

2025

ANNUAL REPORT

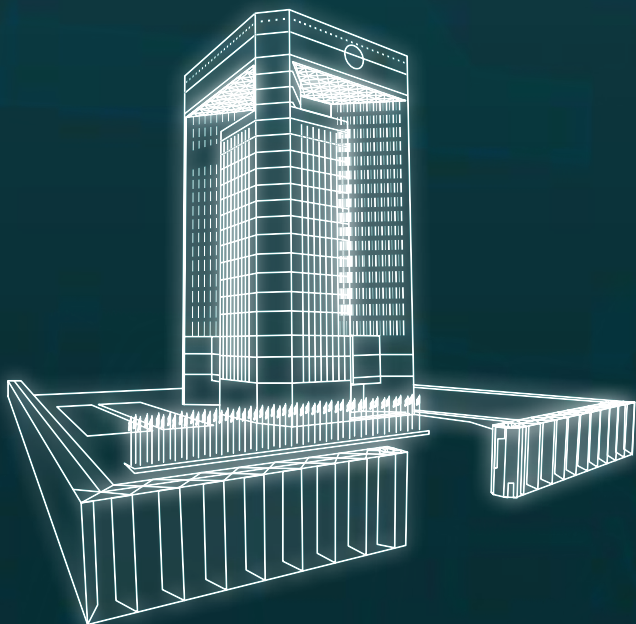
IsDB 
البنك الإسلامي للتنمية
Islamic Development Bank



REGIONAL INTEGRATION FOR SUSTAINABLE PROSPERITY

CORPORATE PROFILE

THE ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK



ESTABLISHMENT

The Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) is a Multilateral Development Bank established pursuant to Articles of Agreement signed in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, on 21 Rajab 1394H, corresponding to 12 August 1974. The Inaugural Meeting of the IsDB Board of Governors was held in Rajab 1395H (July 1975), and the IsDB formally commenced operations on 15 Shawwal 1395H (20 October 1975).

VISION

IsDB Group strives to become the development partner of choice for its member countries, inspired by Islamic principles, that helps transform the landscape of comprehensive human development in the Muslim world and preserve human dignity.

MISSION

The IsDB Group exists to foster economic development and social progress of member countries and Muslim communities individually as well as jointly in accordance with the principles of the Shari'ah.

MEMBERSHIP

The IsDB has 57 member countries across various regions. The primary conditions for membership are that the prospective country should be a member of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), that it pays the first instalment of its minimum subscription to the Capital Stock of the IsDB, and that it accepts the terms and conditions that may be decided upon by the Board of Governors.

CAPITAL

As at the end of 2025, the subscribed capital of the IsDB stood at ID 65.6 billion.

ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP

The IsDB Group comprises Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) and its affiliates, Islamic Development Bank Institute (IsDBI), Islamic Corporation for the Insurance of Investment and Export Credit (ICIEC), Islamic Corporation for the Development of the Private Sector (ICD), and International Islamic Trade Finance Corporation (ITFC).

HEADQUARTER AND REGIONAL HUBS

The IsDB is headquartered in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. It has 10 Regional Hubs in Abuja, Nigeria; Almaty, Kazakhstan; Ankara, Türkiye; Cairo, Egypt; Dakar, Senegal; Dhaka, Bangladesh; Jakarta, Indonesia; Jeddah, Saudi Arabia; Kampala, Uganda; and Rabat, Morocco. It also has a Center of Excellence in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

FINANCIAL YEAR

The Hijra calendar is the official calendar of the Bank. However, the Financial Year of the Bank begins from 1st of January and ends on to 31st of December of every year.

ACCOUNTING UNIT

The accounting unit of the IsDB is the Islamic Dinar (ID), which is equivalent to one Special Drawing Right (SDR) of the International Monetary Fund.

LANGUAGE

The official language of the IsDB is Arabic. In addition, English and French are working languages.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



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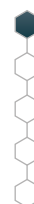
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ABBREVIATIONS

ACG	Arab Coordination Group	MCPS	Member Country Partnership Strategy
ADB	Asian Development Bank	MCs	IsDB member countries
AEs	Advanced Economies	MDBs	Multilateral Development Banks
AfDB	African Development Bank	MENA	Middle East and North Africa
AIIB	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank	MoUs	Memorandums of Understanding
ALAE	Asia, Latin America and Europe	MSMEs	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
AML	Anti-Money Laundering	MSP	Merit Scholarship Program for High Technology
BADEA	Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa	MTRs	Midterm Reviews
BED	Board of Executive Directors	NDB	New Development Bank
BoG	Board of Governors	NGOs	Non-governmental Organizations
CEF	Country Engagement Framework	NMCs	Non-Member Countries
EMDEs	Emerging Markets and Developing Economies	OCR	Ordinary Capital Resources
FSRP	Food Security Response Program	OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	OIC	Organisation of Islamic Cooperation
GIZ	German Corporation for International Cooperation	OPEC	Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries
GPE	Global Partnership for Education	PCRs	Project Completion Reports
HCDI	Human Capital Development Initiative	RBMF	Results-Based Management Framework
HIIP	Health Impact Investment Platform	RECPA	Renewable Energy Cooperation Programme to Power Africa
ICD	Islamic Corporation for the Development of the Private Sector	SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
ICF	IsDB Concessional Fund	SDR	Special Drawing Right
ICIEC	Islamic Corporation for the Insurance of Investment and Export Credit	SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
ICMA	The International Capital Market Association	SPMC	Scholarship Program for Muslim communities in non-member countries
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross	SSA	Sub-Saharan Africa
ID	Islamic Dinar	SSC	South-South Cooperation
IDA	International Development Association	STEP	Skills, Training, and Education Program
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank	STI	Science, Technology, and Innovation
IFSB	Islamic Financial Services Board	TA	Technical Assistance facility
ILO	International Labour Organization	TCP	Technical Cooperation Program
IMF	International Monetary Fund	TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
IsDB	Islamic Development Bank	UN	United Nations
IsDBI	Islamic Development Bank Institute	UNCTAD	United Nations Conference for Trade and Development
ISFD	Islamic Solidarity Fund for Development	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
ITFC	International Islamic Trade Finance Corporation	UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
KAAP	King Abdullah bin Abdulaziz Program for Charity Works	WB	World Bank
KAHF	King Abdullah Humanitarian Foundation	WASH	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene
LDMCs	Least Developed Member Countries	WHO	World Health Organization
LLF	Lives and Livelihoods Fund	WTO	World Trade Organization
MAPs	Management Action Plans	WYE	Women and Youth Empowerment
MBSC	Prince Mohammed Bin Salman College of Business & Entrepreneurship		
MCDF	Multilateral Cooperation Center for Development Finance		

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The 2025 Annual Report of the Islamic Development Bank was prepared by the IsDB Group Chief Economist Department based on the overall guidance of the Board of Executive Directors

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF:

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In the Name of Allah, the Beneficent, the Merciful

H.E. The Chair,
Board of Governors of the Islamic Development Bank

Dear Chair,

Assalamu alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuhu

In accordance with Articles 32(i), 32(iii), and 41(1) of the Articles of Agreement establishing the Islamic Development Bank and Section (11) of the By-laws, I have the honor to submit for the kind attention of the esteemed Board of Governors, on behalf of the Board of Executive Directors, the Annual Report on the operations and activities of the Bank in 2025.

The Annual Report also includes the audited financial statements of the Bank as well as those of the operations of the Waqf Fund, as prescribed in Section (13) of the By-laws. Please accept, Mr. Chair, the assurances of my highest consideration.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, consisting of several overlapping loops and a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Dr. Muhammad Al Jasser
President, Islamic Development Bank
Chairman, Board of Executive Directors

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

Geopolitical fragmentation, escalating regional tensions, and persistent structural vulnerabilities continued to shape the global development landscape in 2025. Conflicts across multiple regions disrupted trade routes, strained public finances, and deepened humanitarian needs, while inflationary pressures, though moderating, continued to weigh on vulnerable populations. Financial conditions gradually eased, yet growth remained uneven, and debt burdens rose across many emerging and developing economies.

For the member countries of the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB), these dynamics were compounded by structural challenges, climate risks, and the ongoing imperative to accelerate inclusive and sustainable growth. The evolving geopolitical environment has heightened uncertainty in global trade, investment, energy, and food security. These risks, combined with the broader transition toward a greener and more digital global economy, underscore the importance of adaptive development financing. IsDB continues to align its operations with macroeconomic realities and risk assessments, in close coordination with relevant regional and institutional partners, to ensure its interventions remain timely and effective.

It is against this backdrop that the establishment of the IsDB Concessional Fund (ICF) represents a landmark achievement in the Bank's institutional evolution. The ICF reflects IsDB's strengthened commitment to its most vulnerable member countries by providing dedicated, concessional resources calibrated to address the most acute development challenges, including poverty, food insecurity, and infrastructure gaps.

As the pressures outlined above continue to intensify, particularly for low-income and fragile member states with limited fiscal space and high exposure to external shocks, the ICF equips the Bank with a targeted instrument to deploy timely, affordable financing where development needs are greatest. In doing so, it reinforces IsDB's role not merely as a financier but as a resilience partner for its membership in navigating an increasingly complex and uncertain global landscape.

Even as the external environment grew more challenging, IsDB delivered a strong operational performance in 2025. Financing approvals reached US\$ 5.7 billion, surpassing operational targets, while portfolio quality remained sound. The Bank's ability to attract co-financing from development partners amplified the impact of every dollar deployed, underscoring its catalytic role in mobilizing global resources for development. Disbursements were sustained at pace, project implementation remained on track, and 77 projects were successfully completed across member countries.

With the ICF now adding a dedicated concessional financing stream to the Bank's toolkit, IsDB enters 2026 better equipped than ever to scale up its support, respond to emerging crises, and direct development resources with precision toward the member countries and sectors where the need and the opportunity for transformative impact are greatest.

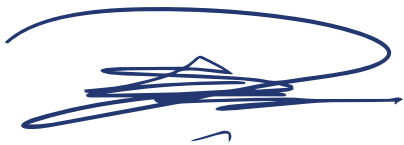
IsDB-OCR's performance in 2025 was exceptionally strong, with net income of ID638.4 million, up 64% from 2024, driven by robust performance across core operations and significant gains from the disposal of equity investments. This financial strength is the bedrock upon which the Bank's ability to support its member countries in times of need is built. A robust balance sheet, a healthy debt-to-equity ratio, and a well-managed liquidity position, underpinned by the continued capital commitment of member countries, collectively ensure that IsDB can sustain its developmental ambitions and scale up its response when member countries face their most pressing challenges.

The reaffirmation of IsDB's AAA credit rating is a testament to this institutional strength and a powerful signal to partners, markets, and member countries alike that the Bank stands on firm ground, with both the capacity and the resolve to mobilize resources at scale.

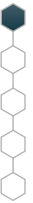
“As we enter our sixth decade of operations, the IsDB remains firmly committed to transforming development challenges into opportunities, diversifying economies, empowering people, and enriching lives across the Muslim world.”

The year 2025 marked a significant institutional milestone in the Bank’s history. At the 2025 Annual Meetings in Algiers, the Board of Governors endorsed the IsDB Group Ten-Year Strategic Framework (2026-2035), establishing a comprehensive and forward-looking roadmap to guide the Bank through its next decade of operations. Grounded in the principles of governance excellence, enhanced concessional financing, expanded institutional partnerships, strengthened leadership in Islamic finance, and deeper South-South cooperation, the Framework articulates the Bank’s long-term development priorities and reaffirms its enduring commitment to sustainable development.

As we enter our sixth decade of operations, the IsDB remains firmly committed to transforming development challenges into opportunities, diversifying economies, empowering people, and enriching lives across the Muslim world.



H.E. Dr. Muhammad Al Jasser
President, Islamic Development Bank
Chairman, Board of Executive Directors



BOARD OF EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS



H.E. Dr. Muhammad Al Jasser
President, Islamic Development Bank
Chairman, Board of Executive Directors



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Representing: Libya



Hon. Osman Çelik
From: Türkiye
Representing: Türkiye



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Abdulrahman Abdullah Sharafi**
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Representing: Algeria, Mauritania, Morocco, Tunisia



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Representing: Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine, Syria



Hon. Zahir Marhoun Mohammed Al-Abri
From: Oman
Representing: Bahrain, Oman, Sudan, Yemen



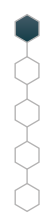
Hon. Md Shahrir Kader Siddiky
From: Bangladesh
Representing: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Maldives, Pakistan



Hon. Johan Mahmood Merican
From: Malaysia
Representing: Brunei Darussalam, Guyana, Malaysia, Suriname



Hon. Endrit Lami
From: Albania
Representing: Albania, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan

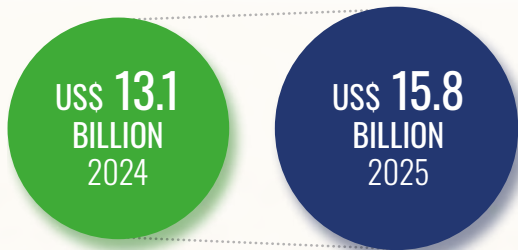


EXECUTIVE SUMMARY: A YEAR IN REVIEW

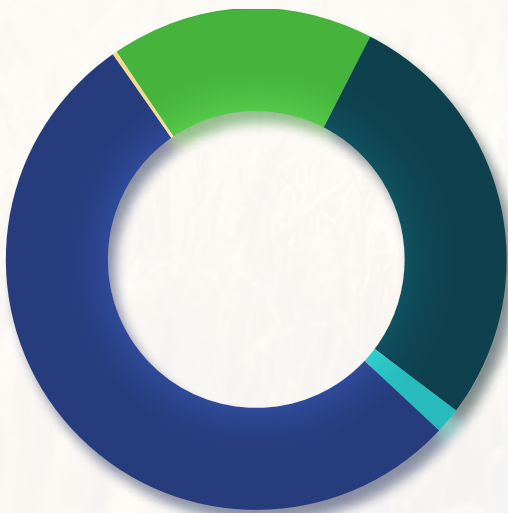
In 2025, the IsDB Group consolidated its role as a leading multilateral development partner for its member countries amid a complex global economic environment. While global growth moderated slightly to 3.4%, member countries recorded aggregate growth of 4.0%, supported by improved macroeconomic management and easing inflationary pressures.

SCALING UP DEVELOPMENT FINANCING

Total annual net approvals reached **US\$ 15.8 billion**, up from US\$ 13.1 billion in 2024, reflecting a 20.2% increase. The Group's cumulative net approvals rose to **US\$ 209.6 billion**.



● ISFD US\$ 77.0 MILLION ● IsDB-OCR US\$ 5.7 BILLION ● ITFC US\$ 9.3 BILLION



● ICIEC US\$ 17.8 BILLION IN BUSINESS INSURED ● ICD US\$ 555.6 MILLION

DISBURSEMENTS INCREASED TO **US\$ 11 BILLION**, REPRESENTING 69.7% OF NET APPROVALS.

ADVANCING HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Health and agriculture remained central priorities. Health financing increased significantly, accounting for **16.1% of IsDB-OCR annual approvals**, compared to 3.7% in 2024. Agriculture and food security operations continued under the Food Security Response Program, supporting sustainable agricultural productivity and resilience.

Financing for water, sanitation, and urban services rose to **20% of IsDB-OCR approvals**, while transportation maintained the largest sectoral share at **46.2%**.

Scholarship programs, technical assistance, and economic empowerment initiatives continued to support human capital formation, women and youth inclusion, and MSME development.

BUILDING RESILIENCE AND SUSTAINABILITY

Climate finance exceeded institutional targets, representing **42% of total financing commitments**. Infrastructure investments in renewable energy, resilient water systems, and sustainable transport strengthened long-term growth prospects.

OPERATIONAL EXCELLENCE

Approvals reached **103% of the annual target**, while disbursements achieved **115% of target levels**. Portfolio indicators remained within institutional thresholds, and 77 projects were closed successfully during the year.

STRENGTHENING GOVERNANCE

In 2025, IsDB strengthened its enterprise risk management, Shariah governance systems, and digital transformation initiatives.

“Agriculture and food security operations continued under the Food Security Response Program, supporting sustainable agricultural productivity and resilience.”



2025 AT A GLANCE

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

US\$ 15.8 BILLION
IN TOTAL ISDB GROUP NET APPROVALS
(UP 20.2% FROM 2024)

US\$ 13.1 BILLION
2024

US\$ 15.8 BILLION
2025

APPROVAL
ACHIEVEMENT RATE:
103%
OF ANNUAL TARGET

US\$ 5.7 BILLION

ISDB-OCR
APPROVALS
(103% OF ANNUAL
TARGET)

US\$ 9.3 BILLION

ITFC TRADE
FINANCE
APPROVALS

US\$ 555.6 MILLION

ICD PRIVATE
SECTOR FINANCING

US\$ 77.0 MILLION

ISFD APPROVALS

US\$ 17.8 BILLION

BUSINESS INSURED
BY ICIEC (UP 37.8%
FROM 2024)

OPERATIONAL PERFORMANCE



DISBURSEMENTS:
US\$ 11.0 BILLION
(69.7% OF NET APPROVALS)

REPAYMENTS:
US\$ 10.3 BILLION,
EXCEEDING PRE-PANDEMIC LEVELS

DISBURSEMENT ACHIEVEMENT RATE:
115%
OF ANNUAL TARGET

AVERAGE IMPLEMENTATION AGE:
MAINTAINED BELOW
4.8 YEAR THRESHOLD

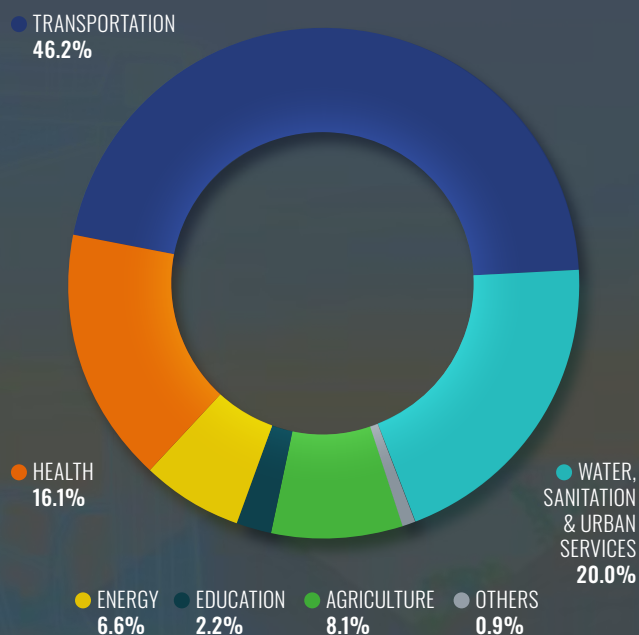
PROJECTS CLOSED:
77

AGEING PROJECTS MAINTAINED BELOW
30% INSTITUTIONAL BENCHMARK



EVERY US\$ 1 OF ISDB FINANCING MOBILIZED
US\$ 1.03 IN CO-FINANCING

SECTORAL PRIORITIES (IsDB-OCR APPROVALS)



SECTORAL PRIORITIES (IsDB-OCR)

TRANSPORTATION:
46.2%
OF TOTAL APPROVALS

WATER, SANITATION & URBAN SERVICES:
20%

HEALTH:
16.1%
(UP FROM 3.7% IN 2024)

AGRICULTURE & FOOD SECURITY: EXPANDED UNDER FOOD SECURITY RESPONSE PROGRAM

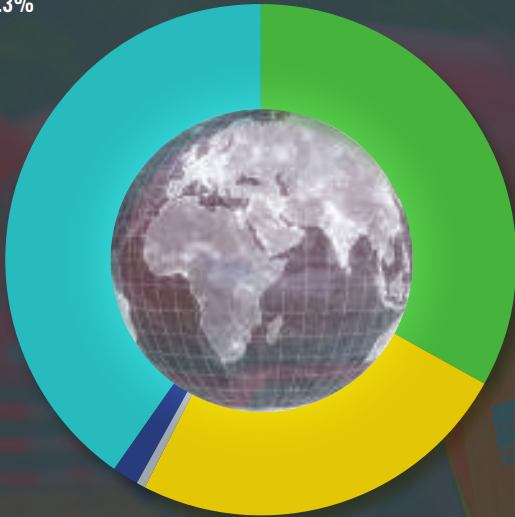
CLIMATE FINANCE REACHED
42%
OF TOTAL FINANCING COMMITMENTS, EXCEEDING THE 35% INSTITUTIONAL TARGET

2025 AT A GLANCE (CONTINUED)

REGIONAL APPROVALS (IsDB GROUP)

● ASIA, LATIN AMERICA & EUROPE
40.3%

● MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA
33.1%



● REGIONAL PROJECTS
1.4%

● NON-MEMBER COUNTRIES
0.7%

● SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA
24.5%

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA (SSA):

24.5%

ASIA, LATIN AMERICA AND EUROPE (ALAE):

40.3%

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA (MENA):

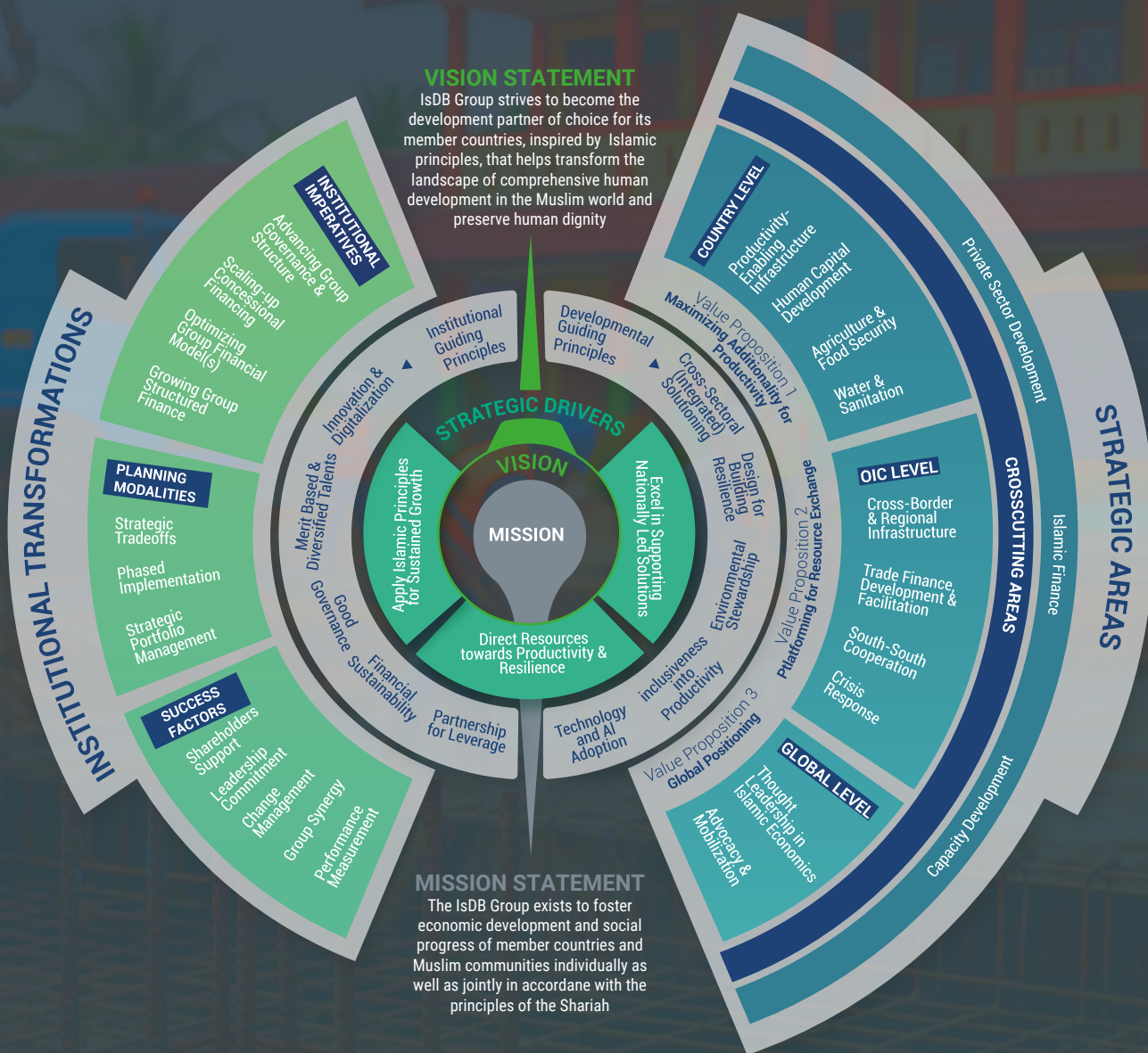
33.1%

Approvals in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) grew from 22.6% in 2024 to 24.5% in 2025 with the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) also increasing from 26.6% to 33.1% during the same period. Meanwhile, approvals in the Asia, Latin America, and Europe (ALAE) region declined from 47.7% in 2024 to 40.3% in 2025.



STRATEGIC MILESTONES

APPROVAL OF THE ISDB GROUP 10-YEAR STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK (2026-2035)



“Anchored in Islamic principles of solidarity, justice, and trust, the Strategic Framework reaffirms the Group’s mission to foster economic development and social progress of member countries and Muslim communities.”

CHAPTER 1

ISDB GROUP ACTIVITIES

This chapter outlines the principal achievements of the IsDB Group, comprising of the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) and its affiliates, the Islamic Development Bank Institute (IsDBI), the Islamic Corporation for the Development of the Private Sector (ICD), the Islamic Corporation for the Insurance of Investment and Export Credit (ICIEC), and the International Islamic Trade Finance Corporation (ITFC). While the IsDB serves as the central development institution, these affiliates collectively provide a broad range of financial solutions, trade and investment facilitation, and private sector support to member countries.

1





1.1: RECENT ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

In 2025, the global economy continued to face pronounced uncertainties, including geopolitical fragmentation, trade tensions, and policy-induced risks, resulting in subdued growth momentum. Heightened tariff policy uncertainty has materially constrained trade and investment flows, reinforcing weaker GDP trajectories in 2025. As a result, global real GDP growth remained at 3.4% in 2025, similar to 2024, with further moderation anticipated thereafter. Growth dynamics remained uneven across country groups: Advanced Economies (AEs) expanded by 1.9% in 2025, reflecting softer demand conditions, while Emerging Market and Developing Economies (EMDEs) grew by around 4.4%, supported by domestic resilience but constrained by external vulnerabilities and elevated downside risks. Inflation has moderated globally, albeit at differing speeds across regions, prompting central banks in both advanced and emerging markets to pivot toward monetary easing, including widespread policy rate cuts aimed at supporting growth while maintaining price stability.

At the same time, global public debt remained at historically elevated levels, nearing ratios not observed since the post-World War II era. This largely reflects sustained fiscal responses to growth slowdowns and trade-related disruptions. Commodity markets have mirrored softer global demand conditions, with declines in energy and base metal prices exerting disinflationary effects. In contrast, precious metals have diverged from the broader trend, with gold and silver reaching record or near-record levels amid strong safe-haven demand, evolving monetary policy expectations, and persistent geopolitical risk.

Economic activity across IsDB member countries strengthened modestly in 2025, with aggregate growth rising from 3.7% in 2024 to 4.0% in 2025. Regional dynamics, however, remain differentiated. Growth in IsDB's Asia, Latin America & Europe (ALAE) region moderated from 4.4% to 3.9%, suggesting a normalization following stronger post-pandemic recovery momentum. In contrast, the Middle East & North Africa (MENA) region recorded a marked acceleration from 2.1% to 4.1%, indicating a rebound supported by improved domestic demand and stabilization in key sectors. Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) maintained comparatively robust growth in 2025 at 4.6% reflecting continued structural resilience amid external headwinds.

“In 2025, the global economy continued to face pronounced uncertainties, including geopolitical fragmentation, trade tensions, and policy-induced risks, resulting in subdued growth momentum. Heightened tariff policy uncertainty has materially constrained trade and investment flows, reinforcing weaker GDP trajectories in 2025.”

Price pressures declined substantially across all IsDB regions, signaling easing supply constraints and tighter macroeconomic management. Headline inflation for IsDB member countries fell from 16.5% in 2024 to 12.1% in 2025. The most pronounced disinflation occurred in SSA (21.3% to 14.3%) and in ALAE (18.8% to 14.5%), while MENA saw inflation decline from 10.8% to 6.9%. Despite this progress, inflation remains elevated in several regions relative to historical norms, implying that real income recovery and monetary normalization may proceed gradually.

Among IsDB member countries, public debt levels remain broadly stable at the aggregate level, edging slightly upward from 41.9% in 2024 to 43.1% of GDP in 2025. Debt ratios increased marginally in ALAE (37.8% to 38.5%) and in MENA (45.6% to 48.5%), indicating continued fiscal pressures or expansionary policies. Conversely, SSA records a notable reduction from 52.8% to 50.7%, suggesting fiscal consolidation efforts or stronger nominal GDP growth effects. Nevertheless, debt burdens remain elevated in several regions, particularly in SSA and MENA, underscoring ongoing vulnerabilities to refinancing and external shocks.

Labor market conditions show modest improvement at the aggregate level in IsDB member countries. The total unemployment rate declined slightly from 5.4% in 2024 to 5.3% in 2025, reflecting gradual economic strengthening. The share of youth not in education, employment, or training (NEET) increased marginally from 24.7% to 24.8%, indicating limited progress in addressing structural youth employment challenges. Overall, while macroeconomic indicators show stabilization, labor market inclusion – particularly for women and youth – remains a critical policy priority for IsDB member countries.

1.2: OPERATIONAL HIGHLIGHTS

In 2025, IsDB sustained its strong operational momentum, demonstrating both scale and discipline in executing its annual work program. The Bank’s two-tier portfolio management approach ensures a comprehensive overview of performance under two operational dimensions. First, a quarterly status update looks at set annual targets for 15 project lifecycle indicators spanning all stages of the project cycle. Second, a year-on-year (YoY) assessment of eight key portfolio performance indicators gauges progress in strengthening quality and efficiency across the Bank’s operations portfolio.

The upstream phase of the project cycle continued to demonstrate strong traction, with IsDB OCR approvals reaching US\$ 5.7 billion by year-end, which is 103% of the annual target of US\$ 5.5 billion. Importantly, this growth was underpinned by project quality and strategic alignment. In this regard, each dollar of the Bank’s financing mobilized an additional US\$ 1.03 from co-financiers, underscoring IsDB’s catalytic role in resource mobilization.

At the implementation stage, operational delivery remained robust despite a challenging global environment. Total OCR disbursements amounted to US\$ 2.73 billion by year-end, representing 115% of the annual target of US\$ 2.38 billion. Importantly, both the Average Implementation Age of Active Projects and the share of Ageing Projects were maintained below institutional thresholds of 4.8 years and 30% respectively. This demonstrates a continued focus on portfolio quality, timeliness, and proactive field supervision. Overall, these results reflect ongoing efforts by the Bank and Regional Hubs to accelerate project start-up, boost disbursement delivery, and sustain implementation momentum throughout the year.

Progress in the downstream phase was equally encouraging, with 77 projects closed by year-end. This performance highlights the growing maturity of the Bank’s portfolio management systems and enhanced field supervision. It also reflects the tangible outcomes of initiatives aimed at strengthening project closure discipline and ensuring that operational achievements translate into measurable development impact.

Overall, the Bank’s operations portfolio continues to exhibit strong operational resilience and strategic alignment with the Bank’s priorities. The combination of solid approval performance, a stable OCR disbursement ratio, and above-target project closures position the Bank favorably to meet its 2026 operational targets.

Despite the disruptions in recent years and the emergence of new challenges during 2025, the IsDB Group has remained resolute in providing financial assistance to member countries that have been most affected by humanitarian crises, and as they endeavor to sow the seeds for a greener, more sustainable future. Total net approvals of the IsDB Group have continued to rise since 2020, as increased resources are made available to member countries to help them address a growing number of challenges. The Group’s cumulative net approvals increased to US\$ 209.6 billion in 2025, from US\$ 193.9 billion in 2024.

In 2025, the Group’s annual net approvals increased by 20.2% to US\$ 15.8 billion (ID 11.6 billion), up from US\$ 13.1 billion (ID 10 billion) in 2024 (Figure 1.1).

FIGURE 1.1 ISDB GROUP NET APPROVALS

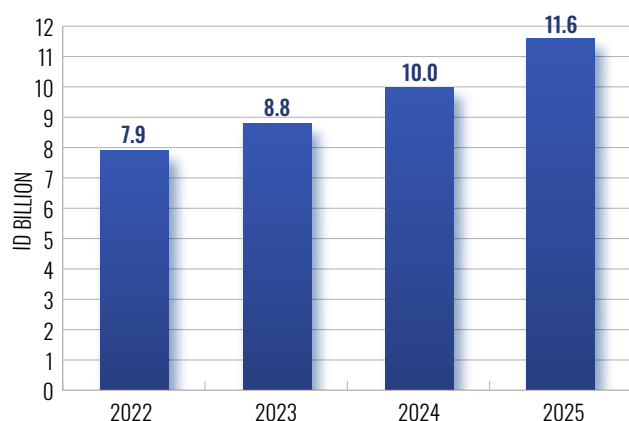
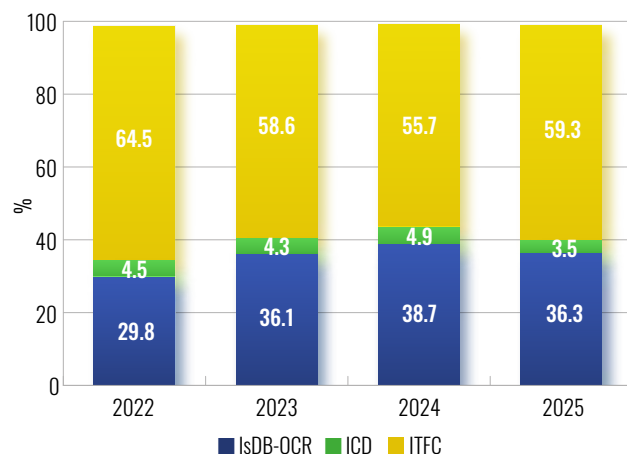


FIGURE 1.2 TRENDS IN SHARE OF ENTITIES IN TOTAL ISDB GROUP NET APPROVALS



The IsDB Group’s constituent affiliates continued scaling up their approvals in 2025, in response to an increase in demand from member countries. As supply chains gradually returned to normal, ITFC boosted trade financing to US\$ 9.3 billion (ID 6.8 billion) to support agricultural trade and food security. IsDB-OCR net approvals soared to US\$ 5.7 billion (ID 4.3 billion), an increase of over 13%, to support recovery, poverty reduction, resilience building, and defending against food crises. ICD net approvals dropped to US\$ 555.6 million (ID 405.7 million) from US\$ 641.7 million (ID 492.1 million) in the previous year (Figure 1.3).

Disbursements increased to US\$ 11 billion in 2025 from US\$ 9.2 billion in 2024, representing 69.7% of the net group approval. The level of repayments exceeded pre-pandemic levels, reaching US\$ 10.3 billion in 2025, up from US\$ 8.4 billion in 2022 (Figure 1.4).

As member countries started to emerge from the pandemic, only to confront a food crisis, IsDB has remained vigilant and supportive in helping those member countries face the new challenge. In the past two years, health and agriculture have featured prominently in our operations. Millions of people faced the prospect of hunger in 2022, and this was met with accelerated agricultural financing. This not only met immediate needs but will also help to build sustainable food security for future generations.

Moreover, the share of health financing in IsDB-OCR net approvals grew markedly to 16.1% in 2025 (Figure 1.5) from 3.7% in 2024. Meanwhile, transportation has continued to represent the dominant share, accounting for 46.2% of total IsDB-OCR approvals in 2025, up from 29% the previous year.

“In the past two years, health and agriculture have featured prominently in our operations. Millions of people faced the prospect of hunger in 2022, and this was met with accelerated agricultural financing. This not only met immediate needs but will also help to build sustainable food security for future generations.”

FIGURE 1.3 NET APPROVALS BY ENTITIES AND FUNDS

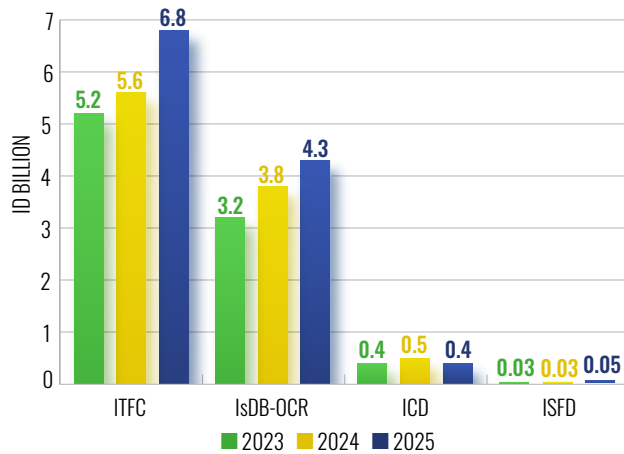


FIGURE 1.4 TRENDS IN ISDB GROUP DISBURSEMENTS AND REPAYMENTS

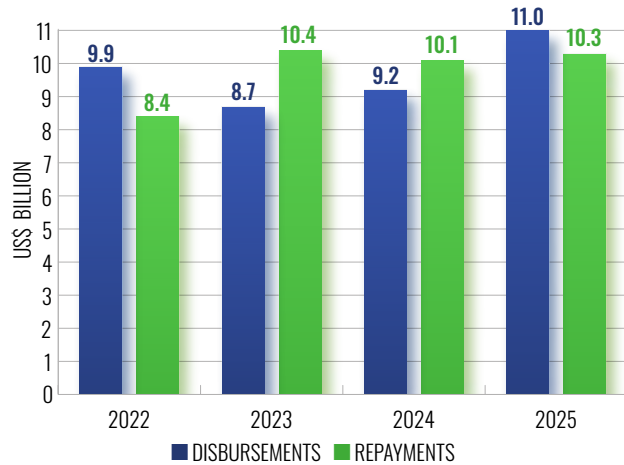


FIGURE 1.5 SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF ISDB-OCR NET APPROVALS 2025

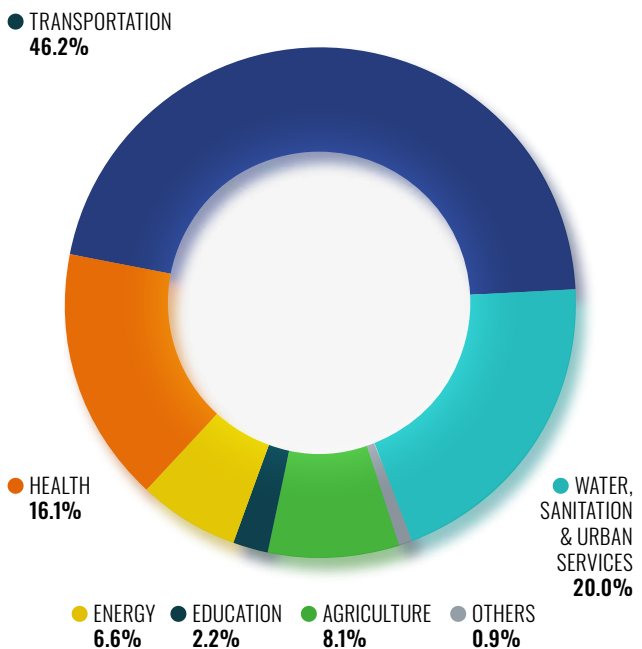
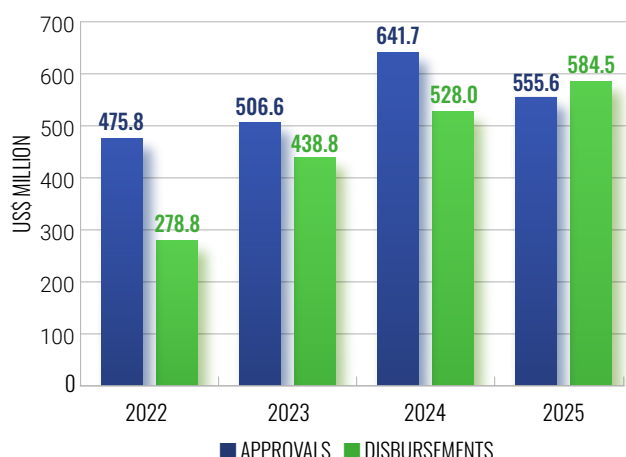


FIGURE 1.6 TRENDS IN ICD NET APPROVALS & DISBURSEMENTS

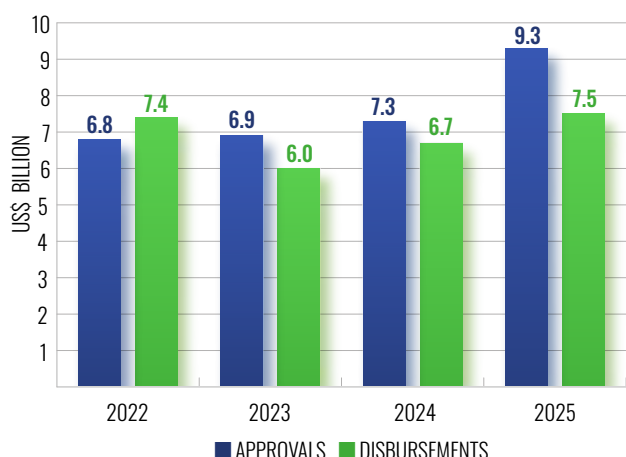


ICD’s net approvals decreased by 13.4% to reach US\$ 555.6 million in 2025, down from US\$ 641.7 million in 2024 (Figure 1.6). Development in the financial sector accounts for 71.6% of ICD’s financing, followed by transportation (10.8%) and industry and mining (9.2%).

As supply chains started to return to some sort of normality, trade financing received increased support from ITFC, with approvals reaching US\$ 9.3 billion in 2025, up from US\$ 7.3 billion in 2024 (Figure 1.7). Disbursement increased by 13% to reach US\$ 7.5 billion in 2025, representing 80.6% of net approvals.

In 2025, ICIEC approvals increased by 37.8%, relative to 2024 and provided a total of US\$ 17.8 billion in business insured. The majority of this was related to short-term trade for various goods and services in almost all ICIEC member countries as well as many non-member countries. ICIEC provides insurance services that positively impact poverty reduction, food security, and climate initiatives.

FIGURE 1.7 TRENDS IN ITFC NET APPROVALS & DISBURSEMENTS



IsDB Group approvals in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) grew to 24.5% in 2025 from 22.6% in 2024 (Figure 1.9). Similarly, approvals in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region increased from 26.6% in 2024 to 33.1% in 2025. Meanwhile, approvals in the Asia, Latin America, and Europe (ALAE) region declined from 47.7% in 2024 to 40.3% in 2025.

FIGURE 1.8 TRENDS IN ICIEC BUSINESS INSURED AND NEW COMMITMENTS

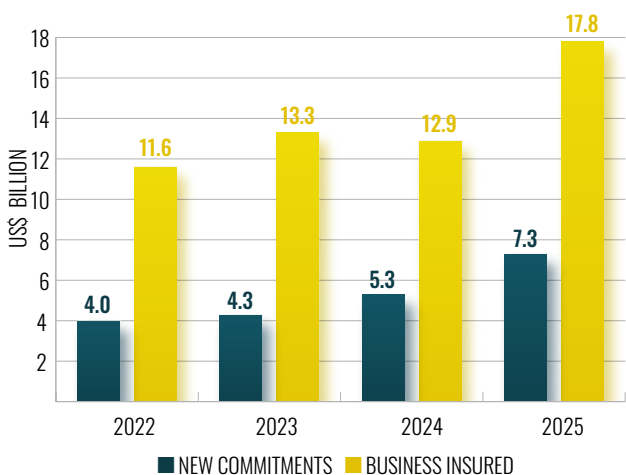
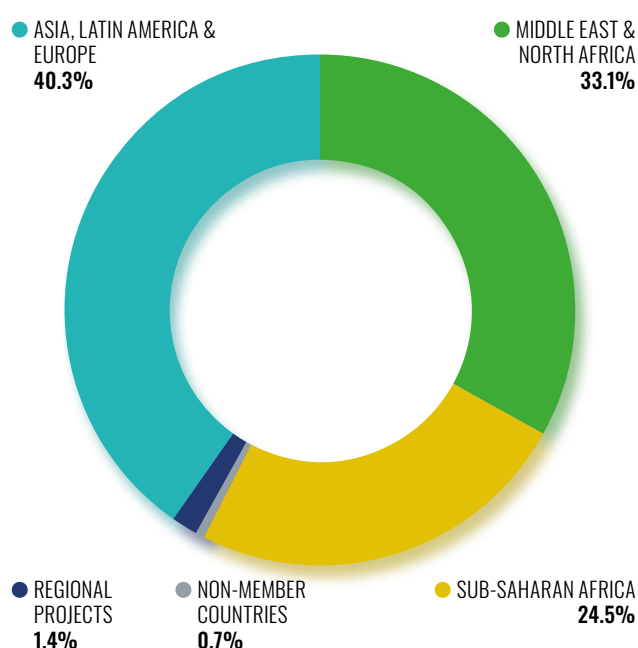


FIGURE 1.9 REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF ISDB GROUP NET APPROVALS 2025



BOX 1 ISDB CONCESSIONAL FUND (ICF): CONCESSIONAL FINANCE FOR A RESILIENT FUTURE

WHAT IS ICF?



AT A GLANCE

ICF is a replenishable Special Fund established by IsDB to provide highly concessional financing exclusively to the Bank's 27 LDMCs.



CORE PURPOSE

To build economic resilience, combat poverty, and foster social progress without worsening existing debt burdens.



GUIDING PRINCIPLE

ICF is rooted in IsDB's principle of solidarity.

WHAT ARE ICF OBJECTIVES?



CONCESSIONAL FINANCING

To channel significant concessional resources directly to LDMCs.



PREDICTABILITY AND AGILITY

To ensure predictable, agile, and debt-sensitive support.



RESILIENCE

To foster resilience, inclusive growth, and human dignity.

WHAT IS ICF IMPACT FOCUS?



HEALTH



EDUCATION



FOOD SECURITY



CLIMATE RESILIENCE



SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

HOW DOES ICF WORK?



COUNTRY NEEDS

Assessment of income per capita, debt sustainability, and exposure to extreme fragility and conflict.



STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT

Projects must align closely with national development strategies and the IsDB Ten-Year Strategic Framework.



PERFORMANCE

Prioritizing projects that score high on delivery efficiency and developmental results.

ICF IN NUMBERS

27 LEAST DEVELOPED MEMBER COUNTRIES TARGETED.

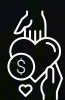
15% OF ISDB'S ANNUAL APPROVALS DEDICATED FOR CONCESSIONAL FINANCING, INCLUDING 10% DRAWN DIRECTLY FROM ICF.

OVER US\$3.6 BILLION OF AVAILABLE ASSETS REPURPOSED.

20% OF ISDB'S ANNUAL NET INCOME ANCHORS THE FUND FOR FIVE YEARS (2026-2030).

5-YEAR REPLENISHMENT CYCLE FOR PREDICTABILITY AND SUSTAINABILITY.

A FUND FOR THE FUTURE: ICF IS MORE THAN FINANCE, IT IS A COMMITMENT TO:



EQUITY OVER CHARITY



RESILIENCE OVER RISK



PARTNERSHIP OVER STAGNATION



1.3: THE ISDB GROUP 10-YEAR STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK (2026-2035)

In 2025, the Islamic Development Bank Group advanced its approved strategic priorities and achieved a major milestone by launching its long-term strategic direction. Implementation of the Realigned Strategy (2023–2025) continued during the year through the Results-Based Management Framework, ensuring operational continuity and alignment with the Group’s development mandate.

At its 50th Annual Meetings held in Algiers in May 2025, the Board of Governors endorsed the IsDB Group 10-Year Strategic Framework (2026–2035), which will guide the Group’s engagement over its sixth decade. Rooted in the ‘In Riyadh at Fifty Declaration’, the Framework was developed through a consultative process involving Governors, Group Boards, Management, and key stakeholders, reflecting aspirations for the future direction of the Group.

Anchored in Islamic principles of solidarity, justice, and trust, the Strategic Framework reaffirms the Group’s mission to foster economic development and social progress of member countries and Muslim communities. It articulates a development approach grounded in Islamic economics and finance, emphasizing sustained growth in inclusive productivity by directing resources toward productivity-enhancing investments that generate more decent jobs, reduce poverty, strengthen resilience, and ensure environmental stewardship. The Framework positions the Group to support nationally driven solutions at the country level, promote trade, cooperation, and connectivity at the OIC level, and provide intellectual leadership in Islamic economics and finance at the global level.

At the end of 2025, upon the official endorsement of the IsDB Group 10-year Strategic Framework, a group-wide exercise was initiated to develop the first set of five-year corporate strategies (2026–2030) for the Bank and its affiliates. This process is being undertaken under a unified framework that balances centralized Group-level coordination with decentralized formulation, translating the 10-year strategic direction into clear priorities, initiatives, and performance metrics to guide effective implementation.

In parallel, the Board also approved the establishment of IsDB Concessional Fund in 2025, strengthening the Group’s capacity to address poverty, fragility, and vulnerability.

1.4: ISDB GROUP ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The IsDB Group’s accomplishments in 2025 span strategic country partnerships, sectoral delivery, and cross-cutting thematic initiatives. Together, they illustrate how coordinated action across the Group generated meaningful and lasting development impact.

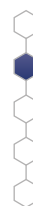
In responding to country specific development challenges, the IsDB Group deploys a coordinated package of instruments. This typically combines sovereign and concessional financing, trade finance, risk mitigation, private sector investments, and targeted knowledge solutions. Anchored in national development priorities, this integrated approach enables the Group to address binding constraints more effectively while leveraging synergies across institutions.

1.4.1: ADVANCING NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENDAS

Member Country National Development Plans represent the foundations of all IsDB Group country strategies and serve as the primary anchors for strategic alignment and country ownership. At the outset of country strategy formulation, the IsDB Group undertakes extensive and structured consultations with key coordinating and line ministries, state owned entities, other MDBs, CSOs and private sector counterparts to identify the country’s core developmental priorities and binding constraints to structural transformation. These consultations are complemented by rigorous country diagnostics, including macroeconomic, sectoral, and thematic analyses, to ensure that strategic choices are empirically grounded and rooted in country realities.

The convergence of national development priorities, country diagnostics, and the IsDB Group’s comparative advantages provides the basis for selecting a focused set of priority intervention areas and concomitant project pipelines. This ensures that the IsDB Group’s country strategies move beyond broad sectoral coverage toward a more selective and impact-oriented approach informed by sub-sectoral priorities. By concentrating resources on high-impact national priorities where the IsDB Group can add the greatest value, the Bank enhances development effectiveness, operational coherence, and development impact.

This approach enables the IsDB Group to support the advancement of national development aspirations through targeted and well-sequenced interventions. Leveraging its technical expertise, breadth of financing instruments, and partnerships, the IsDB Group aims to translate national strategies into implementable programs and projects that deliver measurable results, strengthen institutions, and contribute to sustainable and inclusive development outcomes.



1.4.2: CATALYZING PRIVATE SECTOR GROWTH FOR DEVELOPMENT

As the private sector development arm of the IsDB Group, the Islamic Corporation for the Development of the Private Sector (ICD) continued to play a catalytic role in advancing private sector-led growth across its member countries in 2025 by addressing financing gaps and supporting investments in strategic sectors.

In 2025, ICD approved a total of US\$ 555.61 million in new operations, reflecting a disciplined and demand-driven deployment of capital aligned with the development priorities of member countries. Line of Finance (LOF) operations totaled US\$ 158.01 million (or 28.44% of total approvals), underscoring ICD's strategic focus on strengthening financial intermediaries and expanding access to finance, particularly for small and medium-sized enterprises. Term finance operations totaled US\$ 397.60 million, representing 71.56% of total approvals, supporting targeted investments in the real economy.

Sectorally, approvals remained concentrated in the finance sector (71.56%), reinforcing ICD's role in deepening financial markets. Non-financial sector investments were directed toward transportation (10.80%), industry and mining (9.16%), and energy (8.48%), contributing to improved connectivity, productive capacity, and energy resilience.

Regionally, approvals concentrated in Asia, Latin America and Europe region (60.5%), followed by Middle East and North Africa (21.6%), and Sub-Saharan Africa (17.9%), reflecting ICD's responsiveness to regional development needs. Disbursements during the year progressed steadily to a total of US\$ 584.46 million, translating prior commitments into tangible on-the-ground impact and supporting the timely implementation of private sector projects.

IN 2025, ICD APPROVED A TOTAL OF
US\$ 555.61 MILLION
 IN NEW OPERATIONS, REFLECTING A DISCIPLINED
 AND DEMAND-DRIVEN DEPLOYMENT OF CAPITAL
 ALIGNED WITH THE DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES
 OF MEMBER COUNTRIES.

ITFC APPROVED
US\$ 9.35 BILLION
 IN TRADE FINANCE FOR
144 OPERATIONS,
 OF WHICH 34.8% BENEFITED LEAST
 DEVELOPED MEMBER COUNTRIES (LDMCS).

1.4.3: PROMOTING TRADE FINANCE FOR SUSTAINABLE GROWTH

In 2025, the International Islamic Trade Finance Corporation (ITFC) delivered strong development impact across its member countries, with a focus on energy, food security, agriculture, and private sector development, reinforcing its role as a key enabler of resilient and inclusive trade in the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) region.

ITFC approved US\$ 9.35 billion in trade finance across 144 operations, of which 34.8% benefited Least Developed Member Countries (LDMCs). Disbursements exceeded US\$ 7.53 billion, supporting continued access to essential goods and contributing to economic stability in member countries. Of total approvals, US\$ 7.80 billion supported intra-OIC trade, reaffirming ITFC's position as the leading provider of trade solutions for OIC member countries.

Progress in portfolio diversification continued, with US\$ 2.90 billion in approvals for non-energy sectors. Support to the private sector was strengthened, with US\$ 1.35 billion extended to 55 financial institutions and corporates, including 18 newly onboarded clients, the majority from the private sector.

Trade development efforts were advanced through regional cooperation initiatives and targeted trade-related technical assistance. In 2025, ITFC implemented 63 projects across 37 member countries, focusing on agriculture, export capacity development, Islamic trade finance, and energy. Advisory Services were expanded to deliver tailored Islamic finance and trade solutions aimed at strengthening institutional capacity.



BOX 2 BOOSTING FOOD SECURITY FOR BANGLADESH: ITFC LEADS LANDMARK US\$ 100 MILLION SYNDICATED FINANCING FACILITY

The agriculture sector forms a cornerstone of Bangladesh's economy, contributing 11% to GDP and providing livelihoods for more than one-third of the national workforce. However, Bangladeshi farmers continue to face significant challenges, including climate-related vulnerabilities such as flooding and drought, alongside rising input costs. To address these challenges and support Bangladesh's food security, ITFC partnered with the Government of Bangladesh to arrange timely financing for the importation of fertilizer from overseas producers.

As the first step in this strategic initiative, ITFC arranged a US\$ 100 million Syndicated Murabaha Financing Facility in partnership with the Saudi Export-Import Bank and the OPEC Fund for International Development. The facility is structured in favor of the Government of Bangladesh, with the Bangladesh Agricultural Development Corporation (BADC) — a state-owned enterprise under the Ministry of Agriculture — serving as the executing agency. This landmark partnership, the first of its kind, not only strengthens national food security but also marks a significant milestone in promoting intra-OIC trade flows by bringing together development partners.

ITFC's financing is expected to benefit approximately 7.9 million people, primarily rice farmers, by ensuring timely access to essential fertilizers. This intervention

THROUGH THIS INITIATIVE, ITFC BECOMES THE ONLY EXTERNAL FINANCIER SUPPORTING BANGLADESH'S FERTILIZER IMPORTS, COVERING APPROXIMATELY

12.5% OF NATIONAL REQUIREMENTS.



is critical for sustaining and improving crop productivity, rural livelihoods, and the overall stability of food supply chains.

The transaction forms part of a broader US\$ 2.75 billion annual Financing Plan for 2025-2026 implemented between ITFC and the Government of Bangladesh to strengthen the country's energy and food resilience. Through this initiative, ITFC becomes the only external financier supporting Bangladesh's fertilizer imports, covering approximately 12.5% of national requirements. The intervention is fully aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), specifically Zero Hunger (SDG 2), No Poverty (SDG 1), and Good Health and Well-being (SDG 3).

Since commencing operations in January 2008, ITFC has extended more than US\$ 24 billion in financing to Bangladesh, reaffirming its commitment to advancing trade, fostering sustainable development, and improving the livelihoods of millions.



BOX 3 ICIEC SUPPORTS LANDMARK FINANCING FOR NIGERIA'S LAGOS-CALABAR COASTAL HIGHWAY PROJECT

In Q3 of 2025, ICIEC extended cover for a US\$ 747 million syndicated loan arranged by Deutsche Bank to finance Section 1 of the Lagos-Calabar Coastal Highway, a priority project under Nigeria's Renewed Hope Infrastructure Agenda.

The transaction supports a major expansion of coastal connectivity and trade infrastructure, and represents the largest syndicated road-infrastructure financing of its kind in Nigeria, signaling strong international confidence in the country's reform efforts and infrastructure pipeline.

Deutsche Bank is acting as the Global Coordinator, with participation from an international group of financiers including First Abu Dhabi Bank (Agent and Intercreditor Agent), Afreximbank, ADEX, EBID, Nexent Bank N.V., and Zenith Bank.

ICIEC provided Non-Honoring of Sovereign Financial Obligations (NHSFO) cover of US\$ 360 million for the portions of the facility assumed by Deutsche Bank and First Abu Dhabi Bank. The cover enhanced investor confidence and demonstrated the role of Islamic finance in mobilizing resources for transformational infrastructure.

The highway is being implemented under an EPC+F structure with Hitech Construction Company Ltd., integrating engineering excellence with an innovative financing approach that accelerates delivery while encouraging long-term private-sector participation. Construction progress on Phase 1 Section 1, stretching 47.7 km from Victoria Island to Eleko, has already exceeded 70%.

The highway is set to become a major trade and logistics corridor, enhancing access to ports, free-trade zones, industrial nodes, and tourism assets across Nigeria's southern coast. A structured tolling framework is being formulated to ensure long-term operational sustainability, while planning is underway for the financing of subsequent phases.

This milestone reflects ICIEC's commitment to catalyzing strategic infrastructure, supporting member states' development priorities, and mobilizing global capital for impactful, transformative projects across the region.



TABLE 1 ICIEC'S BUSINESS PERFORMANCE, 2021-2025

BUSINESS INDICATORS (US\$ M)	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	SINCE INCEPTION
Business Insured	9,797	11,642	13,317	12,904	17,777	138,951
Trade Transactions	7,556	9,617	10,386	9,859	11,832	107,828
Foreign Investments	2,241	2,025	2,931	3,045	5,945	31,123

1.4.4: MITIGATING CREDIT AND SOVEREIGN RISK THROUGH INSURANCE

The Islamic Corporation for the Insurance of Investments and Export Credit (ICIEC) is the arm of the IsDB Group that is mandated to expand trade and to encourage foreign direct investment (FDI) into member countries using credit enhancement and political risk insurance instruments in accordance with the principles of Shariah. ICIEC is rated Aa3 by Moody's and has been assigned an AA- rating by S&P Global with a Stable Outlook. ICIEC's shareholders are the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) and 51 member states, all of which are members of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC).

ICIEC provides credit enhancement and risk mitigation solutions to support exports, imports of essential commodities, capital equipment and other strategic goods, and foreign investments in its member states.

Table 1 reflects ICIEC's operations results over the past five years as well as its cumulative results since inception in August 1994 up to the end of 2025.

“ICIEC provides credit enhancement and risk mitigation solutions to support exports, imports of essential commodities, capital equipment and other strategic goods, and foreign investments in its member states.”

1.4.5: ADVANCING KNOWLEDGE AND INNOVATION IN ISLAMIC FINANCE

The Islamic Development Bank Institute (IsDBI) continues to deliver innovative knowledge-based solutions to address developmental challenges within the Islamic finance framework. Highlights of key initiatives in 2025 included:



Islamic Finance Sector: IsDBI approved 25 new Islamic finance grant projects worth US\$ 4.14 million, benefiting 16 countries and partner organizations, and successfully completed 19 projects worth US\$ 3 million.



Flagship Projects: IsDBI completed feasibility studies for its flagship initiatives, designed to tackle pressing development challenges, and engaged partners for pilot implementation.



Capacity Building: In partnership with Prince Mohammed Bin Salman College for Business and Entrepreneurship, IsDBI delivered the Entrepreneurial Mindset Development Program, empowering emerging leaders across IsDB member countries (See Box 4). Additionally, IsDBI organized 20 training programs on a range of topics related to Islamic economics and finance.



Fintech Solutions: IsDBI held its inaugural AI Hackathon on Islamic Finance, with a focus on applying AI to enhance the implementation of AAOIFI accounting standards. More than 40 teams of students and young professionals participated.



Thought Leadership: IsDBI issued several key publications. These included a Development Traps Report, introducing a data-driven framework to identify and address barriers to long-term growth, and Islamic Microfinance Toolkits, providing a practical roadmap for Islamic microfinance institutions.



IsDB Prize for Impactful Achievement in Islamic Economics: The 2025 Prize honored two pioneering projects. Medikids was awarded first place for its waqf initiative addressing management challenges in Indonesia, and Blue Filter was awarded second place for its eco-friendly water purification system.



BOX 4 ISDBI-MBSC ENTREPRENEURIAL MINDSET DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

The Entrepreneurial Mindset Development Program stands as a remarkable success story and a model of strategic collaboration between the Islamic Development Bank Institute (IsDBI) and the Prince Mohammed Bin Salman College of Business & Entrepreneurship (MBSC). Designed to cultivate entrepreneurial thinking, the program brought together 29 high-potential entrepreneurs from 20 countries, reflecting the rich geographic, cultural, and professional diversity of the communities served by IsDB.

The structure of the program combined rigorous academic and executive content from MBSC with the development mission of IsDBI, offering a unique blend of theoretical grounding, practical exposure, and mindset transformation. Participants initially engaged in a series

of online modules that laid the conceptual foundations of creativity, innovation, opportunity assessment, and entrepreneurial leadership. These sessions allowed participants to build shared knowledge, interact with faculty, and prepare for the more immersive stages of the program.

These were followed by the in-person modules delivered at the MBSC campus and IsDB HQ, where participants worked directly with professors, mentors, and experts using experiential learning methods. Through team-based projects, real-world case studies, and interactive workshops, participants developed tangible entrepreneurial solutions addressing challenges in their home countries.

The learning environment fostered cross-country collaboration and positioned entrepreneurship not only as a business skill but as a strategic development tool aligned with national priorities. The closing ceremony, hosted at the IsDB Headquarters, celebrated the achievements of participants and underscored the program’s vision of empowering future changemakers.

This first edition of the program demonstrated the transformative potential of synergizing academic excellence with development expertise. It succeeded in enhancing participants’ capabilities and creating a network of leaders equipped to foster innovation-driven growth in their countries. The program has laid a solid foundation for future editions and deeper strategic cooperation between the IsDBI and MBSC.

1.4.6: STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIPS FOR DEVELOPMENT

In 2025, IsDB strengthened its global standing through strategic alliances and knowledge partnerships, translating engagement into more structured, impacted cooperation. The Bank took concrete steps towards expanding cofinancing capacity with strategic partners— US\$ 2 billion with ADB and US\$ 1 billion with the IDB Group — and signed new MoUs with the New Development Bank (NDB) and GIZ, broadening platforms for joint programming and operational collaboration. IsDB is preparing to launch a new Partnership Approach, supported by a digital platform, designed to enhance coordination, tracking, and monitoring of partnership initiatives throughout the Bank.

IsDB conducted strategic “Deep Dives” with key partners, including ACG, AIIB, ADB, and the World Bank, focused on knowledge exchange, operational alignment, and practical delivery lessons. In parallel, benchmarking missions to AfDB and IDA generated insights on financial management practices and risk frameworks, informing the continued enhancement and structuring of IsDB’s Concessional Fund (ICF). Furthermore, IsDB, in partnership with IFSB and IMF, delivered a regional program on the Core Principles for Islamic Finance Regulation (Banking) for regulators from 14 countries.

These efforts strengthened IsDB’s partnership ecosystem and enhanced the Bank’s ability to translate strategic relationships into measurable development impact. They also improved coordination with regional hubs, enabling quicker partner engagement and clearer ownership for follow-up from concept development to approval processes.

MEMBER COUNTRY STRATEGY AND ENGAGEMENT

For 2025, IsDB had targeted the delivery of eight strategic documents. Against this target, strategic member country engagement advanced steadily with the delivery of nine strategic documents completed: the MCPSs for Côte d’Ivoire and Morocco; the CEFs for Algeria, Sierra Leone, Brunei, and Somalia; the Completion Review (CR) for the MCPS Indonesia and the MCPS Maldives; and the Mid-term (MTR) Review for the MCPS Niger.

In parallel, the Bank has undertaken key initiatives to benchmark IsDBG country strategies through consultations with other MDBs, ensuring continuous improvement and alignment with the Bank’s new Strategic Framework 2026-2035. Enhanced country strategy templates and business processes are currently undergoing internal consultations with roll-out anticipated in 2026.

“IsDB conducted strategic ‘Deep Dives’ with key partners, including ACG, AIIB, ADB, and the World Bank, focused on knowledge exchange, operational alignment, and practical delivery lessons.”

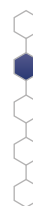
Looking ahead to 2026, IsDB aims to deliver eight strategic documents, leveraging the revamped templates and business processes, further streamlining Group Synergy and transforming strategies into actionable frameworks that deliver tangible and impactful development outcomes.

REGIONAL INTEGRATION

Regional integration remains a strategic priority for accelerating economic transformation, resilience, and shared prosperity among IsDB member countries. In the face of global fragmentation and supply chain disruptions, regional integration offers a practical framework to scale markets, lower transaction costs, and enhance competitiveness.

In 2025, the Bank’s regional integration activities focused on three priorities: (i) Cross-Border Connectivity, (ii) Trade Integration, and (iii) Investment Promotion. Under the first pillar, three grant components were integrated into regional transport projects in Togo, Burkina Faso, and Benin. The Bank also scaled up two flagship regional initiatives: Central Asia Connectivity (CAC) and the Sahel Initiative. A high-level CAC meeting with AIIB and MCDF was convened during the Tianshan Forum in Urumqi, China (December 2025) to validate diagnostic findings, while formulation of the Sahel program commenced with partners to identify investment and capacity development projects.

The Bank partnered with UN agencies, regional cooperation organizations (RCOs), MDBs, OIC institutions, and IsDB Group affiliates, organizing 12 policy dialogue and knowledge-sharing events, including the Fifth Consultative Forum of RCOs in Istanbul, Türkiye with 29 international organizations. In 2025, the Bank supported seven grant operations focused on trade facilitation and digitalization, WTO accession, investment facilitation, cross-border connectivity, and logistics development.



SOUTH–SOUTH COOPERATION

In 2025, the IsDB continued advancing South–South Cooperation (SSC) by facilitating the exchange of development solutions among its Member Countries (MCs), mainly through the Technical Cooperation Program (TCP) and Reverse Linkage mechanism.

In 2025, the Bank approved 27 TCP operations totaling US\$788,100. Priority was given to Least Developed Member Countries and to initiatives in agriculture, Islamic finance, public procurement, and health. These operations benefited numerous MCs across regions, including MENA, Sub-Saharan Africa, the CIS, and Asia.

In 2025, a US\$4.6 million grant allocation supported Reverse Linkage interventions. Two standalone projects were approved, while nine interventions were mainstreamed into IsDB's ordinary operations, strengthening institutional capacities in sectors such as agriculture, health, vocational training, water management, and digitalization across multiple MCs.

In addition, IsDB developed and launched a matchmaking platform for SSC and published the Joint IsDB–OECD Global Perspective Report on Triangular Cooperation.

The IsDB and IsDBI delivered a regional Islamic finance capacity-development program for regulators from five CIS Countries and Azerbaijan, enhancing regulatory harmonization, institutional resilience, and SSC through exposure to Malaysia's ecosystem.

1.4.7: RESOURCE MOBILIZATION AND GLOBAL ADVOCACY

In 2025, IsDB combined global advocacy with targeted resource mobilization to advance priority programs. The Bank played a prominent role at the International Conference on Financing for Development (FfD4) in Seville, championing the Seville Commitment, convening a side event on financing in fragile contexts, and issuing a joint communiqué with the Arab Coordination Group (ACG). It also contributed to the World Summit for Social Development in Doha, reaffirming IsDB's commitment to social and human capital development under the 2026–2035 Strategic Framework.

Throughout the year, IsDB maintained strategic dialogues with UNOPS, UNDP, ILO, and Enabel, and advanced SDG advocacy through two editions of the SDGs Digest, showcasing insights and practical solutions. On resource mobilization, IsDB secured US\$ 223 million in grant financing from philanthropic entities to support projects and programs across member countries. A major milestone was the celebration of the ACG's 50th anniversary on the margins of the World Bank–IMF Annual Meetings, alongside the launch of Assessment

study of ACG including stock taking report and “ACG 2.0: forward looking strategy” together with the development of a 2025–2030 Joint Action Plan to scale up co-financing, strengthen South–South cooperation, and accelerate implementation of key commitments. The bank organized a three-day capacity-building program on designing and implementing projects under the Program-for-Results (PforR). The program was provided by the World Bank under the knowledge exchange pillar of the MOU signed between IsDB and the World Bank.

POVERTY ALLEVIATION

In 2025, the Islamic Solidarity Fund for Development (ISFD), the IsDB Group's poverty alleviation arm, committed US\$ 77.0 million to 20 approved projects and one flagship program, with total project value reaching US\$ 714.7 million. These approvals yielded a co-financing leverage ratio of 1:8.9, reaffirming ISFD's role in mobilizing additional resources to advance poverty alleviation and development across IsDB member countries.

The bulk of these approvals, 78%, focused on human capital development. Within this pillar, education led with 49% of allocations, followed by health at 29%, targeting essential improvements in skills, literacy, and healthcare access. The remaining 22% supported economic empowerment initiatives, with a focus on agriculture to enhance food security and rural livelihoods in vulnerable communities.

Geographically, Africa is the primary beneficiary with the highest approvals at 64%, followed by Asia and the MENA region. Notably, fragility remained a priority, with over 57% of approvals targeting these countries, in alignment with ISFD's mandate to support vulnerable populations.

Financing comprised US\$ 60 million in loans (77.7% of the total approvals) and US\$ 17.2 million in grants (22.3%). This structure reflects ISFD's focus on sustainable financing solutions, complemented by flexibility to address humanitarian needs and capacity-building initiatives.

It is in this context that the establishment of the IsDB Concessional Fund (ICF) represents a landmark in the Bank's evolution. The ICF strengthens our ability to support the most vulnerable member countries by providing dedicated, highly concessional resources to address acute development needs, including poverty, food insecurity, infrastructure gaps, and fragility. Together with the Islamic Solidarity Fund for Development and initiatives such as Tadamon and the Skills, Training, and Education Program, the ICF enables the Bank to respond more precisely and predictably where fiscal space is most constrained, and resilience needs are greatest.

BOX 5 A NEW APPROACH TO PEST MANAGEMENT LEADS TO HIGHER YIELDS

As climate change accelerates temperature rises and shifts in rainfall patterns, invasive crop-eating pests are spreading into new regions, destroying hundreds of thousands of hectares of farmland. In Nigeria's rice-growing communities, these pests breed rapidly in warm, humid conditions, threatening food security, household income, and rural livelihoods.

In Kano State, meaningful progress to combat this began in 2019 when the Government of Nigeria, together with the Lives and Livelihoods Fund (LLF), launched the Kano State Agro-Pastoral Development (KSADP) Project. This five-year, US\$ 90 million initiative spans 44 local government areas, aiming to strengthen crop value chains, boost productivity, and enhance the resilience of smallholder farmers.

For women like Laraba Muhammad, a 40-year-old rice farmer from Kura, the challenges were overwhelming. She began farming as a teenager and has watched pest invasions intensify over the years, wiping out crops and severely reducing her family's income. "Pests had ravaged my rice fields, leaving me with almost nothing to sell," she recalls. "I relied on chemical pesticides, but they stopped working and created environmental and health concerns."

Searching for a sustainable solution, Laraba enrolled in KSADP's Integrated Pest Management (IPM) training program – an environmentally friendly approach that combines monitoring, natural control methods, and the selective use of safer pesticides.

"KSADP introduced me to a holistic method that controls pests while protecting the environment," she explains.



"My harvest increased from 15 to 38 bags this season. I cannot thank LLF and KSADP enough."

Putting her training into action, Laraba now conducts early-stage pest monitoring, uses natural solutions such as Neem Extract, and applies approved pesticides only when necessary. The impact has been remarkable. According to Mejala, a local extension officer, pest infestation in her fields has dropped dramatically, leading to healthier crops and significantly higher yields.

"My harvest increased from 15 to 38 bags this season. I cannot thank LLF and KSADP enough," Laraba says.

Today, Laraba's experience is inspiring neighboring farmers to adopt IPM. Across KSADP-supported communities, environmentally friendly pest management is improving productivity, restoring resilience, and strengthening rural livelihoods.

THE LIVES AND LIVELIHOODS FUND (LLF) IS A DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE BY



Gates Foundation



CHAPTER 2 DRIVING INCLUSIVE AND RESILIENT DEVELOPMENT

Chapter 2 examines how the Bank deployed its resources in 2025 to respond to member countries' evolving development needs. It demonstrates how strategic commitments were translated into tangible interventions that advanced inclusive growth, resilience, and sustainable development across member countries.

2





2.1: INCLUSIVE HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT

Investing in inclusive human capital is fundamental to building resilient societies, enhancing economic participation, and advancing sustainable development outcomes.

2.1.1: EDUCATION AND HEALTH

In 2025, the Islamic Development Bank achieved major progress in Human Development, strengthening health and education outcomes across member countries. The Education portfolio amounted to nearly US\$178 million in new approvals in 2025, including for Cameroon (US\$39.8 million), Senegal (US\$36.8 million), Mauritania (US\$34.0 million), among others. These approvals were complemented by a EUR 13 million and US\$ 15 million Global Partnership for Education (GPE) grant for Cameroon and Chad respectively, and US\$ 20 million Education Above All (EAA) financing for Benin, Burkina Faso, and Nigeria. The year marked the launch of SmartEd Phase II, supported by a joint US\$ 400 million commitment from the Arab Coordination Group – including the Islamic Development Bank – to the ACG–GPE platform, expected to catalyze approximately 10% of financing under the Global Partnership for Education’s Multiplier mechanism. Through the Human Capital Development Initiative (HCDI) “Nutritious Start” platform, school feeding expanded to Benin, Gambia, Senegal, and Sierra Leone.

In health, IsDB processed US\$ 865 million across 10 operations, including oncology investments in Djibouti (US\$ 27.5 million), Uganda (US\$ 27.4 million), Turkmenistan (US\$ 10 million), and Uzbekistan (US\$ 102.7 million). Additional approvals strengthened cardiology in Mauritania (US\$ 19.62 million), health systems in Nigeria (US\$ 50 million), NCD control in Suriname (US\$ 75 million), and the flagship US\$ 520 million Disaster-Resilient Health Infrastructure in Türkiye. Under HIIP, technical assistance supported resilient primary care in Kazakhstan and Maldives.

IsDB completed seven Project Completion Reports (PCRs), expanded Wastewater & Environmental Surveillance to 18 countries, and contributed to global knowledge through the joint MDB report on Social Infrastructure in Focus and the World Bank’s MENA Human Development Report 2025.



BOX 6 TRANSFORMING CANCER CARE ACROSS UZBEKISTAN

The 'Support to the Development of Oncology Services Project' has delivered transformative results for cancer care in Uzbekistan, significantly improving access, quality, and outcomes nationwide. Implemented across 15 oncology centers – covering all regions of the country – the project addressed long-standing gaps in infrastructure, technology, and specialist capacity that had constrained early diagnosis and effective treatment.

With IsDB financing of US\$ 37.04 million, complemented by substantial government co-financing, the project equipped the Republican Specialized Scientific and Practical Medical Center of Oncology and Radiology and its regional branches with state-of-the-art diagnostic and radiotherapy equipment, including CT scanners, linear accelerators, gamma-therapy, and brachytherapy systems. Two new oncology centers were constructed in Navoi and Jizzakh, extending modern cancer services to populations previously underserved and improving geographical equity in access to care.

The results are tangible and far-reaching. Approximately 134,000 cancer patients now have access to higher-quality oncology services. Daily outpatient services increased by about 40%, while inpatient services

expanded by 20%, reducing waiting times and enabling earlier diagnosis and treatment. Critically, the introduction of advanced radiotherapy technologies and modern diagnostic protocols contributed to a steady decline in first-year cancer mortality – from 23.2% in 2015 to 18.3% in 2020 – demonstrating a clear improvement in survival outcomes.

The project also strengthened human capital in the health sector. More than 50 doctors, medical physicists, radiotherapists, and nurses received specialized international training, ensuring safe and effective use of high-tech equipment and embedding new clinical standards within the national oncology system. Institutional and managerial capacities within the Ministry of Health and oncology centers were enhanced, supporting long-term sustainability.

Despite some implementation challenges, the project achieved all its core objectives, and generated cost savings through efficient procurement. Overall, it stands as a strong example of IsDB's impact in advancing universal health coverage, reducing mortality, and improving quality of life through resilient, high-impact health investments aligned with national priorities and the Sustainable Development Goals.

BOX 7 IMPROVING MATERNAL HEALTH IN SIERRA LEONE

Pregnancy in Sierra Leone has long been a life-threatening experience, with one of the world's highest maternal mortality rates – 1 in 17 women risk dying during childbirth, according to the World Health Organization (WHO). Years of conflict, Ebola, and COVID-19 left the healthcare system fragile, while poverty pushed essential services out of reach for many families. Through a strategic partnership with the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB), Sierra Leone is rewriting this narrative. Ten districts now benefit from 150 types of life-saving hospital equipment, medicines, and supplies, and training has been provided for 28 health workers. At Makeni Government Hospital – the main referral center in the north – a dedicated ultrasound machine and other critical tools are transforming maternal care.

For Aminata Bangura, a first-time mother, this change was lifesaving. "I couldn't believe my eyes when I saw my baby on the screen for the first time," she recalls. When complications arose during labor, an ultrasound scan enabled timely intervention, and both mother and child survived. Stories like Aminata's are becoming common, as midwives can now detect high-risk pregnancies early and act swiftly.



Beyond Makeni, IsDB support through the 'Strengthening the Health System Project' has equipped hospitals with mobile digital X-ray units, surgical lights, and oxygen plants in Bo and Kenema – strengthening Sierra Leone's health ecosystem and accelerating progress towards Sustainable Development Goal 3 (Good Health and Well-being). This initiative is more than infrastructure; it is hope. By reducing maternal and infant mortality, Sierra Leone is beginning to address health inequalities and move toward a healthier future.

2.1.2: ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

Economic empowerment efforts in 2025 focused on expanding opportunities for women and youth while strengthening micro, small, and medium enterprises as engines of inclusive growth and job creation.

WOMEN AND YOUTH

In 2025, women and youth empowerment continued its evolution to become a core driver of operational impact across the Bank's portfolio. The focus was on practical mainstreaming – embedding women's and youth empowerment into large, multisector operations to increase access to benefits, shape outcomes, and participate meaningfully in the opportunities created.

This approach has been applied across nine major operations. In Jordan, the Harvesting Opportunities for Poverty Eradication (HOPE) project demonstrates what fully integrated empowerment can deliver, with gender and youth considerations embedded across climate-smart agriculture and enterprise development. The WYE contribution has mobilized US\$ 3.5 million in partner grants, expanding training, market access, and financial tools for rural women and young entrepreneurs.

In The Gambia, women and youth empowerment mainstreaming is shaping the School of Medicine and Allied Health Sciences and Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) project into a clear pathway for youth employment. A dedicated grant will support telemedicine technician training, establish female participation targets, and create structured internships aligned with labor market needs.

In Nigeria's Zamfara State agriculture project, women and youth focused interventions will enable women's access to community gardens, agribusiness training, and livestock programs reaching 3,000 beneficiaries, while youth machinery skills training will strengthen resilience across 140 villages.

Similar integration across transport, energy, livelihoods, and human capital projects will turn large investments into platforms for skills, opportunity, and long-term resilience.



BOX 8 ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT FOR WOMEN AND YOUTH IN JORDAN

Smallholder farmers and rural MSMEs form the backbone of food systems, yet many struggle to access the finance they need, leaving them unable to withstand shocks or reach markets. Empowering women and youth within these systems and expanding their access to tailored financial and non-financial support, strengthens the entire value chain and fuels resilient, inclusive economic growth.

The overall objective of the HOPE–Jordan project is to strengthen the country’s food security and promote inclusive job creation by enhancing the capabilities and production potential of smallholder farmers, cooperatives, and MSMEs, particularly those owned or led by women and youth.

Using a unique, holistic, integrated, inclusive design approach, the project brings together multiple levers of support to unlock productivity and build resilience. It also convenes a diverse set of partners to create synergy and maximize impact, with each partner bringing complementary strengths to address different development needs along the value chain.

Women and youth considerations were embedded at the core of HOPE–Jordan’s design. The project adopted an inclusive architecture that addressed the structural barriers limiting women’s and young people’s access to Islamic finance, productive resources, and market opportunities. Clear inclusion targets, strengthened institutional capacities, and tailored technical assistance across climate-smart agriculture, business development, digital solutions, and market linkages ensured that interventions responded directly to their needs.

This commitment to mainstreaming women and youth was reinforced through coordinated partnerships promoting inclusive rural growth. By mobilizing technical expertise and concessional and grant financing, including support from UN Women, the project delivered targeted solutions for women- and youth-led cooperatives and MSMEs, strengthening their participation in rural value chains and advancing resilient, inclusive economic transformation.

“Empowering women and youth within these systems and expanding their access to tailored financial and non-financial support, strengthens the entire value chain and fuels resilient, inclusive economic growth.”

THE FOLLOWING RESULTS ARE EXPECTED BY 2030:

GENDER- AND YOUTH-RESPONSIVE JOB CREATION, LEADING TO

26,000

AGRICULTURE AND AGRIBUSINESS JOBS
(10,000 DIRECT, 16,000 INDIRECT).

WOMEN-CENTERED SERVICES IN EXTENSION, MARKET LINKAGES, AND EMPOWERMENT, BENEFITING

5,000 PEOPLE,

WITH **WOMEN REPRESENTING 95%.**

CLIMATE RESILIENCE PROGRAMMING REACHING

6,450 FARMERS,

INCLUDING **43% WOMEN.**

EXPANDED ACCESS TO SHARIAH-COMPLIANT MICROFINANCE FOR

4,300 FARMERS,

WITH AT **LEAST 30% WOMEN.**

TARGETED SKILLS DEVELOPMENT, WITH

60% WOMEN.

ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT, SUPPORTING OR ESTABLISHING

300

MEDIUM-SIZED AGRIBUSINESSES.

WOMEN’S EMPOWERMENT INITIATIVES DIRECTLY BENEFITING

1,600 WOMEN.

HOUSEHOLD-FOCUSED TRAINING, SUPPORTING

1,200 WOMEN AND COUPLES

WITH TAILORED CAPACITY-BUILDING.



BOX 9 EMPOWERING WOMEN AND YOUTH IN SENEGAL: ADVANCING PROGRESS ON POVERTY REDUCTION AND DECENT WORK

The Women's Entrepreneurship and Youth Employment Support Project, implemented by IsDB in partnership with the Government of Senegal, illustrates how targeted interventions can advance Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 1 and 8. Launched in 2013, the project focused on empowering women entrepreneurs through Islamic finance, infrastructure development, and support to agricultural and livestock value chains in the Louga region.

Improving access to finance was central to the initiative. Through Islamic financing of more than US\$ 2.2 million, the project supported 214 women-led enterprises. By addressing collateral constraints, it helped remove key credit barriers faced by women entrepreneurs, strengthening household incomes, resilience, and financial independence.

The most tangible evidence of progress lies in the experiences of the women beneficiaries themselves. Codou Diop, a 44-year-old poultry farmer, used her financing to expand production, diversify into catering services, and enhance her family's economic security. She transformed her bakery into a growing enterprise, creating 17 jobs and generating income opportunities

THROUGH ISLAMIC FINANCING OF MORE THAN

US\$ 2.2 MILLION,
THE PROJECT SUPPORTED
214 WOMEN-LED ENTERPRISES.

that have benefited employees and their families. These individual successes demonstrate not only business growth but broader community-level empowerment.

Beyond direct financing, the project invested in longer-term economic sustainability. For example, the establishment of a central mini dairy in Louga strengthened milk collection, processing, and marketing for the Dairy Cooperative of Léona and surrounding communities.

According to Oumar Sadio Ba, President of the "Maison des Eleveurs" (Livestock Breeders' Association) the facility has improved product safety, enhanced income predictability, and raised the quality of life for women producers. "We live in remote villages, and women used to get up at 5 a.m. to draw milk and travel far to sell it, sometimes being bitten by snakes. Now, they can wake up at 7 a.m. and prepare more calmly before heading out to sell milk."

SUPPORTING MSMEs

In 2025, IsDB continued to develop its support to the Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) sector in member countries. Two new standalone operations and one mainstreaming initiative were approved to enhance MSMEs development and generate jobs. With a total value of US\$ 3.16 million, these interventions reflect strong commitment to fostering inclusive, Shariah-compliant economic empowerment solutions across diverse contexts.

In Libya, the TAMEEN Project marked the Bank's first major initiative of its kind in the country. This US\$ 959,931 project aims to empower individuals and MSMEs by improving entrepreneurial skills, facilitating access to Islamic microfinance, and strengthening linkages to financial institutions. Beyond livelihood restoration, TAMEEN contributes to peacebuilding and social cohesion in a post-conflict environment.

In Yemen, the Bina Business Incubator Green Building Project (US\$ 1.89 million), funded by IsDB and the UK Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO), will establish a dedicated solar-powered, environmentally sustainable facility. This climate-smart hub will expand the incubator's ability to serve startups and MSMEs through co-working spaces, training rooms, and digital services, strengthening innovation.

In Jordan, the HOPE Project (see box 8) includes a US\$ 300,000 grant to enhance the Agricultural Credit Corporation (ACC) by mainstreaming economic empowerment (EE) toolkits, strengthening Shariah governance, updating the strategic plan, and building staff technical capacity.

The Bank also delivered capacity building programs in Indonesia and Libya and continued follow-up on the 2024 portfolio, including Herfati Algeria, Bina Yemen, and MSME capacity enhancement initiatives across seven OIC countries.



“We live in remote villages, and women used to get up at 5 a.m. to draw milk and travel far to sell it, sometimes being bitten by snakes. Now, they can wake up at 7 a.m. and prepare more calmly before heading out to sell milk.”



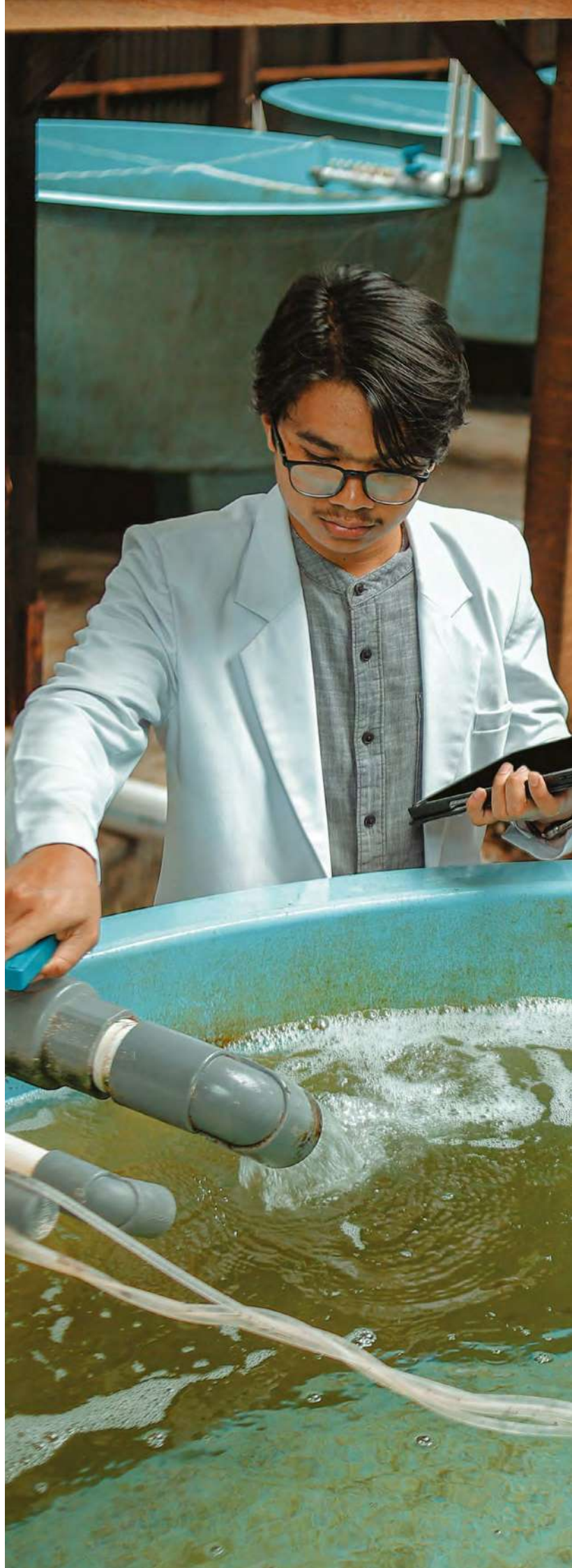
2.1.3: SCHOLARSHIPS

Established in 1983, the IsDB Scholarship Program is a cornerstone of the Bank's mission to promote sustainable socio-economic development through human capital investment. By expanding access to quality higher education for youth, women, and underserved communities in member countries and Muslim communities in non-member countries, the program nurtures future leaders and professionals in priority sectors such as science, technology, health, engineering, and agriculture.

The program comprises four specialized schemes covering all levels of tertiary education: (i) the Scholarship Program for Muslim Communities (SPMC) for non-member countries, (ii) the Merit Scholarship Program (MSP) for PhD and postdoctoral research in science and technology, (iii) the Master of Science (MSc) Scholarship Program for students from Least Developed Member Countries (LDMCs), and (iv) the IsDB-ISFD Scholarship Scheme for students from LDMCs. In addition, 2025 saw the approval of a new IsDB-Türkiye Special Scholarship Program for Palestinian Students from Gaza, designed to support Palestinian students from Gaza in cooperation with the Government of Türkiye.

In 2025, IsDB awarded 677 scholarships to students from 50 countries, including 250 scholarships under the Special Scholarship Program for Students from Gaza, with 46% awarded to women. Since inception, the program has supported 20,168 beneficiaries from 56 member countries and 66 Muslim communities. As of December 2025, 14,192 graduates are contributing to development in their home countries, while more than 1,950 students are currently enrolled or preparing to commence their studies.

As a pillar of IsDB's human capital strategy, the Scholarship Program builds lasting capacity and drives inclusive, sustainable development worldwide.



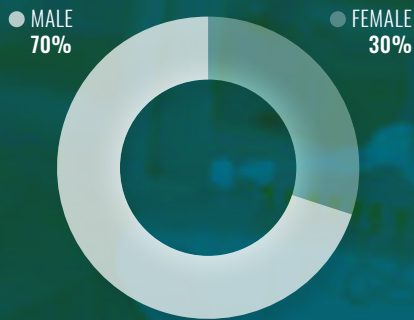
ISDB SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM (1983-2025)

TOTAL SCHOLARSHIPS

20,168

COVERAGE

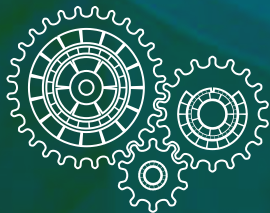
56 MCs / 66 MUSLIM COMMUNITIES



GENDER DISTRIBUTION

30% FEMALE / 70% MALE

PROGRAMS



SPMC

SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM FOR MUSLIM COMMUNITIES IN NON-MEMBER COUNTRIES
ESTABLISHED IN 1983

15,941

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR BACHELOR DEGREE



MSP

MERIT SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM FOR HIGH TECHNOLOGY (MSP) FOR ISDB MEMBER COUNTRIES
1992

1,801

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR PhD STUDIES AND POSTDOCTORAL RESEARCH



M.Sc

MASTER OF SCIENCE SCHOLARSHIP FOR ISDB LEAST DEVELOPED MEMBER COUNTRIES
1997

1,538

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR MASTER'S DEGREE



ISDB-ISFD

ISDB-ISFD SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM FOR ISDB LEAST DEVELOPED MEMBER COUNTRIES (LDMCS)
2019

638

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR BACHELOR DEGREE AND TECHNICAL DIPLOMA



ISDB-TÜRKIYE

SPECIAL PROGRAM FOR GAZA
2025

250

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR BACHELOR DEGREE

2.1.4: SPECIAL ASSISTANCE

Since its establishment in 1981, the Communities Outreach Program (COP) amounted to US\$ 836.4 million, reaching Muslim communities across eight sub-regions of non-member countries. These interventions have addressed critical social, educational, and humanitarian needs over more than four decades. These interventions have addressed critical social, educational, and humanitarian needs over more than four decades.

In 2025, COP approved operations totaling US\$ 2.8 million, focusing on education, health, TVET/youth employment, and capacity development. The projects span Asia, Africa, the Balkans, and Latin America, and include expansions of schools and universities, support for girls' education, digital learning infrastructure, vocational training, health services such as cataract treatment, and regional knowledge-sharing initiatives. Notable support was made in the Philippines, India, Thailand, Kenya, and regional partnerships in the Caribbean and Latin America.

Additionally, COP piloted two Roadmaps for Collaboration with Muslim Communities (RCMCs) in Rwanda and Ethiopia, operationalizing the Framework for Engagement with Muslim Communities (FEMC). Developed through inclusive consultations with national Muslim institutions and development partners, these roadmaps focus on human capital development, health and social services, employability, Islamic finance, and institutional capacity building.

Together, the 2025 operations and new strategic initiatives are expected to significantly enhance service delivery, strengthen human capital, and promote social cohesion, reinforcing IsDB's leadership in inclusive development for Muslim communities in non-member countries.

SINCE ITS ESTABLISHMENT IN 1981, THE COMMUNITIES OUTREACH PROGRAM (COP) AMOUNTED TO **US\$ 836.4 MILLION**, REACHING MUSLIM COMMUNITIES ACROSS EIGHT SUB-REGIONS OF NON-MEMBER COUNTRIES. THESE INTERVENTIONS HAVE ADDRESSED CRITICAL SOCIAL, EDUCATIONAL, AND HUMANITARIAN NEEDS OVER MORE THAN FOUR DECADES.



BOX 10 ENHANCING THE LEARNING ENVIRONMENT AT FATONI UNIVERSITY THROUGH THE EXPANSION AND REHABILITATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE

In 2025, IsDB approved a US\$ 250,000 grant to strengthen Fatoni University's International College (IC) by modernizing its infrastructure, upgrading learning facilities, and enhancing staff capacity to position the College as a leading regional center for comprehensive language studies. Building on Thailand's first IsDB-supported education project in 1985, which evolved from a small Islamic Study Center into today's Fatoni University with over 14,000 graduates, the new initiative addresses outdated facilities and rising enrolment pressures through improved learning environments and targeted academic development for 12 staff.

Once completed, the project will provide high-quality education to 400 students in an enriched academic setting. The 2025 Cluster Evaluation highlighted Fatoni University as a flagship success of the Communities Outreach Program. Additionally, the King Abdullah bin Abdulaziz Program for Charity Works (KAAP), in coordination with the King Abdullah Humanitarian Foundation (KAHF), will contribute US\$ 1.70 million for construction of the new IC building and renovation of its facilities.





BOX 11 THE ISDB FOOD SECURITY RESPONSE PROGRAM: TURNING CRISIS INTO RESILIENCE

The Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) launched the (FSRP) in July 2022 to address severe food security risks caused by the East European Crisis and COVID-19, which drove global food prices up by over 50%. With 36 member countries being net food importers, the crisis threatened livelihoods and progress toward the Sustainable Development Goals. The FSRP pledged US\$ 10.54 billion, comprising US\$ 8.84 billion in new approvals, US\$ 1.7 billion in accelerated disbursements, and US\$ 500 million for trade and investment insurance, under the guiding principle of “One Group – One Goal” for coordinated action. At its closure in December 2025, the program has achieved a total of US\$ 12.14 billion, thereby exceeding expectations (115%), while allocating significant resources to trade and investment insurance.

By the end of 2025, the program had exceeded expectations, surpassing its original pledge and allocating significant resources to trade and investment insurance. Key projects included Emergency Food Security in Jordan, Post-Earthquake Agrifood Recovery in Türkiye, Climate-Resilient Water Resources Development in Kazakhstan, and Poverty Graduation in Pakistan. Regional flagship initiatives featured the Soil Fertility Mapping Program across five West African countries and the Cassava Value Chain Program in Benin and Côte d’Ivoire.

Collectively, these interventions aim to protect millions from hunger, stabilize food markets, and build resilience against future shocks, demonstrating how coordinated financing and partnerships can transform crises into opportunities while reinforcing IsDB’s commitment to sustainable development and food security.

2.2: DRIVING GREEN, RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Green and resilient development remains central to long-term sustainability, demanding investments that address climate risks, strengthen critical systems, and promote environmentally responsible growth.

2.2.1: INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

Infrastructure development plays a foundational role in enabling economic productivity, connectivity, and essential service delivery across agriculture, energy, digital systems, transport, and water and sanitation.

AGRICULTURE

In 2025, the Bank strengthened its agriculture and rural development (ARD) agenda, reinforcing its commitment to food security across member countries. Eight ARD projects were approved during the year, with total financing of US\$ 426 million.

The year 2025 marked the completion of the IsDB Group Food Security Response Program (FSRP), which pledged US\$ 10.54 billion, comprising US\$ 4.0 billion in new approvals from the Bank and US\$ 1.7 billion in accelerated disbursements. The program surpassed expectations, with new approvals reaching US\$ 4.32 billion, exceeding the target and reflecting the Bank’s strong and timely response to global food security challenges.

To enhance technical and financial mobilization in the ARD sector, the Bank approved the framework for the Africa Livestock Resilience Initiative. The framework will guide engagement with member countries and development partners, serving as an advocacy and a business-development tool while providing strategic direction for project design under the initiative.

To deepen impact and scale proven interventions, the Bank expanded the ongoing flagship initiatives, such as the Cassava Value Chain Program in Sierra Leone (approved amount of US\$ 30 million), and the Rice Value Chain Program in Cote d’Ivoire (approved amount of US\$ 112.5 million).



ENERGY

Energy infrastructure development remains a core priority for the IsDB Group, accounting for 40.4% of IsDB Group approvals and totaling over US\$ 83 billion since inception. This includes Public Private Partnership projects, trade finance, and business insurance.

IsDB has approved a total of US\$ 16 billion for 303 energy projects since its inception, and 248 projects have been successfully completed. A total of US\$ 3.5 billion has been approved for renewable energy projects, including hydropower. By November 2025, the Bank had approved US\$ 319.78 million for energy projects.

IsDB's wide variety of energy initiatives includes the Mission 300 initiative, led by the World Bank and African Development Bank (AfDB), which aims to provide 300 million Africans with electricity by 2030. Following the 2025 Mission 300 Africa Energy Summit, the IsDB Group pledged US\$ 4.65 billion in financing and guarantees. The strategy involves Country Compacts to catalyze investments, deploy renewables, and implement policy reforms to overcome barriers and bridge the energy access gap.

IsDB is also leading on the "Renewable Energy Cooperation Program to Power Africa" (RECPA), in collaboration with technical partners. This is a five-year initiative (2024–2028) designed to expand electricity access in rural Sub-Saharan Africa through solar energy. The program aims to develop both off-grid and grid-connected solar projects in countries with low electrification rates, targeting the preparation of 500 MW of bankable projects.

ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT
REMAINS A CORE PRIORITY FOR THE ISDB
GROUP, ACCOUNTING FOR 40.4% OF ISDB
GROUP APPROVALS AND TOTALING OVER

US\$ 83 BILLION
SINCE INCEPTION.





BOX 12 FROM INVESTMENT TO COMMUNITY IMPACT IN GUYANA

Development finance creates lasting impact when investments move beyond asset delivery and create reliable and sustainable public services. While large-scale investments are essential to national development, experience consistently affirms the importance of ensuring that smaller, underserved communities are not left behind.

This principle was illustrated in Guyana, where an energy project supported by the Islamic Development Bank demonstrated the transformative impact of hydropower plant systems in bridging the gap between national infrastructure goals and rural development needs.

For the hinterland communities of Moco Moco and Kumu, the primary constraint was access to affordable and reliable electricity, as well as the transition from basic supply to a cost-effective energy service leveraging local hydropower resources. Historically, these regions relied on carbon-intensive diesel thermal generation, and were subject to high tariffs and supply interruptions.

A US\$ 16.59 million co-investment co-financed by the Islamic Development Bank (US\$ 14.63 million) and the Government of Guyana (US\$ 1.95 million) supported the integration of renewable energy into the local systems serving the Moco Moco and Kumu hinterland areas. The project comprised two small hydropower facilities; the Kumu Hydropower Plant (1.5 MW) and the Moco Moco Hydropower Plant (0.7 MW), integrated via 57 km of medium-voltage infrastructure to the local grid, meeting 90% of electricity demand for Lethem and surrounding communities.

THE PROJECT MITIGATED CRITICAL SYSTEM CONSTRAINTS, DELIVERING STABILITY, EXPANDED COVERAGE AND REDUCTIONS IN TARIFFS, FROM US\$ 0.40/KWH TO US\$ 0.20/KWH, ACCOUNTING FOR A 40% GAIN IN AFFORDABILITY.

The project mitigated critical system constraints, delivering stability, expanded coverage and reductions in tariffs, from US\$ 0.40/kWh to US\$ 0.20/kWh, accounting for a 40% gain in affordability. Moreover, the project is expected to reduce CO₂ emissions by 11,826 tons annually, supporting Guyana's transition away from fossil fuels. The socio-economic returns included longer operating hours for enterprises, clinical and educational services, and the creation of local jobs among the local communities.

This transition from investment to community-level impact demonstrates Guyana's progress toward SDGs 7, 8, and 13, while indirectly reinforcing health and education outcomes through uninterrupted energy access. Guyana's electricity system now aligns national priorities with localized indigenous needs. The project stands as a definitive blueprint for how strategic investments can translate into durable, inclusive, and resilient growth, delivering meaningful benefits that advance and empower countries.

BOX 13 KAYSERI LIGHT RAIL TRANSIT PROJECT

The Kayseri Light Rail Transit Project marks a significant step in advancing sustainable urban mobility in Türkiye. Developed in response to growing urban transport demand in Kayseri, the project aims to strengthen connectivity between residential districts and the city center while reducing congestion, travel times, and associated emissions.

Following an official request by the Government of Türkiye on March 23, 2018, the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) formally approved this project on April 17, 2019. Conducted under the framework of the Urban Transport Program, the initiative is supported by EUR 30 million in IsDB financing.

Despite pandemic-related disruptions, implementation progressed efficiently. Civil works commenced on 29 March 2021 and the line opened to passenger traffic on 29 October 2023 – nearly five months ahead of schedule. Vehicle procurement was completed on 9 February 2024.

The project constructed a 5.52 km double-track light rail line linking Talas–Mevlana Mass Housing with the city center. As a key segment of Kayseri’s planned 26 km north–south rail backbone, it integrates with the Anafartalar–YHT section developed by the Ministry of Transport, strengthening connections between residential, commercial, and educational areas.

Six domestically manufactured tram vehicles, each capable of carrying up to 300 passengers were delivered, reinforcing Türkiye’s industrial capacity in advanced rail systems while enhancing operational efficiency and passenger comfort.

The project is expected to enhance urban mobility, reduce traffic congestion and road accidents, lower greenhouse gas emissions, and contribute to Sustainable Development Goals 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) and 13 (Climate Action). Through strong coordination among ILBANK, Kayseri Metropolitan Municipality (KMM), and IsDB, the project demonstrates efficient delivery, strategic urban integration, and a model for sustainable and accessible urban transport in other IsDB member countries.



DIGITAL INFRASTRUCTURE

In 2025, the Islamic Development Bank advanced its mission to bridge the digital divide and promote inclusive digital transformation across member countries. Guided by the Digital Inclusion Operational Strategy (2024–2027) and its flagship Digital Inclusion Strategic Partnership Program (DISPP), IsDB focused on strategic partnerships, innovative financing, and capacity-building to integrate ICT into education, health, and agriculture.

Impactful projects were launched under DISPP, including Pakistan's Scaling-up of Smart Villages initiative (US\$ 250,000) with the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and the Ministry of Information Technology and Telecommunication (MoITT), providing digital infrastructure, telemedicine, e-learning, and skills training for 2,500 rural residents, especially women and youth. In Indonesia, the Harnessing AI for Inclusive Village Development project (US\$ 200,000) with UNDP deployed AI-powered planning tools and renewable energy solutions across 50 villages, benefiting 75,000 citizens. Additionally, IsDB supported the Digitalization of the Comorian Economy (PADEC) through a EUR 5.96 million loan, co-financed with AfDB, underpinning Comoros's Digital 2028 Strategy.

Knowledge sharing was a core theme, with virtual training on digital governance for 35 MENA policymakers and the inaugural IsDB Digital Day & Digital Stewardship Workshop, convening leaders from more than 10 countries to co-create bankable projects. Backed by a US\$ 250 million financing envelope, these efforts strengthened infrastructure, governance, and human capacities for inclusive, sustainable digital transformation.

TRANSPORT

In 2025, the Islamic Development Bank reinforced its commitment to "Sustainable Transport for Inclusion and Prosperity" by prioritizing integrated, climate-resilient transport systems as catalysts for economic growth, poverty reduction, and regional connectivity. The Bank approved 13 transport projects totaling US\$ 2.67 billion, including nine road projects (US\$ 1.58 billion), two motorways (US\$ 639.26 million), one bridge (US\$ 241.3 million), and one urban mobility project (US\$ 216 million). These investments aim to enhance connectivity, reduce travel time and costs, foster trade and tourism, and strengthen climate resilience, improving quality of life for millions.

The portfolio aligns with key UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) — notably SDG 9 (Infrastructure), SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities), and SDG 13 (Climate Action) — while also supporting SDGs 1, 3, 8, and 17. Projects spanned diverse regions, including major corridors in Africa and Asia, urban mobility in Abidjan, and bridge construction in Bangladesh.

Beyond financing, IsDB advanced knowledge and capacity-building through initiatives such as cargo seaport assessments, updates to the Highway Development and Management Model 4 tool, and transport sector reviews for multiple countries. Workshops on sustainable pavement technologies and climate resilience were delivered to officials across member countries. IsDB also strengthened global thought leadership at the Transport Transformation 2025 (TT2025) forum and completed eight major infrastructure projects, including highways, high-speed rail, and rural roads, reinforcing its role in driving inclusive, sustainable development.

WATER, URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND SANITATION

In 2025, IsDB strengthened climate resilient urban development and water security across member countries through strategic investments, technical assistance, and knowledge initiatives.

In the urban sector, major approvals included the Abidjan Sustainable and Integrated Mobility Project (EUR 200 million) to improve transport efficiency, the Freetown WASH & Aquatic Environment Revamping Project (US\$ 40 million) to enhance sanitation and flood resilience, and the Drinking Water Supply Project in Togo (EUR 23.12 million) to expand potable water access.

Upstream efforts supported heritage-sensitive renewal in Morocco, climate risk studies in Senegal, and sanitation feasibility work in Niger, complemented by capacity building programs and guidance on nature-based urban solutions.

In the water sector, IsDB approved nine projects totaling over US\$ 1.3 billion, including Oman's Climate Resilient Flood Protection Dams Project (US\$ 632 million) to protect about 670,000 people through large-scale flood protection infrastructure.

In Morocco, the Mitigating Water Stress Project (US\$ 189 million) is supporting the construction of dams to secure water supplies and transfer surplus water from northern basins to more water-stressed southern regions.

The Bank also advanced knowledge exchange on dam safety and co-convened the 12th Roundtable on Financing Water with the OECD, promoting innovative financing, including Islamic finance. System-level enablers were strengthened through the launch of the Earth Observation eToolkit to enhance data-driven planning across water, agriculture, and infrastructure operations.



2.2.2: SUSTAINABLE FINANCE

In 2025, the Bank upgraded the Sustainable Finance Framework by introducing new categories and adopting a shorter lookback period to align with best practices.

The Framework is fully aligned with the latest editions of the Green Bond Principles (2025), Social Bond Principles (2025) and Sustainability Bond Guidelines (2021) that are published by International Capital Market Association (ICMA). It enables the Bank to issue thematic sukuk such as Green, Social and Sustainability. New project categories include Climate Change Adaptation (Green) and Food Security (Social) that reflect the growing volume of approvals in these sectors.

The Framework was externally assessed by S&P Global, which delivered an independent Second Party Opinion and assigned very strong ratings to the Framework. Under the new Framework, the Bank returned to the sustainable capital markets by issuing its second Green Sukuk, raising EUR 500 million (~US\$ 580 million) in October 2025.

The landmark issuance, which was part of a record 11 transactions in 2025 (the most ever in a calendar year by IsDB) reaffirmed the value of sukuk as a sustainable finance instrument. Investors oversubscribed the issuance fivefold, demonstrating the significant untapped demand for these instruments. The five-year benchmark issuance was executed under the Bank's Sustainable Finance Framework, which was expanded and enhanced earlier in the year.

Following the Green Sukuk issuance, the Bank organised the Global Sukuk Summit 2025 in London on 21 October, placing sukuk at the heart of discussions among global stakeholders such as central banks, financial institutions and investors from the sovereigns, supranationals and agencies (SSA) space. The Summit was co-organised by the Financial Times (FT) Live and supported by the London Stock Exchange Group and International Capital Market Association.

The event attracted high level experts including the Governor of the Saudi Central Bank (SAMA) and the Executive Director of the Bank of England. The Summit firmly positioned IsDB as a global thought leader in global capital markets and sustainable finance and it directly reinforced the credibility of the sukuk market, which has surpassed US\$ 1 trillion in outstanding debt.

2.2.3: CLIMATE FINANCING

In 2025, IsDB accelerated its climate action, exceeding its 35% target by tagging 42.2% of total OCR approvals as climate finance, which amounted to US\$ 2.4 billion out of a total US\$ 5.7 billion in sovereign and non-sovereign financing. Within this, adaptation remained dominant at US\$ 1.4 billion (59%), while US\$ 978 million (41%) supported mitigation, underscoring the Bank's prioritization of resilience-oriented investments across member countries. To further strengthen climate outcomes in fragile contexts, the Bank mobilized around US\$ 4 million from the UK Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO) for climate-resilient interventions in Yemen and Jordan.

The Bank also updated and operationalized its Sustainable Finance Framework, establishing a robust platform for future green and resilience-linked sukuk. With verification and disclosures completed, the Framework enhances investor diversification, strengthens Paris alignment, and paves the way for subsequent sustainable issuances.

Aligning with its strategic focus, the Bank partnered with MDBs, UN agencies, and the G20 to co-author major Knowledge Products that offer thought leadership on Islamic climate adaptation finance, drought resilience, and nature financing. These publications outline pathways to scale Shariah-compliant climate investment through takaful, green sukuk, blended finance, and results-based instruments.

IsDB also became a Steering Committee member of the Riyadh Global Drought Resilience Partnership, which is establishing a US\$ 150 million fund to support 74 drought-vulnerable countries. Climate and green growth priorities were integrated across all MCPS/CEF prepared in 2025.

Furthermore, IsDB co-authored with the World Bank a flagship report on Islamic Finance and the Climate Agenda, launched at COP30, highlighting innovative instruments such as green sukuk and blended finance to advance climate mitigation and adaptation and reinforcing IsDB's leadership in climate finance knowledge generation.



BOX 14 CLIMATE-RESILIENT FLOOD PROTECTION INFRASTRUCTURE IN OMAN

In recent years, the Sultanate of Oman has faced increasingly severe flooding events attributable to climate change, including high-intensity cyclones that have resulted in loss of life, extensive infrastructure damage, and significant economic disruption. Accelerated urban expansion along wadis has further amplified flood risk exposure, highlighting the critical necessity for climate-resilient water infrastructure.

To address these challenges, the Government of Oman launched a vast flood protection dam program to safeguard communities, livelihoods, and vital assets. In support of these initiatives, the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) approved its Climate-Resilient Flood Protection Dams Project on 19 May 2025. This project finances the construction of four principal flood protection dams at Wadi Majlass (Quriyat), Wadi Al-Khawd (Al Seeb), Wadi Ahin (Saham), and Wadi Rijma (Shinas). As well as the development of a small-scale hydropower plant, the project also supports a water bottling facility, and the launch of a smart agricultural

city. Total project investment is estimated at US\$ 720.57 million, including IsDB financing of US\$ 632.16 million, comprising an Instalment Sale of US\$ 602.16 million and a loan of US\$ 30.00 million, with counterpart funding provided by the Government of Oman.

The anticipated outcomes are substantial. By 2030, the initiative aims to protect approximately 670,000 individuals from flood hazards, reduce average annual economic losses due to flooding by an estimated US\$ 4.2 billion, and increase national water storage capacity by 338.8 million cubic meters. Additionally, the dams will promote groundwater recharge, mitigate salinity intrusion in coastal aquifers, and facilitate the development of roughly 220,000 hectares of downstream agricultural land, thereby enhancing food and water security.

This undertaking is fully aligned with Oman Vision 2040 and IsDB's strategic priority to advance green, resilient, and sustainable infrastructure. The project exemplifies IsDB's ongoing commitment to climate adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and sustainable development within its member countries, as well as adherence to highly demanding timelines.

2.2.4: FRAGILITY AND RESILIENCE

IsDB continues to mainstream fragility, resilience, conflict sensitivity, and the Do No Harm approach across public sector operations in both fragile and non-fragile member countries, with these principles embedded into more than 30 projects.

Fragility, disaster risk management, and resilience considerations have been integrated into Member Country Partnership Strategies (MCPS) and Country Engagement Frameworks (CEF) in Somalia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, and Libya, with tailored measures for post-conflict contexts such as Somalia and Libya. The Bank has also mainstreamed fragility and resilience in its strategic engagements with Brunei and Qatar.

In 2025, IsDB supported urgent humanitarian needs across member countries, preparing emergency responses for conflict-displaced populations in Al Fasher (North Darfur), Sudan, and for Rohingya refugees in Indonesia. The Bank also approved US\$ 254,500 to support the “Educational Care for Displaced Secondary School Students” initiative in Yemen.

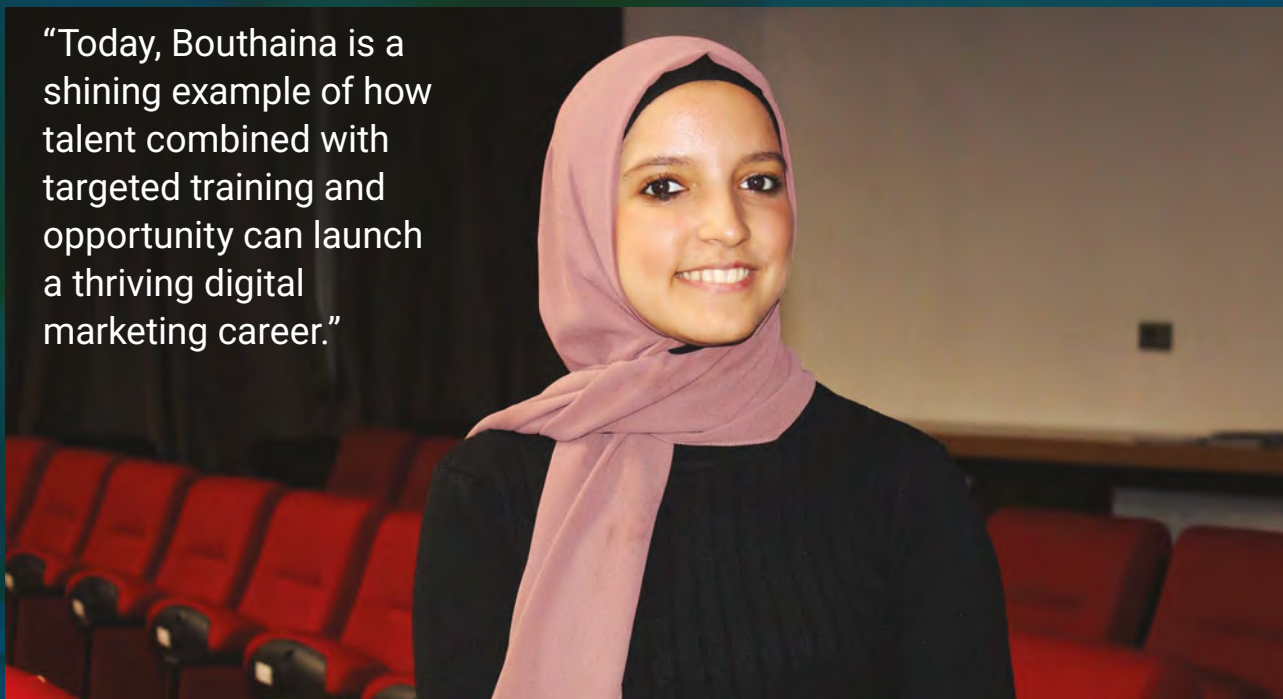
IsDB further approved the Tadamon 2.0 program, aimed at reducing poverty and enhancing socio-economic well-being, particularly in fragile and conflict-affected member countries. Six winning projects in Burkina Faso, Iraq, Niger, Palestine, Somalia, and Yemen received more than US\$ 628,600 in support. Two publications, *Seeds of Success* and *A Legacy of Solidarity & Impact*, highlighted key achievements under Tadamon.

To strengthen evidence-based engagement, IsDB is conducting Fragility and Resilience Assessments in Somalia and Libya, guiding strategic operational interventions. The Bank also developed its third Resilience Report in collaboration with the ICRC, UNDP, Qatar Charity, and ISFD, focusing on the climate–conflict nexus across nine member countries.

To reinforce conflict-aware operations, IsDB launched a Conflict Sensitivity and Do No Harm Handbook and delivered training workshops on mainstreaming fragility and resilience, applying the IsDB Resilience Index and conflict sensitivity principles across operations.



“Today, Bouthaina is a shining example of how talent combined with targeted training and opportunity can launch a thriving digital marketing career.”



BOX 15 THE SKILLS, TRAINING, AND EDUCATION PROGRAM (STEP)

The Skills, Training, and Education Program (STEP), developed under the Islamic Development Bank's fragility and resilience policy, aims to reduce poverty and improve livelihoods for refugees, internally displaced people, and vulnerable host communities in member countries. By providing access to skills development, education, and economic opportunities, the program seeks to restore hope and strengthen resilience among displaced children and youth.

STEP has made significant strides, mobilizing US\$ 73.94 million towards its US\$ 100 million target. The program has completed 13 projects valued at US\$ 15.8 million, benefiting 11,060 individuals and supporting 2,242 SMEs, while also establishing three schools, two colleges, and one training institute. At present, 14 projects are in the implementation phase, representing an aggregate investment of US\$ 13.5 million. These initiatives are projected to impact 16,098 beneficiaries and provide strategic support to 40 Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), while facilitating the advancement of four schools

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TOWARDS ITS US\$ 100 MILLION TARGET. THE PROGRAM HAS COMPLETED 13 PROJECTS VALUED AT US\$ 15.8 MILLION, BENEFITING 11,060 INDIVIDUALS AND SUPPORTING 2,242 SMEs, WHILE ALSO ESTABLISHING THREE SCHOOLS, TWO COLLEGES, AND ONE TRAINING INSTITUTE.

and a specialized training institute. In addition, four projects are in the pipeline, representing US\$ 3.2 million in funding and projected to benefit 15,730 beneficiaries and 50 SMEs.

The impact of the STEP program is illustrated through the story of Bouthaina, a young Lebanese woman who progressed from a self-taught freelancer to an in-demand digital marketer. At just 22, Bouthaina was already carving out her path in digital marketing. Self-taught and determined, she began freelancing for Al Masri Bookstore in Tripoli, independently managing their social media accounts. Recognizing the need for more advanced expertise, she enrolled in the Tashgheel project under the STEP program, where she sharpened her technical and creative abilities.

The results were immediate and impressive. Bouthaina transformed the bookstore's digital presence, significantly increasing followers and engagement across platforms. Her results were so impressive that Al Masri chose to entrust her with their entire digital content strategy and ended its contract with its media agency.

Building on this success, Bouthaina expanded her client base to include prominent local brands such as Al Amira Jewelry and the renowned Al Sheikh Bakery, creating dynamic, storytelling-driven video content that resonated deeply with audiences. Her breakthrough came when one of her videos went viral with 2.3 million views, showcasing her exceptional ability to merge creativity with strategic insight.

Today, Bouthaina is a shining example of how talent combined with targeted training and opportunity can launch a thriving digital marketing career.

2.2.5: SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AND INNOVATION

In 2025 the IsDB Group intensified its commitment to Science, Technology, and Innovation (STI) as a primary catalyst for socio-economic progress and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). By prioritizing scalable, proven, practical and affordable technologies, the Bank delivered measurable impact across diverse sectors.

In education, IsDB deployed ICT infrastructure and Learning Management Systems (LMS) in Senegal, Somalia, and Indonesia, fostering inclusive, digital-first learning environments. The Bank also applied STI solutions to healthcare challenges in fragile settings: for example, the “Green Telehealth Services” project in Yemen provided a vital lifeline by using remote consultations to bridge the gap in the access of specialist medical expertise.

Agriculture and sustainability were bolstered through climate-smart interventions. The Bank introduced sustainable cooling technologies in Sierra Leone and implemented energy-efficient passive cooling systems in Kazakhstan to significantly reduce post-harvest losses. Additionally, the Bank successfully completed the first phase of its Earth Observation (EO) e-Toolkit, an online platform utilizing satellite imagery and geospatial analytics to optimize agricultural and water resource management.

Through these integrated initiatives, the IsDB Group continues to embed STI across its operations, providing member countries with the resilient, innovative tools they need to enhance productivity and improve quality of life.



BOX 16 DEPLOYMENT OF SOLAR-POWERED/GREEN TELEHEALTH EDUCATION AND CLINICAL SUPPORT FACILITIES IN YEMEN

Yemen's healthcare system is operating under immense strain. Fewer than half of the country's health facilities remain functional, and even those that do often lack trained staff, equipment, and essential supplies. Nearly 11% of facilities have been fully or partially damaged. For women and newborns, the impact has been especially devastating. Yemen now faces one of the highest maternal and newborn mortality rates in the MENA region. In remote and rural communities, access to reproductive health services, antenatal care, and safe delivery is limited – with less than half of births attended by skilled personnel and only a third occurring in health facilities.

Against this backdrop, the Islamic Development Bank launched an initiative to bring modern, green telehealth solutions to some of Yemen's most underserved areas. With an IsDB contribution of US\$ 250,000, the project successfully mobilized an additional GBP 1.16 million (US\$ 1.50 million) from the UK's Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO), along with US\$ 175,000 in co-financing from technology provider Educast. This partnership is helping reshape how health services are delivered in fragile settings. The project supports Yemeni doctors, including women doctors who have been out of practice, by strengthening their clinical and digital competencies in family medicine and infectious diseases. Through a self-paced e-learning platform, live online training, and access to international specialists for second opinions, the initiative is building a more capable, confident, and connected health workforce.

Beyond training, the project is also responding to immediate public health needs. As Yemen continues to face recurrent outbreaks of Acute Watery Diarrhea and cholera, the project will procure and distribute cholera kits to vulnerable households identified by the Ministry of Health, helping curb the spread of these life-threatening diseases.

A key innovation of the initiative is its focus on green, solar-powered technology. The project will equip 25 primary healthcare centers, five district hospitals, and a central telehealth hub in a major tertiary hospital with telehealth kits, diagnostic tools, ICT systems, and solar energy units. These upgrades will enable remote consultations, specialist referrals, and ongoing training even in areas where electricity and connectivity are unreliable. By the end of the project, at least 1,500 doctors and 500 community health workers (40% of them women) will be trained and certified in family medicine, digital health, and related disciplines. The initiative is not only improving the quality of care today but also creating a sustainable pipeline of skilled health professionals who can support Yemen's recovery in the years ahead.



CHAPTER 3 STRENGTHENING INSTITUTIONAL PERFORMANCE AND GOVERNANCE

Chapter 3 outlines the institutional, financial, and governance foundations that underpin the Bank's development mandate. It highlights the systems, risk management practices, and organizational initiatives that strengthen operational effectiveness and safeguard the Bank's long-term sustainability.

3





3.1: BOARD OF GOVERNORS

The Board of Governors (BoG) of the Islamic Development Bank is composed of high-level representatives from 57 IsDB member countries. This governing body convenes annually in a member country, with a meeting held every three years at the host country of IsDB Headquarters. Decisions are made through majority voting, allowing the BoG to review IsDB's performance, set future strategies, and elect leadership for the upcoming year.

IsDB GROUP 2025 ANNUAL MEETINGS

Under the high patronage of H.E. Abdelmadjid Tebboune, President of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, the IsDB Group held its 2025 Annual Meetings in Algiers, Algeria, from 19 to 22 May. The meetings were held under the theme "Diversifying Economies, Enriching Lives". The event included 51 activities, such as statutory meetings and knowledge-sharing sessions, with interpretation services provided in multiple languages to facilitate participation.

The 50th Annual Meeting of the BoG took place on 21 May 2025. The agenda included the review of IsDB's annual report, approval of the financial statements, and election of a chairperson and two vice-chairpersons for the year 2026. In addition, the BoG appointed external auditors for the IsDB, the Waqf Fund, the Awqaf Properties Investment Fund, the World Waqf Foundation, the Economic Empowerment Fund for the Palestinian People and the IsDB Institute for the financial year 2026.

"2025 was particularly significant as it marked the adoption of the IsDB Group Ten-Year Strategic Framework (2026-2035) which stands as a testament to the collective ambition of the members countries and the IsDB Group to reinvent and strengthen the Group's value proposition for a new era of development."

2025 was particularly significant as it marked the adoption of the IsDB Group Ten-Year Strategic Framework (2026-2035) which stands as a testament to the collective ambition of the members countries and the IsDB Group to reinvent and strengthen the Group's value proposition for a new era of development. The framework sets the overarching direction for the preparation of two consecutive five-year corporate strategies for each member of the IsDB Group.

The 2025 Governors Roundtable took place on 22 May under the topic "Bridging the Divide: Multilateralism, Shifting Trade Dynamics, and the Future of Development Finance". The Roundtable serves as an open platform for Governors to engage in discussions on pressing development issues. The focus was on how member countries are redefining development strategies to enhance structural resilience; ways to strengthen contributions to multilateral cooperation; and institutional changes required for the IsDB to play a stronger role in Islamic finance and development economics.

3.2: BOARD OF EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

The Board of Executive Directors (BED) consists of 19 members: 10 appointed members, representing each of the 10 major shareholders, and nine elected members, each representing a group of four to seven countries. The BED, which is currently serving in its 16th term, usually holds five meetings a year.

The BED is responsible for the overall direction of the IsDB's operations and exercises all powers delegated to it by the BoG. This includes preparing the work of the BoG, taking decisions on IsDB's business and operations, approving the budget and submitting the financial statements for approval by the BoG at its annual meeting.

The members of the BED serve on five committees: Audit, Ethics, Finance and Risk Management, Governance and Administrative, and Operations and Development Effectiveness. In 2025, the BED held five meetings, two virtual, one in conjunction with the BoG annual meeting, and two in-person, in addition to a special meeting held virtually.

3.3: SHARIAH GOVERNANCE

In 2025, IsDB strengthened its Shariah governance framework, building on previous achievements and demonstrating a strong commitment to excellence across its operations. The Shariah governance ecosystem benefited from rigorous oversight by the Group Shariah Board (GSB).

Central to its governance efforts, the GSB provided in-depth assessments and issued resolutions on emerging Islamic finance topics, maintaining adherence to Shariah principles while fostering innovation. In addition to releasing Volume II of the GSB Resolutions and Recommendations publication, the GSB also delivered its first annual panel discussion, demonstrating a commitment to robust governance, innovation, and capacity-building.

The IsDB conducted risk-based Shariah audits and governance enhancement initiatives involving multiple external fund managers, which led to the implementation of corrective actions to manage risks associated with Shariah non-compliance. Key progress was made through the introduction of innovative Shariah-compliant financing solutions that align with the principles of results-based financing, supporting measurable development impacts and sustainable growth in member countries.

The Bank further issued Shariah Guidelines Governing Land Acquisition Financing and developed a comprehensive Shariah Audit Manual, fully aligned with global best practices. Additionally, IsDB delivered specialized knowledge programs for member countries, development partners, and regional offices.

3.4: RISK MANAGEMENT

The Bank continued to maintain robust and integrated risk management practices that protect its financial soundness, support its 'AAA' credit rating, and ensure effective delivery of its development mandate. Risk oversight is provided by the Board of Executive Directors and its Finance and Risk Management Committee through the approval of risk strategies, policies, and frameworks. Management, supported by risk committees, ensures adherence to the approved governance framework.

In 2025, the Bank further strengthened its risk function through a holistic approach to managing credit, market, liquidity, and operational risks. Key achievements included comprehensive updates to the Exposure Management and Asset Liability Management Frameworks to reflect the evolving business model and financial position. Advanced risk and finance analytics, along with an integrated Enterprise Risk Management DataMart, were activated. Quarterly reporting under the Risk Appetite Framework continued, enhancing transparency and long-term sustainability.

“In 2025, the Bank further strengthened its risk function through a holistic approach to managing credit, market, liquidity, and operational risks.”

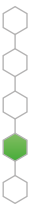
Operational risk management was reinforced through the implementation of an automated Operational Risk System, including Risk Control and Self-Assessments, loss data, and Key Risk Indicators. In addition, Loss Given Default models were enhanced, a Model Validation project was initiated, and internal rating models across all financing lines were reviewed, calibrated, and fully integrated to support more consistent and robust credit risk assessments.

3.5: AUDIT ACTIVITIES

As the third line of defense, audit activities provide the Board of Executive Directors and management with objective, independent assurance, as well as advice on the effectiveness and efficiency of corporate governance, risk management, and internal control processes and systems.

In 2025, IsDB conducted audit assignments based on the approved Risk Based Audit Plan. The Bank continued to invest in developing its staff through relevant training courses and conferences. IsDB has also invested resources to ensure that its processes and practices are in line with the Institute of Internal Auditors' (IIA) new Global Internal Audit Standards (GIAS). Furthermore, IsDB continued to upgrade its audit software to the latest version while effectively utilizing process mining tools and continued to rigorously follow up on the implementation of the Management Action Plans (MAPs).

Finally, IsDB participated in meetings of the Chief Audit Executives Group of Multilateral Financial Institutions and with the Representatives of Internal Audit Services of United Nations organizations, providing valuable opportunities to exchange experiences and best practices. Also internal audit and oversight delegations from African Union and BADEA were hosted on separate occasions for knowledge sharing, partnership, and capacity building.



DURING 2025,
2,107 COMPLIANCE REQUESTS
 FROM
29 DEPARTMENTS
 WERE PROCESSED.

3.6: COMPLIANCE

As part of its mandate, the compliance activities remained closely involved in the Bank’s day-to-day operations to ensure that all activities, investments, and transactions complied with IsDB’s frameworks, regulations, and processes. In 2025, the Bank continued translating its policy into practice by strengthening internal compliance culture through targeted training and awareness initiatives. It delivered 12 structured training sessions tailored to different staff levels and provided ongoing awareness support to help business units navigate sanctions exposure and other regulatory risks.

Externally, IsDB maintained active engagement with partners, providing updates on due diligence requirements and facilitating information exchange on beneficial ownership, financial crimes, capacity-building initiatives, and broader compliance risks.




During 2025, the IsDB processed 2,107 compliance requests from 29 departments. These included 1,814 KYC-related requests, alongside 100 external advisories, 75 internal advisories, 103 payment-related, 11 sanctions-related, and four tax-related advisories.

In addition, IsDB actively participated in national and international compliance forums, and advanced its digital transformation agenda by adopting technology-enabled compliance solutions with external service providers.

3.7: CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Corporate governance related activities, as the custodian of the Bank’s governance framework, is responsible for establishing, maintaining, and enhancing sound governance practices. In 2025, these activities demonstrated significant leadership and achieved key milestones that have strengthened the Bank’s governance structure.

Major achievements in Corporate Governance for 2025 were as follows:

-  Initiated a multi-year Governance Review Program (2025–2029) to update all policy instruments.
-  Enhanced Oversight and Control Frameworks.
-  Strengthened Internal Justice System with a fully functional Administrative Tribunal and active Staff Appeals Committee.
-  Facilitated development and approval of key governance instruments.
-  Promoted governance awareness through staff training sessions.
-  Maintained the centralized Governance Portal for document access.
-  Completed all planned and ad-hoc tasks, effectively fulfilling its mandate.

Overall, 2025 was marked by substantial and strategic advancements in IsDB’s corporate governance landscape.

3.8: CREDIT RATINGS

IsDB's AAA credit rating with a stable outlook for 2025 was affirmed by the three leading international credit rating agencies: Standard & Poor's Global, Moody's Investors' Service, and Fitch Ratings. This exceptional rating, the highest attainable, underscores the Bank's strong financial resilience, underpinned by excellent capitalization, conservative leverage, and robust liquidity and funding positions.

Moreover, IsDB benefits from a strong Preferred Creditor Status, which further enhances its standing as a reliable partner of choice within the global investment and development community. The Bank's consistent track record of shareholder support, together with its effective delivery on its development mandate across member countries, reinforces its unique and valuable role as the world's leading Islamic multilateral development bank, with significant strategic policy relevance to its member countries.

In addition, IsDB is recognized as a Zero-Risk Weighted Multilateral Development Bank by both the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision and the European Commission. This designation – reflecting the Bank's operational excellence and strong financial & risk management discipline – has positioned IsDB at the forefront of global sukuk issuance, making it one of the highest-rated and most frequent issuers in the Muslim world, and a key contributor to the development and deepening of Islamic capital markets worldwide.

3.9: INDEPENDENT EVALUATION

IsDB's evaluation activities assess the development outcomes of the Bank's interventions.

In 2025, 11 energy sector project evaluations were completed across nine member countries and conducted a cluster evaluation of Special Assistance Operations in Thailand. In addition, seven corporate, country, and thematic evaluations covering the Tadamon programs, IsDB Group decentralization, the Nigeria Country Engagement, operational efficiency during project implementation and completion, and a rapid evaluation of the ISFD NGO empowerment and Tadamon accelerator response programs were finalized.

IsDB also evaluated support for women and youth, reviewed 10 Member Country Partnership Strategies and nine Country Engagement Frameworks, reflecting attention to strategic relevance, operational performance, and thematic priorities for the Bank's future.

IsDB'S
AAA CREDIT RATING
WITH A STABLE OUTLOOK FOR 2025 WAS AFFIRMED
BY THE THREE LEADING INTERNATIONAL CREDIT
RATING AGENCIES: STANDARD & POOR'S GLOBAL,
MOODY'S INVESTORS' SERVICE, AND FITCH RATINGS.

In 2025, IEvD expanded its knowledge dissemination and capacity building efforts, delivering six major learning and outreach events including a joint Results and Evaluation Symposium. IEvD hosted the International Program for Development Evaluation Training (IPDET) program and a series of learning and dissemination webinars covering counterpart funding, ARD sector evaluation, and the Regional Cooperation and Integration (RCI) Policy and Strategy.

3.10: PROJECT PROCUREMENT

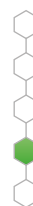
In 2025, the IsDB continued to strengthen procurement practices to support efficient project delivery and sustainable development outcomes across MCs.

By end-2025, IsDB's active project procurement portfolio exceeded US\$ 29.3 billion, including US\$ 13.5 billion in active contracts and US\$ 10.3 billion in ongoing procurement. During the year, 532 new contracts valued at US\$ 1.93 billion were signed. Firms from Sub-Saharan African MCs accounted for over 70% of contracts due to growing portfolio. Awards were concentrated in transport, health, agriculture, and water, reflecting the Bank's development priorities. The work-related contracts remained predominantly, followed by goods and consultancy services, with strong MC participation and selective use of non-MC firms for specialized goods and equipment packages.

The Bank is making systematic efforts for the Use of Country Procurement Systems in Morocco and Senegal. Electronic Government Procurement system is being used in Indonesia, Bangladesh and Uzbekistan.

Capacity-building efforts included Country Procurement Workshops in eight MCs, regional and thematic trainings, and grant-supported professionalization initiatives, benefiting around 900 professionals. PPFM also expanded e-learning, launching its first Russian-language course on the New Procurement Framework. Bank also enhanced market engagement and promoted business opportunities through MDB-led seminars and regional forums.

Collectively, these efforts strengthened procurement systems, market capacity, and development outcomes across MCs.



3.11: DEVELOPMENT EFFECTIVENESS

IsDB has strengthened its Results Based Management Framework (RBMF), built around goals, consolidated results indicators, operational effectiveness, and organizational efficiency, to support the Bank's 2023–2025 Strategic Realignment. In 2025, the Annual Development Effectiveness Report (ADER) was significantly upgraded to align with leading MDB standards, leading to some important improvements.

For example, a major milestone was achieved with 100% of ADER inputs now sourced directly from Project Completion Reports (PCRs). This shift ensures that reported results are evidenced-based and validated, significantly enhancing the credibility and accuracy of reporting.

Moving beyond aggregate statistics, the new reporting approach emphasizes storytelling and human impact insights. This narrative shift provides a more compelling and accessible view of development impact, complementing the statistical results with vivid illustrations of real change on the ground.

To sustain this culture of quality, IsDB has invested in training operations staff through the International Program for Development Evaluation Training (IPDET). This training has strengthened staff competencies in results measurement, evaluation methodologies, and data quality assurance to generate credible, high-quality development evidence.

These process improvements have been complemented by the deployment of live dashboards and the integration of a SAP Analytics Cloud (SAC). These tools allow for real-time tracking of development efforts, moving the Bank from retrospective reporting to proactive management of development outcomes.

Collectively, these advancements demonstrate IsDB's sustained commitment to enhancing development effectiveness through improved data completeness, stronger analytical rigor, and richer human impact stories that capture, communicate, and maximize the transformative impact of its development interventions.

3.12: DIGITALIZATION

The digital landscape is an evolving environment and requires maintenance to remain fit for purpose within the context of any organization.

Digitalization activities are structured around two core streams: "Build" and "Run." "Build" encompasses the development and deployment of new systems, digital solutions, and disruptive technologies, while "Run" focuses on maintaining resilient IT infrastructure and ensuring uninterrupted operational support across the Bank. These activities span multiple domains, as illustrated in the accompanying framework.

In 2025, initiatives were implemented across these domains to enhance the Bank's digital capabilities, strengthen user experience, and ensure operational continuity, supported by robust governance, risk management, and compliance controls.

Two major highlights for 2025 with impact across IsDBG with shared services were the migration of SWIFT (Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication) to the Cloud and the establishment of the Cyber and Information Security (CIS) and IT (ITG) Policies and Frameworks.

SWIFT is instrumental in enabling the IsDBG treasury and financial systems, which in turn serve member countries through a secure financial system. The migration of SWIFT to the cloud included a transition to a "zero footprint" architecture, reducing infrastructure overheads and supporting the Bank's move toward a more energy-efficient IT environment.

The CIS and ITG policies and frameworks strengthen the safeguarding of the Bank's information assets and operational integrity, thereby supporting the Bank's AAA credit rating through effective operational risk management. They also mitigate risks related to data breaches and service disruptions that could affect revenue, operations, and reputation. These policies and frameworks apply across the Bank and shared services with Group affiliates.

The implementation of these initiatives was undertaken in collaboration with relevant business functions across the IsDB Group.

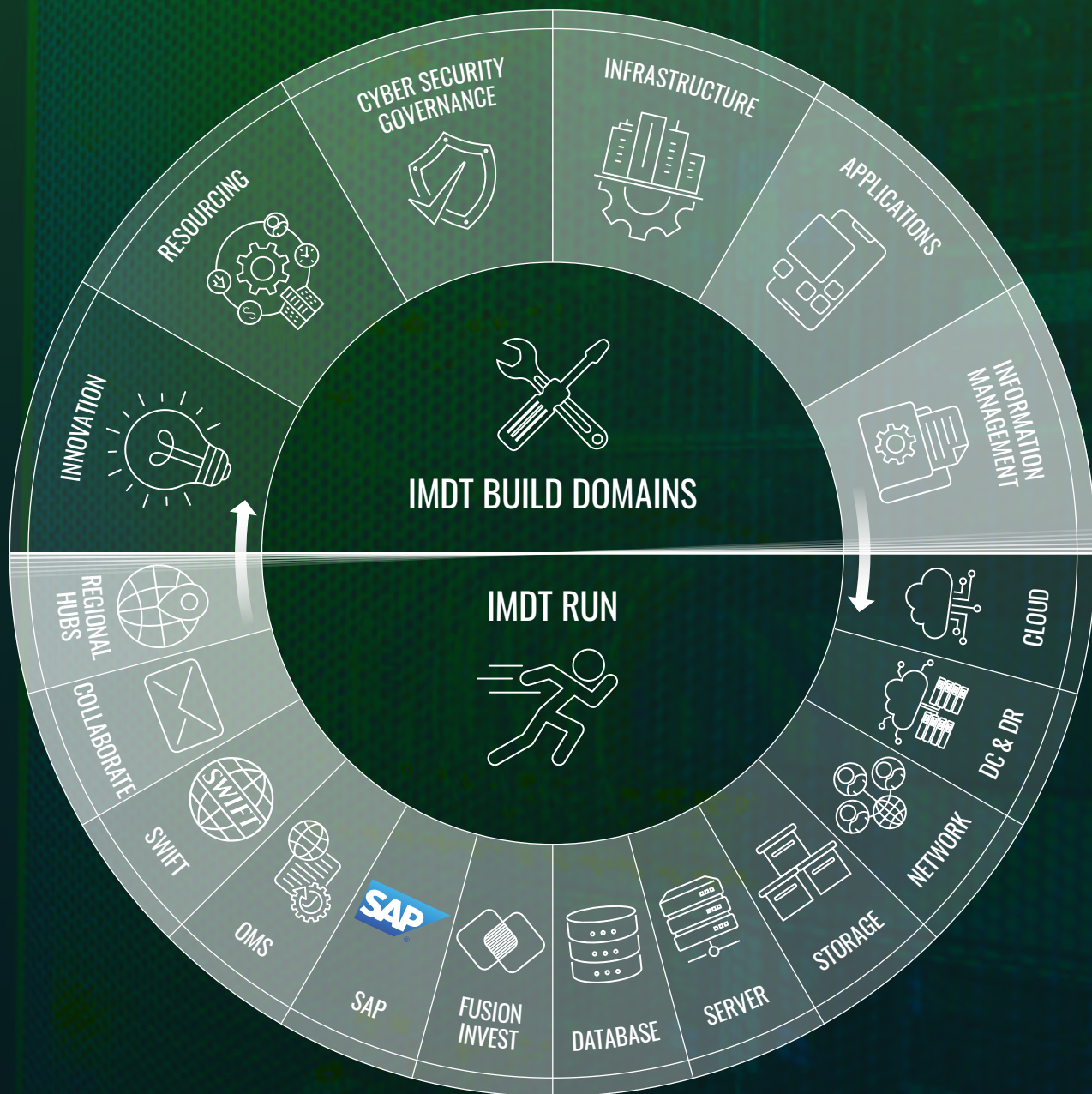


DIGITALIZATION ACTIVITIES ARE STRUCTURED AROUND TWO CORE STREAMS:

“BUILD” AND “RUN.”

“BUILD”

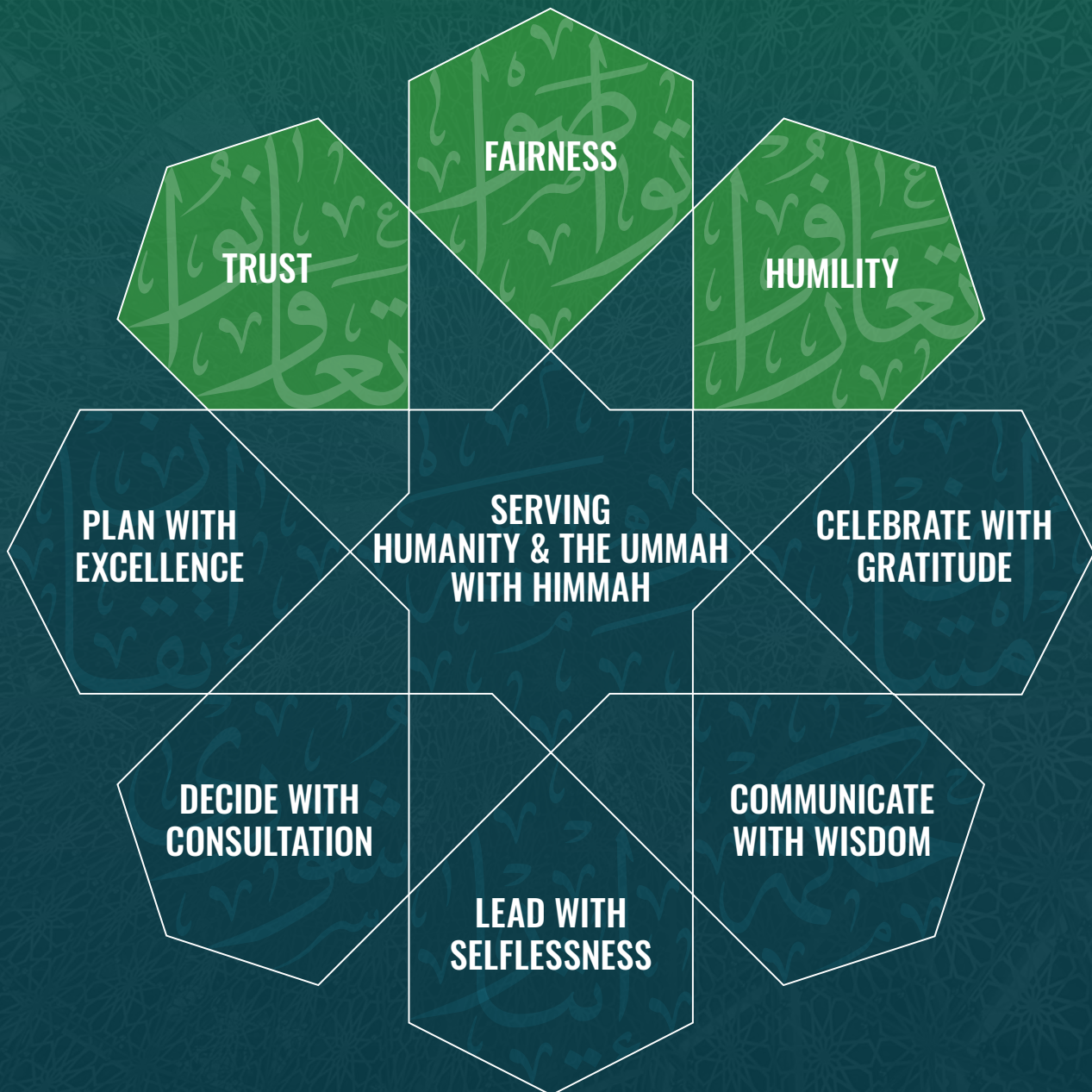
ENCOMPASSES THE DEVELOPMENT AND DEPLOYMENT OF NEW SYSTEMS, DIGITAL SOLUTIONS, AND DISRUPTIVE TECHNOLOGIES.



“RUN”

FOCUSES ON MAINTAINING RESILIENT IT INFRASTRUCTURE AND ENSURING UNINTERRUPTED OPERATIONAL SUPPORT ACROSS THE BANK.

“The Culture Refresh culminated in the articulation of “The IsDB Way”, a values-based cultural framework that translates Islamic principles into practical organizational behaviors for a modern development institution.”



3.13: HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

During 2024–2025, IsDB successfully delivered a comprehensive Culture Refresh initiative marking a significant institutional achievement in strengthening organizational alignment, leadership coherence, and staff engagement. The initiative was implemented over an 18-month period through a structured process designed to ensure broad ownership across the Bank.

The journey began with a Bank-wide culture assessment conducted in 2023, incorporating staff surveys, focus groups, and interviews. This was followed by an executive retreat with senior management to establish strategic direction and leadership alignment. Multiple rounds of analysis and consultation with staff across business units ensured that the resulting framework reflected both institutional priorities and lived organizational experience.

The Culture Refresh culminated in the articulation of “The IsDB Way”, a values-based cultural framework that translates Islamic principles into practical organizational behaviors for a modern development institution. Anchored in the purpose of “Serving Humanity and the Ummah with Himmah,” the framework is built on three foundational values – Trust, Fairness, and Humility – and operationalized through five core behavioral pillars that guide planning, decision-making, leadership, communication, and recognition.

The IsDB Way now serves as a unifying cultural reference that supports consistent leadership behaviors, ethical decision-making, and effective collaboration across the institution, reinforcing a purpose-driven and high-performance culture aligned with IsDB’s mission and strategic direction.

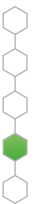
3.14: ENHANCING INSTITUTIONAL RESILIENCE

In 2025, IsDB advanced institutional resilience through initiatives that strengthened security, ensured operational continuity, and modernized workspaces.

A key milestone was hosting the International Financial Institutions Chief Security Officers (IFI-CSO) Annual Meeting at IsDB Headquarters in Jeddah. Senior security leaders from 11 major IFIs, including the World Bank and IMF, discussed emergency response, regional security cooperation, and AI integration in security operations. The meeting positioned IsDB as a global convener and led to joint initiatives such as regional contact groups, crisis coordination, and benchmarking security frameworks, reinforcing duty-of-care objectives.

In addition, under the business continuity management and readiness activities, a series of specialized workshops were conducted, focusing on enhancing awareness and technical capabilities in business continuity across the group. Furthermore, comprehensive Business Continuity drill was coordinated and planned involving Headquarters and affiliates. The exercise successfully simulated a major earthquake scenario, including the evacuation of buildings and a controlled transition to remote working, demonstrating institutional readiness and the effectiveness of continuity arrangements.

Together, these efforts strengthened IsDB’s resilience, safeguarding people and enabling operational excellence.

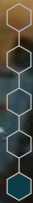


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ANNEXES





ANNEX 1: SHARI'AH AUDIT REPORT

ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT GROUP SHARI 'AH BOARD IsDB GROUP SHARI'AH BOARD ANNUAL REPORT 1446/1447H

All praise is due to Allah, the Lord of the Universe; and may blessings and peace be upon Prophet Muhammad and upon his household and companions.

H.E. Chairman of the Board of Governors,
Honorable Members of the Board of Governors,

Assalaamu alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakaatuh

According to the regulations of the Shari'ah Board of the Islamic Development Bank Group (IsDB Group), we are required to submit an annual Shari'ah report to the honorable Board of Governors on the extent to which the transactions and activities conducted by the IsDB Group comply with Shari'ah, in light of the fatwas and resolutions issued by the IsDB Group Shari'ah Board and its Subcommittee. We have reviewed the activities of the IsDB Group for the year 1446/1447 through the Subcommittee – in accordance with the approach practiced by the IsDB Group Shariah Board - which involved an overall Shariah audit of the applied principles and contracts pertaining to the transactions and applications that have been presented to us.

The review covers the following:

- IsDB Group (Ordinary Capital Resources),
- The Special Account Resources Waqf Fund (Waqf Fund),
- the Islamic Corporation for the Insurance of Investment and Export Credit,
- the Islamic Corporation for the Development of the Private Sector,
- the International Islamic Trade Finance Corporation,
- the Islamic Solidarity Fund for Development,
- the Awqaf Properties Investment Fund,
- the World Waqf Foundation, and;
- all funds managed by IsDB during the financial year ending on 31 December 2025 (11 Rajeb 1447H).

We have undertaken the required review with the help of Shari'ah Affairs Division to express an independent opinion on whether the IsDB Group has complied with the rules and principles of the Shari'ah as well as the specific Fatwas, resolutions, rulings, and guidelines that we have issued.

It is noteworthy that the responsibility for ensuring IsDB Group's compliance with the Shari'ah rules and principles lies with the management of the IsDB Group, while our responsibility is limited to expressing an independent Shari'ah opinion based on our Shariah review of the IsDB Group's operations.

We performed our Shariah review by examining and verifying the procedures followed by the IsDB Group, inspecting each type of operation. Our Shariah review was planned and executed to obtain all necessary facts and explanations thereby providing sufficient evidence to reasonably confirm that the IsDB Group has not contravened the rules and principles of Shari'ah.

ACCORDINGLY, IT IS OUR OPINION THAT:

1. The IsDB Group has followed the procedures required to comply with the contracts that we prepared and audited.
2. The dividends paid and the losses incurred on the investment accounts are in conformity with the bases that we adopted in line with the rules and principles of Shari'ah.
3. All gains achieved from transactions or methods prohibited by Shari'ah have been set aside in accordance with the resolutions we issued in preparation for spending them for charitable purposes under our clearance.
4. The IsDB Group is not obligated to pay Zakat because the sources of its assets are either from public or Waqf funds. As for the funds of other institutions, IsDB Group does not pay Zakat on behalf of their owners without their authorization. Accordingly, the payment of due Zakat of these funds is the sole responsibility of their owners.

We pray that Allah the Almighty continues to guide the IsDB Group to follow the right path for the benefit of the Ummah and all humanity.

Wassalaamu alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakaatuh



His Eminence Dr. Mohamed Ali Elgari
Chairman of the Shari'ah Board



His Eminence Dr. Nizam Yaqoobi
Deputy Chairman of the Shari'ah Board



His Eminence Dr. Aznan Hasan
Member of the Shari'ah Board



His Eminence Dr. Sa'id Adekunle Mikail
Member of the Shari'ah Board



His Eminence Dr. Mufti Muhammad Hassaan Kaleem
Member of the Shari'ah Board



Dr. Abdallahi Mohamed
Manager of the Sharia Affairs Division

Jeddah, 22 Shaaban 1447H (10 Feb 2025)

ANNEX 2A: COSO MANAGEMENT REPORT

MANAGEMENT'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

The Management of the Islamic Development Bank – Ordinary Capital Resources (“the Bank” or “IsDB”) is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal controls over financial reporting (“ICFR”). The Bank’s internal controls over financial reporting assessment, is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting; and the preparation of the Bank’s financial statements for external reporting purposes, in accordance with the financial reporting framework. ICFR also includes our disclosure controls and procedures designed to prevent misstatements.

Those Charged with Governance are responsible for overseeing the process of implementing and maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting.

- The Bank has conducted an evaluation of the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of the internal controls over financial reporting as of December 31, 2025, based on the criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013), issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (“COSO”).

The Bank’s auditor, Deloitte and Touche & Co. - Chartered Accountants, an independent accounting firm, is issuing a reasonable assurance report on our assessment of ICFR.

RISKS IN FINANCIAL REPORTING

The main risks in financial reporting are that either the financial statements are not presented fairly due to inadvertent or intentional errors or the publication of financial statements is not done on a timely basis. A lack of fair presentation arises when one or more financial statement accounts or disclosures contain misstatements (or omissions) that are material. Misstatements are deemed material if they could, individually or collectively, influence economic decisions that users’ make on the basis of the financial statements.

To respond to those risks of financial reporting, the Bank has established ICFR with the aim of providing reasonable but not absolute assurance against material misstatements. We have also assessed the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of the Bank’s ICFR based on the criteria established in Internal Control Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). COSO recommends the establishment of specific objectives to facilitate the design and evaluation of the adequacy of a system of internal control. As a result, in establishing ICFR, the Management has responded to the following financial statement assertions:

- Existence / Occurrence - assets and liabilities exist and transactions have occurred;
- Completeness - all transactions are recorded, account balances are included in the financial statements;
- Valuation / Measurement - assets, liabilities and transactions are recorded in the financial reports at the appropriate amounts;
- Rights and Obligations and ownership - rights and obligations are appropriately recorded as assets and liabilities and
- Presentation and disclosures - classification, disclosure and presentation of financial reporting is appropriate.

However, any internal control system, including ICFR, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, but not absolute assurance that the objectives of that control system are met. As such, disclosure controls and procedures or systems for ICFR may not prevent all errors and fraud. Furthermore, the design of a control system must reflect the fact of reasonable resources, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs.

ORGANIZATION OF THE BANK'S INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEM

Functions involved in the System of Internal Control over Financial Reporting:

The BED of the Bank has established the Audit Committee to assist the BED, among other things, in its oversight responsibility for the soundness of the accounting policies and practices and the effectiveness of internal controls of the Bank which comprised of selected members of the BED, assist the BED in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities regarding the financial statements and reporting process at IsDB OCR, the internal and external audit procedures and key findings. Audit Committee of the BED meets periodically with management to review and monitor matters of financial, accounting or auditing significance. The external auditors and the internal auditors regularly meet with the Audit committee of the BED to discuss the adequacy of the internal controls over financial reporting and any other matter that may require Audit Committee of the BED's attention.

Controls within the system of ICFR are performed by all business and support functions with an involvement in reviewing the reliability of the books and records that underlie the financial statements. As a result, the operation of ICFR involves staff based in various functions across the organization.

Controls to minimize the Risks of Financial Reporting Misstatement:

The system of ICFR consists of a large number of internal controls and procedures aimed at minimizing the risk of misstatement of the financial statements. Such controls are integrated into the operating process and include those which:

- are ongoing or permanent in nature such as supervision within written policies and procedures or segregation of duties;
- operate on a periodic basis such as those which are performed as part of the annual financial statement preparation process;
- are preventative or detective in nature;
- have a direct or indirect impact on the financial statements themselves. Controls which have an indirect effect on the financial statements include entity level controls and Information Technology general controls such as system access and deployment controls whereas a control with a direct impact could be, for example, a reconciliation which directly supports a balance sheet line item; and
- feature automated and/or manual components. Automated controls are control functions embedded within system processes such as application enforced segregation of duty controls and interface checks over the completeness and accuracy of inputs. Manual internal controls are those operated by an individual or group of individuals such as authorization of transactions.



ANNEX 2A: COSO MANAGEMENT REPORT

(CONTINUED)

MEASURING DESIGN, IMPLEMENTATION AND OPERATING EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNAL CONTROL

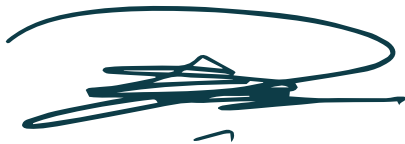
For the financial year 2025, the Bank has undertaken a formal evaluation of the adequacy of the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of the system of ICFR considering:

- The risk of misstatement of the financial statement line items, considering such factors as materiality and the susceptibility of the financial statement item to misstatement; and
- The susceptibility of identified controls to failure, considering such factors as the degree of automation, complexity, and risk of management override, competence of personnel and the level of judgment required.

These factors, in aggregate, determine the nature, timing and extent of evidence that the management requires in order to assess whether the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of the system of ICFR is effective. The evidence itself is generated from pro-cedures integrated within the daily responsibilities of staff or from procedures implemented specifically for purposes of the ICFR evaluation. Information from other sources also form an important component of the evaluation since such evidence may either bring additional control issues to the attention of the Management or may corroborate findings.

CONCLUSION

The evaluation has included an assessment of the design, implementation, and operating effectiveness of controls within various processes including, Treasury assets, Project assets, Investments and related incomes as well as Liabilities including Treasury liabilities and related financing costs, operating expenses and payroll and related employee benefits. The evaluation also included an assessment of the design, implementation, and operating effectiveness of Entity Level Controls, Information Technology General and Application Controls, and Disclosure Controls. As a result of the assessment of the design, implementation, and operating effectiveness of ICFR, the management did not identify any material weaknesses, and concluded that ICFR is appropriately designed, implemented, and operated effectively as of December 31, 2025.



H.E. Dr. Muhammad Sulaiman Al Jasser
President, Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) Group



Dr. Zamir Iqbal
Vice President Finance & CFO

ANNEX 2B: COSO AUDITOR'S REPORT

INDEPENDENT REASONABLE ASSURANCE REPORT ON THE MANAGEMENT'S REPORT ON THE DESIGN, IMPLEMENTATION AND OPERATING EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

To: Your Excellencies the Chairman and the Members of the Board of Governors
Islamic Development Bank – Ordinary Capital Resources
Jeddah
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

SCOPE

We have been engaged by the Islamic Development Bank – Ordinary Capital Resources (“the Bank” or “IsDB”) to conduct a reasonable assurance engagement over the Management’s Report on the evaluation of Design, Implementation and Operating Effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting (the ‘Management’s’ ICFR Report’ or the ‘Report’) as of December 31, 2025.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE MANAGEMENT AND THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE

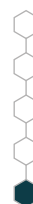
The Management is responsible for implementing and maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting. This responsibility includes designing, implementing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates and judgements that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Those Charged with Governance are responsible for overseeing the process of implementing and maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting.

The Bank has assessed the design, implementation, and operating effectiveness of its internal control system as of December 31, 2025, based on the criteria established in the Internal Control - Integrated Framework 2013 issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (the “COSO Framework”).

The Bank’s assessment of its internal control system as presented by Management to the Board of Executive Directors and Board of Governors in the form of the Management’s ICFR Report, which includes:

- A description of the controls in place within the Components of Internal Control as defined by the COSO Framework;
- A description of the scope covering material business processes in the assessment of Internal Control over Financial Reporting;
- A description of control objectives;
- Identification of the risks that threaten the achievement of the control objectives;
- An assessment of the design, implementation, and operating effectiveness of Internal Control over Financial Reporting; and
- An assessment of the severity of design, implementation, and operating effectiveness of control deficiencies, if any noted, and not remediated as of December 31, 2025.



ANNEX 2B: COSO AUDITOR'S REPORT

(CONTINUED)

OUR RESPONSIBILITIES

Our responsibility is to express a reasonable assurance opinion on the fairness of the presentation of the "Management's ICFR Report" presented in Annex 2a of the Annual Report, based on the criteria established in the COSO Framework, including its conclusion on the effectiveness of design, implementation, and operating effectiveness of Internal Control over Financial Reporting as of December 31, 2025.

We conducted our engagement in accordance with International Standard on Assurance Engagements 3000 (Revised) 'Assurance Engagements other Than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information' issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board ('IAASB'). This standard requires that we plan and perform our procedures to obtain reasonable assurance on management's assessment of the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2025 as contained in the Management's ICFR Report.

A reasonable assurance engagement includes obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, identifying and assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control, based on the assessed risk and performing such other procedures as considered necessary in the circumstances.

Our procedures over the Management's ICFR Report included:

- Obtaining an understanding of the Bank's components of internal control as defined by the COSO Framework and comparing this to the Report;
- Obtaining an understanding of the Bank's scoping of significant processes, and comparing this to the Report;
- Performing a risk assessment for all material Account Balances, Classes of Transactions and Disclosures within the Bank for significant processes and material entities and comparing this to the Report;
- Obtaining management's testing of the design, implementation, and operating effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting and evaluating the sufficiency of the test procedures performed by management and the accuracy of management's conclusions reached for each internal control tested;
- Independently testing the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of internal controls that address significant risks of material misstatement and reperforming a proportion of management's testing for normal risks of material misstatement;
- Assessing of the severity of deficiencies in internal control which are not remediated as of December 31, 2025, and comparing this to the assessment included in the Report, as applicable.

A process is considered significant if a misstatement due to fraud or error in the stream of transactions or financial statement amount would reasonably be expected to affect the decisions of the users of financial statements. For the purpose of this engagement, the processes that were determined as significant are: Entity level controls, Treasury assets, Project assets, Investments and related incomes as well as liabilities including external sources of funding and related financing costs, impairment and credit losses, Operating expenses and Payroll and related employee benefits, financial reporting and disclosures and Information Technology General and Application Controls.

The procedures to test the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of internal control depend on our judgement including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement identified and involve a combination of inquiry, observation, reperformance and inspection of evidence.

We have obtained sufficient and appropriate evidence to provide a basis for our conclusion on management's assessment of the design, implementation, and operating effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting ('ICFR') of IsDB (the "Bank") as of December 31, 2025.

OUR INDEPENDENCE AND QUALITY CONTROL

We have complied with the independence and other ethical requirements of the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants, which is founded on fundamental principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care, confidentiality and professional behavior.

The firm applies International Standard on Quality Management 1 and, accordingly, maintains a comprehensive system of quality control including documented policies and procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

DEFINITION AND LIMITATIONS OF INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

An Entity's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the company's principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, and effected by the company's board of executive directors, management, and other personnel to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with the relevant financial reporting framework.

An Entity's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Entity; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with the relevant financial reporting framework, and that receipts and expenditures of the Entity are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Entity and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Entity's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of the inherent limitations of internal control over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. Also, projections of any evaluation of the effectiveness of the internal control over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

USE OF OUR ASSURANCE REPORT

Our report is intended solely for the use of the Bank's Management and its Board of Governors. This report is not intended for the benefit of any other third party and we accept no responsibility or liability to any party other than the Bank's Management and its Board of Governors in respect of the report. Should any third party take decisions based on the contents of the report, the responsibility for such decisions shall remain with those third parties.

OPINION

In our opinion the Management's ICFR Report in Annex 2a of the Annual Report, is fairly stated, in all material respects, based on the criteria established in the COSO Framework, including its conclusion on the effectiveness of design, implementation and operating effectiveness of Internal Control over Financial Reporting as of December 31, 2025.

Deloitte.

Deloitte and Touche & Co.
Certified Public Accountants



Waleed Bin Moha'd. Sobahi
Certified Public Accountant
License No. 378
OS, 1447 AH
OS, 2026



ANNEX 3: ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK – ORDINARY CAPITAL RESOURCES FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

Your Excellencies the Chairman and Members of the Board of Governors
Islamic Development Bank – Ordinary Capital Resources
Jeddah
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

OPINION

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Islamic Development Bank – Ordinary Capital Resources (the “Bank”), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025, the statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in members’ equity, cash flows and changes in off balance sheet assets under management for the year then ended, and notes comprising significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Bank as at 31 December 2025, and its results of operations, changes in members’ equity, cash flows, changes in off balance sheet assets under management for the year then ended in accordance with the Financial Accounting Standards (“FAS”) issued by the Accounting and Auditing Organisation for Islamic Financial Institutions (“AAOIFI”).

In our opinion, the Bank has also complied with the Islamic Shari’ah principles and rules as determined by the Group’s Shari’ah Board of the Bank during the year ended 31 December 2025.

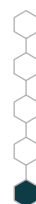
BASIS FOR OPINION

We conducted our audit in accordance with Auditing Standards for Islamic Financial Institutions (“ASIFIs”) issued by AAOIFI and 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 Bank in accordance with the AAOIFI’s Code of Ethics for Accountants and Auditors of Islamic Financial Institutions (“AAOIFI Code”), International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants’ Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (“IESBA Code”) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements as endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, as applicable to audits of the financial statements of public interest entities, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the AAOIFI and 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 judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025. 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 OUR AUDIT ADDRESSED THE KEY AUDIT MATTER
<p>EXPECTED CREDIT LOSS ALLOWANCE AGAINST PROJECT ASSETS</p> <p>As at 31 December 2025, the Bank's project assets amounted to ID 17.75 billion (2024: ID 17.39 billion) representing 57% (2024: 58%) of total assets. The Expected Credit Loss ("ECL") allowance was ID 778 million (2024: ID 729 million) as at this date.</p> <p>The audit of the expected credit loss allowance against project assets is a key area of focus because of its size and due to the significance of the estimates and judgments used in classifying project assets into various stages, determining related allowance requirements, and the complexity of the judgements, assumptions and estimates used in the ECL models.</p> <p>The Bank recognizes allowances for ECL at an amount equal to 12-month ECL (stage 1) or full lifetime ECL (stage 2). 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.</p> <p>ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of the present value of credit losses. These are measured as the present value of the difference between the cash flows due to the Bank under the contract and the cash flows that the Bank expects to receive arising from the weighting of multiple future economic scenarios, discounted at the asset's effective profit rate. The Bank employs statistical models for ECL calculations, and the key variables used in these calculations are probability of default (PD), loss given default (LGD); and exposure at default (EAD), which are defined in note 3 to the financial statements.</p> <p>The material portion of the project assets is assessed individually for the significant increase in credit risk (SICR) and measurement of ECL. This requires management to capture all qualitative and quantitative reasonable and supportable forward-looking information while assessing SICR, or while assessing credit-impaired criteria for the exposure. Management judgement may also be involved in manual staging override in accordance with the Bank's policies, if required.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. We obtained an understanding of the project assets business process, the credit risk management process, the policy for impairment and credit losses and the estimation process of determining impairment allowances for project assets and the ECL methodology. 2. We assessed the controls over the following areas to determine if they has been appropriately designed and implemented: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● approval, accuracy and completeness of ECL allowances and governance controls over the monitoring of the model and post model adjustments, through key management and committee meetings that form part of the approval process for project assets impairment allowances. ● model outputs; and ● the recognition and measurement of ECL allowances 3. On a sample basis, we selected project assets and assessed and evaluated: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● the Banks's identification of SICR (stage 2), the assessment of the credit-impaired classification (stage 3) and whether relevant impairment events had been identified in a timely manner and classification of project assets into various stages and the determination of defaults / individually impaired exposures. ● the forward-looking information incorporated into the impairment calculations by involving our specialists to challenge the multiple economic scenarios chosen and related weightings applied. ● the calculation methodology and its alignment with the requirement of FAS 30. ● the post model adjustments and management overlays, if any and the qualitative factors which were considered by the Bank to recognize any post model adjustments, in case of data or model limitations.



ANNEX 3: ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK – ORDINARY CAPITAL RESOURCES FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

(CONTINUED)

KEY AUDIT MATTER	HOW OUR AUDIT ADDRESSED THE KEY AUDIT MATTER
<p>The measurement of ECL amounts for project assets classified as Stage 1 and Stage 2 are carried out by ECL models with limited manual intervention, However, it is important that the key variables in these models, being PD, LGD, EAD and macroeconomic adjustments are valid throughout the reporting period and are subject to a review process by an independent third-party expert. For the impaired project assets, the Bank measures the ECL as the product of LGD and EAD of each instrument.</p> <p>This was considered as a key audit matter and the audit was focused on this matter due to the materiality of the project assets and the complexity of the judgements, assumptions and estimates used in the ECL models.</p> <p>Refer to note 3 to the financial statements for the accounting policy for the impairment of financial assets, note 15 for the disclosure of impairment and note 30 for credit risk disclosure and the key assumptions and factors considered in determination of ECL.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. We tested models and the IT applications, used in the credit impairment process and verified the integrity of data used as input to the impairment models. 5. The Bank performed an external validation of the ECL model and LGD models including macro-economic model during prior period. We considered the process of this external validation of the models and its impact on the results of the impairment estimate. We assessed the methodology and framework designed and implemented by the Bank as to whether the impairment models outcomes and stage allocations appear reasonable and reflective of the forecasts used by the Bank to determine future economic conditions at the reporting date. 6. Where relevant, we utilized our internal specialists to assist us in reviewing model calculations, evaluating related inputs and assessing assumptions used in the ECL model particularly around macroeconomic variables, forecasted macroeconomic scenarios and probability weights and of assumptions used in post model adjustments, where applicable. 7. We assessed the disclosures in the financial statements relating to this matter against the requirements of the Financial Accounting Standards issued by AAOIFI.

OTHER INFORMATION

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the annual report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Bank's 2025 Annual Report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we 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 when it becomes available 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.

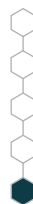
RESPONSIBILITIES OF MANAGEMENT AND THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The management is responsible for the Bank's undertaking to operate in accordance with Islamic Shari'ah principles and rules as determined by the Bank's Shari'ah Board.

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

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

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



ANNEX 3: ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK – ORDINARY CAPITAL RESOURCES FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

(CONTINUED)

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 ASIFIs, issued by AAOIFI, and ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ASIFIs, issued by AAOIFI, and ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism 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 Bank’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 managements’ 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 Bank’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 Bank 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.
- Plan and perform the Bank’s audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the Bank as a basis for forming an opinion on the Bank’s financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for purposes of the Bank’s audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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.

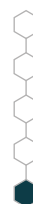
From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current year and those are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation 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.

Deloitte.

Deloitte and Touche & Co.
Certified Public Accountants



Waleed Bin Moha'd. Sobahi
Certified Public Accountant
License No. 378
20 Shawwal, 1447
April 8, 2026



ANNEX 3: ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK – ORDINARY CAPITAL RESOURCES STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

(ALL AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS OF ISLAMIC DINARS UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED)

	NOTE	31 DECEMBER 2025	31 DECEMBER 2024
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	820,508	927,002
Commodity murabaha placements	5	5,093,155	4,260,426
Wakala placements	6	572,754	702,325
Sukuk investments	7	4,771,082	4,302,550
Murabaha receivables	8	316,100	385,412
Treasury assets		11,573,599	10,577,715
Restricted mudaraba	10	288,729	391,328
Istisna'a assets	11	7,832,487	8,247,718
Instalment sale	12	5,378,598	4,435,079
Ijarah assets	13	2,642,160	2,685,476
Loans (Qard)	14	1,607,435	1,625,603
Project assets		17,749,409	17,385,204
Equity investments	16	468,808	624,562
Investment in associates	17	918,038	910,961
Other investments		73,820	89,848
Investment assets		1,460,666	1,625,371
Property, equipment and intangibles		60,963	61,351
Other assets	18	92,029	71,410
Total Assets		30,936,666	29,721,051
Liabilities			
Commodity murabaha liabilities	19	281,158	872,018
Sukuk issued	20	17,205,274	16,618,865
Other liabilities	21	257,920	240,795
Total Liabilities		17,744,352	17,731,678
Members' Equity			
Paid-up capital	23	8,215,901	7,464,654
Reserves	24	4,338,001	4,136,592
Net income for the year		638,412	388,127
Total Members' Equity		13,192,314	11,989,373
Total Liabilities and Members' Equity		30,936,666	29,721,051
Off-Balance-Sheet assets under Management		82,597	83,557
Commitments	26		

Notes to the financial statements from 1 to 33 form an integral part of these financial statements.

ANNEX 3: ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK – ORDINARY CAPITAL RESOURCES STATEMENT OF INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

(ALL AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS OF ISLAMIC DINARS UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED)

	NOTE	FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DEC 2025	FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DEC 2024
Income from:			
Commodity murabaha placements		192,834	263,711
Wakala placements		22,783	31,292
Sukuk investments	7	185,627	147,664
Murabaha		22,337	21,443
Treasury assets		423,581	464,110
Restricted mudaraba		15,971	23,014
Istisna'a assets		316,407	334,110
Instalment sale		217,661	169,603
Ijarah assets, net of depreciation of assets under Ijarah	13.1	122,391	145,516
Loans (Qard)		11,455	10,513
Project assets		683,885	682,756
Equity investments		277,749	55,391
Share of income from investment in associates		46,503	30,570
Other investments		3,505	2,347
Investment assets		327,757	88,308
Foreign exchange gains		963	7,269
Swap hedging gains/ (losses)	18(a)	421	(633)
Other		10,258	6,177
Other income		11,642	12,813
Total Income		1,446,865	1,247,987
Financing costs	19 & 20	(561,121)	(503,110)
Expected credit losses and Impairment charge	15	(55,126)	(170,056)
Net income before operating expenses		830,618	574,821
Administrative expenses	25	(184,386)	(179,082)
Depreciation and amortisation		(7,820)	(7,612)
Total operating expenses		(192,206)	(186,694)
Net income for the year		638,412	388,127

Notes to the financial statements from 1 to 33 form an integral part of these financial statements.

ANNEX 3: ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK – ORDINARY CAPITAL RESOURCES STATEMENT OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

(ALL AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS OF ISLAMIC DINARS UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED)

	NOTE	FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025	FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024
Net income for the year		638,412	388,127
Other Comprehensive Income:			
Items that will not be reclassified to the statement of income:			
Actuarial gains relating to retirement pension and medical plans	22	3,897	53,333
		3,897	53,333
Items that may subsequently be reclassified to the statement of Income:			
Fair value changes on equity and other investments - net	16.2	(136,617)	67,690
Fair value changes on hedge	18	(765)	(5,197)
Investment in associates share of reserve	17	(18,430)	32,825
		(155,812)	95,318
Total Other Comprehensive (Loss)/ Income for the year		(151,915)	148,651
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		486,497	536,778

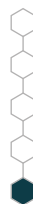
Notes to the financial statements from 1 to 33 form an integral part of these financial statements.

ANNEX 3: ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK – ORDINARY CAPITAL RESOURCES STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN MEMBERS' EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

(ALL AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS OF ISLAMIC DINARS UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED)

	NOTE	PAID-UP CAPITAL	RESERVES				TOTAL RESERVES	NET INCOME	TOTAL MEMBERS' EQUITY
			GENERAL RESERVE	FAIR VALUE RESERVE	PENSION AND MEDICAL OBLIGATIONS	OTHER RESERVES			
Balance at 1 January 2024		6,800,473	3,320,250	424,357	(17,082)	2,100	3,729,625	316,733	10,846,831
Net Income for the year		-	-	-	-	-	-	388,127	388,127
Other Comprehensive Income		-	-	67,690	53,333	27,628	148,651	-	148,651
Total Comprehensive income		-	-	67,690	53,333	27,628	148,651	388,127	536,778
Increase in paid-up capital	23	664,181	-	-	-	-	-	-	664,181
Payment of ICD's share capital on behalf of member countries		-	(838)	-	-	-	(838)	-	(838)
Transfer from other reserves to fair value reserve		-	(60,607)	28,245	-	32,362	-	-	-
Transfer to general reserve	24	-	316,733	-	-	-	316,733	(316,733)	-
Allocation for grants	24	-	(57,579)	-	-	-	(57,579)	-	(57,579)
Balance at 31 December 2024		7,464,654	3,517,959	520,292	36,251	62,090	4,136,592	388,127	11,989,373
Net Income for the year		-	-	-	-	-	-	638,412	638,412
Other Comprehensive Loss		-	-	(136,617)	3,897	(19,195)	(151,915)	-	(151,915)
Total Comprehensive income		-	-	(136,617)	3,897	(19,195)	(151,915)	638,412	486,497
Increase in paid-up capital	23	751,247	-	-	-	-	-	-	751,247
Transfer to general reserve	24	-	388,127	-	-	-	388,127	(388,127)	-
Allocation for grants	24	-	(34,803)	-	-	-	(34,803)	-	(34,803)
Balance at 31 December 2025		8,215,901	3,871,283	383,675	40,148	42,895	4,338,001	638,412	13,192,314

Notes to the financial statements from 1 to 33 form an integral part of these financial statements.



ANNEX 3: ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK – ORDINARY CAPITAL RESOURCES STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

(ALL AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS OF ISLAMIC DINARS UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED)

	NOTE	FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025	FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net income for the year		638,412	388,127
Adjustments for non-cash items:			
Depreciation / amortization on property, equipment and intangibles		7,820	7,612
Depreciation on ijarah assets	13.1	255,243	255,580
Share of income from investment in associates, net	17	(47,499)	(30,526)
Expected credit losses and impairment charge	15	55,126	170,056
Accrued income – sukuk investments	7	(13,060)	(11,910)
Unrealised fair value (gains)/losses on sukuk	7	(1,895)	739
Amortisation of other income		(567)	(567)
Accrued finance cost – sukuk issued	20	17,749	6,947
Amortisation of sukuk issuance costs/discount	20	(3,425)	5,750
Foreign exchange gains		(963)	(7,269)
Loss/(gain) on disposal of investment in associates	17	996	(44)
Gain on disposal of equity investments		(243,328)	(17,350)
Operating income before changes in operating assets and liabilities		664,609	767,145
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Restricted mudaraba		85,440	96,887
Istisna'a assets		406,451	336,300
Instalment sale		(988,900)	(624,832)
Ijarah assets		(287,327)	(178,686)
Loans (Qard)		17,531	44,857
Other assets		(14,840)	(17,454)
Other liabilities		22,079	40,087
Commodity murabaha placements		(908,082)	1,276,822
Wakala placements		112,876	(702,835)
Murabaha receivables		64,507	(21,220)
Net cash (used in)/ generated from operating activities		(825,656)	1,017,071
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of sukuk investment	7	(1,189,225)	(1,583,603)
Proceeds from redemption of sukuk investments	7	530,898	719,393
Proceeds from disposal of equity investments	16	257,246	20,043
Acquisition of other investments		12,177	6,733
Acquisition/increase in share of associate	17	(1,335)	(15,722)
Dividends from associates	17	5,616	2,394
Proceeds from capital repayment/disposal of investment in associates	17	16,715	128
Additions to property, equipment and intangibles		(7,432)	(5,562)
Net cash used in investing activities		(375,340)	(856,196)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Increase in paid-up capital		751,247	664,181
Payment of ICD's share capital on behalf of member countries		-	(838)
Allocation for grants	24	(34,803)	(57,579)
Proceeds from issuance of sukuk	20	4,147,906	3,388,093
Redemption of sukuk	20	(3,115,158)	(4,216,179)
Commodity murabaha liabilities		(650,004)	(163,372)
Net cash generated from/ (used in) financing activities		1,099,188	(385,694)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		(101,808)	(224,819)
Exchange difference on cash and cash equivalents		(4,686)	(7,308)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		927,002	1,159,129
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	4	820,508	927,002

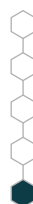
Notes to the financial statements from 1 to 33 form an integral part of these financial statements.

ANNEX 3: ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK – ORDINARY CAPITAL RESOURCES STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN OFF-BALANCE-SHEET ASSETS UNDER MANAGEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

(ALL AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS OF ISLAMIC DINARS UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED)

	OPENING BALANCE	ADDITIONS	WITHDRAWALS	NET INCOME	MUDARIB FEE	FOREIGN EXCHANGE (LOSS)/GAIN	TRANSFERS	CLOSING BALANCE
2025								
Commodity murabaha placements	65,841	1,925	(1,579)	2,743	(99)	(3,214)	2,285	67,902
Sukuk investments	17,716	-	(401)	489	(8)	(816)	(2,285)	14,695
	83,557	1,925	(1,980)	3,232	(107)	(4,030)	-	82,597
2024								
Commodity murabaha placements	64,070	2,646	(8,314)	3,402	(145)	1,843	2,339	65,841
Sukuk investments	19,083	-	-	469	(14)	517	(2,339)	17,716
	83,153	2,646	(8,314)	3,871	(159)	2,360	-	83,557

Notes to the financial statements from 1 to 33 form an integral part of these financial statements.



ANNEX 4: ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK – SPECIAL ACCOUNT RESOURCES WAQF FUND (WAQF FUND) FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

Your Excellencies the Chairman and Members of the Board of Governors
Islamic Development Bank – Special Account Resources Waqf Fund
Jeddah
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

OPINION

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Islamic Development Bank – Special Account Resources Waqf Fund (the “Fund”) which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December, 2025, the related statement of financial activities, statement of changes in waqf equity, statement of cash flows and statement of ghallah for the year then ended, and the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Fund as at 31 December, 2025, and the results of its activities and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Financial Accounting Standards (“FASs”) issued by the Accounting and Auditing Organization for Islamic Financial Institutions (“AAOIFI”).

In our opinion, the Fund has also complied with the Islamic Shari’ah rules and principles as determined by the Group Shari’ah Board of Islamic Development Bank Group during the year ended 31 December 2025.

BASIS FOR OPINION

We conducted our audit in accordance with Auditing Standards for Islamic Financial Institutions (“ASIFIs”) issued by AAOIFI. 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 Fund in accordance with the AAOIFI’s Code of Ethics for Accountants and Auditors of Islamic Financial Institutions (“AAOIFI Code”), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the AAOIFI Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

OTHER INFORMATION INCLUDED IN THE FUND’S 2025 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Other information consists of the statement of service performance appended to the Fund’s financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025, other than the financial statements and our auditor’s report thereon. Management is responsible for the other information.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do 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, 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.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF MANAGEMENT AND THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

These financial statements and the Fund's undertaking to operate in accordance with Shari'ah rules and principles are the responsibility of the Fund's management and those charged with governance.

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

In preparing the financial statements, the management is responsible for assessing the Fund'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 the management either intends to liquidate the Fund or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

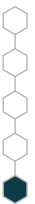
Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Fund's financial reporting process.

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 ASIFIs issued by AAOIFI will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ASIFIs issued by AAOIFI, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism 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 Fund's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.



ANNEX 4: ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK – SPECIAL ACCOUNT RESOURCES WAQF FUND (WAQF FUND) FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

(CONTINUED)

AUDITOR’S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

- 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 Fund’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 Fund 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.

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.

Deloitte.

Deloitte and Touche & Co.
Certified Public Accountants



Waleed Bin Moha’d. Sobahi
Certified Public Accountant
License No. 378
20 Shawwal, 1447
April 8, 2026

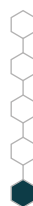


ANNEX 4: ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK - SPECIAL ACCOUNT RESOURCES WAQF FUND (WAQF FUND) STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

(ALL AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS OF UNITED STATES DOLLARS UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED)

	NOTE	2025	2024
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	34,885	15,020
Commodity murabaha placements	6	128,751	201,152
Wakala placements	7	17,312	28,414
Sukuk investments	8	131,605	125,580
Treasury assets		312,553	370,166
Istisna'a investment	10	6,465	5,231
Equity investments	11	33,980	27,612
Investment held for sale	12	42,164	-
Investment in funds	13	11,755	36,482
Investment in associates	14	176,755	201,452
Wakala investments	15	400,245	235,125
Investment assets		671,364	505,902
Loans (Qard)	16	107,479	112,449
Other assets	17	7,754	4,471
Fixed assets		16,922	18,434
Total Assets		1,116,072	1,011,422
Liabilities			
Accruals and other liabilities	18	9,110	6,891
Restricted funds	19	7,688	22,438
Total Liabilities		16,798	29,329
WAQF Equity			
Waqf corpus		1,069,852	1,069,852
Accumulated surplus/(deficit)		6,276	(91,799)
Reserves		23,146	4,040
Total WAQF Equity		1,099,274	982,093
Total Liabilities and WAQF Equity		1,116,072	1,011,422

The accompanying note from 1 to 36 form an integral part of these financial statements.



ANNEX 4: ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK - SPECIAL ACCOUNT RESOURCES WAQF FUND (WAQF FUND) STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

(ALL AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS OF UNITED STATES DOLLARS UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED)

	NOTE	2025	2024
Income from:			
Treasury assets			
Commodity murabaha placements		10,732	12,960
Wakala placements		1,314	1,008
Sukuk investments	8	5,175	3,622
Investment assets			
Istisna'a investment		382	304
Equity investments		(956)	-
Investment in funds		7,680	662
Investment in associates – net	14	7,229	15,769
Wakala investments	15	56,720	27,481
Other		1,455	2,384
Total income		89,731	64,190
Foreign exchange gains		77	4,745
Total income before program expenses		89,808	68,935
Program expenses	23b	(10,792)	(19,810)
Income before impairment charge		79,016	49,125
Expected credit losses and impairment charge	22	(1,233)	(14,164)
Attributable net income		77,783	34,961
Contributions from IDB-OCR for Technical Assistance Grants and Scholarship Program	21	47,216	38,173
Non-Shari'ah income transferred from IsDB OCR and other Funds		193	1,502
Contribution to IsDB Institute	27	(5,459)	-
Net surplus for the year		119,733	74,636

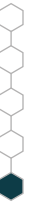
The accompanying note from 1 to 36 form an integral part of these financial statements.

ANNEX 4: ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK - SPECIAL ACCOUNT RESOURCES WAQF FUND (WAQF FUND) STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN WAQF EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

(ALL AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS OF UNITED STATES DOLLARS UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED)

	NOTE	WAQF CORPUS	ACCUMULATED (DEFICIT)/ SURPLUS	RESERVES				TOTAL
				FAIR VALUE RESERVE	PENSION FUND RESERVES	OTHER RESERVES	TOTAL RESERVES	
Balance at 1 January 2024		1,069,852	(153,867)	(1,628)	(2,051)	(8,373)	(12,052)	903,933
Net surplus for the year		-	74,636	-	-	-	-	74,636
Change in fair value reserve – net	13.2	-	-	6,407	-	-	6,407	6,407
Retirement pension plan liability	20	-	-	-	14,758	-	14,758	14,758
Share in associates' reserve movement	14	-	-	-	-	(1,141)	(1,141)	(1,141)
Movement in other reserves		-	-	-	-	(3,932)	(3,932)	(3,932)
Ghallah distribution	23	-	(12,568)	-	-	-	-	(12,568)
Balance at 31 December 2024		1,069,852	(91,799)	4,779	12,707	(13,446)	4,040	982,093
Net surplus for the year		-	119,733	-	-	-	-	119,733
Change in fair value reserve – net	13.2	-	-	(725)	-	-	(725)	(725)
Retirement pension plan liability	20	-	-	-	636	-	636	636
Share in associates' reserve movement	14	-	-	-	-	12,730	12,730	12,730
Movement in other reserves		-	-	-	-	6,465	6,465	6,465
Ghallah distribution	23	-	(21,658)	-	-	-	-	(21,658)
Balance at 31 December 2025		1,069,852	6,276	4,054	13,343	5,749	23,146	1,099,274

The accompanying note from 1 to 36 form an integral part of these financial statements.



ANNEX 4: ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK - SPECIAL ACCOUNT RESOURCES WAQF FUND (WAQF FUND) STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

(ALL AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS OF UNITED STATES DOLLARS UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED)

	NOTE	2025	2024
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net surplus for the year		119,733	74,636
Adjustment for non-cash items:			
Depreciation		1,539	1,383
Expected credit losses and impairment charge		1,233	14,164
Accrued coupon income on sukuk investments	8	(34)	(678)
Amortisation of sukuk at premium, net	8	(28)	(17)
Income of istisna'a investment		(382)	(304)
Loss on disposal of equity investments		956	-
Gain on disposal of investment in funds		(3,709)	-
Share of profit from investment in associates, net	14	(14,250)	(15,789)
Loss on deemed disposal of associates	14	7,021	20
Share of profit on wakala investments	15	(56,720)	(27,607)
Service cost on pension and medical obligation	20	1,110	2,756
Foreign exchange loss /(gain)		6,465	(9,369)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Restricted funds	19	4,343	(1,115)
Loans (Qard)	16	4,710	18,462
Other assets		(2,116)	4,665
Accruals and other liabilities		214	(4,343)
Cash generated from operations		70,085	56,864
Employer contributions to post-employment benefits	20	(1,060)	(1,932)
Ghallah distribution	23	(21,658)	(12,568)
Net cash generated from operations		47,367	42,364
Cash flows from investing activities			
Net movement in commodity murabaha placements	6	53,309	(32,029)
Net movement in walala placements	7	11,102	(28,414)
Redemption of sukuk investments	8	32,000	27,300
Additions of sukuk investments	8	(37,963)	(92,552)
Net movement in istisna'a investment		(876)	-
Proceeds from disposals of equity investments		44	-
Additions to investment in funds	13	(2,332)	(423)
Proceeds from disposal of investment in funds	13	23,149	2,417
Proceeds from disposal of investment in associates	14	-	459
Dividends from investment in associates	14	2,492	2,348
Additions to wakala investments	15	(108,400)	-
Addition to fixed assets		(27)	(50)
Net cash used in investing activities		(27,502)	(120,944)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		19,865	(78,580)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		15,020	93,600
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	5	34,885	15,020
Non-cash transactions	34		

The accompanying note from 1 to 36 form an integral part of these financial statements.

ANNEX 4: ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK - SPECIAL ACCOUNT RESOURCES WAQF FUND (WAQF FUND) STATEMENT OF GHALLAH AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

(ALL AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS OF UNITED STATES DOLLARS UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED)

	NOTE	2025	2024
Opening balance of over-appropriated ghallah		(119,766)	(168,413)
Ghallah for the year			
Surplus for the year		119,733	74,636
Share of profit from investment in associates	14	(7,229)	(15,769)
Dividends from investment in associates	14	2,492	2,348
Total ghallah for the year		114,996	61,215
Ghallah available for distribution		(4,770)	(107,198)
Ghallah distribution to beneficiaries	23	(21,658)	(12,568)
Closing balance of over-appropriated Ghallah		(26,428)	(119,766)

The accompanying note from 1 to 36 form an integral part of these financial statements.

ANNEX 5: ISDB BED AND THEIR CONSTITUENCIES

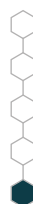
NAME	NATIONALITY	COUNTRY(IES)
Hon. Bashir Ali Khallat	Libya	Libya
Hon. Osman Çelik	Türkiye	Türkiye
Hon. Dr. Abbas Moradpour	Iran	Iran
Hon. Saad O. S. Alalati	Kuwait	Kuwait
Hon. Dr. Hamad Sulaiman A. Albazai	Saudi Arabia	Saudi Arabia
Hon. Doaa Oraby	Egypt	Egypt
Hon. Ali Abdullah Abdulrahman Abdullah Sharafi	United Arab Emirates	United Arab Emirates
Hon. Hamad Madi Al-Hajri	Qatar	Qatar
Hon. Dr. Mahmoud Isa-Dutse	Nigeria	Nigeria
Hon. Dr. Parjiono Cipto Widarto	Indonesia	Indonesia
Hon. Wilfried Morau Aba'a	Gabon	Chad, Comoros, Djibouti, Gabon, Mozambique, Somalia, Uganda
Hon. Diakaridia Dembele	Mali	Burkina Faso, Gambia, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Togo
Hon. Dr. Alhassan Allie Mansaray	Sierra Leone	Benin, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Sierra Leone
Hon. Mohamed Sidya Mohamed Khaled Cheikh Mohamed Sidina	Mauritania	Algeria, Mauritania, Morocco, Tunisia
Hon. Dr. Mahmoud F. A. Abualrub	Palestine	Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine, Syria
Hon. Zahir Marhoun Mohammed Al-Abri	Oman	Bahrain, Oman, Sudan, Yemen
Hon. Md Shahriar Kader Siddiky	Bangladesh	Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Maldives, Pakistan
Hon. Johan Mahmood Merican	Malaysia	Brunei Darussalam, Guyana, Malaysia, Suriname
Hon. Endrit Lami	Albania	Albania, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan

ANNEX 6A: STATEMENT OF ISDB SHARE CAPITAL SUBSCRIPTION

COUNTRY	CONSOLIDATED POSITION OF SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL (ALL AMOUNTS ARE IN MILLION ID)						
	AMOUNT IN MILLION ID				BREAKDOWN OF CALLED-UP CAPITAL (AMOUNT IN MILLION ID)		
	CALLED-UP	CALLABLE	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL	PAID-UP	OVERDUE	NOT YET DUE
Saudi Arabia	4,019.72	11,418.92	15,438.64	23.51%	2,077.55	0.00	1,942.17
Iran	1,410.54	4,006.93	5,417.47	8.25%	679.62	9.46	721.46
Libya	1,345.74	3,820.75	5,166.49	7.87%	530.11	0.00	815.63
Qatar	1,228.23	3,485.53	4,713.76	7.18%	595.89	0.00	632.34
Indonesia	1,210.34	3,447.80	4,658.14	7.09%	315.53	1.31	893.50
Egypt	1,208.75	3,436.60	4,645.35	7.07%	584.63	0.00	624.12
Kuwait	1,435.12	3,106.87	4,541.99	6.92%	785.09	6.59	643.44
Nigeria	1,119.58	3,178.93	4,298.51	6.55%	510.20	77.79	531.59
Türkiye	1,025.26	2,914.46	3,939.72	6.00%	530.09	0.00	495.17
United Arab Emirates	718.56	3,221.17	3,939.72	6.00%	539.42	0.03	179.10
Pakistan	434.11	1,234.21	1,668.32	2.54%	210.48	0.00	223.63
Algeria	371.21	1,055.06	1,426.27	2.17%	215.23	0.00	155.98
Malaysia	192.70	675.48	868.18	1.32%	123.24	0.00	69.46
Bangladesh	172.19	489.59	661.78	1.01%	83.30	0.00	88.89
Morocco	171.98	489.45	661.43	1.01%	42.22	0.00	129.76
Azerbaijan	170.64	485.99	656.63	1.00%	8.58	0.00	162.06
Sudan	78.71	223.59	302.30	0.46%	16.00	22.89	39.82
Jordan	74.26	210.93	285.19	0.43%	36.69	0.00	37.57
Yemen	46.19	212.43	258.62	0.39%	24.76	10.74	10.69
Oman	48.14	136.85	184.99	0.28%	23.28	0.00	24.86
Cameroon	43.35	123.23	166.58	0.25%	12.03	8.94	22.38
Senegal	42.71	121.27	163.98	0.25%	19.22	5.18	18.31
Tunisia	46.67	111.89	158.56	0.24%	15.74	0.14	30.79
Iraq	38.99	110.84	149.83	0.23%	21.80	0.00	17.19
Brunei	23.02	105.34	128.36	0.20%	17.98	0.00	5.04
Burkina Faso	37.31	79.71	117.02	0.18%	20.18	0.00	17.13
Niger	37.31	79.71	117.02	0.18%	7.27	12.73	17.31
Uganda	30.57	67.15	97.72	0.15%	13.95	3.11	13.51
Bahrain	20.92	59.46	80.38	0.12%	12.13	0.00	8.79
Benin	19.67	55.89	75.56	0.12%	9.76	0.00	9.91
Gabon	29.81	34.03	63.84	0.10%	19.85	1.33	8.63
Kazakhstan	15.67	44.24	59.91	0.09%	7.50	1.29	6.88
Mali	14.70	41.79	56.49	0.09%	7.61	0.60	6.48
Guinea	28.04	22.83	50.87	0.08%	13.22	5.57	9.25
Mauritania	10.71	31.13	41.84	0.06%	6.75	0.34	3.62
Lebanon	9.13	26.64	35.77	0.05%	6.18	0.84	2.10
Gambia	7.46	21.21	28.67	0.04%	3.14	1.03	3.29
Kyrgyz Republic	7.46	21.21	28.67	0.04%	4.02	0.15	3.29
Maldives	7.46	21.21	28.67	0.04%	3.86	0.31	3.29
Mozambique	7.46	21.21	28.67	0.04%	4.02	0.15	3.29
Sierra Leone	5.45	15.79	21.24	0.03%	2.56	1.04	1.85
Tajikistan	6.62	13.53	20.15	0.03%	3.99	0.00	2.63
Togo	6.62	13.53	20.15	0.03%	3.18	0.81	2.63
Palestine	9.85	9.70	19.55	0.03%	5.72	4.13	0.00
Syria	9.28	9.21	18.49	0.03%	5.00	2.14	2.14
Uzbekistan	5.20	9.71	14.91	0.02%	3.53	0.00	1.67
Comoros	4.99	9.45	14.44	0.02%	2.19	1.15	1.65
Cote D'Ivoire	4.99	9.45	14.44	0.02%	4.06	0.00	0.93
Afghanistan	6.09	4.93	11.02	0.02%	5.00	0.24	0.86
Chad	5.99	4.85	10.84	0.02%	5.11	0.04	0.84
Albania	4.63	4.60	9.23	0.01%	3.56	0.00	1.07
Suriname	4.63	4.60	9.23	0.01%	2.98	0.59	1.07
Djibouti	3.04	2.46	5.50	0.01%	2.07	0.54	0.42
Guinea-Bissau	3.04	2.46	5.50	0.01%	2.21	0.40	0.42
Somalia	3.04	2.46	5.50	0.01%	2.50	0.11	0.42
Turkmenistan	3.04	2.46	5.50	0.01%	2.62	0.00	0.42
Guyana	2.90	0.34	3.24	0.00%	1.47	0.00	1.43
Net Shortfall	*	*	*		(0.01)	0.00	0.01
Sub total	17,049.785	48,571.055	65,620.840	99.94%	8,215.90	181.71	8,652.17
Uncommitted	10.710	30.500	41.210	0.06%	-	-	-
Grand Total	17,060.495	48,601.555	65,662.050	100.00%	8,215.90	181.71	8,652.17

ANNEX 6B: STATEMENT OF ISDB VOTING POWER

COUNTRY	VOTING POWER	
	NO OF VOTES	% VOTING
Saudi Arabia	1,350,147	23.66%
Iran	469,155	8.22%
Libya	435,586	7.63%
Qatar	408,642	7.16%
Egypt	402,623	7.05%
Kuwait	389,696	6.83%
Indonesia	376,833	6.60%
United Arab Emirates	376,559	6.60%
Nigeria	369,413	6.47%
Türkiye	344,955	6.04%
Pakistan	144,969	2.54%
Algeria	127,529	2.23%
Malaysia	80,372	1.41%
Bangladesh	57,789	1.01%
Morocco	53,667	0.94%
Azerbaijan	49,957	0.88%
Jordan	25,262	0.44%
Sudan	24,459	0.43%
Yemen	24,219	0.42%
Oman	16,513	0.29%
Senegal	14,549	0.25%
Cameroon	14,026	0.25%
Iraq	13,764	0.24%
Tunisia	13,263	0.23%
Brunei	12,832	0.22%
Burkina Faso	10,489	0.18%
Niger	9,198	0.16%
Uganda	8,610	0.15%
Bahrain	7,659	0.13%
Benin	7,065	0.12%
Gabon	5,888	0.10%
Kazakhstan	5,674	0.10%
Mali	5,440	0.10%
Mauritania	4,288	0.08%
Guinea	4,105	0.07%
Lebanon	3,782	0.07%
Kyrgyz Republic	3,023	0.05%
Mozambique	3,023	0.05%
Maldives	3,007	0.05%
Gambia	2,935	0.05%
Sierra Leone	2,335	0.04%
Tajikistan	2,252	0.04%
Togo	2,171	0.04%
Palestine	2,042	0.04%
Syria	1,921	0.03%
Cote D'Ivoire	1,851	0.03%
Uzbekistan	1,824	0.03%
Comoros	1,664	0.03%
Chad	1,496	0.03%
Afghanistan	1,493	0.03%
Albania	1,316	0.02%
Suriname	1,258	0.02%
Turkmenistan	1,008	0.02%
Somalia	996	0.02%
Guinea-Bissau	967	0.02%
Djibouti	953	0.02%
Guyana	681	0.01%
Total	5,707,197	100%



ANNEX 7A: SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF ISDB-OCR NET APPROVALS BY COUNTRY (2025)¹ (US\$ MILLION)

COUNTRY	AGRICULTURE	EDUCATION	ENERGY	HEALTH	INDUSTRY & MINING	INFORMATION & COMMUNICATIONS	TRANSPORTATION	WATER, SANITATION & URBAN SERVICES	OTHERS ²	TOTAL
Afghanistan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Albania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Algeria	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Azerbaijan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bahrain	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	180.7	0.0	0.0	180.7
Bangladesh	0.0	0.0	143.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	241.3	0.0	0.0	384.4
Benin	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	359.0	0.0	0.0	359.0
Brunei	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Burkina Faso	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	172.4	38.1	0.0	210.5
Cameroon	42.5	29.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	221.2	0.0	0.0	293.6
Chad	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0
Comoros	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Côte d'Ivoire	112.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	448.2	0.0	0.0	560.8
Djibouti	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.7
Egypt	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gabon	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gambia	3.0	0.0	0.0	32.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	40.0
Guinea	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.0	0.0	0.0	37.0
Guinea-Bissau	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Guyana	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Indonesia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Iran	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Iraq	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Jordan	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.0
Kazakhstan	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0
Kuwait	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kyrgyz Republic	14.0	0.0	25.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.3
Lebanon	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.5	0.0	0.0	13.5
Libya	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Malaysia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maldives	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mali	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mauritania	0.0	28.2	64.9	85.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	179.7
Morocco	21.3	0.0	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	213.8	0.0	245.1
Mozambique	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Niger	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nigeria	100.2	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	150.2
Oman	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	602.2	0.0	602.2
Pakistan	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	475.0	0.0	0.0	487.5
Palestine	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.4
Qatar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Saudi Arabia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Senegal	0.0	31.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.6
Sierra Leone	31.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.6	0.0	45.9
Somalia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sudan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Suriname	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.1
Syria	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tajikistan	0.0	13.5	30.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.5
Togo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	135.4	23.9	0.0	159.3
Tunisia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.1	0.0	35.1
Türkiye	0.0	0.0	0.0	520.0	0.0	0.0	164.1	216.0	0.0	900.1
Turkmenistan	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0
U.A.E.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Uganda	60.9	0.0	0.0	17.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	77.9
Uzbekistan	0.0	0.0	103.6	102.7	0.0	0.0	192.0	0.0	0.0	398.4
Yemen	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
IsDB-57	463.3	123.2	376.9	918.9	0.0	0.0	2,644.8	1,143.6	1.5	5,672.3

¹ Cut-off date for data reported in this table was 31 December 2025.

² Others include Finance, Public Administration, Real Estate and Trade related activities.

SOURCE: IsDB Group Chief Economist

ANNEX 7B: SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF ISDB-OCR NET APPROVALS BY COUNTRY (1975-2025)¹ (US\$ MILLION)

COUNTRY	AGRICULTURE	EDUCATION	ENERGY	HEALTH	INDUSTRY & MINING	INFORMATION & COMMUNICATIONS	TRANSPORTATION	WATER, SANITATION & URBAN SERVICES	OTHERS ²	TOTAL
Afghanistan	10.5	0.0	17.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.1	0.0	0.0	68.3
Albania	38.6	0.0	0.0	16.5	0.0	0.0	536.9	27.5	22.1	641.6
Algeria	21.7	0.0	153.9	0.0	64.2	0.0	33.2	121.7	5.4	400.1
Azerbaijan	209.0	0.0	494.7	19.2	0.0	0.0	45.1	264.9	10.8	1,043.7
Bahrain	0.0	0.0	745.5	0.0	24.4	0.0	325.4	519.4	97.8	1,712.5
Bangladesh	150.8	87.5	947.1	427.3	74.6	107.5	346.1	156.4	7.2	2,304.6
Benin	245.7	63.4	188.2	133.4	0.0	26.2	664.0	121.9	5.1	1,448.0
Brunei	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.2	6.2
Burkina Faso	257.9	87.0	190.1	44.4	5.6	0.0	625.9	106.4	1.7	1,318.9
Cameroon	433.2	110.9	176.2	108.3	0.0	0.0	866.6	28.3	30.6	1,754.2
Chad	121.8	141.6	60.2	72.1	0.2	0.0	526.1	51.3	16.5	989.8
Comoros	0.8	0.0	0.0	20.9	1.8	0.0	23.2	0.0	0.0	46.8
Côte d'Ivoire	323.2	384.7	0.0	163.9	0.0	0.0	1,687.4	492.4	0.0	3,051.6
Djibouti	7.3	8.9	18.7	129.4	0.0	55.7	54.7	16.6	0.7	292.0
Egypt	48.8	25.0	1,782.7	44.0	94.1	0.0	364.0	40.2	94.6	2,493.4
Gabon	0.0	19.2	0.0	3.1	0.0	58.6	325.5	57.8	0.0	464.1
Gambia	76.5	35.1	47.6	44.0	28.0	27.7	123.1	10.3	1.9	394.2
Guinea	138.2	62.5	432.5	168.7	3.5	0.0	678.5	149.1	9.1	1,642.1
Guinea-Bissau	0.3	16.8	0.0	12.0	0.4	0.0	17.3	0.0	0.0	46.8
Guyana	0.0	0.0	34.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	200.0	0.0	0.0	234.6
Indonesia	1,010.7	1,032.2	351.8	1,455.8	40.7	11.3	597.1	100.0	204.4	4,804.0
Iran	549.8	55.9	594.0	163.8	348.0	0.0	110.1	1,111.4	26.7	2,959.8
Iraq	0.0	17.0	0.0	20.7	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.2
Jordan	410.4	66.1	206.4	193.3	187.1	23.8	182.5	6.8	28.9	1,305.3
Kazakhstan	1,293.0	0.0	0.0	11.6	0.0	9.0	384.4	9.6	140.0	1,847.5
Kuwait	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	54.3	58.5
Kyrgyz Republic	81.1	0.0	163.1	85.1	8.0	0.0	179.8	15.0	0.0	532.1
Lebanon	0.0	240.0	30.0	159.0	0.0	12.8	196.6	478.6	0.0	1,116.9
Libya	22.2	0.0	94.9	0.0	118.8	22.0	66.2	0.0	0.0	324.0
Malaysia	6.2	196.6	0.0	101.7	102.0	0.0	176.0	0.0	45.0	627.4
Maldives	73.0	0.0	0.0	32.8	0.0	0.0	52.6	36.9	53.5	248.7
Mali	333.8	18.7	380.6	32.3	38.5	0.0	186.4	114.0	0.0	1,104.5
Mauritania	117.1	133.5	266.9	125.0	84.5	0.0	200.3	167.9	4.7	1,099.8
Morocco	271.3	4.9	1,523.2	43.2	32.8	16.0	988.5	644.0	30.9	3,554.8
Mozambique	36.8	44.5	306.8	58.9	0.0	0.0	28.7	0.0	0.0	475.7
Niger	135.1	77.4	147.2	57.3	8.5	9.6	171.6	19.5	6.3	632.6
Nigeria	349.6	115.0	30.9	165.2	0.0	50.0	291.6	145.9	74.0	1,222.1
Oman	9.5	134.9	252.9	10.5	142.4	0.0	371.4	1,541.0	0.0	2,462.7
Pakistan	351.0	88.5	1,119.7	740.2	177.3	0.0	940.8	4.7	100.7	3,522.9
Palestine	0.0	26.4	1.3	39.7	1.3	0.0	5.1	0.0	1.5	75.3
Qatar	0.0	4.5	0.0	49.1	189.3	0.0	0.0	215.8	0.0	458.7
Saudi Arabia	0.0	1.7	233.5	6.0	686.0	0.0	105.0	42.1	195.1	1,269.4
Senegal	508.1	98.9	403.0	108.5	83.6	0.0	1,205.0	542.4	59.2	3,008.6
Sierra Leone	127.3	11.3	10.6	40.6	9.0	29.9	95.4	29.6	0.0	353.7
Somalia	0.0	1.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	3.0	5.2	18.2
Sudan	283.2	67.9	103.3	59.8	83.1	0.0	59.4	91.1	42.2	790.0
Suriname	0.0	41.1	47.7	118.6	0.0	0.0	24.6	0.0	0.0	231.9
Syria	26.7	0.0	277.0	24.8	15.0	0.0	0.0	50.9	9.1	403.7
Tajikistan	62.9	137.9	207.8	32.7	0.0	0.0	117.7	11.8	0.7	571.4
Togo	90.0	81.3	46.2	44.8	0.0	0.0	411.8	81.5	0.0	755.5
Tunisia	183.7	80.5	1,242.1	64.5	146.2	0.0	5.5	240.3	73.2	2,036.0
Türkiye	17.5	355.5	851.0	1,057.3	244.6	0.0	1,701.3	283.1	1,159.3	5,669.6
Turkmenistan	0.0	5.3	350.0	178.4	0.0	275.5	470.4	0.0	0.0	1,279.6
U.A.E.	0.0	0.0	110.0	54.2	105.2	0.9	60.0	0.0	20.0	350.2
Uganda	258.3	81.0	335.1	52.6	6.5	0.0	849.1	5.6	52.1	1,640.2
Uzbekistan	905.6	257.6	456.7	495.2	23.1	0.0	785.4	92.9	75.0	3,091.4
Yemen	81.0	54.9	51.6	10.5	0.7	0.0	40.0	25.8	19.2	283.6
ISDB-57	9,679.5	4,575.3	15,489.5	7,300.7	3,184.5	736.5	18,550.7	8,275.5	2,790.9	70,583.2

¹ Cut-off date for data reported in this table was 31 December 2025.

² Others include Finance, Public Administration, Real Estate and Trade related activities.

SOURCE: ISDB Group Chief Economist

ANNEX 8A: ISDB GROUP NET APPROVALS BY COUNTRY AND ENTITY¹ (ID MILLION)

COUNTRY	2025 APPROVALS BY ENTITY					SHARE IN NET APPROVALS SINCE INCEPTION (%)
	IsDB-OCR	ICD	ITFC	OTHERS ²	TOTAL	
Afghanistan	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	2.7	0.1
Albania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Algeria	0.0	0.0	73.0	0.0	73.0	1.5
Azerbaijan	0.0	21.9	0.0	0.2	22.1	0.6
Bahrain	132.2	58.4	0.0	0.0	190.6	1.0
Bangladesh	292.1	51.1	1,179.3	0.2	1,522.7	13.9
Benin	263.1	20.4	11.1	0.3	295.0	0.8
Brunei	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Burkina Faso	160.9	0.0	65.6	3.3	229.8	2.4
Cameroon	221.9	0.0	346.0	7.7	575.7	2.0
Chad	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	2.2	0.5
Comoros	0.0	0.0	63.5	0.3	63.8	0.5
Côte d'Ivoire	452.2	34.4	74.5	0.0	561.1	1.9
Djibouti	8.2	0.0	157.0	0.5	165.7	1.1
Egypt	0.0	0.0	2,231.1	0.0	2,231.1	12.6
Gabon	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Gambia	29.5	0.0	7.3	3.2	40.0	0.6
Guinea	27.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	27.5	0.9
Guinea-Bissau	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Guyana	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Indonesia	0.0	0.0	14.6	0.6	15.2	3.4
Iran	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8
Iraq	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Jordan	11.2	14.6	0.0	4.6	30.4	1.6
Kazakhstan	37.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.4	1.4
Kuwait	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Kyrgyz Republic	29.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.3	0.3
Lebanon	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.9	0.6
Libya	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.4
Malaysia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Maldives	0.0	0.0	230.7	0.0	230.7	1.6
Mali	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
Mauritania	126.6	14.6	175.2	12.5	329.0	1.3
Morocco	176.6	0.0	29.2	0.3	206.1	3.6
Mozambique	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Niger	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.5	0.5
Nigeria	112.8	12.4	58.4	0.1	183.7	1.0
Oman	463.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	463.9	1.2
Pakistan	356.3	0.0	564.4	7.5	928.3	8.2
Palestine	12.5	0.0	0.0	25.3	37.8	0.3
Qatar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Saudi Arabia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	2.5
Senegal	21.6	0.0	366.2	3.5	391.2	3.0
Sierra Leone	33.9	0.0	0.0	1.3	35.2	0.2
Somalia	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.1
Sudan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.7
Suriname	55.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.5	0.2
Syria	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Tajikistan	32.4	0.0	21.9	0.3	54.7	0.4
Togo	122.2	5.5	99.3	1.6	228.6	0.7
Tunisia	25.6	0.0	237.9	0.0	263.5	3.1
Türkiye	682.1	143.0	210.0	0.2	1,035.3	7.5
Turkmenistan	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.9	0.6
U.A.E.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.6
Uganda	57.5	0.0	0.0	8.0	65.5	0.9
Uzbekistan	293.2	29.2	419.9	0.2	742.4	2.6
Yemen	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.5
Non-Member Countries	0.0	0.0	80.3	0.7	81.0	0.5
Regional Projects	36.5	0.0	109.5	11.5	157.5	3.5
Net Approvals	4,293.9	405.7	6,826.0	102.3	11,627.8	100

¹ Cut-off date for data reported in this table was 31 December 2025.

² Comprised of APIF, ICD Funds, ISFD, Pre-ITFC trade (EFS, IBP, ITFO), SAO, STI, Trust Funds and WAQF.

SOURCE: IsDB Group Chief Economist

ANNEX 8B: ISDB GROUP NET APPROVALS BY COUNTRY AND ENTITY¹ (US\$ MILLION)

COUNTRY	2025 APPROVALS BY ENTITY					SHARE IN NET APPROVALS SINCE INCEPTION (%)
	ISDB-OCR	ICD	ITFC	OTHERS ²	TOTAL	
Afghanistan	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	3.5	0.1
Albania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Algeria	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	1.4
Azerbaijan	0.0	30.0	0.0	0.3	30.3	0.6
Bahrain	180.7	80.0	0.0	0.0	260.7	1.0
Bangladesh	384.4	70.0	1,615.0	0.2	2,069.6	14.2
Benin	359.0	28.0	15.2	0.4	402.6	0.8
Brunei	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Burkina Faso	210.5	0.0	89.8	4.5	304.8	2.4
Cameroon	293.6	0.0	473.9	10.4	777.8	2.0
Chad	20.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	30.0	0.5
Comoros	0.0	0.0	86.9	0.4	87.4	0.4
Côte d'Ivoire	560.8	47.1	102.0	0.0	709.8	1.8
Djibouti	10.7	0.0	215.0	0.7	226.4	1.1
Egypt	0.0	0.0	3,055.5	0.0	3,055.5	12.5
Gabon	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Gambia	40.0	0.0	10.0	4.4	54.4	0.6
Guinea	37.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	37.2	0.9
Guinea-Bissau	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Guyana	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Indonesia	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.8	20.8	3.4
Iran	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9
Iraq	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2
Jordan	15.0	20.0	0.0	6.4	41.4	1.5
Kazakhstan	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	1.4
Kuwait	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Kyrgyz Republic	39.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.3	0.3
Lebanon	13.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.5	0.7
Libya	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.4
Malaysia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Maldives	0.0	0.0	316.0	0.0	316.0	1.6
Mali	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
Mauritania	179.7	20.0	240.0	16.5	456.2	1.3
Morocco	245.1	0.0	40.0	0.4	285.5	3.7
Mozambique	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Niger	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.5
Nigeria	150.2	17.0	80.0	0.2	247.4	1.0
Oman	602.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	602.2	1.2
Pakistan	487.5	0.0	773.0	10.3	1,270.8	8.1
Palestine	16.4	0.0	0.0	33.4	49.8	0.3
Qatar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Saudi Arabia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	2.6
Senegal	31.6	0.0	501.4	5.2	538.3	2.9
Sierra Leone	45.9	0.0	0.0	1.8	47.7	0.2
Somalia	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	2.7	0.1
Sudan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.7
Suriname	75.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.1	0.2
Syria	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Tajikistan	43.5	0.0	30.0	0.5	74.0	0.4
Togo	159.3	7.6	136.0	2.2	305.0	0.7
Tunisia	35.1	0.0	325.8	0.0	360.9	3.0
Türkiye	900.1	195.9	287.6	0.2	1,383.9	7.4
Turkmenistan	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.7
U.A.E.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.6
Uganda	77.9	0.0	0.0	10.9	88.8	0.9
Uzbekistan	398.4	40.0	575.0	0.3	1,013.6	2.6
Yemen	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.5
Non-Member Countries	0.0	0.0	110.0	0.9	110.9	0.5
Regional Projects	50.0	0.0	150.0	15.6	215.6	3.5
Net Approvals	5,722.3	555.6	9,348.1	147.1	15,773.1	100

¹ Cut-off date for data reported in this table was 31 December 2025.

² Comprised of APIF, ICD Funds, ISFD, Pre-ITFC trade (EFS, IBP, ITFO), SAO, STI, Trust Funds and WAQF.

SOURCE: ISDB Group Chief Economist

ANNEX 9: CUMULATIVE ISDB GROUP OPERATIONS BY MAJOR MODE OF FINANCING (1975-2025)¹

COUNTRY	PROJECT FINANCING			TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE OPERATIONS			TRADE FINANCING			SPECIAL ASSISTANCE OPERATIONS			GRAND TOTAL ²		
	NO.	ID M.	\$ M.	NO.	ID M.	\$ M.	NO.	ID M.	\$ M.	NO.	ID M.	\$ M.	NO.	ID M.	\$ M.
Afghanistan	4	44.2	68.3	35	28.6	38.4	0	0.0	0.0	18	9.8	13.4	57	82.6	120.1
Albania	28	425.5	644.7	6	1.3	1.9	2	4.8	7.2	3	0.3	0.5	39	432.0	654.3
Algeria	28	285.9	400.1	17	2.0	2.7	349	2,017.1	2,608.0	7	4.5	5.6	401	2,309.4	3,016.4
Azerbaijan	35	734.9	1,105.9	25	3.3	4.7	22	147.8	215.8	3	1.2	1.6	85	887.1	1,328.0
Bahrain	48	1,175.7	1,750.3	23	2.4	3.6	26	278.3	405.4	0	0.0	0.0	97	1,456.5	2,159.2
Bangladesh	114	1,880.5	2,665.7	59	53.7	75.4	389	18,794.6	26,924.8	18	45.6	61.9	580	20,774.5	29,727.7
Benin	71	1,056.7	1,486.2	26	3.9	5.4	15	177.2	246.1	1	1.0	1.4	113	1,238.9	1,739.2
Brunei	1	5.3	6.2	3	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	4	5.4	6.2
Burkina Faso	114	993.0	1,385.2	44	13.9	19.3	61	2,593.7	3,569.4	7	8.0	8.8	226	3,608.5	4,982.7
Cameroon	84	1,289.5	1,799.4	21	2.0	2.9	60	1,723.9	2,362.4	3	1.2	1.7	168	3,016.6	4,166.4
Chad	72	721.2	1,076.1	46	4.9	7.0	3	9.9	14.2	11	9.5	11.2	132	745.5	1,108.5
Comoros	9	38.7	50.5	31	4.6	6.8	47	624.8	854.9	4	3.1	4.3	91	671.2	916.4
Côte d'Ivoire	67	2,256.0	3,081.9	17	1.3	1.8	26	570.7	779.1	5	1.0	1.2	115	2,829.0	3,864.0
Djibouti	48	244.5	349.5	32	3.8	5.4	45	1,348.1	1,858.0	11	1.7	2.4	136	1,598.2	2,215.2
Egypt	91	1,815.5	2,682.0	39	4.7	6.8	294	16,961.1	23,503.1	8	1.7	2.4	432	18,783.0	26,194.3
Gabon	19	316.6	464.1	3	0.3	0.4	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	22	316.8	464.5
Gambia	66	300.8	435.5	36	6.1	8.5	73	640.7	903.6	3	1.3	1.5	178	948.9	1,349.1
Guinea	128	1,268.3	1,749.7	46	13.7	19.6	9	80.1	103.8	8	7.2	8.5	191	1,369.4	1,881.6
Guinea-Bissau	8	38.4	52.8	15	2.1	2.8	3	13.1	17.0	3	0.6	0.8	29	54.2	73.4
Guyana	3	178.4	234.6	7	0.3	0.4	0	0.0	0.0	3	0.4	0.5	13	179.1	235.6
Indonesia	123	3,432.0	4,881.6	41	5.4	7.7	183	1,576.8	2,254.4	5	3.7	5.4	352	5,017.9	7,149.1
Iran	69	2,066.2	3,110.3	21	1.8	2.7	326	2,099.6	3,007.7	10	10.8	15.1	426	4,178.4	6,135.8
Iraq	4	35.9	43.2	11	1.4	2.1	59	319.3	369.1	13	4.2	5.9	87	360.9	420.3
Jordan	71	1,010.5	1,388.3	43	5.2	7.5	343	1,368.7	1,850.8	1	0.2	0.3	458	2,384.5	3,246.9
Kazakhstan	23	1,379.9	1,891.7	27	5.1	7.0	25	681.4	1,011.3	5	1.3	1.9	80	2,067.7	2,911.8
Kuwait	11	72.2	106.8	25	2.0	2.8	24	591.1	864.0	3	5.3	7.3	63	670.6	980.9
Kyrgyz Republic	48	437.1	611.3	26	4.5	6.6	8	29.9	42.5	7	1.7	2.4	89	473.1	662.7
Lebanon	59	786.6	1,172.7	12	1.0	1.4	9	152.1	212.1	19	7.4	10.4	99	947.1	1,396.6
Libya	17	268.0	373.0	19	4.1	5.8	15	320.1	419.9	9	4.0	5.9	60	596.3	804.6
Malaysia	53	513.3	737.9	26	1.8	2.6	85	261.6	361.4	5	7.0	9.2	169	783.8	1,111.1
Maldives	36	213.8	296.1	12	1.5	2.0	49	2,204.6	3,019.0	3	0.6	0.8	100	2,420.5	3,317.9
Mali	110	870.7	1,234.3	32	6.2	8.8	33	702.8	985.6	11	14.1	15.9	186	1,593.8	2,244.5
Mauritania	108	831.1	1,212.1	65	8.9	11.9	47	1,062.8	1,487.2	7	9.4	11.1	227	1,912.2	2,722.4
Morocco	76	2,489.5	3,619.1	66	8.5	11.9	127	2,927.1	4,163.4	6	2.2	3.0	275	5,427.3	7,797.4
Mozambique	27	350.3	494.2	17	2.6	3.9	5	48.3	70.0	6	2.0	2.5	55	403.2	570.7
Niger	84	492.3	706.3	64	56.2	81.8	24	144.2	189.8	20	10.1	13.2	192	702.8	991.0
Nigeria	49	915.7	1,298.3	34	13.3	18.5	40	500.1	726.7	28	5.6	7.5	151	1,434.7	2,051.0
Oman	42	1,798.8	2,462.7	13	1.2	1.7	3	11.3	15.0	2	0.4	0.5	60	1,811.7	2,479.9
Pakistan	105	2,597.8	3,771.4	38	22.7	31.6	309	9,605.2	13,208.4	12	10.4	13.9	464	12,236.1	17,025.4
Palestine	27	94.7	133.2	164	324.2	448.9	3	4.0	6.0	45	38.2	50.1	239	461.1	638.1
Qatar	12	326.3	475.1	1	0.1	0.1	6	33.8	54.1	0	0.0	0.0	19	360.2	529.4
Saudi Arabia	93	1,211.4	1,800.2	49	4.8	6.7	305	2,436.6	3,619.7	3	0.2	0.3	450	3,653.0	5,427.0
Senegal	158	2,281.6	3,221.1	47	6.7	9.6	88	2,136.6	2,933.8	7	12.3	13.8	300	4,437.2	6,178.3
Sierra Leone	53	295.7	421.9	33	9.6	13.5	4	18.1	26.0	4	2.6	3.5	94	326.0	464.9
Somalia	5	12.8	18.2	26	11.1	16.1	4	35.9	46.2	57	32.8	48.0	92	92.6	128.4
Sudan	94	662.8	984.7	40	5.6	8.0	38	328.1	462.6	23	21.1	26.4	195	1,017.7	1,481.7
Suriname	17	177.2	245.4	12	0.7	1.0	5	65.4	92.0	3	0.2	0.2	37	243.5	338.6
Syria	29	326.7	447.1	20	8.0	11.8	27	135.1	169.3	11	2.2	3.0	87	472.0	631.1
Tajikistan	53	451.2	626.9	31	4.8	7.0	25	208.7	295.0	7	0.9	1.2	116	665.7	930.1
Togo	47	584.7	798.8	16	3.8	5.2	26	527.9	729.7	2	1.0	1.5	91	1,117.4	1,535.2
Tunisia	75	1,429.1	2,100.8	34	6.5	9.3	200	3,113.4	4,279.7	4	3.2	4.2	313	4,552.2	6,394.0
Türkiye	119	4,143.6	5,760.1	38	2.3	3.2	434	7,011.3	9,668.4	9	17.2	22.3	600	11,174.4	15,454.1
Turkmenistan	15	894.6	1,279.6	10	1.2	1.7	6	69.9	95.0	1	0.2	0.3	32	965.9	1,376.6
U.A.E.	27	329.8	466.8	24	12.3	17.6	35	494.0	706.9	0	0.0	0.0	86	836.1	1,191.3
Uganda	54	1,216.2	1,692.9	43	9.6	13.3	11	111.5	146.2	8	2.8	3.6	116	1,340.1	1,856.0
Uzbekistan	61	2,244.9	3,182.5	21	2.6	3.7	139	1,653.7	2,258.9	6	1.1	1.5	227	3,902.4	5,446.6
Yemen	55	334.0	488.3	35	18.6	26.1	44	379.0	451.2	9	5.8	8.0	143	737.4	973.5
Non-Member Countries	40	173.1	246.1	25	5.3	7.9	32	348.9	517.8	1,056	223.4	308.3	1,153	750.7	1,080.1
Regional Projects	65	2,084.5	2,928.2	967	898.8	1,315.6	28	1,634.1	2,246.1	338	583.9	882.0	1,398	5,201.3	7,371.9
Net Approvals	3,252	54,906.4	78,217.9	2,759	1,642.6	2,358.3	4,598	91,339.4	127,435.6	1,881	1,147.8	1,638.1	12,490	149,036.3	209,649.9
Gross Approvals	3,959	65,548.7	93,452.7	3,032	1,828.3	2,621.6	4,841	93,782.5	130,816.6	2,138	1,275.1	1,816.9	13,970	162,434.6	228,707.9

¹ Cut-off date for data reported in this table was 31 December 2025.

² Figures are net of cancellation (unless otherwise specified) and include APIF, ICD Funds, ISFD, Pre-ITFC trade (EFS, IBP, ITFO), SAO, STI, Trust Funds and WAQF.

SOURCE: ISDB Group Chief Economist

ANNEX 10A: APPROVALS BY ENTITIES AND MODES OF FINANCING (1975-2025)¹ (ID MILLION)

	2022	2023	2024	2025	GRAND TOTAL ²
A. IsDB OCR					
Loan	181.6	232.8	200.3	206.8	5,769.0
Equity	90.9	59.9	23.0	36.5	2,189.8
Leasing	311.4	288.3	155.3	403.4	8,498.0
Instalment Sale	1,794.4	2,625.3	3,455.3	3,647.1	20,245.8
Combined Lines of Financing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	238.6
Profit Sharing (Musharaka)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	112.5
Istisna'a	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13,260.3
Mudaraba	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	802.6
Technical Assistance	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8
Sub-Total	2,378.2	3,206.3	3,833.8	4,293.9	51,118.4
B. ICD					
Equity	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.0	803.7
Leasing	58.6	32.3	130.2	7.3	715.7
Instalment Sale	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	84.2
Istisna'a	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	70.5
Mudaraba	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Trade (Murabaha)	299.0	340.1	361.9	398.4	3,328.0
Sub-Total	357.5	377.6	492.1	405.7	5,002.1
C. ITFC					
Murabaha	5,118.9	5,155.7	5,603.9	6,826.0	64,651.3
D. OTHERS					
ICD Funds	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	674.5
APIF	0.0	1.1	3.1	0.0	105.3
STI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6
Special Assistance Operations	2.2	6.0	3.1	2.1	620.2
ISFD	30.7	26.5	34.8	49.9	905.9
Trust Funds	49.5	46.5	18.3	36.7	2,242.5
WAQF	8.1	9.8	17.0	13.6	568.0
Pre-ITFC trade (EFS, IBP, ITFO)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23,142.4
Sub-Total	90.5	89.9	76.3	102.3	28,264.5
Grand Total	7,945.2	8,829.4	10,006.1	11,627.8	149,036.3

MEMO:

E. ICIEC OPERATION FOR THE LAST FOUR YEARS AND TOTAL SINCE INCEPTION (ID MILLION)

	2022	2023	2024	2025	GRAND TOTAL ²
New Commitments	3,009.5	3,189.1	4,088.0	5,355.3	51,276.0
Business Insured	8,748.4	9,926.2	9,895.4	12,981.3	99,938.4

IsDB-OCR RESOURCES AND FINANCE (AT YEAR'S END)

	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total Assets	27,057.6	29,291.7	29,721.1	30,936.7
Gross Income (net of Ijarah depreciation) ³	693.9	1,007.5	1,248.0	1,446.9
Net Income	173.1	316.7	388.1	638.4
General Reserves	3,168.0	3,320.3	3,578.8	3,871.3
Fair Value Reserves	328.5	424.4	459.5	383.7
Subscribed Capital	55,256.7	55,256.7	58,652.3	65,620.8
Approved Administrative budget*	148.8	161.2	176.5	185.6
Actual Administrative budget*	152.3	156.3	174.5	182.3

* Include Trust Funds (i.e. Al-Quds and Al-Aqsa Funds)

¹ Cut-off date for data reported in this table was 31 December 2025.² Cumulative approvals since inception in 1975.³ Gross income is adjusted for depreciation so that the reported figure could be easily reconciled with the audited financial statements.

SOURCE: IsDB Group Chief Economist

The conversion rates for the various years are as follows:

2022 1ID = \$1.33084 2023 1ID = \$1.34167 2024 1ID = \$1.30413
2025 1ID = \$1.3695 1975-2025 1ID = \$1.4067 (approximation only)

ANNEX 10B: APPROVALS BY ENTITIES AND MODES OF FINANCING (1975-2025)¹ (US\$ MILLION)

	2022	2023	2024	2025	GRAND TOTAL ²
A. IsDB OCR					
Loan	241.5	311.6	263.5	275.6	8,072.1
Equity	120.9	80.3	30.0	50.0	3,124.9
Leasing	405.0	383.9	205.9	537.0	12,299.1
Instalment Sale	2,378.1	3,484.6	4,573.8	4,859.7	27,783.8
Combined Lines of Financing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	344.3
Profit Sharing (Musharaka)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	168.3
Istisna'a	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19,849.0
Mudaraba	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,160.7
Technical Assistance	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6
Sub-Total	3,145.5	4,260.4	5,073.1	5,722.3	72,804.8
B. ICD					
Equity	0.0	6.8	0.0	0.0	1,202.8
Leasing	77.9	43.4	169.8	10.0	1,011.9
Instalment Sale	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	125.2
Istisna'a	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.4
Mudaraba	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Trade (Murabaha)	397.9	456.4	472.0	545.6	4,628.5
Sub-Total	475.8	506.6	641.7	555.6	7,065.8
C. ITFC					
Murabaha	6,812.5	6,917.2	7,308.2	9,348.1	91,056.6
D. OTHERS					
ICD Funds	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	992.2
APIF	0.0	1.5	4.1	0.0	152.8
STI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7
Special Assistance Operations	2.9	8.0	4.2	2.8	836.4
ISFD	40.8	35.5	46.0	77.0	1,299.3
Trust Funds	66.3	62.3	24.3	48.9	3,199.7
WAQF	10.9	13.1	22.7	18.3	821.1
Pre-ITFC trade (EFS, IBP, ITFO)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	31,413.4
Sub-Total	120.9	120.3	101.2	147.1	38,722.6
Grand Total	10,554.8	11,804.5	13,124.2	15,773.1	209,649.9

MEMO:

E. ICIEC OPERATION FOR THE LAST FOUR YEARS AND TOTAL SINCE INCEPTION (US\$ MILLION)

	2022	2023	2024	2025	GRAND TOTAL ²
New Commitments	4,005.1	4,278.7	5,331.3	7,334.1	72,620.8
Business Insured	11,642.7	13,317.6	12,904.9	17,777.9	138,952.6

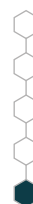
¹ Cut-off date for data reported in this table was 31 December 2025.² Cumulative approvals since inception in 1975.

SOURCE: IsDB Group Chief Economist

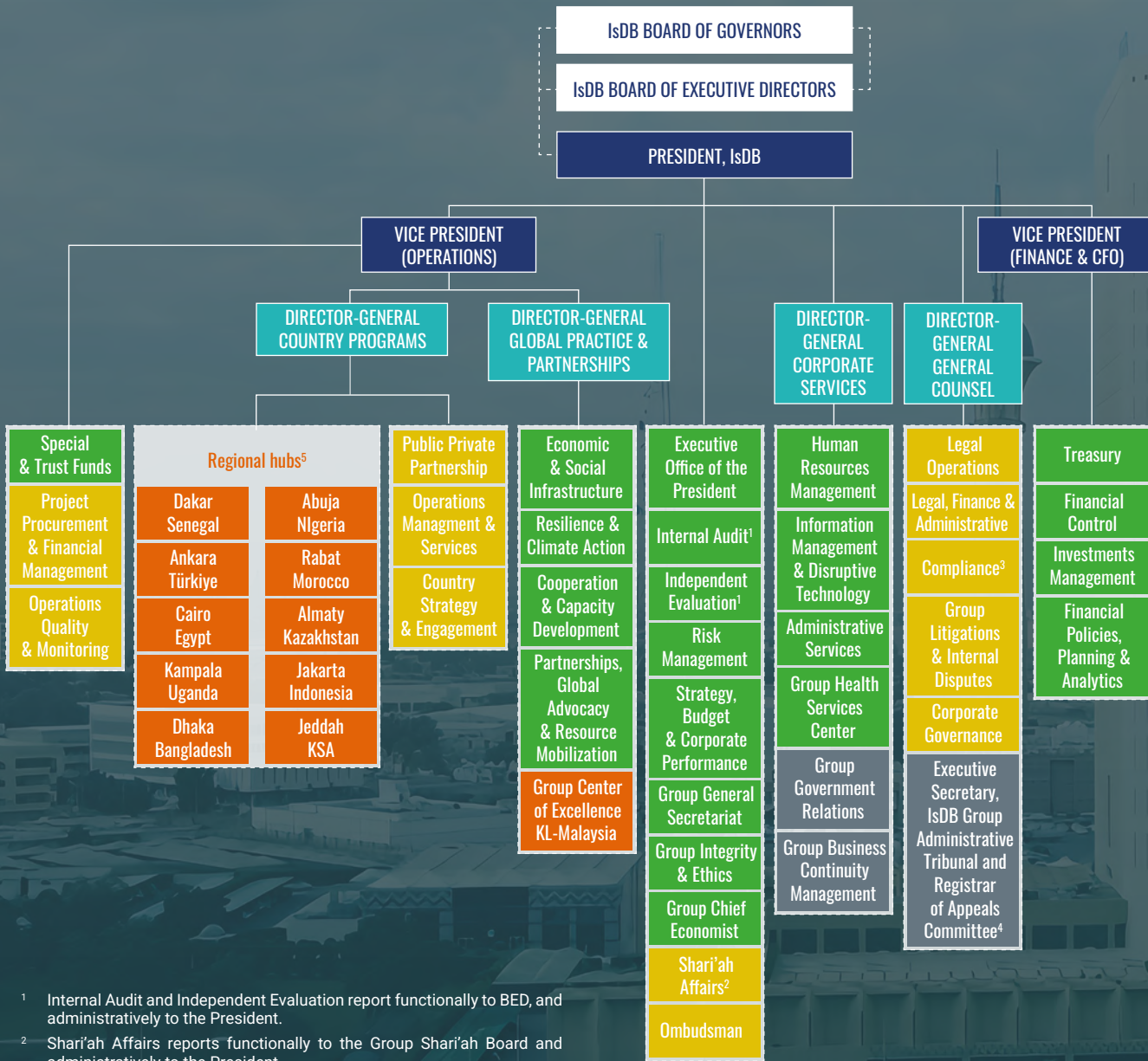
ANNEX 11: CONTRACTS AWARDED IN 2025 BY ORIGIN OF (CONTRACTOR/SUPPLIER/CONSULTANT)

SR. #	COUNTRY	NUMBER OF CONTRACTS	TOTAL AMOUNT (US\$ MILL)
1	Côte d'Ivoire	67	248.79
2	Burkina Faso	78	220.02
3	Morocco	8	184.72
4	Kazakhstan	15	183.46
5	Indonesia	10	134.85
6	Uzbekistan	7	111.59
7	Bahrain	1	79.99
8	Oman	2	54.47
9	Gambia	18	50.10
10	Cameroon	29	48.32
11	Uganda	7	29.61
12	Senegal	23	26.89
13	Tajikistan	20	25.27
14	Türkiye	3	20.08
15	United Arab Emirates	2	19.54
16	Nigeria	50	18.49
17	Guinea	25	14.86
18	Jordan	2	14.49
19	Bangladesh	36	12.01
20	Mali	13	11.56
21	Togo	11	9.62
22	Chad	11	9.36
23	Iran	3	8.64
24	Egypt	2	8.53
25	Niger	3	5.44
26	Algeria	1	4.36
27	Sierra Leone	6	3.66
28	Tunisia	10	3.62
29	Pakistan	2	3.25
30	Benin	16	3.08
31	Kyrgyz Republic	4	2.69
32	Mauritania	9	2.52
33	Djibouti	3	2.34
34	Gabon	2	2.03
35	Kuwait	1	1.41
36	Malaysia	1	0.45
37	Lebanon	1	0.24
38	Azerbaijan	2	0.12
39	Suriname	2	0.08
40	Mozambique	1	0.04
41	China	4	135.80
42	Switzerland	8	114.42
43	Italy	6	54.61
44	Singapore	1	16.65
45	Bulgaria	1	13.41
46	USA	1	5.92
47	Belgium	2	5.41
48	Kenya	1	0.68
49	Denmark	1	0.60
Grand Total		532	1.93 B

SOURCE: IsDB's Operations Management System (OMS) reflecting a snapshot as of 14 April 2026.



ANNEX 12: ISDB ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE



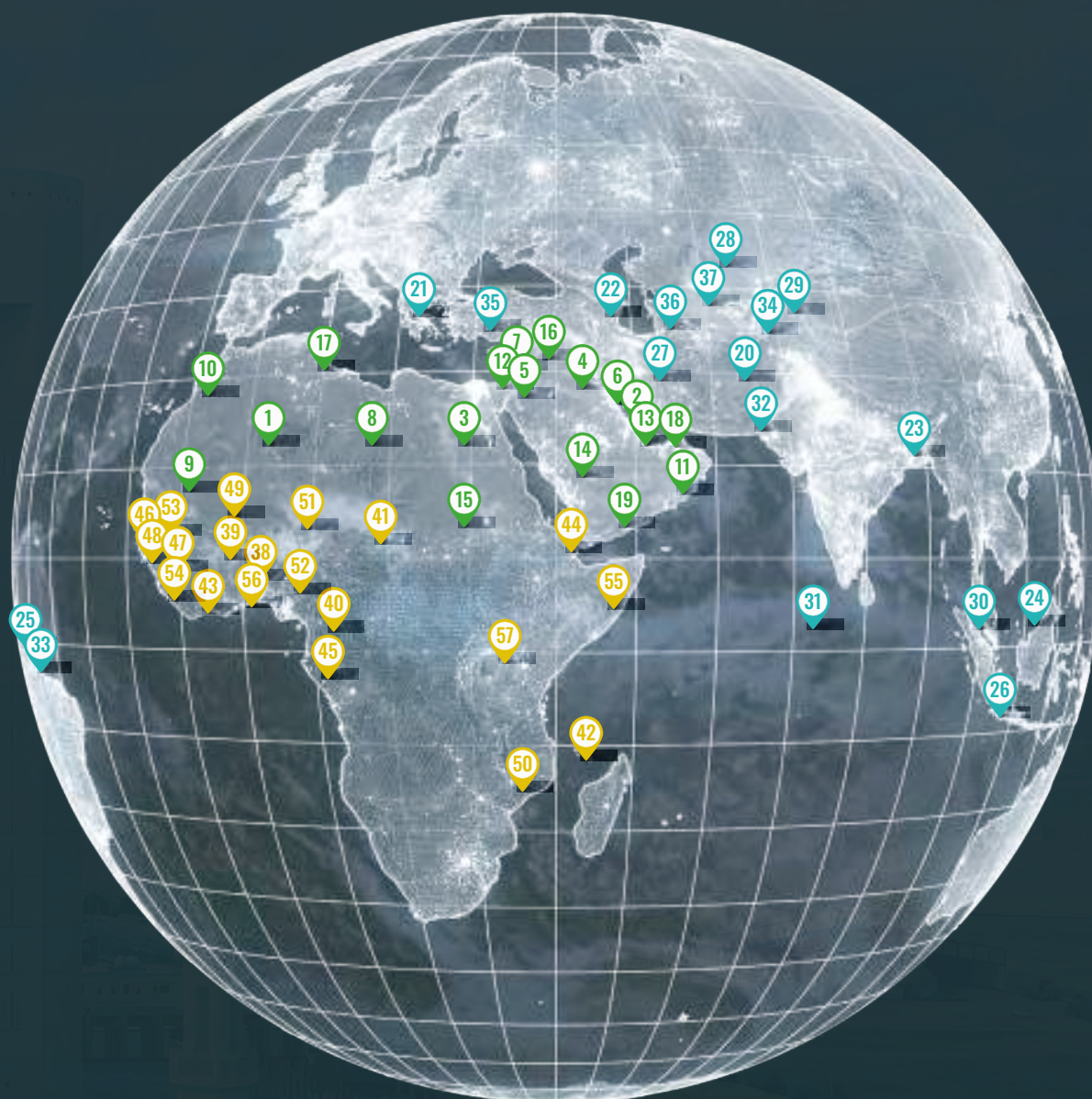
1 Internal Audit and Independent Evaluation report functionally to BED, and administratively to the President.
 2 Shari'ah Affairs reports functionally to the Group Shari'ah Board and administratively to the President.
 3 Compliance reports functionally to the President and administratively to the DG-General Counsel.
 4 The Group Executive Secretary & Registrar reports functionally to the Chairman of the Administrative Tribunal & the Group Appeals Committee and administratively to the Group DG-General Counsel.
 5 Regional Hubs/Center of Excellence shall be headed by Managers unless decided otherwise by the President.

NOTE: Where the term "Group" is used, it indicates that the relevant function is performed at the Group level, as per the applicable governing instruments.

KEY

Complex (Vice President)	Directorate (Director-General)	Department (Director)	Division (Manager)	Section (Associate Manager)	Principal	Hubs/CoE
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ANNEX 13: WHERE WE OPERATE



MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA (MENA)

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 1 ALGERIA | 11 OMAN |
| 2 BAHRAIN | 12 PALESTINE |
| 3 EGYPT | 13 QATAR |
| 4 IRAQ | 14 SAUDI ARABIA |
| 5 JORDAN | 15 SUDAN |
| 6 KUWAIT | 16 SYRIA |
| 7 LEBANON | 17 TUNISIA |
| 8 LIBYA | 18 U.A.E. |
| 9 MAURITANIA | 19 YEMEN |
| 10 MOROCCO | |



ASIA, LATIN AMERICA & EUROPE (ALAE)

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 20 AFGHANISTAN | 29 KYRGYZ |
| 21 ALBANIA | REPUBLIC |
| 22 AZERBAIJAN | 30 MALAYSIA |
| 23 BANGLADESH | 31 MALDIVES |
| 24 BRUNEI | 32 PAKISTAN |
| 25 GUYANA | 33 SURINAME |
| 26 INDONESIA | 34 TAJIKISTAN |
| 27 IRAN | 35 TÜRKIYE |
| 28 KAZAKHSTAN | 36 TURKMENISTAN |
| | 37 UZBEKISTAN |



SUB SAHARAN AFRICA (SSA)

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 38 BENIN | 48 GUINEA-BISSAU |
| 39 BURKINA FASO | 49 MALI |
| 40 CAMEROON | 50 MOZAMBIQUE |
| 41 CHAD | 51 NIGER |
| 42 COMOROS | 52 NIGERIA |
| 43 CÔTE D'IVOIRE | 53 SENEGAL |
| 44 DJIBOUTI | 54 SIERRA LEONE |
| 45 GABON | 55 SOMALIA |
| 46 GAMBIA | 56 TOGO |
| 47 GUINEA | 57 UGANDA |

As we prepare to enter a new strategic cycle, the IsDB Group remains firmly committed to transforming development challenges into opportunities – diversifying economies, empowering people, and enriching lives across the Muslim world.

Dr. Muhammad Al Jasser
President, Islamic Development Bank
Chairman, Board of Executive Directors

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