platforms to help governments and businesses move services and revenue collection online. This investment supports the growth of Papua New Guinea's digital payments ecosystem, enabling simpler, safer and more efficient transactions for businesses, government and consumers.

In partnership with the Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT), Kina Bank signed a Memorandum of Understanding focused on exploring digital banking and payment initiatives to support government digital services and financial inclusion.

"From our beginnings as a diversified financial institution, we have evolved into one of Papua New Guinea's largest banks and a leading challenger in the financial services sector."

We also continued to promote integrity and trust in the financial system through stakeholder engagement and industry forums focused on anti-money laundering and counter terrorism financing. These discussions support strong institutions and ethical systems, which are essential for sustainable economic growth.

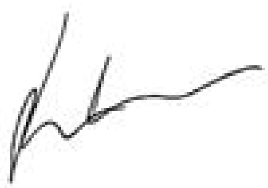
Our commitment to communities extended beyond financial services. Through our Strongim Komuniti Grant program, Kina Bank supported schools and communities across the country with practical infrastructure, including school desks and chairs, water tanks for schools and communities, and solar lighting for rural aid posts. We are proud of this program as it addresses basic but critical needs, supporting education, improving health service delivery and strengthening community resilience.

In addition, our teams contributed personally through donations to hospitals, schools and non-government organisations, reflecting a strong culture of service and community responsibility within the Bank. These efforts matter because stronger communities underpin a stronger economy and a more inclusive future for Papua New Guinea.

On this note, I thank our people for their dedication, professionalism and shared commitment to purpose. I also thank our customers for their trust, our partners for their collaboration, and the Board for its guidance and oversight.

As we look ahead, and as Papua New Guinea enters its next 50 years, Kina Bank remains focused on building a strong, customer-led and sustainable bank, one that continues to support national development and share in the nation's progress.

Ivan Vidovich
CEO & Managing Director



03

Our Segments.

Kina Bank

Kina Bank provides a comprehensive range of financial services, including home, business and corporate lending, everyday transaction banking, cards, merchant acquiring and payment services, foreign exchange, and banking services to smaller institutions. Kina also delivers partner products and independently branded financial services for customers of any bank.

Growing Digital Portfolio Revenues

Digital and channel-related income continued to be a key growth driver in 2025. Non interest income increased 5% to K276 million, with digital channel revenue growing 13% year on year. Fee and commission income, including digital channels, rose 9% to K177 million.

Within this, merchant acquiring fees (including e-commerce) increased 19%, internet banking fees rose 32%, and mobile banking fees grew 17%, reflecting increasing customer adoption and transaction volumes across Kina's digital platforms. These outcomes were supported by ongoing digitisation initiatives and enhanced platform capability, reinforcing digital banking as an increasingly important contributor to revenue diversification and customer experience.

Stable Deposits

Kina Bank maintained a strong and stable balance sheet throughout 2025. Total assets grew 6% to K5.5 billion, underpinned by growth in lending assets and continued sound funding discipline.

The deposit base remained resilient, supported by a balanced mix of on-call and term deposits, providing efficient funding for loan growth while maintaining liquidity and capital strength. Capital adequacy at the end of FY25 was 17%, remaining within Kina's target range and providing capacity to support future balance sheet growth and risk weighted assets of K3.2 billion.

Growth in Loan Book

Kina Bank achieved loan book growth of 13% in 2025, with gross loans and advances increasing to K3.3 billion. Growth was broad based across business and personal customers and was driven by strong relationship-led sales in Port Moresby, Lae and regional locations.

Business lending delivered particularly strong momentum, increasing 17% year on year, reflecting deeper client engagement, increased share of wallet and Kina's customer centric operating model. Home lending grew 4%, supported by consistent underlying demand and sustained sales activity. Loan growth underpinned a 20% increase in net interest income to K268 million, contributing 49% of total Group revenue.

2025 Strategic Pillars.

Vision.

Our Vision is to be the most dynamic, progressive and accessible financial services organisation in the Pan Pacific region.

Purpose.

Our defining purpose is to constantly improve the prosperity of the people, communities, and markets that we serve.

Our Strategy.

Prosperity for our communities is Kina's DNA. Serving our communities, supporting the growth of Papua New Guinea and continually developing innovative customer-led solutions is at the core of our organisation.

Priorities.

- GROWTH & PROSPERITY
- BUILDING RESILIENCE
- SERVICE EXCELLENCE
- DYNAMIC PEOPLE
- SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES

Our Values.

F. I. R. S. T.

Fairness.	Inspire.	Responsive.	Serve.	Together.
Guides equity and justice, ensuring opportunities for all to thrive.	Sparks creativity, fuels perseverance, drives change and touches hearts.	Fosters trust and satisfaction by addressing peoples' needs promptly and effectively.	Embodies empathy, compassion, kindness and enriching our customers' lives.	Is a team who entrust each other.

Growth & Prosperity

FY2025 delivered strong and diversified financial performance for Kina Bank. Statutory NPAT increased by 14% to K115m, while underlying NPAT rose 10% to K120m, reflecting disciplined execution across lending, treasury, foreign exchange, digital and wealth businesses. Total revenue increased 12% year-on-year to K544m.

The loan book grew by 13% to K3.3bn, driven primarily by business lending growth of 17%, supported by asset financing (+16%), investment property lending (+11%) and continued momentum in home lending (+4%). Net interest income increased 20% to K268m, supported by higher loan balances, improved loan yields following IFRS 9 interest re-estimations, and significantly higher returns from Treasury Bills and Government Inscribed Stock.

Non-interest income grew to K276m, underpinned by a 17% increase in foreign exchange revenue to K100m and a 13% increase in digital and payments income. Strong growth was recorded across merchant acquiring (+19%), internet banking (+32%) and mobile banking (+17%). Wealth revenues increased to K47.8m, supported by steady growth in funds under management and administration, while FX revenue growth is expected to normalise as interbank market depth increases.

Resilience

Kina maintained a strong and resilient balance sheet throughout FY2025. Total capital adequacy remained well above regulatory minimums at 17.4%, supporting continued asset growth while maintaining a prudent risk profile. Total assets increased to K5.5bn, with lending representing 59% of total assets.

Cost discipline and early productivity benefits from digitisation initiatives contributed to an improvement in the cost-to-income ratio to 56.2%, down from 59.1% in the prior year, despite ongoing investment in strategic capabilities.

Asset quality continued to improve. While impairment expense increased to K39.0m reflecting a one-off K19.7m provision to address aged non-performing loans, the NPL ratio declined by 40 basis points to 7.7%, with total loan loss coverage strengthening to 2.6% of gross loans. Investments in credit maturity, AML/CTF capability, governance and technology resilience further reinforced organisational strength.

Service Excellence

Digital platforms continued to underpin service delivery, supporting customer acquisition and scalable growth throughout the year. Fee and commission income generated from digital channels recorded strong growth, reflecting enhanced functionality across internet banking, mobile banking and merchant acquiring solutions. These investments strengthened customer experience while driving scalable and sustainable revenue growth.

Kina's regional business advisor model remained a key element of its customer engagement strategy, supporting SME and commercial customers across PNG. Through its regional branch network our team delivered integrated banking solutions encompassing transactional banking, lending, FX and advisory services, tailored to local market needs.

In 2025, Kina commenced a comprehensive review of key customer onboarding and service processes. The review is focused on simplifying engagement, reducing turnaround times and improving ease of doing business, while reaffirming the importance of the branch network as a core distribution and service channel within our multi-channel operating model.

Dynamic People

Kina continued to invest in leadership development, capability uplift and succession planning in 2025, recognising our people as a core enabler of sustainable growth. Targeted investments were made in senior leadership, risk, strategy, technology, data and digital skillsets.

Risk and compliance training was further enhanced, with a particular focus on AML/CTF and cyber security awareness, reinforcing executive-led advocacy of a strong risk culture across the organisation.

Upgrades to our HR and Finance system commenced early in the year to improve the usability of people-leader tools, workforce data visibility and overall employee experience from 2026 onward.

Sustainability

Sustainability and community impact remained central to Kina's purpose of creating brighter futures. Through the Strongim Komuniti Grant (SKG) program, Kina Bank staff supported 10 community projects across provincial PNG in 2025, including investments in education infrastructure, clean water access, renewable energy solutions and healthcare support.

Kina's partnership with Litehaus International enabled the delivery of computer laboratories to 10 schools across the country, enhancing access to digital education. Youth empowerment initiatives continued through partnerships with the Kokoda Track Foundation, providing mentoring and leadership development support to 12 university graduates.

Environmental and social initiatives, combined with disciplined governance and responsible banking practices, underpin Kina's commitment to long-term sustainable and inclusive growth across Papua New Guinea.

Leadership team.

Board of Directors.

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Ian Clough

Non-Executive Director and Chairman of the Board
Member of the Disclosure Committee

Mr Ian Clough was appointed Chairman in April 2025 after joining the Board as a Non-Executive Director in July 2024.

Mr Clough brings to Kina Bank over 30 years of experience in retail having worked with retail giants such as Target Australia, Coles Supermarkets, Coles Liquor and Kmart Australia holding senior management roles in those organisations.

He also previously held various senior leadership roles with the Port Moresby Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

He is currently the Chairman of Papua New Guinea's leading retail, wholesale and distribution firm, the Brian Bell Group, a director of the Sir Brian Bell Foundation, Vice President of the American Chamber of Commerce Coral Sea (AmCham) and a Council Co-Vice Chair of St Johns' Ambulance. Mr Clough is also the Honorary Consul General for Sweden, and Norway in PNG.

Richard Kimber

Non-Executive Director and Deputy Chairman of the Board
Member of the Risk Committee and the Remuneration and Nomination Committee

Mr Richard Kimber is a seasoned international financial services and technology executive and director with over 30 years of experience having worked in HK, USA and the UK. His other board positions currently include ING Bank Australia, (where he is Chairman of the Technology & Transformation Committee), Chairman of Stone & Chalk, Chairman of AustCyber and a Non-Executive Director of Daisee, an AI software company he founded in 2017.

Mr Kimber's prior executive roles include being CEO of ASX-listed OFX Group, a leading international payment company; Managing Director of Google in Southeast Asia (which included Australia and NZ); CEO of FirstDirect Bank plc in the UK; and several international roles with the HSBC Group, including as Global Head of Internet Marketing based in New York and the APAC leader for e-commerce based in Hong Kong.

Ivan Vidovich

Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director

Member of the Disclosure Committee

Mr Ivan Vidovich joined Kina Bank in 2019 as the Chief Transformation Officer (CTO), a role he held until his appointment as CEO and Managing Director of Kina on January 1st 2025.

Mr Vidovich brings over 25 years of senior leadership and executive experience across Australia, Asia, Europe, and the Pacific. His career spans both the financial services and logistics industries, with leadership roles at organisations such as Suncorp, TNT N.V., DBS Bank, and Kina Bank.

Throughout his career, Mr Vidovich has successfully grown diverse P&L lines in mature and emerging markets, led multi-country transformation programs, and overseen large scale international sales, service operations, and cost structures. He also has deep expertise in group strategy, digital innovation, mergers and acquisitions, and strategic risk mitigation.

Mr Vidovich holds a Bachelor of Arts from La Trobe University and is a member of the Australian Institute of Company Directors.

Andrew Carriline

Non-Executive Director

Chair of the Audit Committee and Member of the Risk Committee and the Disclosure Committee

Mr Andrew Carriline was appointed as a Director of Kina on 16 August 2018.

Mr Carriline is an experienced business executive, highly skilled at operating successfully in regulated environments. He was an executive at a major Australian bank, where until 2017 he was the Chief Risk Officer in the Institutional Bank, as well as Chairman of the bank's business in PNG. Since 2017, Mr Carriline has accepted several non-executive roles in the 'for profit' and 'not-for-profit' sectors.

Before his focus on purely risk roles, Mr Carriline practised corporate law in the public and private sectors and has held several senior legal and operational roles.

Mr Carriline holds bachelor's degrees in law and commerce from UNSW and is a graduate member of the Australian Institute of Company Directors.

Lutz Heim

Non-Executive Director

Member of the Audit Committee and the Risk Committee

Mr Lutz Heim is a highly experienced executive with extensive expertise in Papua New Guinea's financial services, taxation, and governance sectors. He has held senior leadership roles, including Chief Operating Officer at Kumul Consolidated Holdings and Tax and Corporate Finance Partner at Deloitte PNG, where he also served as Country Managing Partner for 3 years.

Mr Heim began his career in Papua New Guinea in 1984 with the PNG Taxation Office (now the Internal Revenue Commission), serving as Chief Assessor responsible for core technical functions. He subsequently spent nearly 10 years as a Corporate Tax Partner with Ernst & Young PNG. Between his senior roles in PNG, Mr Heim spent almost seven years as a corporate tax adviser in Australia.

He holds a Bachelor of Economics and a Postgraduate Diploma in Accounting from Flinders University, South Australia. Mr Heim currently serves on the boards of St John Ambulance PNG and Kumul Hotels Limited. His previous directorships include Nambawan Super Limited and First Investment Finance Limited.

Paul Hutchinson

Non-Executive Director

Chair of the Risk Committee and Member of the Audit Committee and the Disclosure Committee

Mr Paul Hutchinson was appointed as a Director of Kina on 16 August 2018.

Mr Hutchinson is currently employed with Adelaide University in the capacity of Executive Director, Strategy and Planning, including oversight of major organisational projects.

Previously, Mr Hutchinson was the Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer of Rural Bank (specializing in the provision of financial services to the agribusiness sector), Chief Operating Officer of New Zealand Post and held various other senior appointments with Westpac, National Australia Bank and Bank of New Zealand.

Mr Hutchinson's extensive background in strategy, finance, sales and distribution, commercial operations and risk management has been honed over 30 years in the financial services sector.

He is a Fellow of the Institute of Financial Services, a Fellow of the Chartered Institute for Securities and Investments and is a member of the Australian Institute of Company Directors, having attended both the Company Directors Course and International Company Directors Course.

Robert K. Nilkare, OBE OL

Non-Executive Director
Member of the Remuneration and Nominations Committee

Mr Robert Nilkare, OBE OL, is the PNG Country Manager and Group Advisor for Government and Corporate Stakeholder Interface for New Britain Palm Oil Limited, a major agribusiness institution in Papua New Guinea and one of PNG's largest private sector employers.

Prior executive roles include President of Business Council of PNG, Executive Advisor and Project Manager for Kumul Consolidated Holdings, and Acting Chief Executive Officer and Board Director for PNG Ports Corporation Limited.

Mr Nilkare holds a Bachelor of Commerce from Bond University and is also a Graduate of General Manager Programs at the Australian Graduate School of Management, University of New South Wales. Mr Nilkare formerly served as a Director on the Board of Mainland Holdings Limited.

He is currently a Director of Brian Bell & Co. Limited and the Chairman of the PNG Palm Oil Producers Association. Director of the PNG National Petroleum Authority and Executive Advisor and Project Manager for IPBC (Kumul Consolidated Holdings).

Jane Thomason

Non-Executive Director
Chair of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee

Dr Jane Thomason was appointed as a Director of Kina on 27 April 2018.

An entrepreneur and innovator, Dr Thomason has worked in international development implementation in the Asia Pacific region for 30 years.

Her international career has included work for governments and donors including the Asian Development Bank, WHO, World Bank, USAID and AusAID.

Since 2017, she has focused on Fintech and Blockchain and is a thought leader in the applications of blockchain technology to solve social problems. She is the Co-Founder of the British Blockchain and Frontier Technology Association, Chair, Kasei Holdings Blockchain Securities, Aquis Stock Exchange, London, and is on the Editorial Board of both Frontiers in Blockchain and Journal of Metaverse.

Dr Thomason co-authored the books Blockchain Technologies for Global Social Change and Applied Ethics in a Digital Age. She is a Thinkers 360 in the Top 50 Global Thought Leaders and Influencers on Blockchain and Sustainability.

Senior Executive Team.

Rayeleene Elston

Executive General Manager Business and Retail Banking

Rayeleene Elston joined Kina in February 2023 as Executive General Manager for Business Banking and Prime. In her role, she is responsible for the distribution of retail and business lending.

Prior to joining Kina Bank, Rayeleene had a 30-year career in Banking in Australia. Her career began in Retail Banking, and she spent over 20 years as an Executive across Business Banking at National Australia Bank {NAB). Her last role at NAB was leading the Queensland central region Business Banking team that covered Commercial, Corporate, SME and Agribusiness. Her previous role was General Manager for Community Branches at Heritage.

Rayeleene brings a deep knowledge of Business and Corporate Banking across multiple products, credit, and customer experience. She will be leading a key strategic project for Business Banking expansion into regional PNG over the next three years.

Johnson Kalo

Chief Financial Officer and Company Secretary

Johnson Kalo was appointed Chief Financial Officer and Company Secretary in March 2023. He previously held the role of Chief Information Officer. Johnson has substantial industry experience in Papua New Guinea having previously held the positions of Deputy Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer for BSP. His previous roles also include independent Director of the Board of Credit Corporation and Executive Director of the Port Moresby Stock Exchange (PNGX). He is a fellow of the Financial Services Institute of Australasia and an associate member of Certified Practising Accountants PNG. He holds a Bachelor of Arts in Commerce from the University of Papua New Guinea and a Post Graduate Diploma in Applied Financial Investment from the Financial Services Institute of Australasia.

Nathaniel Wingti

Executive General Manager Treasury & Financial Markets

Nathan joined Kina in February 2016 as GM Treasury and Financial Markets. Prior to joining Kina, he spent 15 years at ANZ Bank where his last role was Head of Global Markets PNG and Balance Sheet Manager for ANZ across the Pacific. Nathan has 20 years' experience in foreign exchange, money markets and balance sheet management across the Pacific region having worked in PNG, Fiji and Australia.

Nathan holds a Bachelor of Business from the Queensland University of Technology. He has also completed the AFMA Dealer Accreditation Program and the PNG Institute of Directors Program.

Rayna Heckenberg

Chief Risk Officer

Rayna Heckenberg was appointed as Kina Bank Chief Risk Officer (CRO) in November 2025.

Rayna brings 25 years of executive-level experience in banking governance, risk and compliance, complemented by a diverse career also spanning insurance, stockbroking, treasury, and funds management.

For the past 5 years, she has served as the Chief Risk Officer at Police Bank in Australia, where she played a pivotal role in advancing the organisation's governance, risk and compliance frameworks. Before this, Rayna spent 18 years in senior leadership roles at both Commonwealth Bank of Australia and Westpac, where she oversaw various risk and compliance disciplines, and led significant transformation programs.

Rayna holds a bachelor's degree in commerce, specialising in Economics and Finance, from the University of New South Wales.

Aman Shandil

Chief Information Officer

Aman joined Kina Bank in December 2023 as General Manager Technology. Prior to joining Kina, he held several senior technology leadership roles in Australia's financial services, retail and construction sectors such as Head of Portfolio Delivery, General Manager Application Delivery, and IT Service Management.

Aman has over 25 years in the IT industry with qualifications in Industrial Engineering obtained from the Sydney Institute of Technology. Aman, a Fijian by birth now calls Australia home and is an avid follower of rugby league supporting the Canterbury Bulldogs. He is also a coach of junior cricket teams.

Shirly Prasad

Executive General Manager
Payments & Digital Banking

Shirly Prasad is a dynamic banking professional with over 20 years of experience in the financial services industry. With proven expertise in digital transformation and operations management, she has a strong track record of enhancing business performance and customer satisfaction.

Shirly joined Kina Bank in 2019 during the pivotal integration with ANZ. Initially working in the Finance team, Shirly transitioned to the Digital space, where she played a key role in expanding the digital business. Her efforts significantly elevated customer interaction and enhanced operational effectiveness.

Prior to joining Kina Bank, Shirly worked at ANZ in Fiji, managing back-office functions for ANZ's Asia and Pacific Digital Channels Operations, focusing on reconciliation and operational excellence. Shirly's banking career began in Fiji, where she progressed through various roles, from customer service to managing back-office functions related to digital channels. This experience allowed her to gain extensive knowledge in customer relationship management and operational support, contributing to a high level of customer satisfaction.

Ann Steele

Executive General Manager People & Culture

Ann Steele joined Kina in March 2024 as the Executive General Manager People & Culture. With more than 30 years of work experience as a governance and strategic human resources executive, Ann has a diverse background in numerous sectors including finance, banking, investment, education, travel & tourism, manufacturing, properties, information technology, and most recently telecommunication.

Ann holds a Master's in Management, plus tertiary qualifications in Political Science and Education. She is a member of various professional institutions and has completed the Australian Institute of Company Director's Program and currently sits on the Gaunavou Investments Board in Fiji, she has completed the Australian General Managers Program with the Australian Institute of Management and is a professionally trained mediator.

Apart from her professional life she is heavily engaged in community groups and initiatives that help alleviate poverty and is keen in supporting organisations that restore culture, arts and tradition and is currently the Chairperson for Friends of the Fiji Museum. She also provides professional coaching and mentoring for upcoming HR professionals.

Rina Antonio-Jang

Chief Operating Officer

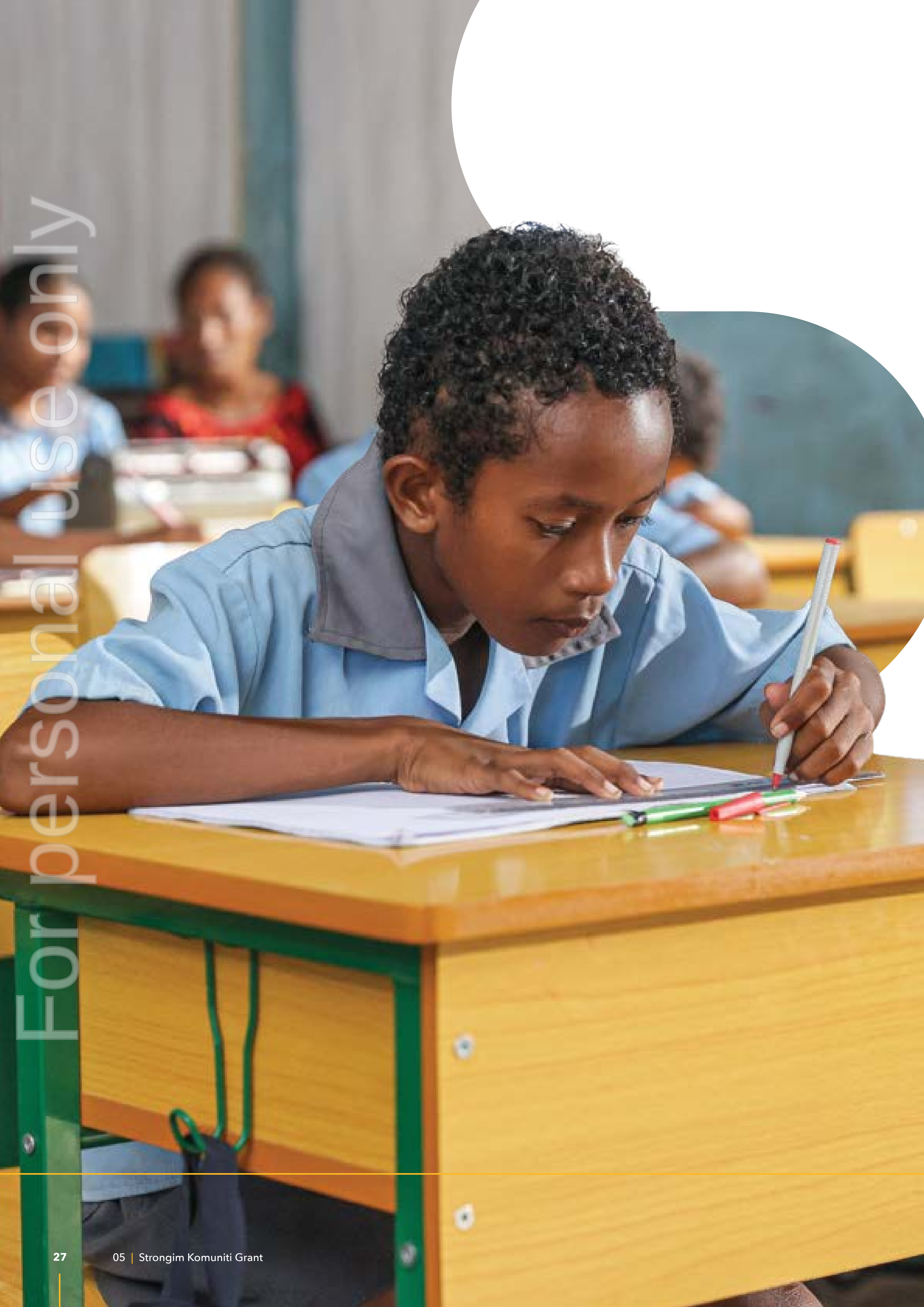
Rina Antonio-Jang joined Kina Bank as the Chief Operating Officer in early May, 2025. Rina has extensive experience from her roles at ANZ Bank PNG, the University of the South Pacific and National MBf Finance Fiji Limited.

At ANZ Bank PNG, she was the Chief Operating Officer since November 2020. In this role, Rina managed functions including customer onboarding, first-line assurance, payments and market operations, property, security, corporate support services, cash operations, the network extension partnership with Kina, and ANZ's technology team. Previously, she managed the property element of the transition of ANZ's retail business to Kina Bank in 2019.

In her five years as ANZ PNG's COO, Rina was instrumental in implementing programs that improved customer experience, business efficiency and first-line risk capability and compliance.

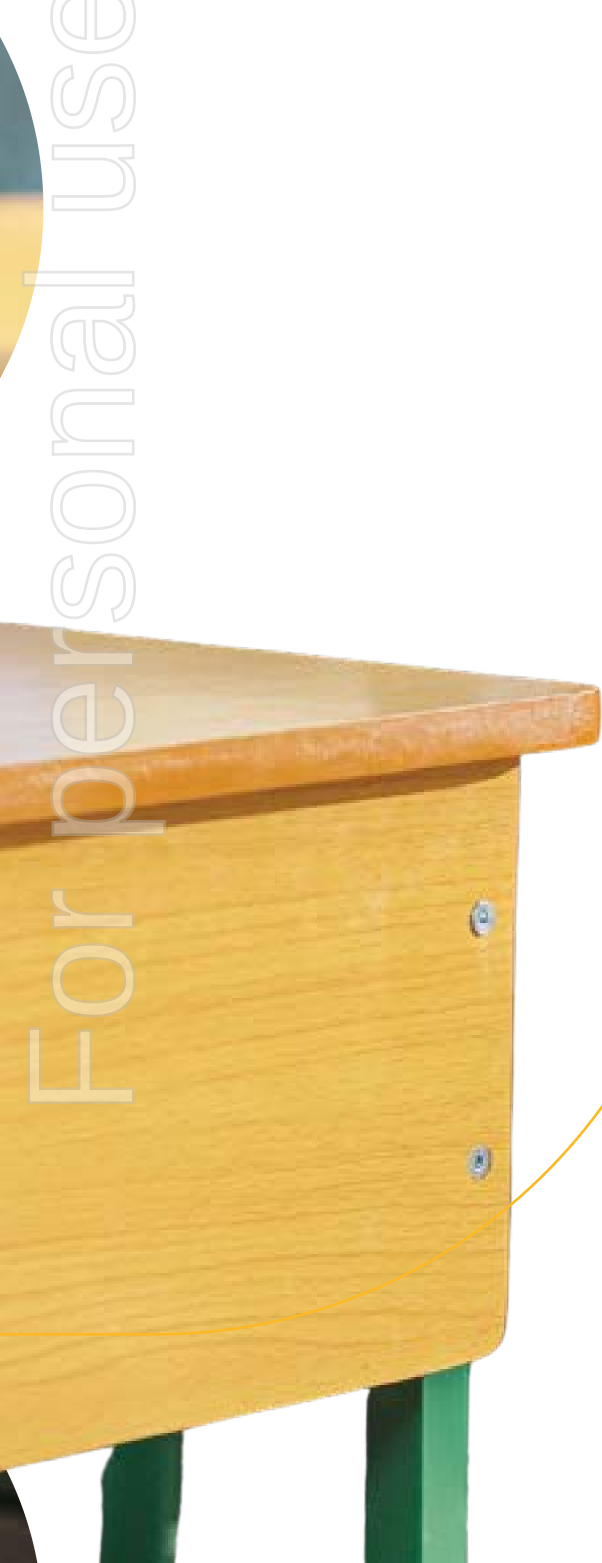
Rina holds a Master of Commerce, a Postgraduate Diploma in Management & Public Administration, and a Diploma in Project Management.

Rina's highly developed leadership, coaching, and mentoring skills are invaluable to our team as Kina continues to build our culture and grow internal talent.



05

Strongim Komuniti Grant.



In 2025, the Strongim Komuniti Grant (SKG) Program delivered 11 community projects across seven provinces, with an additional three projects nearing completion.

The program focused on improving access to education, health, and essential community infrastructure. Key contributions included the donation of desks and chairs, solar lights and water tanks to several schools, health centres and other community-based institutions.

Further support was provided through building materials for a community weightlifting gym and health and sanitation kits for a local clinic.

These initiatives reinforced the SKG Program's role in supporting practical, community-driven development across the country.

School desks and chairs, Koupuana Elementary School.

Kairuku, Central Province

Today is momentous. The delivery of these desks and chairs coincides with the opening of our new classroom building. This is already a great start to our goals and vision for the school.

Head Teacher of Koupuana Elementary School, Mr. Miauru Aukere

For the 208 students of Koupuana Elementary School in the Kairuku District of Central Province, sitting on a classroom floor has been an everyday reality. That changed when 24 desks and chairs arrived through Kina Bank's Strongim Komuniti Grant program, delivered by one of their own.

Kina Bank Fund Accountant Natasha Kove grew up in this community and personally coordinated the delivery to her home village, with parents, teachers and local members gathering to mark the occasion.

"This is our community school, where children still sit on the classroom floor. With very limited funding, desks and chairs are simply beyond our school's budget," said Natasha. "I'm thankful I had the opportunity to give back to the school in my village."

Serving students from kindergarten to Grade 2, Koupuana Elementary has long operated with limited resources. The arrival of the furniture comes at a defining moment for the school, coinciding with the opening of a new classroom building as it works toward attaining primary school status in 2026.

For a school striving to grow, the donation offers more than furniture; it offers dignity, comfort and a foundation to build on.

Weightlifting gym expansion.

Hanuabada village, National Capital District

We've never received help for the gym before. It means so much that Kina Bank cares about the conditions we train in to represent our country.

PNG Weightlifting Champion, Ms Dika Toua

For years, the Toua family has been building their weightlifting gym in Hanuabada village, NCD, from the ground up, funding it themselves, extending it piece by piece, and transforming it into a training ground for some of Papua New Guinea's finest athletes.

That dedication caught the attention of Kina Bank Human Resources Business Partner Elisha Bird, who secured a Strongim Komuniti Grant to provide roofing sheets and cement bags for the gym's next stage of expansion.

"This gym is where our weightlifting champions are made," said Ms. Bird.

"By helping expand this facility, we're not just providing roofing and cement; we're creating space for talent, discipline and national pride to grow."

The grant has allowed the gym to extend its roofing and enlarge its training area, better accommodating a growing development squad of 15 girls, 14 boys and 4 young children.

For Dika Toua, one of PNG's most celebrated weightlifters and the driving force behind the facility, the support carries deep meaning.

"We've never received help for the gym before. It means so much that Kina Bank cares about the conditions we train in to represent our country," she said. "This brings us closer to my vision of developing more elite athletes for international and regional competition."

Home to champions Dika Toua, Steven Kari and Thelma Toua, the Hanuabada gym continues to shape the next generation of PNG weightlifting talent.

06

Remuneration Report.

1. Introduction and overview to shareholders

The Remuneration Report is focused on providing information to Kina Securities Limited shareholders about the Company's remuneration framework which is designed to support the delivery of targeted operating financial and non-financial results. Although Kina is not required to have the Remuneration Report audited and prepared in accordance with section 300A of the *Australian Corporations Act 2001* (Cth), the level of disclosure meets the requirements of an Australian-incorporated company.

During the year, Kina reviewed its incentive plans to ensure that they align with market best practice and continue to attract, motivate and retain high calibre management and employees. No material amendments have been made to the Company's incentive plan for the 2025 financial year.

2. Kina's Key Management Personnel (KMP)

This report covers the remuneration arrangements of Kina's Key Management Personnel (KMP) who are the people with the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Kina Group directly or indirectly. Kina's KMP comprise the non-executive directors, the Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer (MD&CEO) and the direct reports to the MD&CEO, who are collectively called the Senior Executive Team. For the purposes of this report, 'executive' refers to the MD&CEO and the members of the Senior Executive Team (Senior Executives). The KMP disclosed in this Remuneration Report for 2025 were:

Non-executive Directors (refer to section 4 of this Remuneration Report)

Name	Position held during the financial year ended 31 December 2025*
Isikeli Taureka[1]	Non-executive Chairman
Andrew Carriline	Non-executive Director
Paul Hutchinson	Non-executive Director
Karen Smith-Pomeroy[2]	Non-executive Director
Jane Thomason	Non-executive Director
Richard Kimber	Non-executive Director
Ian Clough[3]	Non-executive Director
Lutz Heim[4]	Non-executive Director
Robert K. Nilkare[5]	Non-executive Director

MD&CEO and Senior Executive Team (direct reports to the MD&CEO)

Name	Position held during the financial year ended 31 December 2025*
Greg Pawson[6]	MD&CEO
Ivan Vidovich[7]	MD&CEO
Johnson Kalo	Chief Financial Officer (CFO) and Company Secretary
Rayeleene Elston	EGM Business and Retail Banking
Nathan Wingti	EGM Treasury & Financial Markets
Roppe Uyassi[8]	Chief Operations Officer
Philip Keller[9]	Chief Risk Officer
Ann Steele	EGM People & Culture
Aman Shandil	Chief Information Officer
Rina Antonio-Jang[10]	Chief Operations Officer
Shirly Prasad[11]	EGM Payments & Digital Banking
Rayna Heckenberg[12]	Chief Risk Officer

* The term as KMP was for the full year unless otherwise indicated.

[1] Retired 17 April 2025, [2] Retired 31 August 2025, [3] Appointed Chairman 17 April 2025, [4] Appointed 22 August 2025, [5] Appointed 22 August 2025, [6] Resigned 2 July 2025, [7] Appointed 1 January 2025, [8] Resigned 14 March 2025, [9] Resigned 19 November 2025, [10] Appointed 9 May 2025, [11] Appointed 6 March 2025, [12] Appointed 10 November 2025

Remuneration and Nomination Committee

The Board has established the Remuneration and Nomination Committee (RNC) to ensure the Company:

- has a Board with an effective composition, size and commitment to adequately discharge its responsibilities and duties and to bring transparency, focus and independent judgment to decisions regarding its composition
- has coherent remuneration policies and practices to attract and retain directors and Senior Executives who will create value for shareholders
- observes those remuneration policies and practices; and
- rewards executives fairly and responsibly having regard to the performance of both the Kina Group and its executives and the general external pay environment (including the level of fees for non-executive directors).

The RNC assists the Board in the performance of its constitutional and regulatory duties by:

- advising the Board on the remuneration of the MD&CEO, Senior Executive Team and employees holding Responsible Person positions (as defined in accordance with Banking Prudential Standard BPS310 *Corporate Governance – Fit and Proper Requirements* (**BPS310**), issued by the Bank of Papua New Guinea (**BPNG**)
- providing an objective, non-executive review of the effectiveness of Kina's remuneration policies and practices
- recommending to the Board for approval by shareholders, the amount and structure of non-executive directors' fees
- overseeing aspects of the 'Fit and Proper' requirements of BPNG BPS310; and
- identifying the mix of skills and individuals required to allow the Board to contribute to the successful oversight and stewardship of the Company.

To align remuneration, performance and strategy, the RNC regularly reviews:

- remuneration policy
- the structure and quantum of the remuneration of the MD&CEO, members of the Senior Executive Team, staff holding Responsible Person positions and selected risk and compliance staff; and
- the structure and level of non-executive directors' board fees and committee fees.

For more information on the RNC, refer to Kina's Corporate Governance Statement (available on Kina's website at http://investors.kinabank.com.pg/investors/?page=corporate-governance).

3. Executive remuneration

Remuneration policy and governance framework

The RNC reviews and determines Kina's remuneration policy and structure annually, for approval by the Board, to ensure it remains aligned to the Company's business needs and meets its remuneration principles. The RNC also engages external remuneration consultants to assist with this review as required. In particular, the RNC aims to ensure Kina's remuneration practices are:

- transparent, competitive and reasonable, enabling the Company to attract and retain key talent
- aligned to the Company's strategic and business objectives and values, and the creation of shareholder value; and
- acceptable to shareholders.

Remuneration Policy

The key tenets of *Kina's Remuneration Policy* include that:

Remuneration should be set at levels that reflect the relative size of the position, the remuneration ranges for positions of equivalent 'size' in the relevant market, the performance of the person holding the position and any position-specific factors such as location or the strategic importance of the role.

Remuneration levels must reflect what the Group can afford. The Board through the RNC will provide the MD&CEO with advice on affordability and this must be factored into the MD&CEO's annual review of remuneration.

The levels of every role in the organisation shall be identified through a professional job evaluation exercise and endorsed by the selected Job Evaluation Panel.

Pay structures and levels may be reviewed based on the organisational growth and maturity over a period; and from time to time benchmarked against identified market participants. This survey cycle period shall typically be not more than once in any two years.

Remuneration packages may comprise a mix of base pay, performance-related pay and other benefits where this is consistent in the market with the structure of packages for similar sized roles, and must take into account the value of all such elements.

Remuneration packages, including any performance-based component, must not compromise the independence of any risk and financial control officers of the Group.

Where a remuneration package includes a variable performance-based component the package must be structured to:

- motivate the employee to achieve personal goals that demonstrably contribute to the Group's overall strategic direction and medium to long-term financial performance objectives
- encourage the employee to work within the Group's risk management framework and to comply with the Group's prudential policies
- specify measurable, objective, verifiable performance targets which have to be met or exceeded before any additional payment is due
- specify a measurement period that takes into account the time to observe the real outcomes of the employee's business activities and efforts
- discourage the employee from taking extreme risks to achieve short-term performance targets that could jeopardise the financial stability and viability of the Group in the medium to long term
- provide for the Board to set aside part or all of the performance-based payments due if in the Board's judgment this is necessary to protect the financial soundness of the Group or address unintended and unforeseen consequences when the performance-based measures were originally formulated.

Where a package includes equity or equity-linked deferred remuneration the package must be structured to prohibit the employee leveraging the equity in any way until it is fully vested. The Group will cancel the vested equity and rights to future equity of any employees found to be in breach of this provision of their employment agreement. The Board maintains complete discretion to award equity rights to employees, including the determination of vesting conditions and whether the equity rights vest and/or are awarded.

On an overall basis, Kina Group would like to position itself between the 50th and 75th percentile of the defined market, with flexibility to adjust based on market dynamics and organisational strategy.

Under the *Company's Securities Trading Policy*, Relevant Persons (which includes all directors and officers of Kina (MD&CEO, CFO and Company Secretary) and all direct reports of the MD&CEO), are prohibited from entering into any hedging arrangements that limit the economic risk of holding Kina securities under Kina equity plans. This helps align the interests of directors, the Senior Executive Team and shareholders.

Remuneration components, approach and mix

To align the interests of Kina's Senior Executive Team with Kina's strategic goals and to assist in the attraction, motivation and retention of management and employees of Kina, the Board has determined that the remuneration packages of the MD& CEO and the Senior Executive Team should comprise the following components:

Fixed Remuneration (FR)

Total fixed remuneration comprises base salary, other non-cash benefits and includes superannuation. The Senior Executive Team members may receive their fixed remuneration as cash, or cash with non-monetary benefits such as insurance, allowances and tax advisory services. FR is reviewed annually, or on promotion. It is benchmarked against market data for comparable roles in companies in a similar industry and with similar market capitalisation. The RNC aims to recommend to the Board a remuneration package that would position the respective member of the Senior Executive Team at or near the median for a corresponding role, with flexibility to take into account capability, experience, and value to the organisation and performance of the individual.

Short-term incentive award (STI Award)

The short-term incentive award (**STI Award**) provides participants with an opportunity to earn an incentive calculated as a percentage of their salary each year, conditional upon achievement of group and individual key performance indicators (**KPIs**) which may consist of financial and, if applicable non-financial performance measures.

For all participants, except the MD & CEO, the incentive earned will be paid 100% in cash.

- MD & CEO 65% in cash and 35% in an offer of performance rights.
- The cash portion of the incentive will be paid in the next pay cycle following confirmation of the performance outcomes being achieved. For the MD & CEO, the performance rights portion (STI Performance Rights) will be issued under Kina's Performance Rights Plan (Plan) in one tranche and will lapse upon resignation or termination, subject to the absolute discretion of the Board.

The Board has the right to vary the STI Award.

Long-term incentive award (LTI Award)

The long-term incentive award (**LTI Award**) provides an opportunity for employees to receive an equity interest in Kina through the granting of Performance Rights (**LTI Performance Rights**) under the Plan.

Under the LTI Award, LTI participants may be offered LTI Performance Rights that are subject to vesting conditions set by the Board.

The Board has the absolute discretion to vary the LTI Award.

STI Award Structure of STI Award	
Features	**Description**
Eligibility	The MD&CEO and Senior Executive Team are eligible to participate in the STI Award (**STI Participants**).
STI Award components	**Cash bonus:** 100% of the STI Participant's STI Award, except for MD & CEO with 65% of STI Award. **STI Performance Rights:** 35% of MD & CEO's STI Award.
Performance measures	Individual KPIs specific to each STI Participant are agreed at the start of each year. These KPIs consist of both financial and non-financial performance measures. No STI Award is payable unless a minimum Group Net Profit After Tax (NPAT) is achieved. The Board has the absolute discretion to vary this requirement. The Board allocates an annual pool to the STI Award each year. There are levels of targeted performance for allocation of the pool for 2025: Minimum (85% of budget) Threshold (85% - 100% budget): 50% Target (Budget 100%) 90% Stretch (100+ to 110%+) 100% Stretch (120%+) up to 120% The pool is then allocated in accordance with the maximum and target STI Award for each STI participant (which is detailed later) as a percentage of gross pay. The Board has the absolute discretion to vary the STI Award.
Calculation of STI Performance Rights	The number of STI Performance Rights granted is determined by dividing the award value by the 10-day volume weighted average price per share prior to 31 December of the year of award (**VWAP**).
Vesting of STI Performance Rights	STI Performance Rights are restricted from exercise until the second anniversary after the grant date and will vest on the second anniversary. These are not subject to any further measurement after award and allotment.

Period	Date granted	Vesting date
Financial Year (**FY**) ended 31 December 2022	01/04/2023	01/04/2025
FY ended 31 December 2023	01/04/2024	01/04/2026
FY ended 31 December 2024	01/04/2025	01/04/2027
FY ended 31 December 2025	01/04/2026	01/04/2028

Forfeiture of STI Performance Rights	STI Performance Rights are subject to Kina's clawback policy. Under the clawback policy, unvested STI Performance Rights may be forfeited if the Board determines that adverse events or outcomes arise that should impact on the grant of STI Performance Rights to a STI Participant.
Payments and grants	Payment of the cash component under the STI Award will be made in April of each year after the release of the full year financial results to the ASX and PNGX.

Target STI and maximum STI that can be awarded

	Target	Maximum
MD&CEO	100% of base salary	150% of base salary
CFO	40% of base salary	50% of base salary
Other Senior Executives	30% of base salary	45% of base salary

Long-term incentive Award (LTI Award)

The MD&CEO and the Senior Executive Team participate, at the Board's discretion, in the LTI Award comprising annual grants of Performance Rights. Further details are shown in the table below:

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Structure of LTI</th></tr>
<tr><th>Features</th><th>Description</th></tr>
<tr><td>Eligibility</td><td>Participants must be a permanent full-time or part-time employee or executive director of Kina or any of its subsidiaries (LTI Participants).</td></tr>
<tr><td>LTI components</td><td>The LTI Award will be delivered as performance rights (LTI Performance Rights) with each right conferring on its owner the right to be issued or transferred one (1) fully paid ordinary share in the Company.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Performance measures</td><td>Since 2016, the LTI Performance Rights will only vest subject to Board assessed satisfaction of the following conditions:
Meeting the required Total Shareholder Return (TSR) performance level based on peer group -50% weighting
Over a three-year period, whereby:
<table>
<tr><th>Peer group relative TSR performance</th><th>Vesting outcome</th></tr>
<tr><td>Below 50th percentile of peer group</td><td>Nil</td></tr>
<tr><td>At 50th percentile</td><td>50% vesting</td></tr>
<tr><td>Between 50th – 75% percentile</td><td>Pro rata between 50% to 100%</td></tr>
<tr><td>75% and above</td><td>100% vesting</td></tr>
</table>
Meeting Earnings Per Share (EPS) target level based on peer group – 50% weighting
Compound Annual Growth rate over a three-year period, whereby:
<table>
<tr><th>EPS performance</th><th>Vesting Outcome</th></tr>
<tr><td>< 5% compound annual growth</td><td>Nil</td></tr>
<tr><td>5%</td><td>50% vesting</td></tr>
<tr><td>>5% and < 10%</td><td>Pro rata between 50% – 100%</td></tr>
<tr><td>10%</td><td>100% vesting</td></tr>
</table>
In 2021, the Board worked with an independent advisor to identify the comparator group companies and the advisor calculates the vesting schedule.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Calculation of LTI Performance Rights</td><td>Grants are approved annually. The number of LTI Performance Rights for each year will be determined by dividing the LTI Awards by the 10-day volume weighted average price per share prior to 31 December in the year of grant (VWAP).</td></tr>
</table>

Structure of LTI

Features	Description
Vesting and exercise of LTI Performance Rights	While the grants are approved annually, they will vest no earlier than the third anniversary of the commencement of the performance period and subject to satisfaction of the vesting conditions and performance measures. The performance periods for the outstanding awards are as follows:

Financial Year	Date granted	Performance Period	Measures	Vesting date (subject to performance testing)
2022	01/04/2023	01/04/2023 to 31/03/2026	EPS assessment compound till FY 2025 – 50% Relative TSR assessment compounded to FY 2025 – 50%	01/04/2026
2023	01/04/2024	01/04/2024 to 31/03/2027	EPS assessment compound till FY 2026 – 50% Relative TSR assessment compounded to FY 2026 – 50%	01/04/2027
2024	01/04/2025	01/04/2025 to 31/03/2028	EPS assessment compound till FY 2027 – 50% Relative TSR assessment compounded to FY 2027 – 50%	01/04/2028
2025	01/04/2026	01/04/2026 to 31/03/2029	EPS assessment compound till FY 2028 – 50% Relative TSR assessment compounded to FY 2028 – 50%	01/04/2029

Forfeiture of LTI Performance Rights

Unvested LTI Performance Rights may be forfeited:

- if the Board determines that any vesting condition applicable to the LTI Performance Right has not been satisfied in accordance with its terms or is not capable of being satisfied
- in certain circumstances if the LTI Participant's employment is terminated; or
- in other circumstances specified in the LTI Award under the Plan (for example, if the Board determines that the LTI Participant has committed an act of fraud or gross misconduct in relation to the affairs of Kina).

Lapse of LTI Performance Rights

Unless otherwise specified in the vesting conditions or otherwise determined by the Board, a LTI Performance Right lapses on the earliest of:

- if the Board determines that any vesting condition applicable to the LTI Performance Right has not been satisfied in accordance with its terms or is not capable of being satisfied
- the expiry of the exercise period (if any)
- in circumstances of cessation of employment, i.e. either resignation or termination
- in other circumstances specified in the LTI Award under the Plan (for example, if the Board determines that the LTI Participant has committed an act of fraud or gross misconduct in relation to the affairs of Kina); or
- if the LTI participant purports to deal in the LTI Performance Right in breach of any disposal or hedging restrictions in respect of the Performance Right.

Structure of LTI

<table>
<tr><th>Features</th><th>Description</th></tr>
<tr><td>Target LTI and maximum LTI that can be awarded*</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th></th><th>Target</th><th>Maximum</th></tr>
<tr><td>MD&CEO</td><td>50%</td><td>50%</td></tr>
<tr><td>CFO</td><td>40%</td><td>40%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Other Senior Executive Team members</td><td>30%</td><td>30%</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Calculation of Fair Value of LTI Performance Rights</td><td>
Fair value of the LTI performance rights subject to TSR and EPS vesting conditions for financial reporting purposes is generally estimated based on Kina’s ASX market share price at grant date and using a simulation pricing model applying the assumptions of price volatility, risk-free interest rates and dividend yields. Kina engages an independent valuation expert who performs the fair value calculations on the grants based on the valuation methodologies referenced above and below.
TSR
A Monte Carlo simulation approach is used to value the LTI Awards subject to the relative TSR performance condition as it incorporates an appropriate amount of flexibility with respect to different features of the award. This approach is assumed to follow Geometric Brownian motion under a risk-neutral measure as follows:

simulates correlations between Kina’s proxy and other peer companies as well as correlations between other companies in the peer group
ranks simulated performances and the proportion of relative TSR award vested as calculated based on vesting schedule; and
records present value of TSR-hurdle award vested.

The above process is repeated multiple times and the estimated fair value is the average of the results.
EPS
Fair value of awards subject to EPS is calculated using a risk-neutral assumption. The fair value is the difference between the share prices of the underlying asset, minus the expected present value of future dividends over the expected life if holders of the underlying asset are not entitled to receive future dividends. The fair value of the awards subject to EPS performance conditions will be equal to the share price of the underlying asset if holders are entitled to receive future dividends.
</td></tr>
</table>

Participant		Cash salary/fees/short-term compensated absences AUD	Non-monetary benefits AUD	Total AUD
Greg Pawson[1]*	2025	1,153,846	89,212	1,243,058
	2024	750,000	189,809	939,809
Ivan Vidovich	2025	688,462	203,245	891,706
	2024	400,000	96,492	496,492
Johnson Kalo	2025	377,721	49,646	427,367
	2024	362,253	46,624	410,737
Nathan Wingti	2025	294,088	122,050	416,137
	2024	338,450	138,526	476,976
Rayeleene Elston	2025	385,769	141,710	527,479
	2024	325,000	117,684	442,684
Roppe Uyassi[2]*	2025	65,927	5,610	71,538
	2024	328,780	13,151	341,931
Philip Keller[3]*	2025	369,231	93,168	462,399
	2024	400,000	61,888	461,888
Ann Steele	2025	324,231	79,793	404,024
	2024	265,385	50,574	315,959
Aman Shandil	2025	365,000	77,129	442,129
	2024	296,154	103,662	399,816
Rina Antonio-Jang[4]*	2025	184,615	38,205	222,821
	2024	-	-	-
Shirly Prasad[5]*	2025	235,712	121,554	357,266
	2024	-	-	-
Rayna Heckenberg[6]*	2025	46,154	18,541	64,695
	2024	-	-	-

* pro-rata based on start/exit date
[1] resigned 2 July 2025
[2] resigned 14 March 2025
[3] appointed 19 November 2025
[4] appointed 9 May 2025
[5] appointed 6 March 2025
[6] appointed 10 November 2025

External Advisor Services

The Kina Performance Rights Plan is administered independently by MUFG Corporate Markets. MUFG is engaged to provide the assessment of EPS Growth and Relative TSR Performance in relation to the LTI Awards and valuation of the VWAP.

Holdings in Company Shares

The table below sets out the current holdings of Company Shares by KMP.

KMP Shareholding	Current Balance
Ivan Vidovich	395,861
Nathan Wingti	257,616
Johnson Kalo	140,387

Performance Rights holdings

The table below sets out the current holdings of Performance Rights (**PR**) by KMP.

First Name	Last Name	Award	Year	Grant Date	Vesting date	Value of PR granted (AUD)	VWAP period	VWAP $ applied	PR 31/12/2025
Gregory	Pawson	STI	2023	01/04/2024	01/04/2026	368,847	31/12/2024	1.1005	335,163
		LTI	2022	01/04/2023	01/04/2026	252,450	31/12/2023	0.7832	322,331
		LTI	2023	01/04/2024	01/04/2027	526,925	31/12/2024	1.1005	478,805
Ivan	Vidovich	LTI	2022	01/04/2023	01/04/2026	136,323	31/12/2023	0.7832	174,059
		LTI	2023	01/04/2024	01/04/2027	231,847	31/12/2024	1.1005	210,674
		LTI	2024	01/04/2025	01/04/2028	157,886	31/12/2025	1.2408	127,245
Nathan	Wingti	LTI	2022	01/04/2023	01/04/2026	90,882	31/12/2023	0.7832	116,039
		LTI	2023	01/04/2024	01/04/2027	126,462	31/12/2024	1.1005	114,913
		LTI	2024	01/04/2025	01/04/2028	113,832	31/12/2025	1.2408	91,741
Johnson	Kalo	LTI	2022	01/04/2023	01/04/2026	82,400	31/12/2023	0.7832	105,209
		LTI	2023	01/04/2024	01/04/2027	213,581	31/12/2024	1.1005	194,076
		LTI	2024	01/04/2025	01/04/2028	144,188	31/12/2025	1.2408	116,206
Rayeleene	Elston	LTI	2023	01/04/2024	01/04/2027	182,668	31/12/2024	1.1005	165,986
		LTI	2024	01/04/2025	01/04/2028	144,037	31/12/2025	1.2408	116,084
Ann	Steele	LTI	2024	01/04/2025	01/04/2028	101,474	31/12/2025	1.2408	81,781
Aman	Shandil	LTI	2024	01/04/2025	01/04/2028	126,842	31/12/2025	1.2408	102,226

Subsequent to, and in relation to, the year ended 31 December 2025 (**FY2025 Awards**), the Board approved the following LTI Awards for eligible participants. The STI Performance Rights and LTI Performance Rights components of the FY2025 STI and LTI Awards for the MD & CEO are subject to shareholder approval at the 2026 AGM to be held on 27 May 2026.

First Name	Last Name	Award	Year	Grant Date	Vesting date	Value of PR Granted (AUD)	VWAP Period	VWAP $ applied	FY2025 PR
Johnson	Kalo	LTI	2025	01/04/2026	01/04/2029	$154,000	31/12/2025	1.2408	124,113
Nathan	Wingti	LTI	2025	01/04/2026	01/04/2029	$117,635	31/12/2025	1.2408	94,806
Rayeleene	Elston	LTI	2025	01/04/2026	01/04/2029	$160,000	31/12/2025	1.2408	128,949
Ann	Steele	LTI	2025	01/04/2026	01/04/2029	$132,000	31/12/2025	1.2408	106,383
Aman	Shandil	LTI	2025	01/04/2026	01/04/2029	$150,000	31/12/2025	1.2408	120,890
Rina	Jang-Antonio	LTI	2025	01/04/2026	01/04/2029	$78,000	31/12/2025	1.2408	62,863
Shirly	Prasad	LTI	2025	01/04/2026	01/04/2029	$105,525	31/12/2025	1.2408	85,046

Employment agreements

KMP employment contracts

- All Senior Executive Team members' employment contracts are over a period of three years with a notice period of three months.

MD&CEO employment agreement

The MD&CEO's employment agreement is for a term of five years with a notice period of six months. Kina may terminate the MD&CEO's employment without notice or payment in lieu of notice in circumstances where the MD&CEO:

- is bankrupt or has made any arrangement or composition with his creditors or taken advantage of any legislation for relief of an insolvent debtor; or
- is convicted of any criminal offence, other than an offence which in the reasonable opinion of the Board does not affect his position as MD&CEO of Kina.

On termination of the MD&CEO's employment agreement, the MD&CEO will be subject to a restraint of trade period of 12 months. The enforceability of the restraint clause is subject to all usual legal requirements.

Remuneration of employees

During the year, the number of employees or former employees (not being directors of the Company), receiving remuneration in excess of PGK100,000 per annum from the Group, stated in bands of PGK10,000, were as follows:

In PGK	2025	2024
2,030,001 - 2,040,000	**1***	-
1,900,001 - 1,910,000	**-**	1
1,160,001 - 1,170,000	**1**	-
1,100,001 - 1,110,000	**1**	-
1,090,001 - 1,100,000	**2**	-
1,010,001 - 1,020,000	**-**	1
970,001 - 980,000	**1**	-
960,001 - 970,000	**1**	-
950,001 - 960,000	**-**	1
940,001 - 950,000	**-**	1
920,001 - 930,000	**-**	1
870,001 - 880,000	**1**	1
840,001 - 850,000	**-**	1
810,001 - 820,000	**1**	-
800,001 - 810,000	**1**	-
790,001 - 800,000	**-**	1
780,001 - 790,000	**-**	1
720,001 - 730,000	**1**	1
690,001 - 700,000	**-**	1
680,001 - 690,000	**1**	-
640,001 - 650,000	**1**	1
630,001 - 640,000	**1**	-
610,001 - 620,000	**-**	1
580,001 - 590,000	**1**	-
570,001 - 580,000	**-**	1
520,001 - 530,000	**-**	1
510,001 - 520,000	**1**	-
500,001 - 510,000	**1**	2
450,001 - 460,000	**-**	1

In PGK	2025	2024
430,001 - 440,000	**5**	-
420,001 - 430,000	**1**	-
410,001 - 420,000	**1**	-
390,001 - 400,000	**-**	4
380,001 - 390,000	**-**	4
370,001 - 380,000	**1**	-
360,001 - 370,000	**1**	-
350,001 - 360,000	**1**	1
330,001 - 340,000	**-**	1
320,001 - 330,000	**1**	1
310,001 - 320,000	**-**	2
300,001 - 310,000	**2**	1
280,001 - 290,000	**3**	-
260,001 - 270,000	**1**	-
250,001 - 260,000	**1**	3
240,001 - 250,000	**5**	1
230,001 - 240,000	**11**	2
220,001 - 230,000	**2**	5
210,001 - 220,000	**-**	1
200,001 - 210,000	**4**	6
190,001 - 200,000	**1**	7
180,001 - 190,000	**4**	4
170,001 - 180,000	**4**	4
160,001 - 170,000	**6**	4
150,001 - 160,000	**4**	6
140,001 - 150,000	**7**	8
130,001 - 140,000	**33**	7
120,001 - 130,000	**10**	13
110,001 - 120,000	**4**	18
100,000 - 110,000	**24**	11

* Impact of foreign exchange conversion.

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4. Non-executive director arrangements

Remuneration policy

Non-executive directors receive a Board fee and fees for chairing or participating on Board Committees as shown in the table below. They do not receive performance-based awards or retirement allowances.

The fees are exclusive of superannuation.

Directors' fees are reviewed annually by the Board, taking into account comparable roles and market data provided by the Board's independent remuneration advisor.

Remuneration components

Kina's Board and Committee fee structure as at 31 December 2025 was:

Board fees	Chairman	Non-executive director/committee member
Board		
Board	$180,000 (excluding superannuation entitlements)	$90,000 (excluding any superannuation entitlements)
Committee fees		
Audit Committee	Committee Chair: $22,500 (excluding any superannuation entitlements)	Members: $11,250 (excluding any superannuation entitlements)
Risk Committee	Committee Chair: $22,500 (excluding any superannuation entitlements)	Members: $11,250 (excluding any superannuation entitlements)
Remuneration and Nomination Committee	Committee Chair: $22,500 (excluding any superannuation entitlements)	Members: $11,250 (excluding any superannuation entitlements)
Strategy and Transformation Committee	Committee Chair: $22,500 (excluding any superannuation entitlements)	Members: $11,250 (excluding any superannuation entitlements)
Disclosure Committee	No additional fees are paid	No additional fees are paid

Fee pool

Under the Company's Constitution, the Board decides the total amount paid to each non-executive director as remuneration for their services as a director of the Company. However, the total amount of fees (including statutory superannuation entitlements, if any) paid to the directors for their services (excluding, for these purposes, the remuneration of any executive director) must not exceed in aggregate in any financial year the amount fixed by the Company in a general meeting of shareholders.

For the financial year ended 31 December 2025, this has been fixed at $1.28 million per annum (no change from the prior year, and the amount set out in the Company's Listing Prospectus). Any increase in the total amount payable by the Company to the non-executive directors as remuneration for services must be approved by shareholders in a general meeting.

The aggregate sum includes any special and additional remuneration for special exertions and additional services performed by a director as determined appropriate by the Board.

Non-executive director remuneration details

The following payments were made to non-executive directors in the 2025 and 2024 financial years.

Director	Year	Short-term benefits		Post-employment benefits	Total
		Fees $	Non-monetary benefits $	Superannuation contributions $	$(AUD)
Isikeli Taureka[1]	2025	60,000	-	5,040	65,040
	2024	180,000	-	15,120	195,120
Ian Clough[2]	2025	150,000	-	-	150,000
	2024	37,500	-	-	37,500
Andrew Carriline	2025	123,756	-	7,560	131,316
	2024	123,756	-	7,560	131,316
Paul Hutchinson	2025	123,756	-	7,560	131,316
	2024	123,756	-	7,560	131,310
Karen Smith-Pomeroy[3]	2025	92,817	-	5,670	98,487
	2024	123,756	-	7,560	131,316
Jane Thomason	2025	123,750	-	7,560	131,310
	2024	120,938	-	33,180	154,118
Richard Kimber	2025	123,756	-	7,560	131,316
	2024	118,131	-	7,560	125,691
Lutz Heim[4]	2025	39,719	-	-	39,719
	2024	-	-	-	-
Robert K. Nilkare[5]	2025	35,969	-	-	35,969
	2024	-	-	-	-

[1] retired 17 April 2025
[2] appointed Chairman 17 April 2025
[3] retired 31 August 2025
[4] appointed 22 August 2025
[5] appointed 22 August 2025

Variable remuneration

Special remuneration

Directors may be paid such special or additional remuneration as the Board determines for performing extra services or making any special exertions for the benefit of Kina which, in the Board's opinion, are outside of the scope of ordinary duties of a director.

Reimbursement for out-of-pocket expenses

Directors may be reimbursed for travel and other expenses incurred in attending and returning from any Board, Board Committee or general meetings of Kina shareholders, or otherwise in connection with the business or affairs of the Kina Group.

Retirement benefits

There are no retirement benefit schemes for directors, other than statutory superannuation contributions.

Participation in incentive schemes

The non-executive directors are not entitled to participate in any Kina Group employee incentive scheme.

5. Related party transactions

Please refer to Note 30 to the financial statements, for further comments on related party transactions.

6. Directors' interests in shares

Directors are not required under the Constitution to hold any shares in the Company. As at the date of this Remuneration Report, the Directors have the following interests in the shares in Kina (either directly or through beneficial interests or entities associated with the director).

Director	Number of Shares	Shareholding as at the date of this Remuneration Report (%)
Ivan Vidovich	395,861	0.13%
Andrew Carriline	125,000	0.04%
Paul Hutchinson	80,299	0.03%
Jane Thomason	35,000	0.01%
Richard Kimber	-	0.00%
Ian Clough	10,000	0.00%
Lutz Heim	-	0.00%
Robert K. Nilkare	-	0.00%

Corporate Governance.

07

Introduction

Kina Securities Limited and its related entities (Kina, the **Kina Group**, the **Group**, or the **Company**) places great emphasis on the continued development of a strong corporate governance, risk management and compliance culture. In an emerging marketplace, Kina seeks to be innovative as well as provide a safe and secure environment for its customers and clients, which in turn brings value to shareholders.

The Board of Directors of Kina Securities Limited (the **Board**) is responsible for the overall corporate governance of the Kina Group, including adopting appropriate policies and procedures designed to ensure that Kina is properly managed to protect and enhance shareholder interests.

The Board monitors the operational and financial position and performance of Kina and oversees its business strategy, including approving the Company's strategic goals and considering and approving business plans, key governance, risk and operational policies and the annual budget.

Kina has a well-developed corporate governance framework and practices, for the operation and management of Kina, which incorporates resilient internal controls, risk management processes and governance policies and practices. The Board monitors adherence to this framework which enables the Group to comply with relevant laws, regulations and standards set down by the Bank of Papua New Guinea (**BPNG**), the Australian Securities Exchange (**ASX**), PNG's National Stock Exchange (**PNGX**), the *PNG Companies Act 1997* (**Companies Act**), *Capital Markets Act 2015*, and the *Australian Corporations Act 2001* (Cth) (**Corporations Act**).

This Corporate Governance Statement (**Statement**) sets out the key features of Kina's current corporate governance framework and reports against the ASX *Corporate Governance Council's Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations* (*4th Edition*) (**ASX Principles and Recommendations**). The Statement is current as at **23 April 2026** and has been approved by the Board.

The Board considers and applies the ASX Principles and Recommendations, considering the circumstances of Kina. Unless otherwise noted, the Company has followed during the reporting period, all of the best practice recommendations set out in the ASX Principles and Recommendations. Where Kina's practices depart from a Recommendation, this Statement identifies the area of divergence and reasons for it, or any alternative practices adopted by Kina.

Governance framework

The core of Kina's corporate governance framework is the Company's Constitution and the Charters and Policies (**Governance Documents**), which are referenced in this Statement, and copies of which are available on the Company's website at investors.kinabank.com.pg/Investors/?page=corporate-governance.

The Governance Documents are reviewed by the Board to ensure they comply with any updated laws or regulations, that they meet high governance standards and that they remain relevant to the Group and its operations.

Lay solid foundations for management and oversight

The Kina Board currently comprises seven non-executive directors (NEDs) and one executive director. The Company's Constitution provides for a minimum of three and a maximum of ten directors. The Board members have a diverse range of skills and experience, which ensure they are able to add value to the Board's decisions, contribute effectively and act in the best interests of its shareholders

During 2025, the Company's Executive Director was Mr. Ivan Vidovich, MD & CEO. All other directors were non-executive and independent. The table below sets out Kina's Directors as at 31 December 2025 and their current tenure.

Name	Appointment date	Length of service as of 23 April 2026	Non-executive	Independent
Ian Clough	30 July 2024	1 year, 8 months	Yes	Yes
Richard Kimber	1 September 2023	2 years, 7 months	Yes	Yes
Ivan Vidovich	1 January 2025	1 year, 4 months	No	No
Andrew Carriline	16 August 2018	7 years, 8 months	Yes	Yes
Lutz Heim	22 August 2025	8 months	Yes	Yes
Paul Hutchinson	16 August 2018	7 years, 8 months	Yes	Yes
Robert Nilkare	22 August 2025	8 months	Yes	Yes
Jane Thomason	27 April 2018	8 years, 0 months	Yes	Yes

Board of Directors

The Role of the Board

The Board is committed to maximising performance, generating shareholder value and financial returns, and sustaining the growth and success of Kina. In conducting Kina's business in accordance with these objectives, the Board seeks to ensure that Kina is properly managed to protect and enhance shareholders' interests, and that Kina, its directors, officers and employees operate in a well-governed environment.

The Board has adopted a Board Charter.
The Board Charter sets out, amongst other things, the:

- role and responsibilities of the Board, including those matters specifically reserved to the Board;
- role and responsibilities of the Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer (**MD&CEO**), who is primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of Kina;
- procedures for management of potential and actual conflicts of interest; and
- guidance on Board performance evaluation, ethical standards and taking independent professional advice.

Board Responsibilities

The Board's first responsibility is to govern the Company in the interest of its shareholders; to protect and grow the value of its stakeholders' interests. The Board Charter establishes that the primary goal of the Board is to add value to the Company by:

- ensuring the long-term viability and sustainability of the Company;
- protecting the interests of shareholders by exercising effective control over the Company;
- providing strategic direction and leadership;
- bringing independent and informed judgment to bear on material decisions of the Company;
- setting the standards of behaviour and ethical values for the Company;
- establishing strong internal control and compliance systems;
- monitoring the effectiveness of the Company's overall risk management and control framework; and
- accounting to shareholders for the overall performance of the Company.

Under the terms of its Charter, the Board will:

- approve the Company's strategy, business plans and policy;
- establish the risk appetite within which management will implement the strategic direction;

- monitor the implementation of strategic plans against pre-determined performance indicators;
- identify key business risks and ensure measures are taken to mitigate those risks;
- ensure that effective internal control systems are in place to safeguard the Company's assets;
- establish and monitor terms of reference and procedures of all Board Committees;
- ensure compliance with all relevant laws, regulations and standards;
- approve the external auditor's fees;
- approve and monitor the progress of material capital investment decisions, including new products and services;
- appoint the MD&CEO, set executive remuneration and establish performance objectives;
- appoint the Company Secretary;
- review the compensation of directors and recommend changes to the non-executive directors' fee pool to shareholders;
- ensure succession plans are in place for all key positions in the Company;
- adopt a comprehensive suite of prudential and administrative policies;
- verify independently that the prudential and administrative policies are operating effectively;
- maintain effective and timely communications with shareholders;
- ensure the annual financial statements of the Company and other published reports and announcements are prepared according to the relevant standard;
- resolve that the financial statements and other published reports and announcements (where relevant) accurately represent the financial position of the Company;
- approve the annual report including the financial statements, dividend proposals and notices to shareholders for consideration at the Annual General Meeting; and
- assess applications for new and increased loan exposures where the amount or nature of the lending requires referral to the Board as set out in the Group's Credit Risk Management Framework and the Delegated Lending Authority Framework.

Delegations to Management

Day-to-day management and operations of the Company are delegated to Management. The MD&CEO has the authority to exercise all necessary powers, discretions and delegations authorised from time to time by the Board.

The Board has delegated to the MD&CEO responsibility for the following matters:

- selecting the senior management team;
- setting the terms and conditions of employment within Remuneration Policy parameters;
- evaluating the performance of management;
- implementing the strategic direction established by the Board;
- drafting the annual budget in consultation with the Audit Committee;
- managing the Group's day-to-day operations on time and within budget;
- maintaining effective internal risk controls; and
- managing the daily operations of the business in accordance with social, ethical and environmental policies set by the Board.

The MD&CEO's responsibilities are set out in the Board Charter. The MD&CEO is supported by the Group Executives, all of whom are listed on the Company's website.

The Board Charter, Charters of each Board Committee, and the Constitution are available on the Company's website.

Board Committees

The Board has the power to establish and delegate powers to Committees that are formed to facilitate effective decision-making. The Board, however, ultimately has full accountability for matters delegated by it to those Committees.

The Board currently has an Audit Committee, a Risk Committee, a Remuneration and Nomination Committee, and a Disclosure Committee. Each Committee has a separate Charter which sets out, in detail, the membership and powers of the Committee including its roles and responsibilities. The Charters are regularly reviewed.

Other Committees may be established by the Board as and when required. Membership of Board Committees is based on the needs of Kina, relevant legislative and other requirements, and the skills and experience of individual directors.

Audit Committee

The Board established the Audit Committee to assist the Board:

- To fulfil its responsibilities with respect to its statutory and prudential duties and obligations to shareholders;
- With its obligations as a finance institution, as documented in all of the Bank of PNG (BPNG) Prudential Standards and other regulators in the jurisdictions we operate;
- In ensuring the reliability of financial information;
- With the oversight of management of material financial risks;
- Reviewing and overseeing the systems in place to ensure compliance with financial reporting requirements and external reporting agencies requirements, including ASX and PNGX;
- Reviewing and overseeing the systems in place to ensure compliance with accounting standards in all relevant jurisdictions;
- Liaison with External and Internal Auditors as appropriate;
- Monitor and assess the performance of the internal and external audit functions; and
- Requesting and reviewing relevant external financial, taxation and insurance advice so the Board can be appropriately advised.

The Audit Committee is responsible for the financial reporting and internal control, internal and external audit. The Committee is to ensure that the Company complies with its Risk Management Strategy and Framework; its Corporate Strategy; its Code of Conduct; its policies and procedures; and all other relevant laws, regulations, codes, regulations, and industry and organizational standards.

The Audit Committee comprises at least three directors and all must be independent, non-executive directors. The Chair of the Audit Committee is appointed by the Board and must be an independent director in accordance with the Standards.

Audit Committee met four (4) times during the year ending 31 December 2025.

Risk Committee

The Board established the Risk Committee to assist the Board:

- To fulfil its responsibilities with respect to its statutory and prudential duties and obligations to shareholders;
- With its obligations as a finance institution, as documented in all of the Bank of PNG (BPNG) Prudential Standards and other regulators in the jurisdictions we operate;
- Review and oversee systems of risk management, internal control and legal and regulatory compliance;
- Review the Kina Group's risk appetite and tolerance levels and ensuring they are consistent with and appropriately aligned to the approved Kina Group strategy; and
- Monitor and assess new technologies, and systems of cyber security, data governance and modelling integrity.

The Risk Committee is responsible for risk oversight, risk management, compliance, anti-money laundering and counter terrorist financing (AML/CTF), monitoring the Group Insurance Program, monitoring Group Litigation, and informational communication and technology.

The Committee is to ensure that the Company complies with its Risk Management Strategy and Framework; it's Corporate Strategy, and Code of Conduct as well as policies and procedures, and all other relevant laws, regulations, codes, regulations, and industry and organizational standards.

The Risk Committee comprises at least three directors and all must be independent, non-executive directors. The Chair of the Risk Committee is appointed by the Board and must be an independent director in accordance with the Standards.

Risk Committee met four (4) times during the year ending 31 December 2025.

Remuneration and Nomination Committee

The Board has established a Remuneration and Nomination Committee to ensure that the Company:

- has a Board of an effective composition, size and commitment to adequately discharge its responsibilities and duties and to bring transparency, focus and independent judgment to decisions regarding the composition of the Board;
- has coherent remuneration policies and practices to attract and retain directors and senior executives who will create value for shareholders;
- observes those remuneration policies and practices; and
- fairly and responsibly rewards Group Executives having regard to the performance of the Group, the performance of the Group Executives and the general external pay environment.

In its function as a Nominations Committee, the Remuneration and Nomination Committee assists the Board in fulfilling its corporate governance responsibilities in regard to:

- Board appointments, re-elections and performance;
- Board and Committee membership;
- Directors' induction and continuing development;
- Succession planning; and
- Strategies to address Board diversity.

The Remuneration and Nomination Committee comprises at least three (3) members who are independent, non-executive directors. The Chair of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee is appointed by the Board and is an independent director.

The Committee met four (4) times during the year ended 31 December 2025.

Disclosure Committee

The Board has established a Disclosure Committee, the purpose of which is to assist the Board in the performance of its statutory and regulatory obligations by:

- ensuring market sensitive and/or Company information is disclosed through the appropriate channel promptly and without delay; and
- providing assurance to the Board that all potentially market sensitive information has been considered for compliance with the Company's continuous disclosure obligations.

The duties and responsibilities of the Disclosure Committee include to:

- assess whether information concerning the Company should be disclosed to the market;
- determine the substance of the market disclosure and when it must be made;
- where necessary, review market disclosures for accuracy and completeness and approve or recommend to the Board for approval;
- determine whether a trading halt or voluntary suspension of trading is required;
- respond to any request from ASX or PNGX to disclose market sensitive information to correct or prevent a false market;
- ensure that breaches of BPNG's Standards are communicated, where appropriate, to BPNG or other regulators in compliance with the relevant listing rules and/or continuous disclosure requirements; and
- oversee the Disclosure Officer's administration of the *Continuous Disclosure Policy*.

The Disclosure Committee has the power to:

- determine whether information should be disclosed to the market or any public forum; and
- authorise the disclosure of any information to the market or any public forum.

The Disclosure Committee has absolute right of access to any information held by the Kina Group. The Disclosure Committee comprises at least three members appointed by the Board. Members must include the Chairman of the Board, the MD&CEO and the Chairs of the Audit and Risk Committee. The Disclosure Committee Chair is appointed by the Chair of the Board.

The Committee met four (4) times during the year ended 31 December 2025.

Transformation & Strategy Committee

The Board established a Transformation & Strategy Committee in April 2024 to provide focused oversight, guidance, and strategic insight into KSL's long-term strategy and its execution, with a special emphasis on business models, capabilities, technology platforms, key applications, geographies, mergers and acquisitions (M&A), and other critical strategic or transformative projects. During 2025, the Committee Chair, Richard Kimber, played a critical role in the development of Kina's 2030 Strategy. Following a thorough review of its Board governance structure, the Board decided in February 2026, to disband the Transformation & Strategy Committee and appoint Mr Kimber as Deputy Chair, effective 23 March 2026. As Deputy Chair, Mr Kimber will continue his role in transformation and strategy by providing greater guidance on the execution of Kina's long-term strategy, including digital enablement, operational excellence and innovation led growth, which are key focus areas of the 2030 Strategy.

The Committee did not formally meet during the year ended 31 December 2025.

Membership of and attendance at Board and Committee meetings

Membership of the Committees during the reporting period, the number of Board and Committee meetings held and the attendance at those meetings are set out in the table below. All directors are invited to and regularly attend all Committee meetings.

Director	Board Meetings		Transformation & Strategy Committee Meetings		Audit Committee		Risk Committee		Remuneration and Nomination Committee Meetings		Disclosure Committee Meetings	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
Isikeli Taureka[2]	3	3									2	2
Ian Clough[2]	7	7							1	1	2	2
Ivan Vidovitch	7	7									4	4
Andrew Carriline[3]	7	6[1]			4	4	4	4	3	3	2	2
Lutz Heim	2	1[1]			1	1	2	1[1]				
Paul Hutchinson	7	7			4	3[1]	4	4			4	3[1]
Richard Kimber	7	6[1]	0	0					4	2[1]		
Robert Nilkare	2	2							2	2		
Karen Smith-Pomeroy[4]	5	5			3	3	2	2			3	3
Jane Thomason	7	6[1]	0	0					4	4		

A meetings held that the director was eligible to attend
B meetings attended

[1] these absences were known and approved prior to the meeting, [2] Isikeli Taureka retired as Chair effective 17 April 2025 and Ian Clough was appointed Chairman effective that date, [3] Andrew Carriline was appointed Chair of the Audit Committee1 September 2025, [4] Karen Smith-Pomery retired from the Board effective 31 August 2025

Non-Executive Director Appointment Process

Kina has a non-executive director appointment process, overseen by the Remuneration and Nomination Committee, which is undertaken prior to the appointment of a director. Candidates are required to provide details of other commitments and an indication of time involved, and to acknowledge that they will have adequate time to fulfil their responsibilities as a non-executive director of Kina. Appropriate background checks on their qualifications, experience, education, character, bankruptcy history and criminal record are conducted and form part of the 'Fit and Proper' testing as required by BPNG's Prudential Standards (Standards). All individuals who will hold 'Responsible Person' positions, which includes directors and the Senior Executive Team, undergo this rigorous testing and individuals holding 'Responsible Person' positions are subject to ongoing obligations.

Each Non-Executive Director given a Letter of Appointment, which sets out the terms of their appointment. All persons appointed as Non-Executive Directors of the Bank must stand for election at the next General Meeting of shareholders following their appointment.

When directors are proposed for election, or re-election at a General Meetings, shareholders are provided with:

- biographical details of the candidate;
- details of other directorships held by the candidate;
- a statement as to the independence of the candidate;
- details of any adverse information revealed as part of the checks performed about the candidate;
- details of any interest, position association or relationship that might impact on the ability of the director to be independent;
- the term of office currently served by the director; and
- a statement by the Board as to whether it supports the election or re-election of the candidate.

Performance Evaluation

In accordance with the Standards, and as set out in the Board Charter, the performance of the Board, the directors and its Committees are assessed each year. As an external firm, ProPerformance Strategic Leadership, conducted an independent performance evaluation in 2023/2024, the Board decided to conduct a self-assessment for 2025. The self-assessment was started in 2025 and the results were provided to the Board in February 2026.
The outcomes of this self-assessment will be used to further refine the ongoing Board processes, succession and renewal plan. The Board will continue to review individual, Committee and collective Board performance and ensure that composition, skills and experience of the directors is appropriate.

Performance evaluations, overseen by the Chairman and the Chair of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee in the case of the MD&CEO, and the Remuneration and Nomination Committee in the case of the Senior Executive Team, are carried out on an annual basis and were completed in 2025.

Senior Executive Team Appointments

The MD&CEO and each Senior Executive Team member are also provided with a Letter of Appointment which sets out the terms of their appointment and are subject to the 'Fit and Proper' testing.

Company Secretary

The Company Secretary is accountable directly to the Board, through the Chairman, on all matters to do with the proper functioning of the Board.

Mr. Johnson Kalo was appointed Company Secretary and Chief Financial Officer on 1 April 2023. Mr. Kalo holds a Bachelor of Arts in Commerce from University of Papua New Guinea and a Post Grad Diploma in Applied Financial Investment from FINSIA. Mr. Kalo is a member of Certified Practising Accountants PNG.

Diversity

The Company's *Diversity Policy* emphasises Kina's commitment to the maintenance and promotion of a workplace that ensures equity and fairness and is free from discrimination, harassment, bullying and victimisation. Kina recognises the importance of embracing diversity, specifically in valuing the unique qualities, attributes, skills and experiences each employee brings to the workplace.

The Company's vision for diversity incorporates a number of different factors, including but not limited to gender, ethnicity and cultural background, disability, age and educational experience. The *Diversity Policy* provides a framework to help Kina achieve its diversity goals, while creating a commitment to a diverse work environment where staff are treated fairly, with respect and have equal access to workplace opportunities.

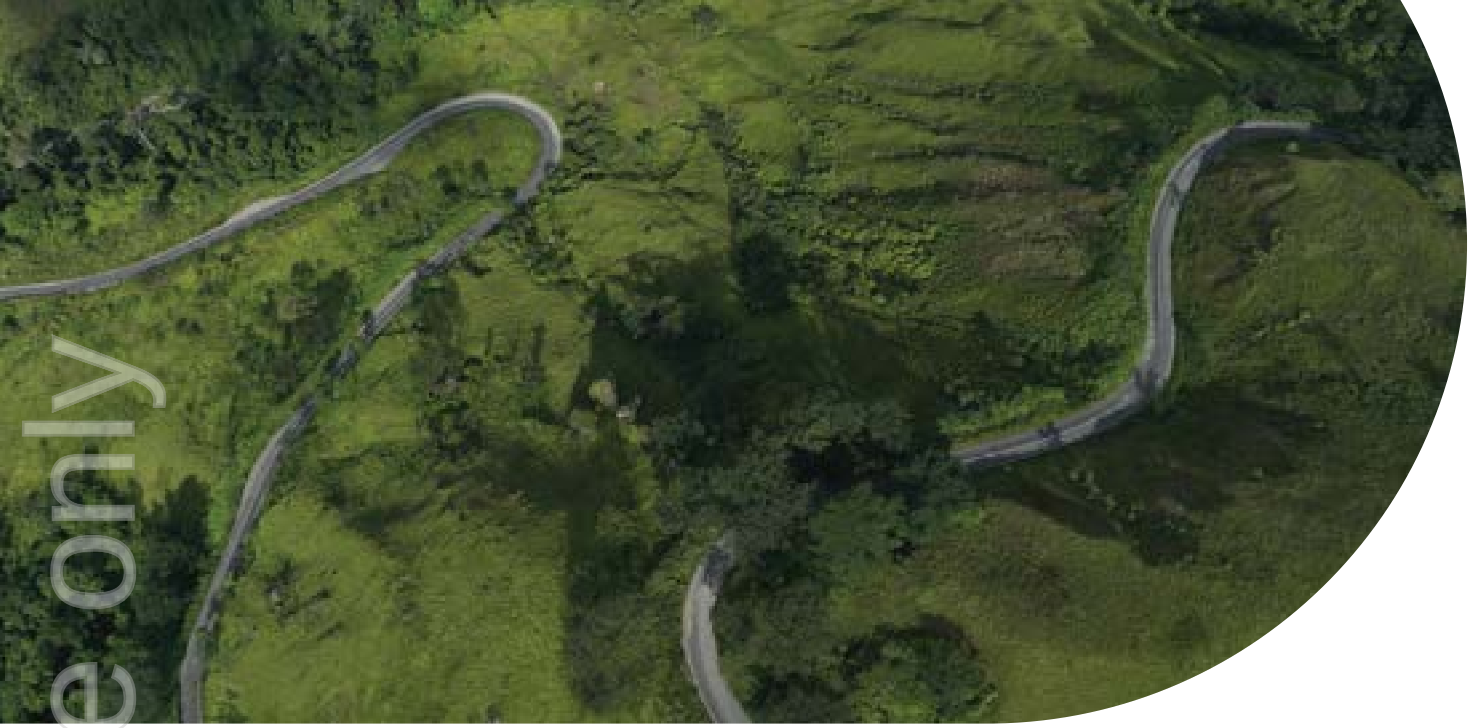
The Board continues to focus on the improvement of diversity reporting which is regularly provided to the Board and the Remuneration and Nomination Committee, set measurable objectives for achieving gender diversity in the composition of its Executives, the Senior Leadership Team and its workforce.

Objective	December 2025	Target
Gender Ratio	53% (female)	50/50
Women in Executive Roles	50%	40%
Women in Senior Leadership Roles	34%	40%

The number of females within Kina's workforce as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, is set out below:

	31 December 2025			31 December 2024		
	Females	Males	Total	Females	Males	Total
Board*	1	6	7	2	5	7
Executive Team	5	5	10	2	7	9
Senior Leadership	17	33	50	19	31	50
Other employees	359	315	674	384	309	693
Total employees*	381	353	734	405	347	752

*Board members are not included in the total employees



The Executive Team report directly to the MD&CEO. The Senior Leadership is composed of employees who report to an Executive.

Kina is a strong advocate for gender smart policies in the workplace and provides both maternity and paternity leave for its employees. This is complemented by the opportunity of flexible working arrangements when returning to work.

In 2025, Kina renewed its subscription to the Bel isi PNG program, which provides safe housing and case management services for employees and family members who are survivors of domestic violence. Kina has trained 16 employees as family and sexual violence Contact Persons, providing more opportunities for survivors of violence to safely and confidentially reach out for assistance. The management has incorporated and launched FSVU on the common learning platform to allow for an extended participation by the entire Kina employees.

The ratio of women to men at Kina is 53% female to 47% male (2024: 54% to 46%).

The Group will continue to promote awareness and understanding of workplace diversity principles and develop policies to help employees balance work, family and cultural responsibilities while at the same time removing barriers to career development.

Structure the board to be effective and add value

Board Skills Matrix

The Board seeks to have an appropriate mix of skills, experience, expertise and diversity to enable it to discharge its responsibilities and add value to the Company.

As of 23 April 2026, the directors collectively contribute the following key skills and experience:

Skills and experience	Explanation
Banking and/or financial services experience	Experience outside Kina in, with global business perspectives of, significant components of the financial services industry, including retail, commercial and institutional banking services and adjacent sectors, wealth and/or funds management, equity and debt capital markets, with strong knowledge of their economic drivers and the regulatory environment.
Customer focus and outcomes	Experience in developing and overseeing the embedding of a strong customer focused culture in large complex organisations, the ability to engage with people in the digital sphere and a demonstrable commitment to achieving customer outcomes
Environment, social and sustainability	Understanding the potential risks and opportunities from an environmental and social perspective, and experience in developing and monitoring sustainability frameworks and related practices.
Financial acumen	Good understanding of financial statements and drivers of financial performance for a business of significant size, including ability to assess the effectiveness of financial controls.
Governance	Publicly listed company experience, extensive experience in and commitment to the highest standards of governance, experience in the establishment and oversight of governance frameworks, policies and processes.
International experience	Senior leadership experience involving responsibility for operations across borders in emerging and frontier markets, multijurisdictional and off shoring experience, and exposure to a range of political, cultural, regulatory and business environments in that position.
Leadership and commercial acumen	Skills gained whilst performing at a senior executive level for a considerable length of time. Includes delivering superior results, running complex businesses, leading complex projects and issues, and leading workplace culture.
People, culture and conduct	Experience at a senior executive level in people matters including building workforce capability, workplace cultures, management development, succession and setting a remuneration framework that attracts and retains a high calibre of executives, and promotion of diversity and inclusion.
Risk and compliance	An understanding of compliance and experience in anticipating and evaluating macro, strategic, operational, financial, social, technological including digital disruption and cybersecurity) risks that could impact the business. Recognising and managing these risks by developing sound risk management frameworks and providing oversight. Includes experience in managing compliance risks and regulatory relationships.
Stakeholder engagement	Demonstrated ability to build and maintain key relationships with industry, government or regulators.
Strategy	Experience in leading, developing, setting and executing strategic direction. Experience in driving growth and transformation, executing against a clear strategy.
Technology and digital	Experience in businesses of a significant size with major technology focus, including digital assets, Cyber Security, artificial intelligence and adaptation to digital change and innovation, with knowledge of developments in Decentralised Finance (**DeFi**).

Director Independence

The Board considers an independent director to be a non-executive director who is not a member of Kina's Senior Executive Team and who is free of any business or other relationship that could materially interfere with, or reasonably be perceived to materially interfere with, the independent exercise of their judgment.

At least annually, the Board reviews the independence of each director in light of their interests disclosed to the Board at each Board meeting and considers examples of interests, positions, associations and relationships that might cause doubts about the independence of a director including if the director:

- is, or has been, employed in an executive capacity by the entity or any of its child entities and there has not been a period of at least three years between ceasing such employment and serving on the Board;
- receives performance-based remuneration (including options or performance rights) from, or participates in an employee incentive scheme of, the entity;
- is, or has been within the last three years, in a material business relationship (e.g. as a supplier, professional adviser, consultant or customer) with the entity or any of its child entities, or is an officer of, or otherwise associated with, someone with such a relationship;
- is, represents, or has been within the last three years an officer or employee of, or professional adviser to, a substantial shareholder of the Company's securities;
- has close personal ties with any person who falls within any of the categories described above; or
- has been a director of the entity for such a period that their independence from management and substantial shareholders may have been compromised.

Each of the non-executive directors brings objective and independent judgment to Board deliberations and makes a valuable contribution to Kina through the skills and experience they bring to the Board and their understanding of Kina's business. The Board considers that each of the non-executive directors are 'independent' of the Company and therefore, the Board had a majority of independent non-executive directors throughout the year..

Board Chair

In accordance with the Board Charter, the Board Chair is an independent director. The roles and responsibilities of the Board Chair are contained within the Board Charter and the role of the Board Chair and MD&CEO may not be exercised by the same individual.

Director Induction and Education

Kina's induction program is designed to provide all new directors with a comprehensive view of the business. As part of the induction, new directors are given a detailed overview of Kina's operations, copies of governance and internal policies and procedures, and instruction on the roles and responsibilities of the Board, its Committees and Senior Management.

The electronic Board portal utilised by the Board provides directors access to relevant Governance Documents, educational information, Board and Committee papers and provides a secure means of communication between directors and Senior Management. There is a strong emphasis on continued education and directors are expected to keep themselves updated on changes and trends within the business, in the financial sector, market environment and any changes and trends in the economic, political, social, global, environmental and legal climate generally.

Consistent with guidance on best practice, all directors seek to complete a minimum of 20 hours during the year in ongoing professional development. Directors are encouraged to attend recognised courses, seminars and conferences and internal education sessions are held during the year.

Instil a culture of acting lawfully, ethically and responsibly

In 2025, as part of the development of the 2030 Strategy, Kina undertook a detailed review of its purpose, vision and strategic priorities. It also undertook an extensive cultural diagnostic in order to ensure that it had the right culture in place to deliver on the 2030 Strategy. This cultural diagnostic led to a new set of values, that were announced in February 2026, along with Kina's new purpose, vision and strategic priorities.

2030 Strategy

Purpose: Creating Brighter Futures.

Vision: To be the most trusted financial services partner for the people, communities, and the markets that we serve.

Strategic Priorities

Customer First
Dedicated to serving customers and improving what we do every day.

Empowered Team
Our team members have clear roles, are supported by leadership, and have opportunities to grow.

Operational Excellence
Process improvements and digital solutions to enhance simplicity, efficiency and competitiveness.

Growth through Innovation
Leading the market with innovation at the core of products, and services.

Serving Communities
Committed to enhancing prosperity for our stakeholders while making a positive impact in our communities.

Governance for Growth
Governance, Risk, and Compliance practices that demonstrate our responsibility and support sustainable growth.

Values for C.H.A.N.G.E

Courage
We speak up and challenge ourselves to do better.

Heart
We take pride in serving our customers and colleagues.

Accountability
We own it, act decisively, and finish what we start.

Nambawan
We are one team. Together it's possible.

Growth
We learn and improve every day.

Excellence
We are the best at what we do.

Acting Ethically and Responsibly

The Board is committed to ensuring that Kina maintains the highest standards of integrity, honesty and fairness in its dealings with all stakeholders, and that Kina complies with all legal and other obligations.

Kina's *Code of Ethics and Business Conduct* (**Code**) applies to all directors, employees of Kina and its subsidiaries (including subcontractors and consultants). The Code sets out certain minimum standards of conduct that Kina expects of its employees and directors including integrity, diligence, impartiality, equality and fairness. The Code sets out how employees and directors are to conduct themselves in order to meet these minimum standards. It is a requirement for all directors and officers to acknowledge the Code annually.

Whistleblower Policy

The Board has adopted a *Protected Disclosure (Whistle-Blower) Policy*. The Board wishes to promote an organisational culture that values open, transparent, ethical, legal, compliant behaviour and does not tolerate behaviour that departs from the high standards expected of Kina directors and employees.

This Policy is intended to reinforce that culture and to provide a safe, secure, confidential means whereby persons with concerns over any breaches including any unlawful conduct, misconduct, malpractices, violation of any legal or regulatory provisions that has, or may have occurred, can report it without fear of reprisal, discrimination or harassment of any kind. It is expected that the protected disclosures will be made in confidence and in the knowledge that it will be properly investigated and escalated to the appropriate level for it to be properly addressed.

Anti-Bribery and Corruption Policy

The Board has adopted an *Anti-Bribery and Corruption Policy*. The purpose of the Policy is to provide clarity of expectations, which helps to reinforce and strengthen the understanding of our responsibilities as well as those with whom we engage and also provide guidance in dealing with incidents or suspected incidents of bribery and corruption, should they occur.

The Policy complements Kina's other related policies, in particular, the *Code of Ethics and Business Conduct*, *Conflicts of Interests Policy*, and the *Gift and Entertainment Policy*.

Safeguard the integrity of corporate reports

Audit Committee

Details of the Audit Committee are set out on page 51 above.

Written Declarations

When the Board considers the statutory half-year and annual financial statements, the Board obtains a declaration, from the MD&CEO and CFO concerning the integrity of the financial statements and assurance as to the effective operation of the risk management and internal compliance and control systems.

Kina's financial reports for the half-year ended 30 June and the full year ended 31 December are respectively reviewed and audited by Deloitte, the Company's external auditor.

Make timely and balanced disclosure

Timely and Balanced disclosure

Kina is committed to observing its disclosure obligations under the ASX Listing Rules, the PNGX Listing Rules, the (PNG) *Companies Act 1997*, (PNG) *Securities Act 1997*, the (PNG) *Capital Markets Act 2015* and the *Australian Corporations Act, 2001* (Cth). The Board has adopted a *Continuous Disclosure Policy* and a *Shareholder Communications Policy* that implement Kina's commitment to providing timely, complete and accurate disclosure of information.

The *Continuous Disclosure Policy* sets out the roles and responsibilities of officers and employees in complying with Kina's continuous disclosure obligations and nominates those individuals who are responsible for determining whether or not information is required to be disclosed.

Shareholder Communications

The *Shareholder Communications Policy* promotes effective communication with shareholders and seeks to ensure that shareholders have equal and timely access to material information concerning Kina. The Policy sets out the investor relations program, a key tenet of which is to encourage effective shareholder participation.

In accordance with the *Shareholder Communications Policy*, Shareholders are encouraged to attend General Meetings of shareholders and shareholder information sessions and to submit written questions prior to those meetings. Kina is registered in Papua New Guinea and is in the same time zone as Eastern Australia and all General Meetings and shareholder information sessions are held at a reasonable time. If they are unable to attend General Meetings of shareholders, shareholders are encouraged to vote by proxy or other means included in the Notice of Meeting.

Kina's website kinabank.com.pg contains information regarding the Company, the Board and Senior Executive Team, corporate governance, media coverage, ASX and PNGX Announcements, investor presentations and reports.

Kina's Investor Relations Program includes a number of scheduled and ad hoc interactions with institutional investors, private investors, sell-side and buy-side analysts and the financial media. At a minimum, so as to ensure that shareholders and other stakeholders have a full understanding of Kina's performance and strategies, Kina will convene analyst briefings twice a year on Kina's financial performance and objectives, following release of the half- year and full year financial results.

Shareholders may receive and send information electronically to and from both Kina and Kina's Share Registry. Other methods of communication are also available to shareholders and other stakeholders, including telephone and mail. Kina may consider the use of other reliable technologies as they become widely available.

Each director automatically receives a copy of each ASX and PNGX Announcement directly from the ASX Market Announcements Platform as soon as it has been released by ASX and PNGX.

In accordance with *Kina's Continuous Disclosure Policy* and *Shareholder Communications Policy*, any presentation to a new and substantive investor or analyst presentation, is released on the ASX Market Announcements Platform ahead of the presentation.

Respect the right of security holders

Kina values engagement with its shareholders, providing an understanding to the market of the Company's business, performance and governance. The Company uses the following procedures for engaging with its shareholders:

- Periodic Reporting: The Company produces financial statements for its shareholders and other interested parties twice per year and allows shareholders to receive these documents by mail or access them electronically (investors.kinabank.com.pg/Investors/?page=Reports-and-Presentations).
- Annual General Meeting: Shareholders are encouraged to attend the Annual General Meeting each year and are provided with an explanatory memorandum on the resolutions proposed through the Notice of Meeting. If unavailable to attend, shareholders are encouraged to appoint a proxy to vote/attend on their behalf. The Company requires its external auditor to attend each Annual General Meeting and be available to answer questions from shareholders about the conduct of the audit and the preparation and contents of the auditor's report
- Website: The Kina website provides information on the Company's products and services as well as information useful to shareholders and market participants (kinabank.com.pg). In particular:
  - the Investor section (investors.kinabank.com.pg/investors); and
  - Corporate Governance section (investors.kinabank.com.pg/Investors/?page=corporate-governance) directs shareholders to information likely to be of greatest interest to them.
- Investor Relations: On its website at investors.kinabank.com.pg/Investors, the Company posts prompt and relevant communications for shareholders and the market generally to access, such as ASX and PNGX Announcements and financial results. Investors and shareholders can also contact the Company or its share registry, MUFG Corporate Markets (AU) Limited, directly by email or by mail and can in turn choose to receive communications electronically at investors.kinabank.com.pg/Investors/?page=my-shareholding.

The Notice of Meeting for any general or annual meetings of Kina shareholders includes the statement that in accordance with Article 55.3 of the Constitution, the Chairman intends to demand a poll on each of the resolutions proposed at the Meeting.

Recognise and manage risk

Risk Committee

Details of the Risk Committee are set out on page 51 above.

Risk Management and Internal Controls

Risk is managed structurally through clearly defined risk management policies specific to certain parts of the business. These are interlinked and feed into a Group Risk Management Framework, which is overseen by the Audit Committee and the Risk Committee. The Board has approved and regularly reviews and updates the Group's Risk Appetite Statement and tolerance limits, as part of the Group Risk Management Framework, to ensure that all major areas of risk and risk management systems are appropriately monitored and accurately documented. Although the Board, and the Audit Committee and the Risk Committee, maintained ongoing oversight of the Group Risk Management Framework and the Risk Appetite Statement, a formal comprehensive review was not undertaken during the 2025 reporting period. An extensive formal review is scheduled for 2026.

Kina has a dedicated Group Chief Risk Officer (CRO) who is responsible for the Governance, Risk and Compliance attributes of the businesses. The CRO reports to the MD&CEO and the Chairs of the Audit Committee and Risk Committee respectively to ensure all material risks remain well managed.

The Audit Committee and Risk Committee are supported by a number of approved risk management committees, including the Credit Committee, Asset and Liability Committee, Operational Risk and Compliance Committee and Executive Committee. The management committees have been established to nurture a strong and robust risk culture within the Group through the application of the three lines of defence risk model, and the implementation of key policies and frameworks.

Communication and education throughout the Group on the three lines of defence model emphasises each individual's role in the management of risk.

A dedicated Compliance department is in place to ensure that Kina personnel are aware of the Group's prudential and legislative obligations and that these are maintained at all times. Risk within the Group is managed according to the appropriate risk parameters whilst promoting compliance to the limits set in the Board Approved Risk Appetite Statement. People risk is monitored including via an Occupational Health, Safety and Wellbeing regime, which is designed to maintain the safety of Kina's Employees and Customers. The Group's risk management activities comply with all relevant regulation including that of the BPNG Standards, relevant legislation and the Investment Promotion Authority (IPA), and the ASX and PNGX Listing Rules.

Kina also employs skilled credit managers who understand the PNG economic environment to ensure that the growing loan portfolio is maintained within an acceptable level of risk and within Kina's Board-approved risk appetite. All lending proposals are considered based on credit policy and within the risk appetite of the Group.
Debt servicing assessment criteria is maintained to ensure Kina understands its level of credit risk while managing its impairment exposure.

Kina's risk management framework and internal control functions incorporate an Internal Audit function, which reports directly to the Audit Committee. The structure of the Internal Audit function is currently under review and the outcomes of the review will be provided in the 2026 Corporate Governance Statement.

The annual Internal Audit Plan is formulated by the Group Chief Risk Officer (CRO) using a risk- based approach. Progress against the Internal Audit Plan is reported to the Audit Committee on a quarterly basis.

The internal audit function determines an independent assessment of the effectiveness of Kina's Risk Management and internal control environment which is utilised in continual improvement measures of Kina's business processes. Kina is exposed to the economic conditions of PNG through its normal course of business in lending monies to commercial businesses operating in PNG. Kina does not believe it currently has any material exposure to environmental or social (ESG) sustainability risks and the Company is currently working to develop further our ESG framework and processes.

Remunerate fairly and responsibly

Remuneration and Nomination Committee

Details of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee are set out on page 51 above.

Remuneration

Kina is committed to a fair and responsible system of remuneration throughout the Group. Members of Senior Management are remunerated in a way that aims to attract and retain an appropriate level of talent and reflects their performance in relation to the delivery of corporate strategy and operational performance.

Remuneration for non-executive directors is set using advice from independent consultants and considers the level of fees paid to non-executive directors of similar corporations and the responsibilities and work/time requirements of the non-executive directors.

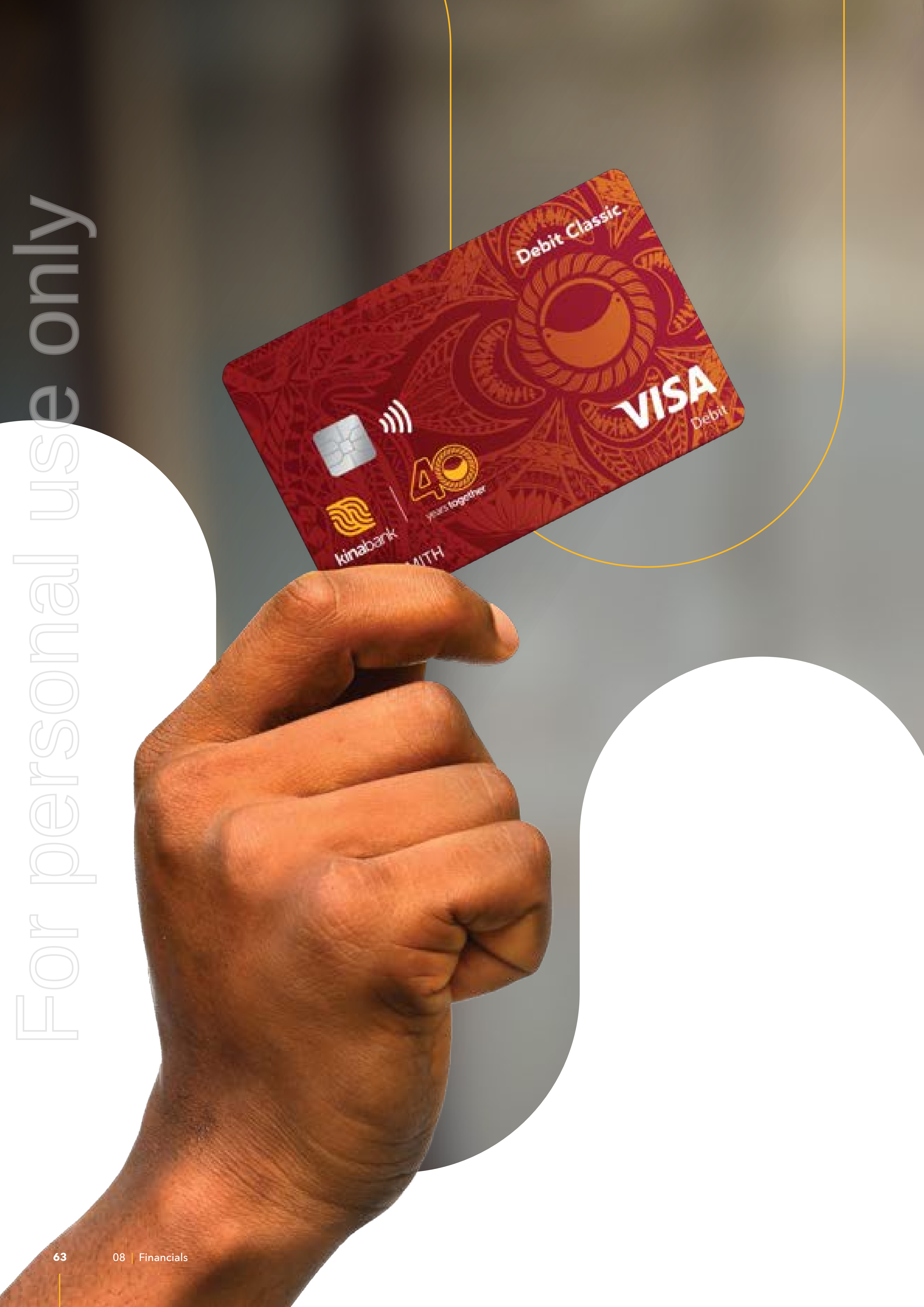
The Remuneration Report and further details about the remuneration policy of Kina are set out in the 2025 Annual Report.

Dealings in Company Securities

The Board has adopted a *Securities Trading Policy* that applies to Kina's equity-based remuneration scheme and explains the conduct that is prohibited under the *PNG Securities Commission Act*, *Capital Markets Act,* and the *Corporations Act*.

The *Securities Trading Policy*:

- provides for certain Trading Windows when 'Relevant Persons' may trade provided the appropriate process has been adhered to;
- prohibits any Relevant Person from entering into a hedge transaction involving unvested equity held pursuant to an Employee, Senior Management or Director Equity Plan operated by Kina;
- sets out the prohibitions against insider trading and prescribes certain requirements for dealing in Kina securities; and
- prohibits Relevant Persons from trading in Kina securities while in possession of material non-public information, which is information a reasonable person would expect to have a material effect on the price or value of Kina securities.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Debit
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kinabank

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08

Financials.

Directors' Report.

The directors of Kina Securities Limited ("Company") submit herewith the annual financial report of the Company and the Group, comprising the Company and its controlled entities, for the year ended 31 December 2025.

Principal activities

The principal continuing activities of the Group during the year were the provision of commercial banking and financial services (including asset financing, provision of commercial and personal loans, money market operations and corporate advice), fund administration, investment management services and share brokerage.

The directors acknowledge the non-lending loss due to an incident involving a small number of customers, which the Group has recognised a provision of K13m in 2024 and was paid to MiBank in 2025.

Operating results and review of operations

The net profit attributable to equity holders for the year for the Group was K114.6 million compared with K100.3 million in 2024.

The profit includes the following items:

- Net interest income of K267.7 million, compared with K222.2 million in the prior year to 31 December 2024.
- Net fee and commission income of K176.7 million compared with K161.7 million in the prior year.
- Operating income before impairment losses and other operating income of K544.0 million, up from K484.9 million in the prior year.
- Expected credit losses on financial instruments at amortised cost of K39.0 million, compared with K18.2 million in the prior year.
- Other operating expenses of K305.9 million, compared with K286.6 million in the prior period.

Dividends

The Company paid a dividend of K15.5 toea (AUD 6.0 cents) per share (K44.7m) in April 2025 in relation to the profit for the half year ended 31 December 2024.

In October 2025, the Company also paid dividend of K12.6 toea (AUD 4.5 cents) per share (K36.5m) in relation to the profit for the half year ended 30 June 2025.

Events after the reporting period

Subsequent to reporting period date, the directors declared a final dividend of K19.3 toea (AUD 6.5 cents) per share (K56.6m) for the second half of financial year 2025.

See also note 38 for other subsequent events.

Donations

During the year the Group made donations totalling K527,401 (2024: K555,535)

Auditor's fees

Fees paid to the auditor during the year for professional services are shown in note 36 to the financial statements. The external auditor is Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu.

Remuneration Report

Remuneration of employees

During the year, the number of employees or former employees (not being directors of the Company), receiving remuneration in excess of K100,000 per annum from the Group stated in bands of K10,000 was as follows:

In PGK	2025	2024
2,030,001 - 2,040,000	**1***	-
1,900,001 - 1,910,000	**-**	1
1,160,001 - 1,170,000	**1**	-
1,100,001 - 1,110,000	**1**	-
1,090,001 - 1,100,000	**2**	-
1,010,001 - 1,020,000	**-**	1
970,001 - 980,000	**1**	-
960,001 - 970,000	**1**	-
950,001 - 960,000	**-**	1
940,001 - 950,000	**-**	1
920,001 - 930,000	**-**	1
870,001 - 880,000	**1**	1
840,001 - 850,000	**-**	1
810,001 - 820,000	**1**	-
800,001 - 810,000	**1**	-
790,001 - 800,000	**-**	1
780,001 - 790,000	**-**	1
720,001 - 730,000	**1**	1
690,001 - 700,000	**-**	1
680,001 - 690,000	**1**	-
640,001 - 650,000	**1**	1
630,001 - 640,000	**1**	-
610,001 - 620,000	**-**	1
580,001 - 590,000	**1**	-
570,001 - 580,000	**-**	1
520,001 - 530,000	**-**	1
510,001 - 520,000	**1**	-
500,001 - 510,000	**1**	2
450,001 - 460,000	**-**	1
430,001 - 440,000	**5**	-

In PGK	2025	2024
420,001 - 430,000	**1**	-
410,001 - 420,000	**1**	-
390,001 - 400,000	**-**	4
380,001 - 390,000	**-**	4
370,001 - 380,000	**1**	-
360,001 - 370,000	**1**	-
350,001 - 360,000	**1**	1
330,001 - 340,000	**-**	1
320,001 - 330,000	**1**	1
310,001 - 320,000	**-**	2
300,001 - 310,000	**2**	1
280,001 - 290,000	**3**	-
260,001 - 270,000	**1**	-
250,001 - 260,000	**1**	3
240,001 - 250,000	**5**	1
230,001 - 240,000	**11**	2
220,001 - 230,000	**2**	5
210,001 - 220,000	**-**	1
200,001 - 210,000	**4**	6
190,001 - 200,000	**1**	7
180,001 - 190,000	**4**	4
170,001 - 180,000	**4**	4
160,001 - 170,000	**6**	4
150,001 - 160,000	**4**	6
140,001 - 150,000	**7**	8
130,001 - 140,000	**33**	7
120,001 - 130,000	**10**	13
110,001 - 120,000	**4**	18
100,000 - 110,000	**24**	11

* Increase due to impact of foreign exchange conversion.

Directors' remuneration

Directors' fees paid during the year was as follows:

In PGK	2025	2024
	K'000	K'000
Directors		
Isikeli Taureka*	**159**	476
Karen Smith- Pomeroy**	**270**	349
Jane Thomason	**383**	320
Paul Hutchinson	**348**	328
Andrew Carriline	**346**	328
Richard Kimber	**348**	314
Ian Clough	**419**	102
Robert Nilkare***	**103**	-
Lutz Heim***	**114**	-
	2,490	2,217
Managing Director		
Ivan Vidovich		
– Salaries	**2,037**	1,902
– Other benefits including leave entitlements	**429**	454
	2,466	2,356
	4,956	4,573

* Isikeli Taureka retired on 17 April 2025 and Ian Clough was appointed as Chairman on 17 April 2025
** Karen Smith-Pomeroy retired on 31 August 2025
*** Robert Nilkare and Lutz Heim were both appointed as new Board Directors on 22 August 2025

Signed at Port Moresby on behalf of the board on 31 March 2026.

Mr Ian Clough
Director and Chairman

Ivan Vidovich
Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer

Directors' Declaration

The directors declare that:

- in the directors' opinion, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company and the Subsidiaries (together the Group) will be able to pay their debts as and when they become due and payable
- in the directors' opinion, the attached financial statements and notes thereto are in accordance with the *PNG Companies Act 1997* (amended 2022), including compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and giving a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the Company and the Group as at and for the year ended 31 December 2025

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of directors.

On behalf of the directors

Mr Ian Clough
Director and Chairman
Port Moresby, 31 March 2026

Mr Ivan Vidovich
Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer
Port Moresby, 31 March 2026

Deloitte.

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Independent Auditor's Report to the shareholders of Kina Securities Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Kina Securities Limited (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (the "Group") which comprise the Group's and the Company's statements of financial position as at 31 December 2025, the statements of comprehensive income, the statements of changes in equity and the statements of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements of the Group and the Company, give a true and fair view of the Group's and the Company's financial position as at 31 December 2025 and of their financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") Accounting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act 1997 *(amended 2022)*.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants *(including International Independence Standards)* (IESBA Code), as applicable to audits of financial statements of public interest entities, together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Papua New Guinea. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the Group for 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.

Key Audit Matter	How the scope of our audit responded to the Key Audit Matter
Expected credit loss on loans and advances As at 31 December 2025, the Group has recognised a loss allowance for expected credit losses (ECL) amounting to K88.1m on loans and advances held at amortised cost in accordance with IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* (IFRS 9) as disclosed in Note 4(b). Loans and advances subject to IFRS 9's impairment requirements include the residential lending portfolio, personal loan portfolio and loan commitments. Determination of the loss allowance for ECL is considered a key audit matter due to significance of the	Our audit procedures, in conjunction with our specialists, included, but were not limited to: **Control design and implementation:** We tested the design and implementation of controls over the loss allowance including controls over: • The accuracy of data input into the system used for determine credit facilities approval and subsequently past due days calculation; and • The ongoing monitoring and identification of loans displaying indicators of impairment and to ensure whether

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Key Audit Matter	How the scope of our audit responded to the Key Audit Matter
loans and advances to the financial statements and significant management judgement in estimating the loss allowance, including: • The application of the requirements of IFRS 9 as reflected in the Group's ECL model particularly in light of the current economic environment; • Identification of exposures with a significant movement in credit quality to determine whether 12-month or lifetime expected credit loss should be recognised; and • Assumptions used in the ECL model such as the financial condition of the counterparty, repayment capacity and forward-looking macroeconomic factors as disclosed in Note 4(b).	they are migrating on a timely basis to appropriate default stages including the generation of "days past due" reports. **Assessing impairment model appropriateness:** We assessed the appropriateness of management's internally developed model in determining the loss allowance for ECL. Our procedures included, but were not limited to: • Assessing whether the ECL model adequately addresses the requirements of IFRS 9; • Assessing, based on sample testing, whether individual exposures are classified into appropriate stages and aging categories for the purpose of determining the loss allowance for ECL; • Assessing the reasonableness of the assumptions driving Probabilities of Default (PD), Loss Given Default (LGD) and Exposure at Default (EAD); and • Assessing the appropriateness and adequacy of management overlays to the modelled loss allowance for ECL by recalculating the coverage provided by the loss allowance (including overlays) to the loan book, taking into account recent history, performance and de-risking of the relevant portfolios. We also evaluated the adequacy of the disclosures in Note 4(b) to the financial statements.
Valuation of unlisted shares As at 31 December 2025, the Group holds unlisted equity investments amounting to K53.3m which are accounted for at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) in accordance with IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (IFRS 9) and IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement (IFRS 13) as disclosed in Note 16 and Note 35. The valuation of unlisted investments require significant judgement and estimation. Valuation models including Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) or Capitalisation of Maintainable Earnings (CME) rely on key assumptions, including forecast future cash flows, discount rates reflecting current market assessments of the time value of money and specific risks, and long-term growth rates. There is inherent uncertainty in these assumptions, particularly given the investments' exposure to market volatility, changes in economic conditions, and limited market data for comparable companies. The changes in key assumptions could materially impact the fair value of the investments and, consequently, the Group's financial position.	In conjunction with our valuation specialists, our procedures included, but were not limited to: • Assessing the adequacy and appropriateness of the valuation models applied by management; • Evaluating the cash flow and profitability projections prepared by management to determine whether the assumptions are reasonable and supportable; • Assessing, the discount rates used in the valuations by comparing them to the market data and industry benchmarks; • Evaluating the appropriateness of the terminal growth rate applied beyond the forecast period, taking into consideration prevailing macroeconomic conditions; and • Reviewing and assessing the qualifications, independence, and objectivity of the external valuation expert engaged by management. We also assessed the appropriateness of disclosures in Note 16 and Note 35 to the financial statements.
Impairment of non-current assets including goodwill As at 31 December 2025, the carrying value of the Group's goodwill was K92.7m, arising from the	In conjunction with our valuation specialists, our procedures included, but were not limited to:

Key Audit Matter	How the scope of our audit responded to the Key Audit Matter
acquisitions of Maybank (PNG) Limited and Maybank Property (PNG) Limited, as disclosed in Note 37. In accordance with IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets*, Cash Generating Units (CGUs) including goodwill are required to be tested for impairment at least annually. This is considered a key audit matter due to the significance of judgement required in preparing a discounted cash flow model (value in use). These judgements include estimating: • Future cash flows for the Cash Generating Unit ("CGU") taking into accounting regulatory and macroeconomic factors; • Discount rates; and • Terminal value growth rates.	• Evaluating the appropriateness of management's key controls over the impairment assessment process, including the identification of potential indicators of impairment such as the carrying value of the Group's net assets exceeding the market capitalisation; • Assessing the reasonableness of cash flow projections and growth rates against external economic and financial data and the Group's own historical performance; • Comparing historical performance against prior years' budgets and forecasts to assess management's historical forecasting accuracy; • Assessing the key assumptions and methodology used by management in the impairment model, in particular the discount rate and the terminal growth rate; and • Testing the mathematical accuracy of the impairment model. We also evaluated the adequacy of the disclosures in Note 37 to the financial statements.
Information technology The Group's business operations are heavily reliant on IT systems for processing large volumes of transactions as well as automated calculations supporting both internal and external financial reporting. These systems are vital to the ongoing operations of the business and to the integrity of the financial reporting process and as a result, the assessment of IT systems forms a key component of our audit and is considered a key audit matter.	In conjunction with our IT specialists, our procedures included but were not limited to: • Obtaining an understanding of the IT environment and identification of the key systems relevant to financial reporting; • Testing the design and implementation of IT controls including, but not limited to, access administration, change management and segregation of duties; and • Responding to deficiencies identified by designing and performing additional procedures which included the identification and testing of compensating manual controls and varying the nature, timing and extent of the substantive procedures performed.

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors' Report and Directors' Declaration, which we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, and annual report (but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon), which is expected to be made available to us after that date.

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

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

When we read the annual report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to the directors and use our professional judgement to determine the appropriate action.

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Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the Companies Act 1997 *(amended 2022)* and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing 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 the financial statements.

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

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

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

We also provide the directors 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, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with the directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In accordance with section 200 of the Companies Act 1997 *(amended 2022),* in our opinion:

- We obtained all information and explanations that were required; and
- Proper accounting records have been kept by the Group for the year ended 31 December 2025.

We have no interest in the Company and the Group or any other relationship, other than that of the auditor of the Company and the Group.

The engagement partners on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report are Tom Mason and Herbert Maguma.

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu

DELOITTE TOUCHE TOHMATSU

JB Mason

Tom Bottomley-Mason
Partner
Chartered Accountants
Brisbane, 31 March 2026

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Herbert Maguma
Partner
Chartered Accountants
Port Moresby, 31 March 2026

Statements of Comprehensive Income.

For the year ended 31 December 2025

	Notes	Consolidated		Parent	
		2025 K'000	2024 K'000	**2025 K'000**	2024 K'000
Interest income	6	**345,594**	274,469	**345,572**	274,325
Interest expense	6	**(77,855)**	(52,246)	**(78,792)**	(53,018)
Net interest income		**267,739**	222,223	**266,780**	221,307
Fee and commission income	7	**176,745**	161,683	**131,169**	119,316
Fee and commission expense	7	**-**	(32)	**-**	(32)
Net fee and commission income		**176,745**	161,651	**131,169**	119,284
Foreign exchange income		**100,320**	85,970	**100,393**	85,489
Dividend income	8	**936**	944	**37**	64
Net gains/ (losses) from financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	16	**(3,095)**	7,913	**(4,318)**	4,766
Other income	9	**1,382**	6,198	**5,086**	8,145
Operating income before impairment losses and other operating expenses		**544,027**	484,899	**499,147**	439,055
Expected credit losses on financial instruments at amortised cost	4b	**(38,970)**	(18,151)	**(37,782)**	(17,593)
Administrative and operating expenses	10	**(305,946)**	(286,638)	**(289,543)**	(273,340)
Profit before tax		**199,111**	180,110	**171,822**	148,122
Income tax expense	11	**(84,468)**	(79,814)	**(76,909)**	(71,969)
Net profit for the year		**114,643**	100,296	**94,913**	76,153
Other comprehensive income		**-**	-	**-**	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		**114,643**	100,296	**94,913**	76,153

		2025	2024
Earnings per share – basic (toea)	28b	**39.65**	34.90
Earnings per share – diluted (toea)	28b	**39.44**	34.69

These financial statements have been approved for issue by the Board of Directors and signed on its behalf by:

Mr Ian Clough
Director and Chairman

Ivan Vidovich
Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer

The notes on pages 77 to 135 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Statements of Financial Position.

As at 31 December 2025

	Notes	Consolidated		Parent	
		2025 K'000	2024 K'000	**2025 K'000**	2024 K'000
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	**13**	**365,592**	529,810	**365,592**	526,713
Central bank bills	**14**	**906,411**	762,088	**906,411**	762,088
Regulatory deposits	**15**	**426,355**	522,784	**426,355**	522,784
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	**16**	**60,405**	41,656	**53,403**	35,876
Loans and advances to customers	**17**	**3,252,908**	2,883,500	**3,243,219**	2,872,457
Investments in Government Inscribed Stocks	**18**	**93,833**	93,331	**93,833**	93,331
Due from subsidiaries	**30 b**	**-**	-	**1,472**	1,095
Deferred tax assets	**12**	**40,190**	36,803	**38,826**	35,846
Investments in subsidiaries	**19**	**-**	-	**249**	249
Property, plant and equipment	**20**	**79,280**	69,303	**79,280**	69,303
Goodwill	**37**	**92,786**	92,786	**92,786**	92,786
Intangible assets	**21**	**51,037**	35,893	**51,037**	35,893
Other assets	**22**	**171,166**	148,874	**175,643**	150,430
		5,539,963	5,216,828	**5,528,106**	5,198,851
Liabilities					
Due to other banks		**5,867**	135	**5,867**	135
Due to customers	**23**	**4,575,590**	4,351,990	**4,627,159**	4,386,215
Current income tax liabilities	**24**	**15,891**	10,329	**16,313**	9,091
Due to subsidiaries	**30 b**	**-**	-	**60,316**	50,856
Employee provisions	**25**	**17,978**	14,472	**15,339**	12,893
Lease liabilities	**26**	**43,146**	31,484	**43,146**	31,484
Other liabilities	**27**	**163,562**	142,224	**159,816**	140,094
		4,822,034	4,550,634	**4,927,956**	4,630,768
Net assets		**717,929**	666,194	**600,150**	568,083
Shareholders' equity					
Issued and fully paid ordinary shares	**28 a**	**414,728**	397,254	**414,728**	397,254
Share-based payment reserve	**28 c**	**2,703**	1,878	**2,703**	1,878
Retained earnings		**300,498**	267,062	**182,719**	168,951
Total equity		**717,929**	666,194	**600,150**	568,083

The notes on pages 77 to 135 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Statements of Changes in Equity.

For the year ended 31 December 2025

Consolidated

	Share Capital	Share Based Payment Reserve	Retained Earnings	Total
	K'000	K'000	K'000	K'000
Balance as at 31 December 2023	**394,693**	**2,776**	**242,854**	**640,323**
Profit for the year	-	-	100,296	100,296
Employee share scheme – vested rights	-	(3,738)	-	(3,738)
Employee share scheme – value of employee services	-	2,674	-	2,674
Deferred tax on share-based payment	-	166	-	166
Additional shares issued	2,561	-	-	2,561
Dividend paid	-	-	(76,088)	(76,088)
Balance as at 31 December 2024	**397,254**	**1,878**	**267,062**	**666,194**
Profit for the year	-	-	114,643	114,643
Employee share scheme – vested rights	-	(3,246)	-	(3,246)
Employee share scheme – value of employee services	-	5,122	-	5,122
Deferred tax on share-based payment	-	(1,051)	-	(1,051)
Deferred tax adjustment	-	-	(62)	(62)
Additional shares issued	17,474	-	-	17,474
Dividend paid	-	-	(81,145)	(81,145)
Balance as at 31 December 2025	**414,728**	**2,703**	**300,498**	**717,929**

Parent

	Share Capital	Share Based Payment Reserve	Retained Earnings	Total
	K'000	K'000	K'000	K'000
Balance as at 31 December 2023	**394,693**	**2,776**	**168,886**	**566,355**
Profit for the year	-	-	76,153	76,153
Employee share scheme – vested rights	-	(3,738)	-	(3,738)
Employee share scheme – value of employee services	-	2,674	-	2,674
Deferred tax on share-based payment	-	166	-	166
Additional shares issued	2,561	-	-	2,561
Dividend paid	-	-	(76,088)	(76,088)
Balance as at 31 December 2024	**397,254**	**1,878**	**168,951**	**568,083**
Profit for the year	-	-	94,913	94,913
Employee share scheme – vested rights	-	(3,246)	-	(3,246)
Employee share scheme – value of employee services	-	5,122	-	5,122
Deferred tax on share-based payment	-	(1,051)	-	(1,051)
Additional shares issued	17,474	-	-	17,474
Dividend paid	-	-	(81,145)	(81,145)
Balance as at 31 December 2025	**414,728**	**2,703**	**182,719**	**600,150**

The notes on pages 77 to 135 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Statements of Cash Flows.

For the year ended 31 December 2025

	Notes	Consolidated		Parent	
		2025 K'000	2024 K'000	**2025 K'000**	2024 K'000
Cash flows from operating activities					
Interest received		**351,037**	265,208	**351,015**	265,064
Interest paid		**(65,789)**	(50,630)	**(66,726)**	(51,402)
Foreign exchange income		**100,320**	85,970	**100,393**	85,489
Dividend received		**936**	944	**37**	64
Fee and commission income received		**177,857**	154,294	**130,926**	119,639
Fee and commission expense paid		**-**	(32)	**-**	(32)
Net trading and other operating income		**1,358**	6,043	**1,181**	5,913
Recoveries on loans previously written-off		**8,374**	7,998	**8,374**	7,998
Payments to employees and suppliers		**(402,981)**	(284,928)	**(365,521)**	(258,720)
Income tax paid	24	**(81,591)**	(82,438)	**(71,904)**	(74,241)
Cash flows from operating profits before changes in operating assets and liabilities		**89,521**	102,429	**87,775**	99,772
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:					
– net (increase)/decrease in regulatory deposits		**96,428**	(89,510)	**96,428**	(89,510)
– net increase in loans and advances to customers		**(377,418)**	(320,706)	**(377,418)**	(320,706)
– net (increase) in other assets		**(22,291)**	(19,045)	**(25,212)**	(24,743)
– net increase in due to customers		**211,533**	5,804	**228,878**	16,000
– net increase/(decrease) due to other banks		**5,732**	(13,777)	**5,732**	(13,777)
– net (decrease)/increase in other liabilities		**113,324**	23,933	**103,679**	26,485
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities	29c	**116,829**	(310,872)	**119,862**	(306,479)
Cash flows from investing activities					
Purchase of property, equipment and software		**(32,578)**	(27,334)	**(32,578)**	(27,334)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment		**24**	154	**24**	154
Net movement in investment securities	29b	**(173,651)**	548,639	**(173,587)**	546,561
Net cash inflow/(outflow) generated from/(used in) investing activities		**(206,205)**	521,459	**(206,141)**	519,381
Cash flows from financing activities					
Dividend paid		**(81,145)**	(76,088)	**(81,145)**	(76,088)
Lease liability payments		**(18,209)**	(12,449)	**(18,209)**	(12,449)
Issuance of new shares		**17,473**	2,561	**17,473**	2,561
Net cash inflow/(outflow) generated from/(used in) financing activities		**(81,881)**	(85,976)	**(81,881)**	(85,976)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		**(171,257)**	124,611	**(168,160)**	126,926
Effect of exchange rate movements on cash and cash equivalents		**7,039**	8,359	**7,039**	8,430
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		**529,810**	396,840	**526,713**	391,357
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	29a	**365,592**	529,810	**365,592**	526,713

The notes on pages 77 to 135 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements.

For the year ended 31 December 2025 (from pages 77 – 135)

1. Material accounting policies

1.1 General information

The Company and its subsidiaries are incorporated in Papua New Guinea. The Group's business activities include the provision of banking services, personal and commercial loans, money market operations, provision of share brokerage, fund administration, investment management services, asset financing, and corporate advice.

Effective 9 July 2021, Kina Securities Limited amalgamated with Kina Bank Limited (KBL), Kina Ventures Limited (KVL) and Kina Properties Limited (KPL) and is now known as Kina Securities Limited.

The directors have, at the time of approving the financial statements, a reasonable expectation that the Company and Group have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus, they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.2 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company and Group have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards and the requirements of the Papua New Guinea Companies Act 1997 (amended in 2022)

The financial statements of the Company and Group as at and for the year ended 31 December 2025 were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 31 March 2026.

The financial statements of the Company and Group have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the revaluation of certain financial instruments at fair value. Cost is based on the fair values of the consideration given in exchange for assets.

1.3 Amendments to IFRS Accounting Standards that are mandatorily effective for the current reporting period

In the current year, the Group has applied a number of amendments to IFRS Accounting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) that are mandatorily effective for an accounting period that begins on or after 1 January 2023. Their adoption has not had any material impact on the disclosures or on the amounts reported in these financial statements.

1.4 New and revised IFRS standards in issue but not yet effective

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the Group has not applied the following revised IFRS standards that have been issued but are not yet effective:

Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28	*Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture*
Amendments to IAS 1	*Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current*
Amendments to IAS 1	*Non-current Liabilities with Covenants*
Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7	*Supplier Finance Arrangements*
Amendments to IFRS 16	*Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback*
Amendments to IFRS 17	*Insurance Contracts*
Amendments to IFRS 18	*Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements*

The directors do not expect that the adoption of the Standards listed above will have material impact on the financial statements of the Group in the future period.

2. Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and its controlled entities (its subsidiaries) made up to 31 December each year. Control is achieved when the Company:

- has the power over the investee;
- is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- has the ability to use its power to affect its returns.

The Group reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control listed above. The Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether or not the Group's voting rights in an investee are sufficient to give it power, including:

- the size of the Group's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of holdings of the other vote holders;
- potential voting rights held by the Group, other vote holders or other parties;
- rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and
- any additional facts and circumstances that indicate that the Group has, or does not have, the current ability to direct the relevant activities at the time that decisions need to be made, including voting patterns at previous shareholders' meetings.

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Specifically, the results of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated profit or loss account from the date the Group gains control until the date when the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

All intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between the members of the Group are eliminated on consolidation, with the exception of foreign currency gains and losses on intragroup monetary items denominated in a foreign currency of at least one of the parties.

2.1 Segment reporting

Operating segments are presented on a basis that is consistent with information provided internally to the Group's key decision makers. The chief operating decision-maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Board of Directors. The Group has two reportable segments, which are the two business divisions – Banking & Finance and Wealth Management.

2.2 Foreign currency translation

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the functional currency). The consolidated financial statements are presented in Kina, which is the Company's and the Group's functional and presentation currency.

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

2.3 Interest income and interest expense

Interest income and expense for all financial instruments except for those measured or designated as at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL) are recognised as 'Interest income' or 'Interest expense' in the profit or loss account using the effective interest method.

The effective interest rate (EIR) is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash flows of the financial instrument through the expected life of the financial instrument or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. The future cash flows are estimated taking into account all the contractual terms of the instrument.

The calculation of the EIR includes all fees and points paid or received between parties to the contract that are incremental and directly attributable to the specific lending arrangement, transaction costs, and all other premiums or discounts. For financial assets at FVTPL transaction costs are recognised in profit or loss at initial recognition.

The interest income/expense is calculated by applying the EIR to the gross carrying amount of non-credit impaired financial assets (i.e. at the amortised cost of the financial asset before adjusting for any expected credit loss allowance), or to the amortised cost of financial liabilities. For credit-impaired financial assets the interest income is calculated by applying the EIR to the amortised cost of the credit-impaired financial assets (i.e. the gross carrying amount less the allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs)).

2.4 Fee and commission income

The Group recognises fee and commission income from following major services it provides to customers:

- *Investment and portfolio management* – The Group manages investments for a number of superannuation funds and corporate clients. These services are provided by the Group on a monthly basis and the performance obligation is satisfied over time. Bills are raised monthly and revenue is recognised on this basis.
- *Fund administration* – The Group earns a fee through administration of funds for its customers based on the fee rates agreed under the terms of the contract. These services are provided by the Group on a monthly basis and the performance obligation is satisfied over time. Bills are raised monthly and revenue is recognised on this basis.
- *Share brokerage* – The Group generates share brokerage from trading services for customers on the Port Moresby Stock Exchange ("PNGX") and the Australian Stock Exchange ("ASX"). Income is recognised at a point in time upon settlement of the trade which is commensurate with when the performance obligation is satisfied.
- *Loan fee and bank commission* – The Group charges various loan fees and commissions to its customers during the tenure of the loan unrelated to establishment of the loan facility. Income is recognised at a point in time when services promised under the contract are completed.
- *Digital banking fees* – The Group increases the services it provides through digital access solutions giving customers convenient ways to do transactions. The services include online banking, utility top-ups, cashless transactions using payment platforms, and card transactions. Income is recognised at a point in time when the transaction to which the fee relates is settled which is a point at which performance obligation is satisfied.

2.5 Leases

At inception of a contract, the Group 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. A right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability is recognised with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets (such as tablets and personal computers, small items of office furniture and telephones). For these leases, the Group recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.

To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Group 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 Group has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset throughout the period of use; and
- the Group has the right to direct the use of the asset. The Group 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 the decision about how and for what purpose the asset is used is predetermined, the Group has the right to direct the use of the asset if either:
- the Group has the right to operate the asset; or
- the Group 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 Group 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 Group has elected not to separate non-lease components and account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

The Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain re-measurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, at the Group's incremental borrowing rate.

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

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments, less any lease incentive receivable;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, if any; and
- the exercise price, if any, under a purchase option that the Group is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Group is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The lease liability is re-measured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Group's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Group changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option.

When the lease liability is re-measured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets.

The Group has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for all short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less. The Group recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2.6 Taxation

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period in the country where the Company and its subsidiaries operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authority.

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred income tax is also not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit and loss. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rate (and law) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current and deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

2.7 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand and deposits held at call with financial institutions which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts.

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

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above.

2.8 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position when the Company or Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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

Financial assets

All financial assets are recognised and de-recognised on a trade date where the purchase or sale of a financial asset is under a contract whose terms require delivery of the financial asset within the timeframe established by the market concerned, and are initially measured at fair value, plus transaction costs, except for those financial assets classified as at FVTPL.

Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets classified as at FVTPL are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

All recognised financial assets that are within the scope of IFRS 9 are required to be subsequently measured at amortised cost or fair value on the basis of the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets.

Specifically:

- debt instruments that are held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows, and that have contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding (SPPI), are subsequently measured at amortised cost;
- debt instruments that are held within a business model whose objective is both to collect the contractual cash flows and to sell the debt instruments, and that have contractual cash flows that are SPPI, are subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI);
- all other debt instruments (e.g. debt instruments managed on a fair value basis, or held for sale) and equity investments are subsequently measured at FVTPL.

Financial assets at FVTPL

Financial assets at FVTPL are:

- assets with contractual cash flows that are not SPPI; or/and
- assets that are held in a business model other than held to collect contractual cash flows or held to collect and sell; or
- assets designated at FVTPL using the fair value option.

These assets are measured at fair value, with any gains/losses arising on re-measurement recognised in profit or loss, and therefore no reclassifications were made. Changes in contractual cash flows are considered under the accounting policy on Modification and de-recognition of financial assets described below.

Impairment

The Group measures and recognises loss allowances for ECLs on the following financial instruments that are measured at amortised cost:

- Loans and advances;
- Investment in Government Inscribed Stocks;
- Other financial assets;
- Loan commitments issued; and
- Financial guarantee contracts issued.

ECLs are required to be measured through a loss allowance at an amount equal to:

- 12-month ECL, i.e. lifetime ECL that result from those default events on the financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date, (referred to as Stage 1); or

2. Basis of Consolidation (continued)

2.8 Financial instruments (continued)

- full lifetime ECL, i.e. lifetime ECL that result from all possible default events over the life of the financial instrument, (referred to as Stage 2 and Stage 3).

A loss allowance for full lifetime ECL is required for a financial instrument if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. For all other financial instruments, ECLs are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL. More details on the determination of a significant increase in credit risk and determination of ECL are provided in note 3.

Significant increase in credit risk

The Group monitors all financial assets, issued loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts that are subject to the impairment requirements to assess whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If there has been a significant increase in credit risk the Group will measure the loss allowance based on lifetime rather than 12-month ECL.

The Group's accounting policy is not to use the practical expedient that financial assets with 'low' credit risk at the reporting date are deemed not to have had a significant increase in credit risk. As a result, the Group monitors all financial assets, issued loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts that are subject to impairment for significant increase in credit risk.

In assessing whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring that was anticipated when the financial instrument was first recognised. In making this assessment, the Group considers both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable. Irrespective of the outcome of this assessment, the Group presumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due, unless the Group has reasonable and supportable information that demonstrates otherwise.

Definition of default

The definition of default is used in measuring the amount of ECL and in the determination of whether the loss allowance is based on 12-month or lifetime ECL, as default is a component of the probability of default (PD) which affects both the measurement of ECLs and the identification of a significant increase in credit risk (see note 3). The Group considers that default has occurred when a financial asset is more than 90 days past due unless the Group has reasonable and supportable information to demonstrate that a more lagging default criterion is more appropriate.

Write-off

Loans and debt securities are written off when the Company or Group has no reasonable expectations of recovering the financial asset (either in its entirety or a portion of it). This is the case when it is determined that the borrower does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. A write-off constitutes a de-recognition event. The Group may apply enforcement activities to financial assets written off. Recoveries resulting from the Group's enforcement activities will result in impairment gains.

Presentation of allowance for ECL in the statement of financial position

Loss allowances for ECL are presented in the statement of financial position as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the financial assets held at amortised cost.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Group recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Group continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received. On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities

A financial liability is a contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially unfavourable to the Group or a contract that will or may be settled in the Group's own equity instruments and is a non-derivative contract for which the Group is or may be obliged to deliver a variable number of its own equity instruments, or a derivative contract over own equity that will or may be settled other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash (or another financial asset) for a fixed number of the Group's own equity instruments.

Financial liabilities are classified as 'other financial liabilities' as the Group does not have any financial liabilities that are classified or designated as at FVTPL.

2. Basis of Consolidation (continued)

2.8 Financial instruments (continued)

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities, including deposits and borrowings, are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The EIR is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

When the Group exchanges with the existing lender one debt instrument into another one with substantially different terms, such exchange is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability.

Financial guarantee contracts

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payments when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument.

Financial guarantee contracts issued by a group entity are initially measured at their fair values and, if not designated as at FVTPL and not arising from a transfer of a financial asset, are subsequently measured at the higher of:

- the amount of the loss allowance determined in accordance with IFRS 9; and
- the amount initially recognised less, where appropriate, cumulative amount of income recognised in accordance with
- the Group's revenue recognition policies.

Financial guarantee contracts not designated at FVTPL are presented as provisions on the consolidated statement of financial position and the re-measurement is presented in other income.

The Group has not designated any financial guarantee contracts as at FVTPL.

2.9 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is calculated on the basis of straight line to write-off the cost of such assets to their residual values over their estimated lives as follows:

Furniture and fittings	11.25% to 15%
Building improvements	10%
Motor vehicles	30%
Office equipment	15% to 30%

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted, if appropriate at each balance date. Gains and losses on disposal (being the difference between the carrying value at the time of sale or disposal and the proceeds received) are taken into account in determining operating profit for the year. Repairs and maintenance costs are charged to statement of comprehensive income, when the expenditure is incurred.

2.10 Intangible assets and other non-financial assets

Goodwill

Goodwill is measured as described in note 37 Goodwill having an indefinite useful life is not amortised but it is tested for impairment annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that it might be impaired, and is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Gains and losses on the disposal of an entity include the carrying amount of goodwill relating to the entity sold. Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units for the purpose of impairment testing. The allocation is made to those cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the business combination in which the goodwill arose. The units or groups of units are identified at the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes, being the operating segments.

Other non-financial assets

Other assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets cash-generating units (CGU).

Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.

2.10 Intangible assets and other non-financial assets

Customer deposits relationship / intangible assets

A customer deposits relationship asset was recognised with the acquisition of Maybank (PNG) Limited in 2015. Also, the acquisition of Australian and New Zealand (ANZ) Bank's retail, commercial and SME banking businesses in PNG on 23 September 2019 gave rise to the recognition of core customer deposit relationship intangible asset (note 20), representing the value, or avoided cost, of having a deposit base from consumer and business transaction accounts, savings accounts, term deposits and other money market accounts that provide a cheaper source of funding than alternative sources of funding. The customer deposits relationship intangible asset is amortised using the straight-line method over a period of five years and three years on the Maybank and ANZ acquisition respectively, and is stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment. The customer deposits relationship intangible asset is also assessed for any indication of impairment at each reporting date and whenever there is an indicator that these may be impaired.

Software

Costs associated with maintaining computer software programs are recognised as an expense as incurred. Costs that are directly associated with identifiable and unique software products controlled by the Group that will probably generate economic benefits exceeding costs beyond one year are recognised as intangible assets. Direct costs include staff costs of the software development team and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads in accordance with IAS38.

Expenditure which enhances or extends the performance of computer software programs beyond their original specifications is recognised as a capital improvement and added to the original cost of the software. Computer software development costs recognised as assets are amortised using the straight-line method over their useful lives, not exceeding a period of five years.

2.11 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligations can be made.

2.12 Employee benefits

Short-term obligations

Provision is made for benefits accruing to employees in respect of annual leave and other short term obligations when it is probable that settlement will be required and they are capable of being measured reliably.

Provisions made in respect of employee benefits expected to be settled within twelve months, are measured at their nominal values using the remuneration rate expected to apply at the time of settlement.

Liabilities recognised in respect of employee benefits which are not expected to be settled within twelve months are measured as the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made by the Group in respect of services provided by employees up to reporting date.

The contributions in relation to employees of the Group who contribute to defined contribution pension plans are charged to the statement of comprehensive income in the year to which they relate.

Share-based payments

Senior executive employees are entitled to participate in a share ownership incentive scheme. The fair value of share rights provided to senior executive employees as share-based payments is recognised as an expense with a corresponding increase in equity. The fair value is measured at grant date and is recognised over the period the services are received being the expected vesting period at the end of which the senior executive employees would become entitled to exercise their share rights. The fair value of the share based payments is based on the market price of the shares at grant date and market vesting conditions upon which the rights were granted. Non-market vesting conditions are taken into account by adjusting the number of rights which will eventually vest.

Cash bonus

The Group recognises a liability and an expense for bonuses based on a formula that takes into consideration the profit attributable to the Company's shareholders after certain adjustments. The Group recognises a provision where contractually obliged or where there is a past practice that has created a constructive obligation.

2.13 Share capital and other equity accounts

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

Dividends

Dividends on ordinary shares are recognised in equity in the period in which they are declared by the Company's directors.

Reserves

Capital reserve comprises accumulated gains on historic asset revaluation. Share-based payment reserve comprises the fair value of unvested performance rights as at the reporting date.

2.14 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to owners of the Company, excluding any costs of servicing equity other than ordinary shares by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year (note 28(b)).

Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account the after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential ordinary shares, and the weighted average number of additional ordinary shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

2.15 Fiduciary activities

The Group provides custodian, trustee, corporate administration, investment management and advisory services to third parties, which involve the Group making allocation and purchase and sale decisions in relation to a wide range of financial instruments. Those assets that are held in a fiduciary capacity are not included in these consolidated financial statements. Details of such investments held under trust may be found in note 30.

3. Critical accounting estimates and judgments

In the application of the Group's accounting policies, which are described in note 1, the directors are required to make judgements that have a significant impact on the amounts recognised and to make estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The areas involving significant estimates or judgments are:

- Significant increase in credit risk – note 4
- Estimated allowance for loans and advances to customers – note 17 and 4(b)
- Estimated goodwill impairment – note 37
- Valuation of unlisted shares – note 35

4. Financial risk management

By its nature the Group's activities are principally related to the use of financial instruments. The Group accepts deposits from customers at both fixed and floating rates and for various periods and seeks to earn above-average interest margins by investing these funds in high quality assets. The Group seeks to increase these margins by consolidating short-term funds and lending for longer periods at higher rates whilst maintaining sufficient liquidity to meet all claims that might fall due. The Group raises its interest margins by obtaining above-average margins, net of provisions, through lending to commercial and retail borrowers with a range of credit standing.

The Group also enters into transactions denominated in foreign currencies. This activity generally requires the Group to take foreign currency positions in order to exploit short-term movements to the foreign currency market. The Board places trading limits on the level of exposure that can be taken in relation to both overnight and intra-day market positions.

Risk in the Group is managed by a system of delegated limits. These limits set the maximum level of risks that can be assumed by each operational unit and the Group as a whole. The limits are delegated from the Board of Directors to executive management and then to the respective operational managers.

(a) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that movements in market factors, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates, credit spreads and equity prices, will reduce the Group's income or the value of its portfolios.

The group is exposed to the following type of market risks:

(i) Foreign exchange risk;

(ii) Interest rate risk; and

(iii) Equity price risk.

(i) Foreign exchange risk

The Group undertakes transactions denominated in foreign currencies from time to time and resulting from these activities, exposures in foreign currencies arise. Though there are no specific hedging activities to mitigate any currency risk, this exposure is monitored by management on an ongoing basis.

4. Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Market risk (continued)

Exposure

The Group's exposure to foreign currency risk at the end of the reporting period, expressed in PGK, was as follows:

K '000	USD	AUD	SGD	GBP	EUR	NZD	JPY	Others
31 December 2025								
Cash balance	651	401	7	6	214	604	170	819
Due from other banks	60,194	6,228	243	20,492	1,106	463	181	5,962
Due to other banks	-	(4,888)	(390)	-	-	-	-	(437)
	60,845	**1,741**	**(140)**	**20,498**	**1,320**	**1,067**	**351**	**6,344**
31 December 2024								
Cash balance	670	400	3	16	133	557	160	789
Due from other banks	113,159	10,190	1,772	10,006	955	801	204	6,460
Due to other banks	(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(99)
	113,826	**10,590**	**1,775**	**10,022**	**1,088**	**1,358**	**364**	**7,150**

Sensitivity

As shown in the table above, the Group is primarily exposed to changes in USD/PGK exchange rates. The sensitivity of profit or loss to changes in the exchange rates arises mainly from US dollar denominated financial instruments.

	Impact on statement of comprehensive income in	
	K'000	K'000
	2025	2024
USD/PGK – exchange rate – increase 10% (2024:10%)	**(5,472)**	(10,287)
USD/PGK – exchange rate – decrease 10% (2024:10%)	**6,688**	12,573

(ii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk in the statements of financial position arises from the potential for a change in interest rate to have an adverse effect on the earnings in the current and future years. As interest rates and yield curves change over time the Group may be exposed to a loss in earnings due to the effects of interest rates on the components of the statements of financial position. Sensitivity to interest rates arises from mismatches in re-pricing dates, cash flows and other characteristics of the assets and their corresponding liability funding.

These mismatches are actively managed by the Assets and Liabilities Committee (ALCO), which meets regularly to review the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates of the financial position and cash flows of the Group.

4. Financial risk management (continued)
(a) Market risk (continued)

The following table risks summarises the Group's exposure to interest rate risks:

	Year ended 31 December 2025	
	Carrying amount	**Average interest rate**
Assets	**K '000**	**(% p.a.)**
Cash and cash equivalents	365,592	0%
Central bank bills	906,411	3.84%
Loans and advances to customers	3,252,908	8.19%
Investments in Government Inscribed Stocks	93,832	9.74%
Liability		
Due to customers	4,351,990	1.15%

	Year ended 31 December 2024	
	Carrying amount	**Average interest rate**
Assets	**K '000**	**(% p.a.)**
Cash and cash equivalents	529,810	0%
Central bank bills	762,088	3.84%
Loans and advances to customers	2,883,500	8.21%
Investments in Government Inscribed Stocks	93,331	9.74%
Liability		
Due to customers	4,351,990	1.15%

Sensitivity
Given the profile of assets and liabilities at 31 December 2025 and prevailing interest rates, a 200 basis points increase/decrease in market rates in relation to interest bearing assets and liabilities will result in a maximum of K863,084 (2024: K1,665,217) decrease/increase in net interest income at a Group level.

4. Financial risk management (continued)
(a) Market risk (continued)

(iii) Equity price risk

The Group is exposed to equity securities price risk due to the listed shares traded on stock exchange. To manage its price risks arising from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, the Group diversifies its portfolio. Diversification of the portfolio is done in accordance with the limits set by the Group. The Group's financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are publicly traded on the Port Moresby Stock Exchange (PNGX).

Sensitivity

The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on the exposure to equity price risks at the end of the reporting period. If equity prices had been 5% higher/lower, net profit for the year ended 31 December 2025 and net assets as of balance date would have been affected by K3,195,268 (2024: K2,280,316).

	Impact on statement of comprehensive income in K '000	
	2025	2024
Equity prices – increase 5% (2024:5%)	**3,020**	2, 083
Equity prices – decrease 5% (2024:5%)	**(3,020)**	(2,083)

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a customer or counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Group. The Group's main income-generating activity is lending to customers and therefore credit risk is a principal risk. Credit risk mainly arises from loans and advances to customers and other banks (including related commitments to lend such as loan or credit card facilities) and investments in debt securities. The Group considers all elements of credit risk exposure such as counterparty default risk, geographical risk and sector risk for risk management purposes.

(i) Credit risk management

The Group's credit committee is responsible for managing the Group's credit risk by:

- Ensuring that the Group has appropriate credit risk practices, including an effective system of internal control, to consistently determine adequate allowances in accordance with the Group's stated policies and procedures, IFRS and relevant supervisory guidance.
- Identifying, assessing and measuring credit risk across the Group, from an individual instrument to a portfolio level.
- Creating credit policies to protect the Group against the identified risks including the requirements to obtain collateral from borrowers, to perform robust ongoing credit assessment of borrowers and to continually monitor exposures against internal risk limits.
- Limiting concentrations of exposure by type of asset, counterparties, industry, credit rating, geographic location etc.
- Establishing a robust control framework regarding the authorisation structure for the approval and renewal of credit facilities.
- Developing and maintaining the Group's risk grading to categorise exposures according to the degree of risk of default. Risk grades are subject to regular reviews.
- Developing and maintaining the Group's processes for measuring ECL including monitoring of credit risk, incorporation of forward looking information and the method used to measure ECL.
- Ensuring that the Group has policies and procedures in place to appropriately maintain and validate models used to assess and measure ECL.
- Establishing a sound credit risk accounting assessment and measurement process that provides it with a strong basis for common systems, tools and data to assess credit risk and to account for ECL. Providing advice, guidance and specialist skills to business units to promote best practice throughout the Group in the management of credit risk.

The internal audit function performs regular audits making sure that the established controls and procedures are adequately designed and implemented.

(ii) Significant increase in credit risk

As explained in note 1 the Group monitors all financial assets that are subject to impairment requirements to assess whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If there has been a significant increase in credit risk the Group will measure the loss allowance based on lifetime rather than 12-month ECL.

(iii) Incorporation of forward-looking information

The Group uses forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort in its assessment of significant increase of credit risk as well as in its measurement of ECL.

(iv) Measurement of ECL

The key inputs used for measuring ECL are (1) Probability of default (PD), (2) Loss given default (LGD) and (3) Exposure at default (EAD). These figures are generally derived from internally developed statistical models and other historical data and they are adjusted to reflect probability-weighted forward-looking information.

PD is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon. It is estimated as at a point in time. The calculation is based on rating models and assessed using rating tools tailored to the various categories of counterparties and exposures. These models are based on market data (where available), as well as internal data comprising both quantitative and qualitative factors.

LGD is an estimate of the loss arising on default. It is based on the difference between the present value of the contractual cash flows due and the present value of the cash flows that the lender would expect to receive, taking into account the timing of those cash flows and any recoveries from collateral.

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

(v) Groupings based on shared risks characteristics

In determining the ECL, the financial instruments are grouped on the basis of shared risk characteristics, such as instrument type, credit risk grade, collateral type, the value of collateral relative to financial asset (loan-to-value (LTV) ratios) etc. The groupings are reviewed on a regular basis to ensure that each group is comprised of homogenous exposures.

(vi) Credit quality

The Group monitors credit risk per class of financial instrument. The table below outlines the classes identified, as well as the financial statement line item and the note that provides an analysis of the items included in the financial statement line for each class of financial instrument:

Class of financial instrument	Financial statement line	Note
Cash and cash equivalents at amortised cost	Cash and cash equivalents	Note 13
Treasury and central bank bills at amortised cost	Central bank bills	Note 14
Regulatory deposits at amortised cost	Regulatory deposits	Note 15
Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	Loans and advances to customers	Note 17
Investments in Government Inscribed Stocks at amortised cost	Investments in Government Inscribed Stocks	Note 18
Bank guarantees	Contingent liabilities	Note 33
Loan commitments	Commitments	Note 34
Other financial assets	Other assets	Note 22

An analysis of the Group's **credit risk concentrations** per class of financial asset is provided in the following tables. Unless specifically indicated, for financial assets, the amounts in the table represent gross carrying amounts. For documentary letters of credit and bank guarantees, the amounts in the table represent the amounts committed or guaranteed, respectively.

4. Financial risk management (continued)
(b) Credit risk (continued)

	Consolidated	
	31 December 2025 K'000	31 December 2024 K'000
Cash and cash equivalents at amortised cost		
Concentration by sector		
Cash on hand	**301,296**	177,076
With central bank (exchange settlement account)	**(39,601)**	199,839
With other banks	**103,897**	152,895
Total	**365,592**	529,810
Concentration by region		
Papua New Guinea	**277,092**	387,179
Offshore*	**88,500**	142,631
Total	**365,592**	529,810

*Bank accounts maintained in Australia, New Zealand, Great Britain, Singapore, Malaysia, Philippines, Japan, India and Turkey

	Parent	
	31 December 2025 K'000	31 December 2024 K'000
Cash and cash equivalents at amortised cost		
Concentration by sector		
Cash on hand	**301,296**	177,076
With central bank (exchange settlement account)	**(39,601)**	199,839
With other banks	**103,897**	149,798
Total	**365,592**	526,713
Concentration by region		
Papua New Guinea	**277,092**	387,179
Offshore*	**88,500**	139,534
Total	**365,592**	526,713

*Bank accounts maintained in Australia, New Zealand, Great Britain, Singapore, Malaysia, Philippines, Japan, India and Turkey

4. Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

	Consolidated	
	31 December 2025 K'000	31 December 2024 K'000
Treasury and central bank bills at amortised cost		
Concentration by sector		
With central banks	**906,411**	762,088
Total	**906,411**	762,088
Concentration by region		
Papua New Guinea	**906,411**	762,088
Total	**906,411**	762,088

	Parent	
	31 December 2025 K'000	31 December 2024 K'000
Treasury and central bank bills at amortised cost		
Concentration by sector		
With central banks	**906,411**	762,088
Total	**906,411**	762,088
Concentration by region		
Papua New Guinea	**906,411**	762,088
Total	**906,411**	762,088

	Consolidated	
	31 December 2025 K'000	31 December 2024 K'000
Regulatory deposits at amortised cost		
Concentration by sector		
With central banks	**426,355**	522,784
Total	**426,355**	522,784
Concentration by region		
Papua New Guinea	**426,355**	522,784
Total	**426,355**	522,784

	Parent	
	31 December 2025 K'000	31 December 2024 K'000
Regulatory deposits at amortised cost		
Concentration by sector		
With central banks	**426,355**	522,784
Total	**426,355**	522,784
Concentration by region		
Papua New Guinea	**426,355**	522,784
Total	**426,355**	522,784

4. *Financial risk management (continued)*

(b) *Credit risk (continued)*

	Consolidated	
	31 December 2025 K'000	31 December 2024 K'000
Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost		
Concentration by sector		
Individuals:		
Mortgages	**680,725**	634,701
Unsecured lending	**52,054**	99,450
Corporate entities:		
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	**36,178**	10,968
Mining	**3,823**	11,860
Manufacturing	**28,976**	24,768
Electrical, Gas & Water	**14,048**	12,207
Building and Construction	**300,327**	251,961
Wholesale & Retail	**939,420**	846,860
Hotel & Restaurants	**131,335**	95,599
Transport & Storage	**109,607**	76,335
Financial Intermediation	**2,101**	575
Real Estate/Renting/Business Services	**486,245**	426,880
Post & Telecommunication	**99,544**	96,730
Equipment Hire	**24,490**	20,921
Other Business	**404,776**	338,021
Personal Banking	**27,387**	2,972
Total	**3,341,036**	2,950,808
Concentration by region		
Papua New Guinea	**3,341,036**	2,950,808
Total	**3,341,036**	2,950,808

4. Financial risk management (continued)
(b) Credit risk (continued)

	Parent	
Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	**31 December 2025 K'000**	31 December 2024 K'000
Concentration by sector		
Individuals:		
Mortgages	**680,725**	634,701
Unsecured lending	**52,054**	99,450
Corporate entities:		
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	**36,178**	10,968
Mining	**3,823**	11,860
Manufacturing	**28,976**	24,768
Electrical, Gas & Water	**14,048**	12,207
Building and Construction	**300,327**	251,961
Wholesale & Retail	**939,420**	846,860
Hotel & Restaurants	**131,335**	95,599
Transport & Storage	**109,607**	76,335
Financial Intermediation	**2,101**	575
Real Estate/Renting/Business Services	**486,245**	426,880
Post & Telecommunication	**99,544**	96,730
Equipment Hire	**24,490**	20,921
Other Business	**393,150**	325,757
Personal Banking	**27,387**	2,972
Total	3,329,410	2,938,544
Concentration by region		
Papua New Guinea	3,329,410	2,938,544
Total	3,329,410	2,938,544

	Consolidated	
Investments in Government Inscribed Stocks at amortised cost	**31 December 2025 K'000**	31 December 2024 K'000
Concentration by sector		
Sovereign	**95,128**	94,620
Total	95,128	94,620
Concentration by region		
Papua New Guinea	**95,128**	94,620
Total	95,128	94,620

	Parent	
Investments in Government Inscribed Stocks at amortised cost	**31 December 2025 K'000**	31 December 2024 K'000
Concentration by sector		
Sovereign	**95,128**	94,620
Total	95,128	94,620
Concentration by region		
Papua New Guinea	**95,128**	94,620
Total	95,128	94,620

4. Financial risk management (continued)
(b) Credit risk (continued)

	Consolidated	
Bank guarantees	**31 December 2025 K'000**	31 December 2024 K'000
Concentration by sector		
Corporate entities:		
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	**-**	-
Mining	**5,175**	5,190
Manufacturing	**1,165**	2,150
Wholesale & Retail	**820**	320
Building and Construction	**35**	210
Transport & Storage	**675**	660
Other Business	**2,057**	3,833
Total	**9,927**	12,363
Concentration by region		
Papua New Guinea	**9,927**	12,363
Total	**9,927**	12,363

	Parent	
Bank guarantees	**31 December 2025 K'000**	31 December 2024 K'000
Concentration by sector		
Corporate entities:		
Mining	**5,175**	5,190
Manufacturing	**1,165**	2,150
Wholesale & Retail	**820**	320
Building and Construction	**35**	210
Transport & Storage	**675**	660
Other Business	**2,057**	3,833
Total	**9,927**	12,363
Concentration by region		
Papua New Guinea	**9,927**	12,363
Total	**9,927**	12,363

The amount of bank guarantees disclosed above represent notional amount guaranteed being the maximum exposure to credit risk.

4. Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

An analysis of the Group's **credit risk exposure per class of financial asset and "stage"** without taking into account the effects of any collateral or other credit enhancements is provided in the following table. Unless specifically indicated, for financial assets, the amounts in the table represent gross carrying amounts. For loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts, the amounts in the table represent the amounts committed or guaranteed, respectively.

	Consolidated				
	31 December 2025				
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
	K'000	K'000	K'000	K'000	K'000
Cash and cash equivalents	365,592	-	-	-	365,592
Treasury and central bank bills	906,411	-	-	-	906,411
Regulatory deposits	426,355	-	-	-	426,355
Loans and advances	2,832,466	217,618	280,261	10,691	3,341,036
Investments in Government Inscribed Stocks	95,128	-	-	-	95,128
Other financial assets	162,674	-	-	-	162,674
Total gross carrying amount	**4,788,626**	**217,618**	**280,261**	**10,691**	**5,297,196**
Loss allowance	(55,641)	(11,827)	(25,946)	-	(93,414)
Net carrying amount	**4,732,985**	**205,791**	**254,315**	**10,691**	**5,203,782**

	Consolidated				
	31 December 2024				
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
	K'000	K'000	K'000	K'000	K'000
Cash and cash equivalents	529,810	-	-	-	529,810
Treasury and central bank bills	762,088	-	-	-	762,088
Regulatory deposits	522,784	-	-	-	522,784
Loans and advances	2,577,492	45,747	318,746	8,823	2,950,808
Investments in Government Inscribed Stocks	94,620	-	-	-	94,620
Other financial assets	139,475	-	-	-	139,475
Total gross carrying amount	**4,626,269**	**45,747**	**318,746**	**8,823**	**4,999,585**
Loss allowance	(32,817)	(3,701)	(36,069)	-	(72,587)
Net carrying amount	**4,593,452**	**42,046**	**282,677**	**8,823**	**4,926,998**

4. Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

	Parent				
	31 December 2025				
	Stage 1 K'000	Stage 2 K'000	Stage 3 K'000	POCI K'000	Total K'000
Cash and cash equivalents	365,592	-	-	-	365,592
Treasury and central bank bills	906,411	-	-	-	906,411
Regulatory deposits	426,355	-	-	-	426,355
Loans and advances	2,826,807	215,610	276,303	10,690	3,329,410
Investments in Government Inscribed Stocks	95,128	-	-	-	95,128
Other financial assets	167,274	-	-	-	167,274
Total gross carrying amount	**4,787,567**	**215,610**	**276,303**	**10,690**	**5,290,170**
Loss allowance	(55,640)	(11,827)	(24,010)	-	(91,477)
Net carrying amount	**4,731,927**	**203,783**	**252,293**	**10,690**	**5,198,693**

	Parent				
	31 December 2024				
	Stage 1 K'000	Stage 2 K'000	Stage 3 K'000	POCI K'000	Total K'000
Cash and cash equivalents	526,713	-	-	-	526,713
Treasury and central bank bills	762,088	-	-	-	762,088
Regulatory deposits	522,784	-	-	-	522,784
Loans and advances	2,568,494	45,363	315,864	8,823	2,938,544
Investments in Government Inscribed Stocks	94,620	-	-	-	94,620
Other financial assets	141,083	-	-	-	141,083
Total gross carrying amount	**4,615,782**	**45,363**	**315,864**	**8,823**	**4,985,832**
Loss allowance	(32,817)	(3,701)	(34,848)	-	(71,366)
Net carrying amount	**4,582,965**	**41,662**	**281,016**	**8,823**	**4,914,466**

In addition to the above, the Group has issued financial guarantee contracts with a notional value of K12,362,807 (2024: K26,833,000) which are secured against cash and term deposits for which loss allowance of NIL (2024: NIL) has been recognised.

4. Financial risk management (continued)
(b) Credit risk (continued)

This table summarises the **loss allowance** as of the year end by class of exposure/asset.

	Consolidated	
Loss allowance by classes	**31 December 2025 K'000**	31 December 2024 K'000
Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	**88,128**	67,308
Investments in Government Inscribed Stocks at amortised cost	**1,296**	1,289
Other financial assets	**3,990**	3,990
Total	**93,414**	72,587

	Parent	
Loss allowance by classes	**31 December 2025 K'000**	31 December 2024 K'000
Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	**86,191**	66,087
Investments in Government Inscribed Stocks at amortised cost	**1,296**	1,289
Other financial assets	**3,990**	3,990
Total	**91,477**	71,366

Other financial assets comprise of miscellaneous receivables from individuals on which lifetime ECL has been recognised. No ECL has been recognised on other classes of financial assets either due to negligible probability of default or the assets being fully collateralised by high quality liquid assets.

Table below summarises the movement in ECL during the year by class of financial assets:

	Consolidated				
Loss allowance by classes	**Balance at 01 January 2025 K'000**	**ECL recognised during the year K'000**	**Write-offs K'000**	**Bad debt Recoveries K'000**	**Balance at 31 December 2025 K'000**
Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	67,308	38,248	(26,517)	9,089	88,128
Investments in Government Inscribed Stocks at amortised cost	1,289	7	-	-	1,296
Other financial assets	3,990	-	-	-	3,990
Total	**72,587**	**38,255**	**(26,517)**	**9,089**	**93,414**

4. Financial risk management (continued)
(b) Credit risk (continued)

	Consolidated				
Loss allowance by classes	**Balance at 01 January 2024 K'000**	**ECL recognised during the year K'000**	**Write-offs K'000**	**Bad debt Recoveries K'000**	**Balance at 31 December 2024 K'000**
Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	52,466	19,164	(12,320)	7,998	67,308
Investments in Government Inscribed Stocks at amortised cost	2,302	(1,013)	-	-	1,289
Other financial assets	3,990	-	-	-	3,990
Total	**58,758**	**18,151**	**(12,320)**	**7,998**	**72,587**

	Parent				
Loss allowance by classes	**Balance at 01 January 2025 K'000**	**ECL recognised during the year K'000**	**Write-offs K'000**	**Bad debt Recoveries K'000**	**Balance at 31 December 2025 K'000**
Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	66,087	38,248	(26,517)	8,373	86,191
Investments in Government Inscribed Stocks at amortised cost	1,289	7	-	-	1,296
Other financial assets	3,990	-	-	-	3,990
Total	**71,366**	**38,255**	**(26,517)**	**8,373**	**91,477**

	Parent				
Loss allowance by classes	**Balance at 01 January 2024 K'000**	**ECL recognised during the year K'000**	**Write-offs K'000**	**Bad debt Recoveries K'000**	**Balance at 31 December 2024 K'000**
Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	51,801	18,606	(12,320)	7,999	66,087
Investments in Government Inscribed Stocks at amortised cost	2,302	(1,013)	-	-	1,289
Other financial assets	3,990	-	-	-	3,990
Total	**58,093**	**17,593**	**(12,320)**	**7,999**	**71,366**

4. Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

	Consolidated				
	31 December 2025				
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	**Stage 2 Lifetime ECL**	**Stage 3 Lifetime ECL**	**POCI**	**Total**
Loss allowance – Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	**K'000**	**K'000**	**K'000**	**K'000**	**K'000**
Loss allowance as at 01 January	**27,538**	**3,701**	**36,069**	**-**	**67,308**
Changes in the loss allowance					
- Transfer to stage 1	1,198	(536)	(662)	-	-
- Transfer to stage 2	(3,517)	4,402	(885)	-	-
- Transfer to stage 3	(695)	(582)	1,277	-	-
- Write-offs	-	-	(26,517)	-	(26,517)
New financial assets originated or purchased	45,547	11,192	16,910	-	73,649
Financial assets that have been derecognised	(19,715)	(6,350)	(247)	-	(26,312)
Loss allowance as at 31 December	**50,355**	**11,827**	**25,945**	**-**	**88,128**

	Consolidated				
	31 December 2024				
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	**Stage 2 Lifetime ECL**	**Stage 3 Lifetime ECL**	**POCI**	**Total**
Loss allowance – Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	**K'000**	**K'000**	**K'000**	**K'000**	**K'000**
Loss allowance as at 01 January	**18,882**	**5,481**	**28,103**	**-**	**52,466**
Changes in the loss allowance					
- Transfer to stage 1	1,216	(1,216)	-	-	-
- Transfer to stage 2	(510)	510	-	-	-
- Transfer to stage 3	(837)	(3,466)	4,303	-	-
- Write-offs	-	-	(12,320)	-	(12,320)
New financial assets originated or purchased	18,224	3,235	26,529	-	47,988
Financial assets that have been derecognised	(9,437)	(843)	(10,546)	-	(20,826)
Loss allowance as at 31 December	**27,538**	**3,701**	**36,069**	**-**	**67,308**

4. Financial risk management (continued)
(b) Credit risk (continued)

	Parent				
	31 December 2025				
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	POCI	Total
Loss allowance – Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	**K'000**	**K'000**	**K'000**	**K'000**	**K'000**
Loss allowance as at 01 January	**27,538**	**3,701**	**34,848**	**-**	**66,087**
Changes in the loss allowance					
- Transfer to stage 1	1,198	(536)	(662)	-	-
- Transfer to stage 2	(3,517)	4,402	(885)	-	-
- Transfer to stage 3	(695)	(582)	1,277	-	-
- Write-offs	-	-	(26,517)	-	(26,517)
New financial assets originated or purchased	45,547	11,192	15,948	-	72,687
Financial assets that have been derecognised	(19,716)	(6,350)	-	-	(26,066)
Loss allowance as at 31 December	**50,355**	**11,827**	**24,009**	**-**	**86,191**

	Parent				
	31 December 2024				
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	POCI	Total
Loss allowance – Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	**K'000**	**K'000**	**K'000**	**K'000**	**K'000**
Loss allowance as at 01 January	**18,884**	**5,479**	**27,438**	**-**	**51,801**
Changes in the loss allowance					
- Transfer to stage 1	1,216	(1,216)	-	-	-
- Transfer to stage 2	(510)	510	-	-	-
- Transfer to stage 3	(837)	(3,466)	4,303	-	-
- Write-offs	-	-	(12,320)	-	(12,320)
New financial assets originated or purchased	18,224	3,235	25,951	-	47,410
Financial assets that have been derecognised	(9,439)	(841)	(10,524)	-	(20,804)
Loss allowance as at 31 December	**27,538**	**3,701**	**34,848**	**-**	**66,087**

4. Financial risk management (continued)
(b) Credit risk (continued)

	Consolidated				
	31 December 2025				
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	**Stage 2 Lifetime ECL**	**Stage 3 Lifetime ECL**	**POCI**	**Total**
Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	**K'000**	**K'000**	**K'000**	**K'000**	**K'000**
Gross carrying amount as at 01 January	**2,577,492**	**45,747**	**318,746**	**8,823**	**2,950,808**
Changes in the gross carrying amount					
- Transfer to stage 1	58,698	(18,200)	(40,498)	-	-
- Transfer to stage 2	(154,331)	192,748	(38,417)	-	-
- Transfer to stage 3	(33,348)	(9,556)	42,903	-	-
- Write-offs	-	-	(26,517)	-	(26,517)
New financial assets originated or purchased	946,502	32,776	55,746	1,867	1,036,891
Financial assets that have been derecognised	(562,548)	(25,898)	(31,700)	-	(620,146)
Gross carrying amount as at 31 December	**2,832,466**	**217,618**	**280,263**	**10,691**	**3,341,036**

	Consolidated				
	31 December 2024				
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	**Stage 2 Lifetime ECL**	**Stage 3 Lifetime ECL**	**POCI**	**Total**
Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	**K'000**	**K'000**	**K'000**	**K'000**	**K'000**
Gross carrying amount as at 01 January	**2,401,427**	**46,756**	**157,597**	**8,764**	**2,614,544**
Changes in the gross carrying amount					
- Transfer to stage 1	3,663	(3,663)	-	-	-
- Transfer to stage 2	(33,520)	33,520	-	-	-
- Transfer to stage 3	(144,777)	(26,045)	170,822	-	-
- Write-offs	-	-	(12,320)	-	(12,320)
New financial assets originated or purchased	900,283	12,804	47,088	59	960,234
Financial assets that have been derecognised	(549,584)	(17,625)	(44,441)	-	(611,650)
Gross carrying amount as at 31 December	**2,577,492**	**45,747**	**318,746**	**8,823**	**2,950,808**

4. Financial risk management (continued)
(b) Credit risk (continued)

	Parent				
	31 December 2025				
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	POCI	Total
Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	**K'000**	**K'000**	**K'000**	**K'000**	**K'000**
Gross carrying amount as at 01 January	**2,568,494**	**45,363**	**315,864**	**8,823**	**2,938,544**
Changes in the gross carrying amount					
- Transfer to stage 1	58,698	(18,200)	(40,498)	-	-
- Transfer to stage 2	(154,331)	192,748	(38,417)	-	-
- Transfer to stage 3	(32,766)	(9,414)	42,180	-	-
- Write-offs	-	-	(26,517)	-	(26,517)
New financial assets originated or purchased	940,842	30,768	53,540	1,867	1,027,017
Financial assets that have been derecognised	(554,131)	(25,654)	(29,849)	-	(609,634)
Gross carrying amount as at 31 December	**2,833,046**	**215,610**	**276,303**	**10,690**	**3,329,410**

	Parent				
	31 December 2024				
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	POCI	Total
Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	**K'000**	**K'000**	**K'000**	**K'000**	**K'000**
Gross carrying amount as at 01 January	**2,398,406**	**46,461**	**156,917**	**8,764**	**2,610,548**
Changes in the gross carrying amount					
- Transfer to stage 1	3,663	(3,663)	-	-	-
- Transfer to stage 2	(33,520)	33,520	-	-	-
- Transfer to stage 3	(144,777)	(26,045)	170,822	-	-
- Write-offs	-	-	(12,320)	-	(12,320)
New financial assets originated or purchased	891,285	12,419	44,856	59	948,619
Financial assets that have been derecognised	(546,563)	(17,329)	(44,411)	-	(608,303)
Gross carrying amount as at 31 December	**2,568,494**	**45,363**	**315,864**	**8,823**	**2,938,544**

4. Financial risk management (continued)
(b) Credit risk (continued)

The table below provides an analysis of the gross carrying amount of loans and advances to customers by past due status.

Consolidated				
	Year ended 2025		Year ended 2024	
Loans and advances to customers	**Gross carrying amount K'000**	**Loss allowance K'000**	Gross carrying amount K'000	Loss allowance K'000
0-29 days	**2,952,411**	**28,284**	2,647,023	28,138
30-59 days	**48,900**	**2,189**	48,976	3,270
60-89 days	**53,844**	**3,359**	17,255	1,129
90-180 days	**42,402**	**3,342**	45,542	6,485
More than 181 days	**243,479**	**50,954**	192,012	28,286
Total	**3,341,036**	**88,128**	2,950,808	67,308

Parent				
	Year ended 2025		Year ended 2024	
Loans and advances to customers	**Gross carrying amount K'000**	**Loss allowance K'000**	Gross carrying amount K'000	Loss allowance K'000
0-29 days	**2,946,751**	**28,284**	2,638,026	28,138
30-59 days	**46,955**	**2,189**	48,743	3,270
60-89 days	**53,780**	**3,359**	17,102	1,129
90-180 days	**42,038**	**3,251**	43,385	5,950
More than 181 days	**239,886**	**49,108**	191,288	27,600
Total	**3,329,410**	**86,191**	2,938,544	66,087

Collateral held as security and other credit enhancements

The Group holds collateral or other credit enhancements to mitigate credit risk associated with financial assets. The main types of collateral and the types of assets these are associated with are listed in the table below.

Exposure type	Type of collateral held
Mortgage lending	Mortgage over residential property
Personal lending	Mortgage over residential property / bill of sale
Corporate lending	Mortgage over commercial property
Investment securities	Sovereign guarantee
Lease receivables	Charge over property and equipment
Bank guarantee and documentary letters of credit	Charge over cash deposit

In addition to the collateral included in the table above, the Group holds other types of collateral and credit enhancements, such as second charges, floating charges and guarantees for which specific values are not generally available.

Mortgage lending

The Group holds mainly residential properties as collateral for the mortgage loans it grants to customers. In some cases it does hold cash as collateral. It monitors its exposure to retail mortgage lending using a Loan To Discounted Value (LTDV) ratio. At origination, the Group lends based on a discounted collateral value which is calculated at 80% of the market value at that time. This becomes the Value definition for the LTDV. The Group then lends up to 100% of this Value. The following table reflects the exposure by ranges based on this methodology. The Group believes that this methodology provides further risk reduction in case of changes in market value. For credit-impaired loans the value of collateral is based on the most recent valuations.

	Consolidated	
	Year ended 2025	Year ended 2024
Mortgage lending LTDV ratio	**Gross carrying amount K'000**	Gross carrying amount K'000
Less than 50%	**57,835**	64,370
51-75%	**88,231**	86,721
75-90%	**73,849**	62,473
90-100%	**183,966**	177,877
More than 100%	**276,844**	243,260
Total	**680,725**	634,701

	Parent	
	Year ended 2025	Year ended 2024
Mortgage lending LTDV ratio	**Gross carrying amount K'000**	Gross carrying amount K'000
Less than 50%	**57,835**	64,370
51-75%	**88,231**	86,721
75-90%	**73,849**	62,473
90-100%	**183,966**	177,877
More than 100%	**276,844**	243,260
Total	**680,725**	634,701

4. Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

	Consolidated	
	Year ended 2025	Year ended 2024
Credit impaired – Mortgage lending LTDV ratio	**Gross carrying amount K'000**	Gross carrying amount K'000
Less than 50%	**9,830**	10,442
51-75%	**15,918**	18,386
75-90%	**9,586**	9,939
90-100%	**16,257**	10,822
More than 100%	**46,529**	33,742
Total	98,120	83,331

	Parent	
	Year ended 2025	Year ended 2024
Credit impaired – Mortgage lending LTDV ratio	**Gross carrying amount K'000**	Gross carrying amount K'000
Less than 50%	**9,830**	10,442
51-75%	**15,918**	18,386
75-90%	**9,586**	9,939
90-100%	**16,257**	10,822
More than 100%	**46,529**	33,742
Total	98,120	83,331

Personal lending

The Group's personal lending portfolio consists of secured and unsecured loans as follows:

	Consolidated and Parent	
	Year ended 2025 K'000	Year ended 2024 K'000
Secured	**680,725**	634,701
Unsecured	**52,054**	99,450
Total	**732,779**	734,151

For secured loans, the Group requires formal valuation of collateral to be performed prior to approval of the loan facility. The valuation is conducted by the external firm of valuers independent of the Group who are required to meet certain minimum standards as per the Group's policy. Collateral value determined by the valuer is further discounted by 20-30% before determining the facility limit. The discounted value of the collateral must exceed the facility limit by at least 12.5% to allow for sufficient buffer should there be any adverse movement in value due change in macroeconomic indicators.

The collateral value is updated when the facility is classified as stage 3 or at least every 2 years. The Group monitors the collateral value on an ongoing basis and in event of any indicator which may result in significant decline will require the fresh valuation to be performed. As at 31 December 2025, the portfolio of secured personal lending is entirely secured by eligible collateral.

For unsecured loans, the Group takes a higher level of return to reflect the credit risk. However, credit risk standards are maintained to ensure a reasonable standard of debt servicing is proven.

Corporate lending

The most relevant indicator of corporate customers' creditworthiness is an analysis of their financial performance and their liquidity, leverage, management effectiveness and growth ratios. In addition, the Group also requires collaterals and guarantees to secure the corporate loans. Similar to personal lending, collaterals are required to be valued by independent firm of valuers before the facility is approved. The approved facility limit is equal to or less than the assessed value of the collateral discounted by 10-50% to allow for sufficient buffer should there be any adverse movement in the value due to change in macroeconomic indicators. Collateral values are updated at least every 2 years if there are any changes to the loan facilities or if the facility is classified as stage 3 loan. The Group monitors the collateral value on an ongoing basis and in event of any indicator which may result in significant decline will require the fresh valuation to be performed. As at 31 December 2025, the portfolio of the corporate lending is fully collateralised by eligible collateral.

Investment securities

The Group holds Investments in Government Inscribed Stocks measured at amortised cost with a carrying amount of K93,832,476 (2024: K93,331,180) which are collateralised by sovereign guarantee.

Bank guarantee and documentary letters of credit

Bank guarantees and documentary letters of credit are fully collateralised by charge over the cash deposits.

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk of being unable to meet financial obligations as they fall due. The Group's liquidity and funding risks are governed by a policy framework which is approved by the Board of Directors. Liquidity and funding positions and associated risks are overseen by the ALCO. The following outlines the Group's approach to liquidity and funding risk management focusing on conditions brought on by the current global economic environment:

- ensuring the liquidity management framework is compatible with local regulatory requirements,
- daily liquidity reporting and scenario analysis to quantify the Group's positions,
- targeting commercial and corporate customers' liability compositions,
- intense monitoring of detail daily reports to alert management and directors of abnormalities, and
- arranging back up facilities to protect against adverse funding conditions and to support day-to-day operations.

The Group is monitoring its liquidity contingency plans, lending requirements and guidelines which include:

- the monitoring of issue severity/stress levels with high level diligence,
- early warning signals indicative of an approaching issue and a mechanism to monitor and report these against signals,
- action plans and courses of action to account for early warning signals as noted above,
- management reporting at a higher level,
- maintenance of contractual obligations in regards to deposits, and
- assigned responsibilities for internal and external written communications.

4. Financial risk management (continued)

(c) Liquidity risk (continued)

Maturities of financial assets and liabilities

The table below presents a maturity analysis of the Group's financial liabilities including issued financial guarantee contracts and corresponding analysis of financial assets held to manage the inherent liquidity risk using undiscounted contractual cash flows associated with those assets and liabilities.

	Consolidated						
	Up to 1 month	**1 to 3 months**	**4 to 12 months**	**1 to 5 years**	**Over 5 years**	**Total contract value**	**Total carrying value**
	K'000	**K'000**	**K'000**	**K'000**	**K'000**	**K'000**	**K'000**
31 December 2025							
Cash and cash equivalents	365,592	-	-	-	-	365,592	365,592
Central bank bills	145,000	295,000	486,750	-	-	926,750	906,411
Regulatory deposits	426,355	-	-	-	-	426,355	426,355
Total financial assets	**936,948**	**295,000**	**486,750**	**-**	**-**	**1,718,697**	**1,698,358**
Due to other banks	5,867	-	-	-	-	5,867	5,867
Due to customers	3,487,468	261,073	825,828	31,816	504	4,606,689	4,575,590
Other liabilities	163,713	-	-	-	-	163,713	163,713
Total financial liabilities	**3,657,048**	**261,073**	**825,828**	**31,816**	**504**	**4,776,269**	**4,745,170**
Issued financial guarantee contracts	-	125	9,802	-	-	9,927	9,927
Issued loan commitments	101,782	-	-	-	-	101,782	101,782
Total	**101,782**	**125**	**9,802**	**-**	**-**	**111,709**	**111,709**
31 December 2024							
Cash and cash equivalents	529,810	-	-	-	-	529,810	529,810
Central bank bills	45,000	405,000	325,000	-	-	775,000	762,088
Regulatory deposits	522,784	-	-	-	-	522,784	522,784
Total financial assets	**1,097,594**	**405,000**	**325,000**	**-**	**-**	**1,827,594**	**1,814,682**
Due to other banks	135	-	-	-	-	135	135
Due to customers	3,303,008	371,360	619,725	76,971	57	4,371,121	4,351,990
Other liabilities	142,224	-	-	-	-	142,224	142,224
Total financial liabilities	**3,445,367**	**371,360**	**619,725**	**76,971**	**57**	**4,513,480**	**4,494,349**
Issued financial guarantee contracts	169	651	11,523	20	-	12,363	12,363
Issued loan commitments	13,160	-	-	-	-	13,160	13,160
Total	**13,329**	**651**	**11,523**	**20**	**-**	**25,523**	**25,523**

4. Financial risk management (continued)
(c) Liquidity risk (continued)

	Parent						
	Up to 1 month	1 to 3 months	4 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total contract value	Total carrying value
	K'000	K'000	K'000	K'000	K'000	K'000	K'000
31 December 2025							
Cash and cash equivalents	365,592	-	-	-	-	365,592	356,592
Central bank bills	145,000	295,000	486,750	-	-	926,750	906,411
Regulatory deposits	426,355	-	-	-	-	426,355	426,355
Due from subsidiaries	1,472	-	-	-	-	1,472	1,472
Total financial assets	**938,419**	**295,000**	**486,750**	**-**	**-**	**1,720,169**	**1,690,830**
Due to other banks	5,867	-	-	-	-	5,867	5,867
Due to customers	3,539,037	261,073	825,828	31,816	504	4,658,258	4,627,159
Other liabilities	159,816	-	-	-	-	159,816	159,816
Due to subsidiaries	60,316	-	-	-	-	60,316	60,316
Total financial liabilities	**3,765,036**	**261,073**	**825,828**	**31,816**	**504**	**4,884,257**	**4,853,158**
Issued financial guarantee contracts	-	125	9,802	-	-	9,927	9,927
Issued loan commitments	101,782	-	-	-	-	101,782	101,782
Total	**101,782**	**125**	**9,802**	**-**	**-**	**111,709**	**111,709**
31 December 2024							
Cash and cash equivalents	526,713	-	-	-	-	526,713	526,713
Central bank bills	45,000	405,000	325,000	-	-	775,000	762,088
Regulatory deposits	522,784	-	-	-	-	522,784	522,784
Due from subsidiaries	1,095	-	-	-	-	1,095	1,095
Total financial assets	**1,095,592**	**405,000**	**325,000**	**-**	**-**	**1,825,592**	**1,812,680**
Due to other banks	135	-	-	-	-	135	135
Due to customers	3,337,233	371,360	619,725	76,971	57	4,405,346	4,386,215
Other liabilities	140,094	-	-	-	-	140,094	140,094
Due to subsidiaries	50,856	-	-	-	-	50,856	50,856
Total financial liabilities	**3,528,318**	**371,360**	**619,725**	**76,971**	**57**	**4,596,431**	**4,577,300**
Issued financial guarantee contracts	169	651	11,523	20	-	12,363	12,363
Issued loan commitments	13,160	-	-	-	-	13,160	13,160
Total	**13,329**	**651**	**11,523**	**20**	**-**	**25,523**	**25,523**

Based on historical records and analysis, the liquidity gap in "up to 1 month" bucket is due to the assumption that current and saving deposits that are on demand and do not have any fixed or determinable maturity are included in this bucket. These amount to K3,202m (31 December 2024: K2,573m).

5. Capital adequacy

Kina Securities Limited ("KSL") as the consolidated Company is required to comply with prudential standard PS1/2003 `Capital Adequacy` issued by the Bank of Papua New Guinea ("BPNG"). BPNG is the Government authority responsible for the prudential supervision of Banks and financial institutions in Papua New Guinea. The prudential guidelines issued by BPNG follow the prudential guidelines set by the Bank of International Settlements under the terms of the Basel Accord (Basel 1).

KSL calculates and reports its capital adequacy in respect of the bank.

Prudential Standard PS1/2003 `Capital Adequacy' is intended to ensure KSL maintains a level of capital which:

1) Is adequate to protect the interest of depositors and creditors,
2) Is commensurate with risk profile and activities of KSL, and
3) Provide public confidence in KSL as a financial institution and the overall banking system

PS1/2003 `Capital Adequacy` prescribes ranges of capital ratios to measure whether KSL is under, adequately, or well capitalised and also prescribes a leverage ratio. The minimum capital adequacy ratios prescribed under PS1/2003 `Capital Adequacy` are:

1) Tier 1 risk based ratio of 8%,
2) Total risk-based capital of 12%,and
3) Leverage capital of 6%.

As at 31 December 2025, KSL's capital ratios were in compliance with the BPNG Minimum capital adequacy requirements as follows:

	2025 K'000	2024 K'000
Risk weighted assets	**3,236,553**	2,854,943
Capital : tier 1	**419,337**	400,418
Capital : tier 2	**155,101**	135,982
Capital : tier 1 and tier 2	**574,438**	536,400
Capital adequacy ratios		
Tier 1 capital	**13.0%**	14.0%
Total capital ratio	**17.4%**	18.3%
Leverage capital ratio	**7.8%**	7.9%

The measure of capital used for the purpose of prudential supervision is referred to as base capital. Total base capital varies from the capital shown in the statements of financial position and is made up of Tier 1 (core) and Tier 2 (supplementary) capital, after deducting the value of investments in other banks and financial institutions. Tier 1 capital is obtained by deducting intangible assets including deferred tax assets from equity capital and audited retained earnings (or accumulated losses). Tier 2 capital cannot exceed the amount of tier 1 capital, and can include subordinated loan capital, specified assets revaluation reserves, un-audited profits (or losses) and a small percentage of general loan provisions.

The Leverage Capital is calculated as Tier 1 Capital (less inter-group loans) divided by Total Assets. Risk-weighted assets are derived from on-statements of financial positions assets. On-statements of financial position assets are weighted for credit risk by applying weightings (0, 20, 50 and 100 percent) according to risk classification criteria set by the BPNG, for example cash and money market instruments have a zero-risk weighting which means that no capital is required to support the holding of these assets.

6. Net interest income

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2025	2024	**2025**	2024
	K'000	K'000	**K'000**	K'000
Interest income				
Cash and short-term funds	**63,167**	38,659	**63,145**	38,515
Investments in Government Inscribed Stocks	**9,903**	12,224	**9,903**	12,224
Loans and advances to customers	**272,524**	223,586	**272,524**	223,586
	345,594	274,469	**345,572**	274,325
Interest expense				
Banks and customers	**(77,855)**	(52,246)	**(78,792)**	(53,018)
Net interest income	**267,739**	222,223	**266,780**	221,307

7. Net fee and commission income

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2025	2024	**2025**	2024
	K'000	K'000	**K'000**	K'000
Fees and commission income				
Investment and portfolio management	**12,474**	11,325	**-**	-
Fund administration	**26,167**	27,392	**-**	-
Shares brokerage	**5,462**	2,413	**1,391**	1,202
Loans fees and bank commissions	**30,649**	29,864	**30,649**	29,864
Digital banking fees	**91,540**	80,930	**91,540**	80,930
ATM and other transaction fees	**10,453**	9,759	**7,589**	7,320
	176,745	161,683	**131,169**	119,316
Fee and commission expenses	**-**	(32)	**-**	(32)
Net fee and commission income	**176,745**	161,651	**131,169**	119,284

8. Dividend income

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2025	2024	**2025**	2024
	K'000	K'000	**K'000**	K'000
Dividend income from investments				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	**936**	944	**37**	64
	936	944	**37**	64

9. Other income

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2025	2024	**2025**	2024
	K'000	K'000	**K'000**	K'000
Profits from disposal of property and equipment	**24**	154	**24**	154
Unrealised foreign currency gains/losses	**102**	1,323	**73**	1,020
Support fees from subsidiaries	**-**	-	**3,301**	1,842
Management fees	**-**	-	**580**	235
Other	**1,256**	4,721	**1,108**	4,894
	1,382	6,198	**5,086**	8,145

10. Administration and operating expenses

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2025	2024	**2025**	2024
	K'000	K'000	**K'000**	K'000
Staff costs	**114,764**	102,859	**106,105**	97,097
Administrative expenses	**107,955**	98,253	**102,053**	94,774
Depreciation and amortisation	**32,498**	31,317	**32,498**	31,317
Operating lease	**10,091**	6,358	**9,858**	6,297
Software maintenance and support charges	**7,706**	10,789	**6,539**	7,284
Auditor's remuneration (note 36)	**3,142**	2,210	**3,069**	1,946
Other*	**29,790**	34,852	**29,421**	34,625
	305,946	286,638	**289,543**	273,340

* Included in Other Expenses in 2024 are non-lending losses amounting to K13 million on account of a fraud incident involving a small number of customers. Through root cause analysis, the Group identified certain system vulnerabilities which were addressed upon identification of the incident. Based on detailed reconciliations, the Group recorded a provision of K12.6 million. The Group is currently evaluating all its options and prospects for recovery of these losses, however, no recoveries have been accounted for in these financial statements.

Staff costs are detailed as below:

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2025	2024	**2025**	2024
	K'000	K'000	**K'000**	K'000
Salaries, wages and other benefits	**107,101**	95,870	**98,792**	90,320
Superannuation costs	**4,300**	4,315	**3,950**	4,103
Cost of employee share based incentive plan	**3,363**	2,674	**3,363**	2,674
Total staff costs	**114,764**	102,859	**106,105**	97,097

As at 31 December 2025, the Group had 734 employees (2024: 736) and 6 consultants (2024: 6). The Parent had 672 (2024: 679) employees and 5 (2024: 5) consultants.

11. Income taxes

The prima facie income tax expense on pre-tax accounting profit from operations reconciles to the income tax expense in the financial statements as follows:

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2025	2024	**2025**	2024
	K'000	K'000	**K'000**	K'000
Profit before tax	**199,111**	184,059	**171,822**	152,072
Prima facie tax*(parent at 40%, subs 30%); (2024: 45%))	**76,915**	78,029	**68,728**	68,432
Tax effect of:				
Permanent differences	**1,321**	(4,290)	**1,949**	(3,088)
Prior year adjustment	**685**	(3,090)	**685**	(2,540)
Impact of phased decrease in tax rate on deferred taxes	**5,547**	9,165	**5,547**	9,165
Income tax expense	**84,468**	79,814	**76,909**	71,969

Represented by:

Current tax	**87,210**	81,901	**79,180**	73,031
Deferred taxes	**(2,742)**	(2,087)	**(2,271)**	(1,062)
Income tax expense	**84,468**	79,814	**76,909**	71,969

* 2025 Income tax rate applied on Parent: 40% and 30% for subsidiaries.

The Group applied corporate tax rate of 40% on the taxable income of the parent entity whereas the corporate tax rate for subsidiary entities to remain at 30%.

The Government of Papua New Guinea has approved a phased reduction in the corporate income tax rate for smaller commercial banks with annual profits below K300 million.

Under this measure, the tax rate will decrease from 45% in 2024 to 40% effective 1 January 2025, and will be further reduced to 35% in 2026.

12. Deferred taxes

(a) Net deferred tax assets where there is a right to offset:

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2025	2024	**2025**	2024
	K'000	K'000	**K'000**	K'000
Allowance for losses	**34,210**	32,592	**33,629**	32,225
Employee benefit provision	**6,160**	5,275	**5,369**	4,802
Lease liability	**15,101**	11,527	**15,101**	11,527
Deferred tax assets	**55,471**	49,394	**54,099**	48,554
Depreciation and amortisation	**(12,938)**	(10,304)	**(12,938)**	(10,304)
Others	**(2,343)**	(2,287)	**(2,335)**	(2,404)
Deferred tax liabilities	**(15,281)**	(12,591)	**(15,273)**	(12,708)
Net deferred tax asset	**40,190**	36,803	**38,826**	35,846

(b) The movement on deferred tax account is as follows:

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2025	2024	**2025**	2024
	K'000	K'000	**K'000**	K'000
Balance at beginning of year	**36,803**	35,099	**35,846**	34,618
Statement of comprehensive income credit/(charge)	**3,387**	1,704	**2,980**	1,228
Balance at end of year	**40,190**	36,803	**38,826**	35,846
Represented by:				
Deferred tax assets (note 12(a))	**55,471**	49,394	**54,099**	48,554
Deferred tax liabilities (note 12(a))	**(15,281)**	(12,591)	**(15,273)**	(12,708)
	40,190	36,803	**38,826**	35,846

13. Cash and cash equivalents

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2025	2024	**2025**	2024
	K'000	K'000	**K'000**	K'000
Cash on hand	**301,296**	177,076	**301,296**	177,076
Exchange settlement accounts	**(40,296)**	199,839	**40,295**	199,839
Due from other banks	**104,592**	152,895	**104,592**	149,798
	365,592	529,810	**365,592**	526,713

14. Central bank bills

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2025	2024	**2025**	2024
	K'000	K'000	**K'000**	K'000
Central bank and treasury bills				
Less than 90 days	**440,000**	450,000	**440,000**	450,000
Over 90 days	**486,750**	325,000	**486,750**	325,000
Unearned discount	**(20,339)**	(12,912)	**(20,339)**	(12,912)
	906,411	762,088	**906,411**	762,088

Central bank bills are debt securities issued by the Bank of Papua New Guinea (BPNG) and are measured at amortised cost.

15. Regulatory deposits

Regulatory deposit of the Group as at 31 December 2025 amounted to K426,355,380 (2024: K522,783,600). This represents the mandatory balance required to be maintained in a non-interest-bearing account with the Central Bank – Bank of Papua New Guinea. Regulatory deposits are measured at amortised cost. Regulatory deposit of the parent as at 31 December 2025 amounted to K426,355,380 (2024: K522,783,600).

16. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2025	2024	**2025**	2024
	K'000	K'000	**K'000**	K'000
Securities				
- Listed	**7,102**	5,846	**128**	95
- Unlisted	**53,303**	35,810	**53,275**	35,781
	60,405	41,656	**53,403**	35,876

The movement in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is reconciled as follows:

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2025	2024	**2025**	2024
	K'000	K'000	**K'000**	K'000
Balance at beginning of year	**41,656**	35,816	**35,876**	31,105
Gains from changes in fair value	**(3,095)**	7,418	**(4,317)**	4,902
Realised gain from disposal of fair value of securities		495		41
Financial assets acquired/(disposed) during the year	**21,844**	(2,073)	**21,844**	(172)
Balance at end of year	**60,405**	41,656	**53,403**	35,876

The fair value of the listed equities is based on quoted market prices at the end of the reporting period. The quoted market price used is the current market prices. These financial instruments are categorised as level 1 within the fair value hierarchy. Unlisted equities are categorised within level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

17. Loans and advances to customers

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2025	2024	**2025**	2024
	K'000	K'000	**K'000**	K'000
Loans to individuals	**801,686**	679,498	**801,686**	679,498
Loans to corporate entities	**2,539,350**	2,271,310	**2,527,724**	2,259,046
Gross loans and advances to customers	**3,341,036**	2,950,808	**3,329,410**	2,938,544
Expected credit losses (note 4b)	**(88,128)**	(67,308)	**(86,191)**	(66,087)
	3,252,908	2,883,500	**3,243,219**	2,872,457

17. Loans and advances to customers (continued)

Details of gross loans and advances to customers are as follows:

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2025	2024	**2025**	2024
	K'000	K'000	**K'000**	K'000
Overdrafts	**118,647**	98,942	**118,647**	98,942
Property mortgage	**758,264**	720,031	**758,264**	720,031
Asset financing	**113,303**	97,916	**113,303**	97,916
Business and other loans	**2,350,822**	2,033,919	**2,339,196**	2,021,655
	3,341,036	2,950,808	**3,329,410**	2,938,544

Movements in expected credit losses are as follows:

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2025	2024	**2025**	2024
	K'000	K'000	**K'000**	K'000
Balance at beginning of year	**67,308**	52,466	**66,087**	51,801
Impairment losses during the year	**38,970**	18,151	**37,782**	17,593
Loans written off	**(26,517)**	(3,881)	**(34,069)**	(3,879)
Bad debt recoveries	**8,367**	572	**16,391**	572
Balance at end of year	**88,128**	67,308	**86,191**	66,087

18. Investments in Government Inscribed Stocks

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2025	2024	**2025**	2024
	K'000	K'000	**K'000**	K'000
Government Inscribed Stocks principal balance	**95,000**	95,000	**95,000**	95,000
Unamortised premium	**30**	79	**30**	79
Unamortised discount	**(1,975)**	(2,534)	**(1,975)**	(2,534)
Accrued interest	**2,073**	2,075	**2,073**	2,075
Gross Investments in Government Inscribed Stocks	**95,128**	94,620	**95,128**	94,620
Expected credit losses (note 4b)	**(1,296)**	(1,289)	**(1,296)**	(1,289)
	93,832	93,331	**93,832**	93,331

18. Investments in Government Inscribed Stocks (continued)

The movement in Investments in Government Inscribed Stocks is as follows:

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2025	2024	**2025**	2024
	K'000	K'000	**K'000**	K'000
Balance at beginning of year	**93,331**	157,554	**93,331**	157,554
Additions / (maturities)		(65,000)		(65,000)
Amortised discount/(premium)	**509**	427	**509**	427
Accrued interest	**(1)**	(663)	**(1)**	(663)
Write back / (addition) of expected credit losses	**(7)**	1,013	**(7)**	1,013
	93,832	93,331	**93,832**	93,331

Investments in Government Inscribed Stocks are measured at amortised cost. Included within the balance is an amount of K nil (31 December 2024: K nil) which has been pledged with a third party against repurchase agreement transaction.

19. Investments in subsidiaries

	Shareholdings*			
	2025	2024	**2025**	2024
	%	%	**Amount (PGK)**	Amount (PGK)
Kina Funds Management Limited (KFM)	**100**	100	**2**	2
Kina Investment and Superannuation Services Limited (KISS)	**100**	100	**2**	2
Kina Wealth Management Limited (KWML)	**100**	100	**2**	2
Kina Nominees Limited (KNL)	**100**	100	**500,002**	500,002
Kina Securities (Fiji) PTE Limited	**100**	100	**197**	197
Total Investment at cost			**500,205**	500,205
Provision for impairment			**(251,677)**	(251,677)
Balance as at 31 December			**248,528**	248,528

* All the subsidiaries are incorporated in Papua New Guinea and in Fiji. The results of the operations of the above subsidiaries have been consolidated in the Group's financial statements.

20. Property, plant and equipment

Consolidated	Furniture & Fittings	Building improvements	Motor Vehicles	Office Equipment	Land & Building	Work in Progress	Right-of-use assets	Total
Cost	**K'000**	**K'000**	**K'000**	**K'000**	**K'000**	**K'000**	**K'000**	**K'000**
Balance 31 December 2023	**4,837**	**27,709**	**7,240**	**61,787**	**2,129**	**1,067**	**60,945**	**165,714**
Additions	41	205	1,960	5,833	-	981	16,272	25,292
Transfer in (out)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	(963)	(176)	-	-	(19,866)	(21,005)
Balance 31 December 2024	**4,878**	**27,914**	**8,237**	**67,444**	**2,129**	**2,048**	**57,351**	**170,001**
Additions	23	(93)	2,896	5,607	-	3,291	26,146	37,870
Transfer in (out)	-	93	-	-	-	(93)	-	-
Disposals	-	-	(126)	-	-	-	(2,270)	(2,396)
Balance 31 December 2025	**4,901**	**27,914**	**11,007**	**73,051**	**2,129**	**5,246**	**81,227**	**205,475**
Accumulated depreciation								
Balance 31 December 2023	**(4,296)**	**(13,079)**	**(3,989)**	**(38,486)**	**-**	**-**	**(33,910)**	**(93,760)**
Charge during the year	(432)	(2,324)	(1,697)	(6,880)	-	-	(9,956)	(21,289)
Disposals	-	-	963	156	-	-	13,232	14,351
Balance 31 December 2024	**(4,728)**	**(15,403)**	**(4,723)**	**(45,210)**	**-**	**-**	**(30,634)**	**(100,698)**
Charge during the year	(93)	(2,307)	(2,269)	(7,652)	-	-	(14,467)	(26,788)
Disposals	-	-	126	-	-	-	1,165	1,291
Balance 31 December 2025	**(4,821)**	**(17,710)**	**(6,866)**	**(52,862)**	**-**	**-**	**(43,936)**	**(126,195)**
Book value								
Balance 31 December 2025	**80**	**10,204**	**4,141**	**20,189**	**2,129**	**5,246**	**37,291**	**79,280**
Balance 31 December 2024	150	12,511	3,514	22,234	2,129	2,048	26,717	69,303

20. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Parent	Furniture & Fittings	Building improvements	Motor Vehicles	Office Equipment	Land & Building	Work in Progress	Right-of-use assets	Total
Cost	**K'000**	**K'000**	**K'000**	**K'000**	**K'000**	**K'000**	**K'000**	**K'000**
Balance 31 December 2023	**4,837**	**27,709**	**7,240**	**61,787**	**2,129**	**1,067**	**60,945**	**165,714**
Additions	41	205	1,960	5,833	-	981	16,272	25,292
Transfer in (out)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	(963)	(176)	-	-	(19,866)	(21,005)
Balance 31 December 2024	**4,878**	**27,914**	**8,237**	**67,444**	**2,129**	**2,048**	**57,351**	**170,001**
Additions	23	(93)	2,896	5,607	-	3,291	26,146	37,870
Transfer in (out)	-	93	-	-	-	(93)	-	-
Disposals	-	-	(126)	-	-	-	(2,270)	(2,396)
Balance 31 December 2025	**4,901**	**27,914**	**11,007**	**73,051**	**2,129**	**5,246**	**81,227**	**205,475**
Accumulated depreciation								
Balance 31 December 2023	**(4,296)**	**(13,079)**	**(3,989)**	**(38,486)**	**-**	**-**	**(33,910)**	**(93,760)**
Charge during the year	(432)	(2,324)	(1,697)	(6,880)	-	-	(9,956)	(21,289)
Disposals	-	-	963	156	-	-	13,232	14,351
Balance 31 December 2024	**(4,728)**	**(15,403)**	**(4,723)**	**(45,210)**	**-**	**-**	**(30,634)**	**(100,698)**
Charge during the year	(93)	(2,307)	(2,269)	(7,652)	-	-	(14,467)	(26,788)
Disposals	-	-	126	-	-	-	1,165	1,291
Balance 31 December 2025	**(4,821)**	**(17,710)**	**(6,866)**	**(52,862)**	**-**	**-**	**(43,936)**	**(126,195)**
Book value								
Balance 31 December 2025	**80**	**10,204**	**4,141**	**20,189**	**2,129**	**5,246**	**37,291**	**79,280**
Balance 31 December 2024	150	12,511	3,514	22,234	2,129	2,048	26,717	69,303

21. Intangible assets

Consolidated	Software	Customer deposit relationship / intangible	Work in Progress	Total
Cost	**K'000**	**K'000**	**K'000**	**K'000**
Balance 31 December 2023	**64,446**	**22,468**	**9,037**	**95,951**
Additions	697	-	17,616	18,313
Transfer in (out)	119	-	(119)	-
Balance 31 December 2024	**65,262**	**22,468**	**26,534**	**114,264**
Additions	233	-	20,621	20,854
Transfer in (out)	2,087	-	(2,087)	-
Balance 31 December 2025	**67,582**	**22,468**	**45,068**	**135,118**
Accumulated amortisation				
Balance 31 December 2023	**(45,875)**	**(22,468)**	**-**	**(68,343)**
Charge during the year	(10,028)	-	-	(10,028)
Balance 31 December 2024	**(55,903)**	**(22,468)**	**-**	**(78,371)**
Charge during the year	(5,710)	-	-	(5,710)
Balance 31 December 2025	**(61,613)**	**(22,468)**	**-**	**(84,081)**
Book value				
Balance 31 December 2025	**5,969**	**-**	**45,068**	**51,037**
Balance 31 December 2024	9,359	-	26,534	35,893

21. Intangible assets (continued)

Parent	Software	Customer deposit relationship / intangible	Work in Progress	Total
Cost	**K'000**	**K'000**	**K'000**	**K'000**
Balance 31 December 2023	**64,446**	**22,468**	**9,037**	**95,951**
Additions	697	-	17,616	18,313
Transfer in (out)	119	-	(119)	-
Balance 31 December 2024	**65,262**	**22,468**	**26,534**	**114,264**
Additions	233	-	20,621	20,854
Transfer in (out)	2,088	-	(2,088)	-
Balance 31 December 2025	**67,582**	**22,468**	**45,067**	**135,118**
Accumulated amortisation				
Balance 31 December 2023	**(45,875)**	**(22,468)**	**-**	**(68,343)**
Charge during the year	(10,028)	-	-	(10,028)
Balance 31 December 2024	**(55,903)**	**(22,468)**	**-**	**(78,371)**
Charge during the year	(5,710)	-	-	(5,710)
Balance 31 December 2025	**(61,613)**	**(22,468)**	**-**	**(84,081)**
Book value				
Balance 31 December 2025	**5,970**	**-**	**45,067**	**51,037**
Balance 31 December 2024	9,359	-	26,534	35,893

The acquisition of Australian and New Zealand (ANZ) Bank's retail, commercial and SME banking businesses in PNG on 23 September 2019 gave rise to the recognition of core customer deposit intangible.

The intangible assets were estimated to have a useful life of five years and three years respectively based on the license term of software and expected length of customer deposit relationship and core deposit intangible. Customer deposit relationship and core deposit intangible was fully amortised in 2022.

22. Other assets

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2025	2024	**2025**	2024
	K'000	K'000	**K'000**	K'000
Prepayments	**12,483**	13,389	**12,358**	13,338
Security deposits and bonds	**32,337**	35,412	**32,271**	35,353
Card Settlement accounts	**88,496**	73,244	**88,496**	73,244
Other debtors	**41,840**	30,819	**46,508**	32,485
	175,156	152,864	**179,633**	154,420
Less: Expected credit losses	**(3,990)**	(3,990)	**(3,990)**	(3,990)
	171,166	148,874	**175,643**	150,430

Movement of expected credit loss on other assets is as follows:

Balances at beginning of year	**(3,990)**	(3,990)	**(3,990)**	(3,990)
Write-off	**-**	-	**-**	-
Balance at end of year	**(3,990)**	(3,990)	**(3,990)**	(3,990)

23. Due to customers

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2025	2024	**2025**	2024
	K'000	K'000	**K'000**	K'000
Corporate customers	**3,426,386**	3,296,393	**3,477,955**	3,330,618
Retail customers	**1,149,204**	1,055,597	**1,149,204**	1,055,597
	4,575,590	4,351,990	**4,627,159**	4,386,215

24. Current income tax (assets) liabilities

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2025	2024	**2025**	2024
	K'000	K'000	**K'000**	K'000
Balance at beginning of year	**10,329**	11,461	**9,091**	10,332
Paid during the year	**(81,591)**	(82,438)	**(71,904)**	(74,242)
Current provision	**87,153**	81,306	**79,125**	73,001
Prior year under provision	**-**	-	**-**	-
Balance at end of year	**15,891**	10,329	**16,313**	9,091

Net current income tax (assets) liabilities are represented by:

Current income tax assets	**(1,282)**	(6)	**-**	-
Current income tax liabilities	**17,172**	10,335	**16,313**	9,091
	15,891	10,329	**16,313**	9,091

25. Employee provisions

Consolidated	2025			
	Opening balance	Additions	Payments	Closing balance
	K'000	K'000	K'000	K'000
Provision for Annual Leave	4,639	7,912	(6,650)	5,901
Provision for Long Service Leave	6,702	2,422	(660)	8,464
Provision for Salaries	(1,310)	70,567	(70,560)	(1,303)
Provision for Bonus	4,441	9,165	(8,690)	4,916
Total	**14,472**	**90,066**	**(86,560)**	**17,978**

Parent	2025			
	Opening balance	Additions	Payments	Closing balance
	K'000	K'000	K'000	K'000
Provision for Annual Leave	4,339	7,293	(6,469)	5,163
Provision for Long Service Leave	6,114	2,203	(643)	7,674
Provision for Salaries	(1,256)	64,530	(64,673)	(1,400)
Provision for Bonus	3,696	8,597	(8,392)	3,902
Total	**12,893**	**82,623**	**(80,177)**	**15,339**

2025	Consolidated	Parent
Represented by:		
Short term provisions	9,514	7,665
Long term provisions	8,464	7,674
Total employee provision	**17,978**	**15,339**

25. Employee provisions (continued)

Consolidated	2024			
	Opening balance	Additions	Payments	Closing balance
	K'000	K'000	K'000	K'000
Provision for Annual Leave	5,029	3,170	(3,560)	4,639
Provision for Long Service Leave	5,847	919	(64)	6,702
Provision for Salaries	(47)	66,121	(67,384)	(1,310)
Provision for Bonus	5,632	7,346	(8,537)	4,441
Total	**16,461**	**77,556**	**(79,545)**	**14,472**

Parent	2024			
	Opening balance	Additions	Payments	Closing balance
	K'000	K'000	K'000	K'000
Provision for Annual Leave	4,490	3,429	(3,580)	4,339
Provision for Long Service Leave	5,309	871	(66)	6,114
Provision for Salaries	(50)	61,649	(62,855)	(1,256)
Provision for Bonus	4,949	6,946	(8,199)	3,696
Total	**14,698**	**72,895**	**(74,700)**	**12,893**

2024	Consolidated	Parent
Represented by:		
Short term provisions	7,770	6,779
Long term provisions	6,702	6,114
Total employee provision	**14,472**	**12,893**

26. Lease Liabilities

Details of associated lease liabilities recognised in respect of the right of use assets are presented below:

Consolidated	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Maturity analysis – contractual undiscounted cash flows	**K'000**	**K'000**
Less than one year	**16,143**	12,095
One to five years	**31,457**	23,086
More than five years	**544**	-
Total undiscounted lease liabilities	**48,144**	35,181
Lease liabilities included in statement of financial position		
Current	**16,152**	12,211
Non-current	**26,994**	19,273
	43,146	31,484
Amounts recognised in statement of comprehensive income		
Interest on lease liabilities	**3,750**	2,477
Expense relating to short-term leases	**15,829**	11,516
	19,579	13,993
Amounts recognised in statement of cash flows		
Total cash outflow for short-term lease	**14,201**	11,366
Total cash outflow for leases	**18,209**	12,449

Parent	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Maturity analysis – contractual undiscounted cash flows	**K'000**	**K'000**
Less than one year	**16,134**	12,095
One to five years	**31,457**	23,086
More than five years	**544**	-
Total undiscounted lease liabilities	**48,135**	35,181
Lease liabilities included in statement of financial position		
Current	**16,152**	12,211
Non-current	**26,994**	19,273
	43,146	31,484
Amounts recognised in statement of comprehensive income	**3,750**	2,477
Interest on lease liabilities	**15,829**	11,196
Expense relating to short-term leases	**19,579**	13,673
Amounts recognised in statement of cash flows		
Total cash outflow for short-term lease	**13,848**	11,053
Total cash outflow for leases	**18,209**	12,449

27. Other liabilities

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2025	2024	**2025**	2024
Accruals	**12,583**	27,192	**12,443**	26,656
Unclaimed money and stale cheques	**19,493**	20,217	**19,493**	20,217
Accounts payable	**3,846**	4,041	**3,588**	4,015
Unearned commission income	**133**	175	**133**	175
Advance payments	**78,127**	49,821	**74,876**	49,821
Other liabilities	**49,380**	40,778	**49,283**	39,210
Balance at end of year	**163,562**	142,224	**159,816**	140,094

28. Issued and paid ordinary shares

(a) Movement

The Company does not have authorised capital and ordinary shares have no par value. The table below provides the annual balances in share capital.

	Number of shares	Share capital
	Shares	**K'000**
Balance as at 31 December 2023	**286,936**	**394,693**
Share issued during the year	1,013	2,561
Balance as at 31 December 2024	**287,949**	**397,254**
Share issued during the year	5,017	17,474
Balance as at 31 December 2025	**292,966**	**414,728**

(b) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per ordinary share is calculated by dividing the net profit attributable to shareholders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares on issue during the year. The group has no significant dilutive potential ordinary shares. Consequently, basic earnings per ordinary share equals diluted earnings per share.

	Consolidated	
	2025	2024
Net profit attributable to shareholders – K'000	**114,643**	100,296
Weighted average number of ordinary shares basic earnings	**289,126**	287,414
Weighted average number of ordinary shares diluted earnings	**290,674**	289,120
Basic earnings per share (in toea)	**39.65**	34.90
Diluted earnings per share (in toea)	**39.44**	34.69

(c) Share-based payment reserve

Kina operates both a Short Term Incentive (STI) and Long Term Incentive (LTI) plan. The purpose of these Plans is to assist in the reward, retention and motivation of key management personnel and align the interests of management and shareholders. The plans are commensurate with those adopted by major banks in Australia and the Pacific and is managed by an independent Plan manager. The operation of both the STI and LTI plans are explained below:

Short term incentive plan (STI Plan)

The STI plan provides participants with an opportunity to earn an incentive calculated as a percentage of their salary each year, conditional upon them achieving specified performance targets. Under the plan 100% of any award granted is paid in cash except for the CEO&MD where 65% of any award granted is paid as a cash bonus, with the remaining 35% awarded as a grant of performance rights to shares. The granted performance rights are restricted from exercise and subject to the Company's clawback policy and subject to the rules of the Plan.

The following STI plan arrangements were in place during the year ended 31 December 2025:

Date of grant	1 April 2025	1 April 2024
Number of share rights granted	-	335,163
Market value at grant date	-	AUD 368,847
Vesting date	1 April 2027	1 April 2026
Vesting conditions	Continued service	Continued service

Long term incentive plan (LTI plan)

The LTI plan provides participants with an opportunity to receive an equity interest in Kina through the granting of performance rights. LTI plan participants may be offered performance rights that may be subject to vesting conditions as set out by the Board. The selection of participants is at the discretion of the Board.

A performance right is a contractual right to receive one ordinary share in Kina, subject to performance and vesting conditions being met. Each vested performance right represents a right to one ordinary share. If the participant leaves Kina any unvested Performance Rights will be forfeited (unless the Board determines otherwise).

The following LTI plan arrangements were in place during the year ended 31 December 2025.

Date of grant	1 April 2025	1 April 2024	1 April 2023
Number of share rights granted	945,371	2,058,859	1,345,023
Market value at grant date	AUD 1,173,016	AUD 2,265,775	AUD 1,053,424
Fair value at grant date	AUD 656,087	AUD 1,060,312	AUD 571,635
Vesting date	1 April 2028	1 April 2027	1 April 2026
Vesting conditions	Continued service	Continued service	Continued service
	50% target TSR	50% target TSR	50% target TSR
	50% target EPS growth	50% target EPS growth	50% target EPS growth

The estimated fair value of share rights issued on 1 April 2025 under the LTI plan was AUD 0.69, compared to the grant date market value per share of AUD 1.2408. Fair value is generally estimated using a Monte Carlo simulation model taking into account the share price at grant date, the vesting period, share price volatility, risk-free interest rate and market performance conditions.

Retention incentive

Retention awards are no longer applicable or awarded in the ordinary course of business.

28. Issued and paid ordinary shares (continued)
(c) Share-based payment reserve (continued)

Movement in outstanding share rights

	Consolidated	
	2025	2024
	Number	Number
Outstanding rights at beginning of year	**5,375,220**	5,229,763
New rights granted	**945,371**	2,394,022
Rights vested and shares issued/purchased	**(1,636,175)**	(2,248,565)
Outstanding rights at end of year	**4,684,416**	5,375,220

The fair value at grant date of share rights awarded under the incentive schemes is recognised as an expense over the expected vesting period with a corresponding increase in the share based payments reserve in equity. The movement in the Share Based Premium Reserve is as below:

	Consolidated	
	2025	2024
	K'000	K'000
Brought forward from previous year	**1,878**	2,776
Expense arising from share incentive plans	**5,122**	3,945
Rights vested	**(3,246)**	(3,738)
Rights forfeited or lapsed	**-**	-
Deferred tax asset on share based payment	**(1,051)**	(1,105)
Total	**2,703**	1,878

29. Statements of cash flows

(a) For the purposes of the statements of cash flow, cash and cash equivalents comprises the following:

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2025	2024	**2025**	2024
	K'000	K'000	**K'000**	K'000
Cash and cash equivalents (note 13)	**366,287**	529,810	**366,287**	526,713
	366,287	529,810	**366,287**	526,713

(b) Movement in investment securities is as follows:

	Consolidated		
	2025	2024	**Movement**
	K'000	K'000	**K'000**
Central bank bills*	**926,750**	775,000	151,750
Government Inscribed Stocks*	**93,704**	93,711	(7)
Financial assets at FVTPL**	**63,564**	41,656	21,908
	1,084,018	910,367	173,651

* excluding accrued interest
** excluding FV gain

29. Statements of cash flows (continued)

	Parent		
	2025	2024	**Movement**
	K'000	K'000	**K'000**
Central bank bills*	**926,750**	775,000	151,750
Government Inscribed Stocks*	**93,704**	93,711	(7)
Financial assets at FVTPL**	**57,720**	35,876	21,844
	1,078,174	904,587	173,587

* excluding accrued interest
** excluding FV gain

(c) Reconciliation of net profit after tax for the year to net cash flows from operating activities is presented below.

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2025	2024	**2025**	2024
	K'000	K'000	**K'000**	K'000
Net profit after tax	**114,643**	100,296	**94,915**	76,153
Profit from disposal of property and equipment	**(24)**	(154)	**(24)**	(154)
Depreciation and amortisation	**32,498**	31,317	**32,498**	31,317
(Premium)/ Discount amortisation	**509**	427	**509**	427
Share-based payment expense	**5,122**	2,674	**5,122**	2,674
Net losses/ (gains) from changes in fair values of financial assets	**3,095**	(7,913)	**4,318**	(4,766)
Dividend income on equity investments	**(936)**	(944)	**(37)**	(64)
Interest income on convertible notes	**-**	(852)	**-**	(852)
Impairment losses-loans and advances to customers	**38,970**	18,151	**37,782**	17,593
Foreign translation loss/ (gain) on Nostro bank account	**(7,039)**	(8,359)	**(7,039)**	(8,430)
Increase/(decrease) in current tax liability	**5,562**	(1,132)	**7,222**	(1,241)
Increase/(decrease) in deferred tax balances	**(3,387)**	(1,703)	**(2,980)**	(1,228)
(Increase)/decrease in assets	**(289,464)**	(430,523)	**(277,070)**	(425,464)
Increase/(decrease) in liabilities	**217,959**	(12,157)	**225,324**	7,556
Net cash (outflow)/ inflow generated from operating activities	**117,508**	(310,872)	**120,540**	(306,479)

30. Related party transactions

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial or operational decisions. The Group is controlled by Kina Securities Limited ("KSL") incorporated in Papua New Guinea, which owns 100% of the ordinary shares of its subsidiaries, unless otherwise stated.

A number of banking transactions are entered into with related parties in the normal course of business. These include loans, deposits and foreign currency transactions. These transactions were carried out on normal commercial terms and at normal market rates. The volumes of related party transactions, outstanding balances at 31 December 2025, and related expenses and income for the year ended are as follows:

a) Directors and management transactions

From time to time during the year, Directors and Senior Management of the Parent and subsidiaries had deposits in the Group on normal terms and conditions. Brokerage rates for buying and selling shares for the Senior Management and staff are discounted.

A listing of the members of the Board of Directors is shown in the Annual Report. In 2025, the total remuneration of the Directors was K4,956,000 (2024: K4,572,339).

Key management personnel (KMP) of the group includes directors and the executive general managers (EGMs) during the year.

The table below shows the Group specified EGM remuneration in aggregate (in K'000).

	No of KMP	Salary	Bonus	Superannuation	Equity Options	Other benefits	Total
2025	**10***	**12,542**	**4,706**	**204**	**3,246**	**3,061**	**23,759**
2024	12*	10,441	4,441	184	3,738	1,900	20,704

* 5 new members appointed to the EGM, 4 resigned and 1 transitioned out of the EGM.

(b) Subsidiary transactions and balances

The Company maintains an intercompany account with subsidiary undertakings, which are interest-bearing at the rate of KSL cost of funds plus 12.50 (2024: 12.50) basis points, unsecured and with no fixed term of repayment. Details as follows:

	Transactions				Balance outstanding			
	Income	**Expenses**	Income	Expenses	**Due from**		Due to	
	2025	**2025**	2024	2024	**2025**	2024	**2025**	2024
	K'000	**K'000**	K'000	K'000	**K'000**	K'000	**K'000**	K'000
KFM	**760**	**262**	451	135	**-**	-	**(17,760)**	(11,788)
KISS	**3,121**	**675**	1,626	637	**-**	-	**(37,694)**	(36,906)
KWM	**-**	**-**	-	-	**1,402**	1,031	**-**	-
KNL	**-**	**-**	-	-	**70**	64	**-**	-
KSL Fiji	**-**	**-**	-	-	**-**	-	**-**	-
	3,881	**937**	2,077	772	**1,472**	1,095	**(55,454)**	(48,694)

31. Investments under trust

The Group acts as trustee holding or placing of assets on behalf of superannuation funds and individuals. As the Group acts in a fiduciary capacity, these assets are not assets of the Group and, therefore, are not included in its statements of financial position. The Group is also engaged in investing client monies. A corresponding liability in respect of these monies is also excluded from the statements of financial position. Investments under trust at year end are:

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2025	2024	**2025**	2024
	K'000	K'000	**K'000**	K'000
Clients funds held for shares trading	**4,105**	3,600	**4,105**	3,600
	4,105	3,600	**4,105**	3,600

32. Segment reporting

The segment information provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker for the reportable segments for the year ended 31 December 2025 is as follows:

	Banking & Finance	Wealth Management	Total
	K'000	**K'000**	**K'000**
Interest income	344,636	958	345,594
Interest expense	(77,855)	-	(77,855)
Foreign exchange income	100,393	(73)	100,320
Fee and commission income	131,169	45,576	176,745
Other revenue	(3,076	2,299	(777)
Total external income	**495,266**	**48,761**	**544,027**
Other operating expenses	(257,045)	(16,403)	(273,448)
Provision for impairment	(37,782)	(1,188)	(38,970)
Depreciation and amortisation	(32,498)	-	(32,498)
Total external expenses	**(327,325)**	**(17,591)**	**(344,916)**
Profit before inter-segment revenue and expenses	167,941	31,170	199,111
Inter-segment income	3,880	-	3,880
Inter-segment expense	-	(3,880)	(3,880)
Profit before tax	**171,822**	**27,287**	**199,111**
Income tax expense	(76,909)	(7,559)	(84,468)
Profit after tax	**94,913**	**19,728**	**114,643**
Total assets	**5,521,629**	**18,334**	**5,539,963**
Total assets include:			
Additions to non-current assets	**32,578**	**-**	**32,578**
Total liabilities	**(4,816,071)**	**(5,963)**	**(4,822,034)**

Banking and finance segments include the operations of Kina Bank while Wealth Management includes fund management and fund administration business.

32. Segment reporting (continued)

The segment information provided to the management for the reportable segments for the year ended 31 December 2024 is as follows:

	Banking & Finance	Wealth Management	Total
	K'000	**K'000**	**K'000**
Interest income	273,553	916	274,469
Interest expense	(52,246)	-	(52,246)
Foreign exchange income	85,489	481	85,970
Fee and commission income	119,284	42,367	161,651
Other revenue	10,898	4,157	15,055
Total external income	**436,978**	**47,921**	**484,899**
Other operating expenses	(242,023)	(13,298)	(255,321)
Provision for impairment	(17,594)	(557)	(18,151)
Depreciation and amortisation	(31,317)	-	(31,317)
Total external expenses	**(290,934)**	**(13,855)**	**(304,789)**
Profit before inter-segment revenue and expenses	146,044	34,066	180,110
Inter-segment income	2,078	-	2,078
Inter-segment expense	-	(2,078)	(2,078)
Profit before tax	**148,122**	**31,988**	**180,110**
Income tax expense	(71,969)	(7,845)	(79,814)
Profit after tax	**76,153**	**24,143**	**100,296**
Total assets	**5,195,755**	**21,073**	**5,216,858**
Total assets include:			
Additions to non-current assets	**27,334**	**-**	**27,334**
Total liabilities	**(4,545,687)**	**(4,947)**	**(4,550,634)**

There is only one segment for the Parent entity and the information is the same as the primary statements.

33. Contingent liabilities

Litigations and claims

Contingent liabilities exist in respect of actual and potential claims and proceedings that have not been determined. An assessment of the Group's likely loss has been made on a case by case basis for the purposes of the financial statements and specific provisions are made where appropriate. As at 31 December 2025, the Group is a party to some litigation before the courts, however, management does not believe these will result in any material loss to the Group. There was no litigation matter of a material nature that is not already provided for in the financial statements.

34. Commitments

Capital commitments

There was a total of K0.8m relating to commitments under contracts for capital expenditure at reporting date (31 December 2024: K3.9m).

Loan commitments

There was a total of K101.8m relating to loan commitments at balance sheet date (31 December 2024: K13.2m).

35. Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

The Group measures fair values in accordance with IFRS 13, which defines fair value as 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 Group also uses a fair value hierarchy that categorises into three levels the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value, which gives highest priority to quoted prices.

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date. Assets and liabilities are classified as Level 1 if their value is observable in an active market.
- Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. A Level 2 input must be observable for substantially the full term of the instrument. Level 2 inputs include quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability.
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs. Assets and liabilities are classified as Level 3 if their valuation incorporates significant inputs that are not based on observable market data.

Where possible, fair value is determined by reference to a quoted market price for the instrument valued. The group does not hold any material financial instruments for which quoted prices are not available other than investment in unlisted shares which are classified in Level 3 category.

The following table provides an analysis of financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, grouped by fair value hierarchy level.

35. Fair value of financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Financial instruments measured at fair value

The following tables present the Group's and the parent's assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value at 31 December 2025.

	Consolidated			
	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
	K'000	**K'000**	**K'000**	**K'000**
Investment securities measured at FVTPL				
- Investment in securities – Listed	7,102	-	-	7,102
- Investment in securities – Unlisted	-	-	53,303	53,303
Total assets	**7,102**	**-**	**53,303**	**60,405**

	Parent			
	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
	K'000	**K'000**	**K'000**	**K'000**
Investment securities measured at FVTPL				
- Investment in securities – Listed	128	-	-	128
- Investment in securities – Unlisted	-	-	53,275	53,275
Total assets	**128**	**-**	**53,275**	**53,275**

* KSL has acquired a 17% stake in Niupay in Q4 of 2025 for a total consideration of USD 5.0 million, consisting of USD 2.5 million in cash and USD 2.5 million in KSL shares (3,101,834 shares)

The following tables present the Group's and the parent's assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value at 31 December 2024.

	Consolidated			
Assets	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
	K'000	**K'000**	**K'000**	**K'000**
Investment securities measured at FVTPL				
- Investment in shares – Listed	5,847	-	-	5,847
- Investment in shares – Unlisted	-	-	35,809	35,809
Total assets	**5,847**	**-**	**35,809**	**41,656**

	Parent			
Assets	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
	K'000	**K'000**	**K'000**	**K'000**
Investment securities measured at FVTPL				
- Investment in shares – Listed	95	-	-	95
- Investment in shares – Unlisted	-	-	35,781	35,781
Total assets	**95**	**-**	**35,781**	**35,876**

Reconciliation of level 3 fair value measurements of financial assets and financial liabilities

The group holds investment in unlisted securities amounting to K53,303,386 (31 December 2024: K39,759,787) in level 3 category. During the year, there were additions or disposals in these securities. The increase is primarily attributable to investment in Niupay Limited.

The parent holds investment in unlisted securities amounting to K53,75,099 (31 December 2024: K39,731,500) in level 3 category. During the year, there were additions or disposals in these securities. The increase is primarily attributable to investment in Niupay Limited.

Financial instruments not measured at fair value

For the financial instruments not measured at fair value as at 31 December 2025 and 2024, there is no material difference between the fair value and carrying value of the Group's and the Parent's financial assets and liabilities.

36. Auditors' remuneration

	Consolidated	
	2025	2024
	K'000	K'000
Audit and audit related	**2,585**	2,210
Other services	-	-
	2,585	2,210

	Parent	
	2025	2024
	K'000	K'000
Audit and audit related	**2,068**	1,946
Other services	-	-
	2,068	1,946

37. Goodwill

On September 2015, the Group, through Kina Ventures Limited, a 100% owned subsidiary of Kina Securities Limited, acquired all of the shares in Maybank (PNG) Limited and Maybank Property (PNG). Maybank (PNG) and Maybank Property (PNG) are the PNG subsidiaries of Malaysia's largest bank. The acquisition strengthened Kina Bank's investment in PNG as it was an excellent fit for its expansion program.

The goodwill arising on this acquisition was recorded at K92.8 million. The goodwill was attributable to Maybank (PNG) Limited's strong position and synergies expected to arise after the Group's acquisition of the new subsidiary. None of the goodwill is expected to be deductible for tax purposes.

For the purpose of impairment test, goodwill is allocated to the Group's banking business as an independent cash generating unit (CGU). The banking CGU including goodwill was tested for impairment as at 31 December 2025 by comparing the CGU's carrying amount with its recoverable amount and no impairment loss was recognised.

The recoverable amount is determined based on a value-in-use calculation which uses post-tax cash flow projections based on financial budgets approved by the directors discounted by a cost of equity of 18% (2024: 18%) applicable to banking business. Given a banking business is generally valued on equity basis, the use of post-tax cash flows and discount rate is considered more appropriate. The projected cash flows cover a period of 5 years beyond which they are extrapolated using an estimated terminal growth rate of 3% (2024: 3%) which does not exceed the long-term average growth rate for the market in which the Group operates. Cash flows during the forecast period are derived from approved budgets, and assume an average growth rate in net profit after tax (NPAT) over the forecast period of 10% (2024: 10%), which is consistent with the rolling average growth rates over the last 3-5 year period and is driven by growth in the interest-bearing assets, foreign exchange income, and banking fees income, whilst retaining a controlled cost-to-income base.

Sensitivity analysis

Under above assumptions, the estimated recoverable amount of the CGU exceeds its carrying amount by K85.5 million.

The Group has conducted an analysis of sensitivity of the impairment test to changes in the key assumptions used to determine the recoverable amount. The directors believe that the following represent reasonably possible changes in the key assumptions on which the recoverable amount of the banking CGU is based would result in the carrying amount to exceed its recoverable amount:

- If all other assumptions remain the same, should the discount rate be increased to 22%, the carrying value will be below the recoverable amount by K24 million.
- If all other assumptions remain the same, should the average NPAT growth rate be reduced to 9.2%, the carrying value will be below the recoverable amount by K29 million.

The income tax rate applicable to smaller commercial banks with annual profits not exceeding K300 million will be progressively reduced from 45% in 2024 to 40% in 2025, and further to 35% in 2026. The changes had a significant impact on the cash flows used in the value-in-use calculations and consequently on the recoverable amount. Throughout the year, the Group has been assessing its strategic response to the change which include intense focus on loan growth, repricing of loans and deposits, maximising investment of surplus funds in available market instruments, reviewing fees and commissions, and cost control.

Where practical and appropriate, some short-term measures have been implemented, and more strategic action has been taken in the normal course of business, as evidenced by the growth in lending and loan interest spread, and the decline in the cost to income ratio. Business development efforts continue in the area of foreign exchange client relationships with targeted efforts on large importers and exporters in key industries, where revenue potential is set to build as the large natural resource projects proceed along their implementation path.

Whilst these strategic developments are expected to produce positive impacts on the cash flows, the Group has not fully incorporated the effect of these positive impacts on the cash flow projections used in the estimation of recoverable amount.

38. Events after reporting date

Declaration of dividend

Subsequent to the financial reporting date, the directors declared a final dividend of K19.3 toea (AUD 6.5 cents) per share with a total dividend of K56.6m.

Bond issuance

Kina Securities Limited is proposing to issue unsecured subordinated bonds worth up to PGK 235 million, with plans to list them on the PNGX Debt Market. The funds raised will be used for general corporate purposes and are intended to qualify as Tier 2 Capital under Bank of Papua New Guinea regulations.

The bonds will have a 10-year maturity, a 7.55% fixed annual interest rate (paid semi-annually), and a minimum investment of PGK 250,000. They are subordinated, meaning they rank behind other creditors in case of liquidation. The offer is restricted to eligible investors in Papua New Guinea and has been approved by the Securities Commission of Papua New Guinea.

KSL has the right to redeem all or some of the Bonds prior to the Maturity Date after the 5th anniversary of the Bond being listed on the PNGX. Bondholders have no right to request early redemption.

Decrease in income tax rate

The bank's income tax rate was further reduced from 40% in 2025 to 35% in 2026, with the revised rate taking effect from 1 January 2026. This decrease reflects a continued downward adjustment in the applicable tax rate, which is expected to positively impact the bank's net earnings by lowering its overall tax burden for the 2026 financial year and subsequent periods.

Shareholder Information.

Additional information required by the Australian Securities Exchange Limited Listing Rules and not disclosed elsewhere in the Report is set out below. The information is current as of 31 March 2026.

(a) The distribution of holders of quoted securities (fully paid ordinary shares)

Range	Securities	%	No. of holders	%
1 to 1,000	**324,781**	0.11	**573**	13.41
1,001 to 5,000	**2,878,961**	0.98	**1,003**	23.46
5,001 to 10,000	**4,713,956**	1.61	**593**	13.87
10,001 to 100,000	**61,081,567**	20.85	**1,820**	42.57
100,001 and over	**223,966,489**	76.45	**286**	6.69
Total	**292,965,754**	**100.00**	**4,275**	**100.00**

(b) The distribution of holders of unquoted securities (performance rights)

Range	Securities	%	No. of holders	%
1 to 1,000	-	-	-	-
1,001 to 5,000	-	-	-	-
5,001 to 10,000	-	-	-	-
10,001 to 100,000	**545,666**	11.65	**10**	43.48
100,001 and over	**4,138,750**	88.35	**13**	56.52
Total	**4,684,416**	**100.00**	**23**	**100.00**

(c) Number of holders for each class of equity securities on issue

Class of equity security	Securities	No. of holders
Quoted securities (fully paid ordinary shares)	**292,965,754**	4,275
Unquoted securities (performance rights)	**4,684,416**	23

(d) Unmarketable Parcel of Shares

The number of shareholders holding less than a marketable parcel of ordinary shares is 159, holding 15,674 securities.

(e) Substantial Shareholders

Name	Number of shares	% of total shares issued
HSBC Custody Nominees (Australia) Limited	**22,342,939**	7.63

(f) Stock Exchanges

The Company's ordinary fully paid shares are listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (**ASX**) and the Papua New Guinea National Stock Exchange (**PNGX**).

(g) Voting Rights

Each ordinary shareholder present at a general meeting (whether in person, by proxy or by representative), is entitled to one vote on a show of hands, or on a poll, for each fully paid ordinary share held.

(h) 20 largest holders of quoted securities (fully paid ordinary shares)

Rank	Name	Number of shares	% of total shares issued
1	HSBC CUSTODY NOMINEES (AUSTRALIA) LIMITED	22,342,939	7.63
2	HSBC CUSTODY NOMINEES (AUSTRALIA) LIMITED (ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK A/C)	10,751,916	3.67
3	NATIONAL SUPERANNUATION FUND LIMITED	13,084,632	4.47
4	COMRADE TRUSTEE SERVICES LIMITED	9,761,234	3.33
5	CITICORP NOMINEES PTY LIMITED	9,503,493	3.24
6	SKY FINANCE LIMITED	7,558,251	2.58
7	J P MORGAN NOMINEES AUSTRALIA PTY LIMITED	5,715,238	1.95
8	PACIFIC MARKETS PTY LTD	5,400,000	1.84
9	MINERAL RESOURCES CMCA HOLDINGS LIMITED	5,312,834	1.81
10	BNP PARIBAS NOMINEES PTY LTD	5,162,033	1.76
11	BNP PARIBAS NOMINEES PTY LTD (IB AU NOMS RETAILCLIENT DRP)	4,095,969	1.40
12	ROCKCORP PTY LTD	3,600,000	1.23
13	KINA NOMINEES LIMITED	3,158,742	1.08
14	NIUPAY PACIFIC PTY LIMITED	3,101,834	1.06
15	MR IVAN LU	2,878,682	0.98
16	KINA ASSET MANAGEMENT NO 1 LIMITED	2,507,128	0.86
17	GAS RESOURCES PNG LNG PLANT LIMITED	2,139,037	0.73
18	PNG LENDING CONSULTANTS LTD	1,972,165	0.67
19	RAKU 37 LIMITED	1,960,015	0.67
20	MR YANG BOON BOO	1,901,963	0.65
	Total Top 20	**121,908,105**	**41.61**
	Balance of Register	**171,057,649**	**58.39**
	Total fully paid ordinary shares on issue	**292,965,754**	**100.00**

(i) On-market buy-back

There is no current on-market buy-back.

(j) Securities purchased on-market during the reporting period

	Number of shares purchased	Average purchase price
To satisfy the entitlements of holders of performance rights under the Kina Performance Rights Plan	972,164	$1.17

Corporate Directory.

Directors
Ian Clough (Chairman)
Ivan Vidovich (CEO)
Richard Kimber
Andrew Carriline
Lutz Heim
Paul Hutchinson
Robert K. Nilkare, OBE OL
Jane Thomason

Company Secretary
Johnson Kalo

Share Registry
Papua New Guinea

PNG Registries Ltd
Level 4, Cuthbertson Haus
PO Box 1265, Port Moresby
Papua New Guinea
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Facsimile: (675) 321 6379
Email: salaniet.athew@mpms.mufg.com

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Auditor

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Stock Exchange Listing

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PNGX Code: KSL
www.kinabank.com.pg

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Office 6, Ground Floor, Alotau
PO Box 723, Alotau
Milne Bay Province
Papua New Guinea

Business Centre Harbour City

Portion 13 Section 44
Allotment 30
Off Poreporena Freeway
PO Box 1141, Port Moresby 121
National Capital District
Papua New Guinea

Digital Hubs (Port Moresby)

Elisio Rainbow Shopping Mall
Elisio Waigani Shopping Mall
Rangeview Shopping Mall

Goroka Branch

Cnr of Fox & Elizabeth St
Ground Floor, Gouna Plaza
PO Box 767, Goroka 441
Eastern Highlands Province
Papua New Guinea

Hides Branch

Block 8 – HGDC Para Camp,
Tari, Hela Province
Papua New Guinea

Jacksons Branch

Jacksons International Airport
PO Box 1152, Port Moresby 121
National Capital District
Papua New Guinea

Kimbe Branch

Cnr San Remo Drive and Talasea Rd
PO Box 466, Kimbe 621
West New Britain Province
Papua New Guinea

Kina Bank Centre

Level 1, Kada Gunan Building
Habour City
PO Box 1141, Port Moresby
National Capital District
Papua New Guinea

Kokopo Branch

Peter Torot Street,
Tabubar Kokopo,
PO Box 419, Kokopo
East New Britain Province
Papua New Guinea

Lae Market Branch

Cnr Cedarbank St and Aircorps Rd
Second St, Top Town
PO Box 674, Lae Morobe Province
Papua New Guinea

Lae Top Town Branch

Ground Floor, Nambawan Super Haus
2nd St Top Town
PO Box 682, Lae Morobe Province
Papua New Guinea

Lihir Branch

Block 830, Wide Rd, Londolovit
PO Box 223, Lihir
New Ireland Province
Papua New Guinea

Madang Branch

Section 20, Lot 08
Coastwatcher's Ave
PO Box 181, Madang 511
Madang Province
Papua New Guinea

Mt Hagen Branch

Hagen Dr
PO Box 121, Mt Hagen 281
Western Highlands Province
Papua New Guinea

Popondetta Office

Comfort Inn
Top Town, Section 7 Allotment 2
Killerton Road
Papua New Guinea

Port Moresby Branch

Cnr Musgrave St and Champion Parade
PO Box 143, Port Moresby 121
National Capital District
Papua New Guinea

Vision City Branch

Ground Floor, Sir John Guise Drive
PO Box 1141, National Capital District 121
Papua New Guinea

Waigani Cameron Rd Branch

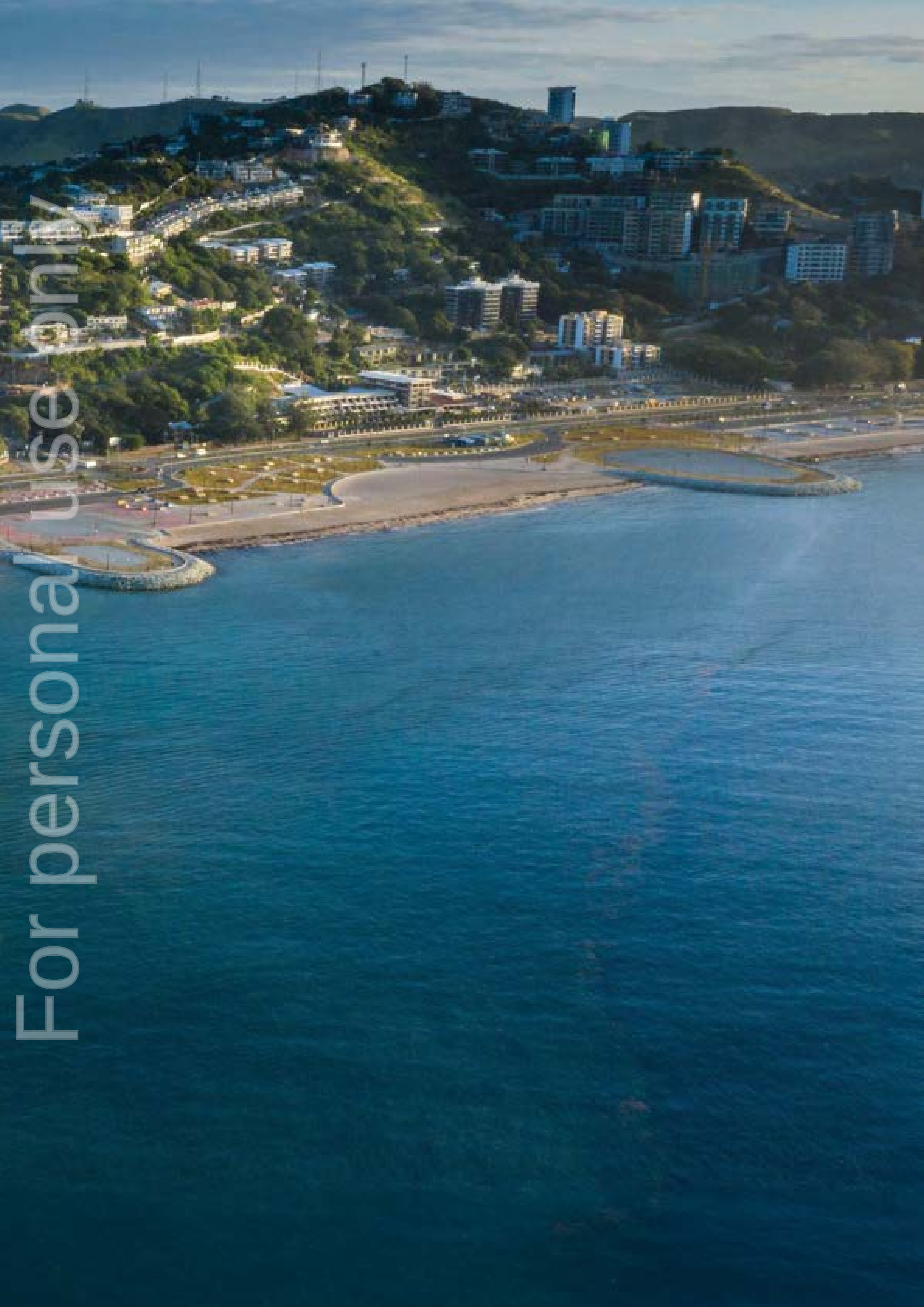
Cnr Waigani Dr and Cameron Rd
PO Box 252, Waigani 131
National Capital District 121
Papua New Guinea

Waigani Drive Branch

Cnr Waigani and Islander Dr
PO Box 1141, Port Moresby
National Capital District 121
Papua New Guinea

Wewak Branch

Centre St, PO Box 1069, Wewak 531
East Sepik Province
Papua New Guinea



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