

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF ABU DHABI COMMERCIAL BANK PJSC

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank PJSC (the "Bank") and its subsidiaries (together the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025 and the consolidated income statement, consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2025, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

Basis for Opinion

We have conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the applicable requirements of Abu Dhabi Accountability Authority (ADAA) Chairman Resolution No. 88 of 2021 Regarding Financial Statements Audit Standards for the Subject Entities. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Codes of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code) applicable to audit of consolidated financial statements of public interest entities, together with the other ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements of public interest entities in the United Arab Emirates, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated 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 our audit addressed the key audit matter
Expected credit loss ("ECL") allowance on loans and advances to customers	
As described in Notes 11 and 43 to the consolidated financial statements, the Group had loans and advances of AED 405.9 billion as at 31 December 2025, representing 52.4% of total assets. The determination of the Group's expected credit losses for loans and advances to customers measured at amortised cost is considered a key audit matter as it is a quantitatively significant estimate which requires significant management judgement to be applied in the evaluation of the credit quality and the estimation of inherent credit losses in the portfolio and consequently requires significant audit effort.	<p>We performed the following audit procedures on the computation and reasonableness/ appropriateness of the ECL allowance included in the Group's consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025:</p> <p>We obtained an understanding of the loans and advances origination process, credit risk management process and the estimation process of determining ECL allowances on loans and advances to customers. We assessed these controls to determine if they had been appropriately designed and implemented, and tested these controls to determine if they had been operating effectively.</p>

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
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Key Audit Matters (continued)

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Expected credit loss ("ECL") allowance on loans and advances to customers (continued)	
<p>The material portion of the non-retail portfolio of loans and advances to customers is assessed individually for credit impairment. This requires management to capture all qualitative and quantitative reasonable and supportable forward-looking information while assessing credit-impaired criteria for the exposure. Management judgement may also be involved in manual staging movements in accordance with the requirements of IFRS Accounting Standards.</p> <p>The measurement of ECL amounts for retail and non-retail exposures classified as Stage 1 and Stage 2 is model-based with limited manual intervention. It is important that these models, which contain Probability of Default (PD), Loss Given Default (LGD), Exposure at Default (EAD) and macroeconomic adjustments, are valid throughout the reporting period. The Group performed independent validation and monitoring of the PD, LGD and macro-economic models, during the reporting period.</p> <p>For further information on the accounting policies relating to impairment of loans and advances, as well as the Group's management of credit risk, refer to Note 3.8 and Note 43 to the consolidated financial statements, respectively.</p>	<p>We assessed, on a sample basis, that reported exceptions to policies and procedures as outlined in the Board risk appetite statement were approved by the Board Risk Committee and the approval process was formally documented.</p> <p>For a sample of new / renewed corporate credit facilities, we checked that reported exceptions to limits, as set out in the Board approved delegation of authority matrix, were approved by the Board Risk Credit Committee or its approved delegate and the approval process was formally documented.</p> <p>We performed an independent credit assessment for a sample of non-retail customers, by assessing quantitative and qualitative factors, including assessments of the financial performance of the customers, the source of their repayments and their history and other relevant risk factors.</p> <p>For a sample of individually assessed stage 3 customers, we assessed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the estimated future discounted cash flows used in the measurement of ECL, including the discount rates used and the probable scenario analysis; and the valuation and enforceability of collateral, including the underlying key assumptions. <p>For loans assessed collectively, we evaluated controls over the modelling process, including model inputs, monitoring, validation and approval. With the involvement of our credit risk and modelling specialists, we assessed the methodology and assumptions used in the calculation of various components of ECL modelling, including the computation of PD, LGD and EAD for the models selected for testing. For a sample of customers, we tested the mathematical accuracy and reperformed the computation of the ECL based on relevant source data. We evaluated key assumptions such as the criteria used to determine significant increase in credit risk ("SICR"), definition of default, staging criteria and forward-looking macroeconomic information and the related weighting of these items.</p> <p>On a sample basis, we assessed the application the staging criteria, including the basis for movement between stages.</p>

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF ABU DHABI COMMERCIAL BANK PJSC (continued)**

Key Audit Matters (continued)

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Expected credit loss ("ECL") allowance on loans and advances to customers (continued)	
	<p>On a sample basis, we assessed the application the staging criteria, including the basis for movement between stages.</p> <p>With the support of our credit risk and modelling specialists, we evaluated the post model adjustments and management overlays and challenged their rationale. For a sample of exposures, we evaluated the staging overrides during the process of determining their ECL.</p> <p>We considered the process of the independent validations of the models and their impact on the results of the impairment estimate.</p> <p>With the support of our IT specialist, we tested the IT application used in the credit impairment process and verified the integrity of data used as input to the models, including the transfer of data between source systems and the impairment models.</p> <p>We assessed the disclosures in the consolidated financial statements relating to this matter against the requirements of IFRS Accounting Standards.</p>
Risk of inappropriate access or changes to information technology systems	
<p>The Bank is dependent on its complex information technology environment for the reliability and continuity of its operations and financial reporting process due to the extensive volume and variety of transactions which are processed daily across the Bank's businesses; this includes cyber risks.</p> <p>Inappropriate granting of or ineffective monitoring of access rights to IT systems, therefore, presents a risk to the accuracy of financial accounting and reporting. Appropriate IT controls are required to protect the Bank's IT infrastructure, data and applications, ensure transactions are processed correctly and limit the potential for fraud and error as a result of changes to an application or underlying data.</p> <p>Unauthorised or extensive access rights cause a risk of intended or unintended manipulation of data that could have a material effect on the completeness and accuracy of consolidated financial statements. Therefore, we considered this area as a key audit matter.</p> <p>For further information on this key audit matter refer to Note 47.</p>	<p>Our audit approach depends to a large extent on the effectiveness of automated and IT-dependent manual controls, and therefore we updated our understanding of the Bank's IT-related controls environment and identified IT applications, databases and operating systems that are relevant for the financial reporting process and to our audit.</p> <p>For relevant IT-dependent controls within the financial reporting process, we identified, with the involvement of our internal IT specialists, supporting general IT controls and evaluated their design, implementation and operating effectiveness. We updated our understanding of applications relevant for financial reporting and tested key controls particularly in the area of access protection, integrity of system interfaces and linkage of such controls to the reliability, completeness and accuracy of financial reporting, including computer-generated reports used in financial reporting. Our audit procedures covered, but were not limited to, the following areas relevant to financial reporting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> IT general controls relevant to automated controls and computer-generated information covering access security, program changes, data centre and network operations;



**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
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Key Audit Matters (continued)

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Risk of inappropriate access or changes to information technology systems (continued)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Controls regarding initial access granted to IT systems for new employees or employees changing roles, whether that access was subject to appropriate screening and it was approved by authorised persons;• Controls regarding removal of employee or former employee access rights within an appropriate period of time after having changed roles or leaving the Bank;• Controls regarding the appropriateness of system access rights for privileged or administrative authorisations (superuser) are subject to a restrictive authorisation assignment procedure and regular review thereof;• Password protection, security settings regarding modification of applications, databases and operating systems, the segregation of departments and IT users and segregation of employees responsible for program development and those responsible for system operations; and• Program developers' approval rights in the modification process and their capability to carry out any modifications in the productive versions of applications, databases and operating systems. We analysed the segregation of duties on critical trading and payment systems in order to assess whether the segregation between front and back office was effective.

Other Information

The Board of Directors and management are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the annual report of the Group, but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The annual report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report. Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information, and we do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When we read the annual report of the Group, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we will be required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF ABU DHABI COMMERCIAL BANK PJSC (continued)**

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the IASB, and their preparation in compliance with the applicable provisions of the UAE Federal Law No. (32) of 2021, as amended and UAE Federal Decree Law No (6) of 2025 and for such internal control as management determine is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the applicable requirements of ADAA Chairman's Resolution No. 88 of 2021 Regarding financial statements Audit Standards for the Subject Entities will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs and the applicable requirements of ADAA Chairman's Resolution No. 88 of 2021 Regarding Financial Statements Audit Standards for the Subject Entities, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated 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's internal control;
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management;
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's 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'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 consolidated 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 auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern;
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation; and
- Plan and perform the Group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the group as a basis for forming an opinion on the Group consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for the purposes of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.



**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
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Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

We communicate with those charged with governance 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 those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' 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

As required by the UAE Federal Decree Law No. (32) of 2021, as amended, we report that for the year ended 31 December 2025:

- We have obtained all the information we considered necessary for the purposes of our audit.
- The consolidated financial statements have been prepared and comply, in all material respects, with the applicable provisions of the UAE Federal Decree Law No. (32) of 2021, as amended;
- The Group has maintained proper books of account.
- The financial information included in the Chairman's Statement (as included in Earnings Press Release and Management Discussion and Analysis) is consistent with the books of account and records of the Group;
- Note 10 to the consolidated financial statements of the Group discloses purchases or investments in shares during the financial year ended 31 December 2025;
- Note 37 to the consolidated financial statements of the Group discloses material related party transactions, the terms under which these were conducted and principles of managing conflict of interest;
- Based on the information that has been made available to us, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Group has contravened during the financial year ended 31 December 2025 any of the applicable provisions of the UAE Federal Decree Law No. (32) of 2021, as amended or of its Articles of Association, which would materially affect its activities or its financial position as at 31 December 2025; and
- Note 50 to the consolidated financial statements of the Group discloses social contributions made during the financial year ended 31 December 2025.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF ABU DHABI COMMERCIAL BANK PJSC (continued)

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS (continued)

Further, as required by the ADAA Chairman Resolution No. 88 of 2021 Regarding financial statements Audit Standards for the Subject Entities, we report, in connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025, that nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Group has not complied, in all material respects, with any of the provisions of the following laws, regulations and circulars as applicable, which would materially affect its activities or its consolidated financial statements as at 31 December 2025:

- Articles of Association of the Bank; and
- relevant provisions of the applicable laws, resolutions and circulars that have an impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

Further, as required by UAE Federal Decree Law No. (6) of 2025, we report that we have obtained all the information and explanations we considered necessary for the purpose of our audit.

Deloitte & Touche (M.E.)



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29 January 2026
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