itfc

International Islamic Trade Finance Corporation

In 2024, ITFC demonstrated its unwavering commitment to Reaching New Frontiers by expanding into new markets, diversifying its trade finance portfolio, and strengthening economic cooperation among Member Countries, with a record-high **US$ 7.3 billion** in approvals across **26 nations**.

REACHING NEW FRONTIERS

Annual Report - 2024

Through strategic partnerships, innovative trade solutions, and a strong focus on sustainability and food security, ITFC continues to drive inclusive economic growth, ensuring resilience and prosperity for the future.

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

BOARD OF DIRECTORS' LETTER TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

In the Name of Allah, the Merciful, the Compassionate

H.E. the Chairman
General Assembly of the International Islamic Trade Finance Corporation

Assalamu Alaikum wa Rahmatullahi wa Barakatuh

Pursuant to Article 26(1) of the Articles of Agreement of the International Islamic Trade Finance Corporation (ITFC), I am honored to present to the esteemed Members of the General Assembly, on behalf of ITFC's Board of Directors, the organization's 2024 Annual Report. The report highlights ITFC's activities, achievements and audited financial statements for the year ending 31 of December 2024.

Please accept, Mr. Chairman, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Yours Sincerely,

Dr. Muhammad Al Jasser
Chairman, Board of Directors

MESSAGE FROM THE OFFICER IN CHARGE, CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

In the name of Allah, the Most Gracious and Merciful

The gradual stabilization of global supply chains and easing inflationary pressures in 2024 have brought new opportunities for economic growth, yet persistent geopolitical conflicts and structural adjustments continue to test the resilience of nations worldwide. Despite these challenging dynamics, ITFC has remained steadfast in its mission to advance trade and improve lives in Member Countries within the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC).

It is with great pride that I present the ITFC Annual Report 2024, which highlights a year defined by groundbreaking milestones and an unwavering commitment to innovation and inclusivity. In alignment with its Strategy 2.0, ITFC fortified its presence in key regions and sectors while ambitiously expanding into new markets and sectors, reaching new frontiers.

In 2024, ITFC's trade finance approvals reached a record high of US$ 7.3 billion, covering 110 operations across 26 countries. Approvals for Intra-OIC trade finance amounted to US$ 4.85 billion, further bolstering economic cooperation and growth among Member Countries. Diversification efforts continued, with 41% of the Corporation's total trade finance portfolio, valued at US$ 3 billion, directed towards sectors beyond energy, including agriculture, food security, and healthcare.

On the trade development front, strengthened collaboration with regional and international partners continued to pave the way for ITFC to extend its services, technical assistance, and capacity-building efforts through the implementation of flagship programs and targeted interventions. These Programs, which include the Arab Africa Trade Bridges (AATB) Program, Aid for Trade Initiative for Arab States (AfTIAS 2.0), Trade Connect Central Asia + (TCCA+), and ITFC SMEs Program, have made significant strides in promoting regional economic cooperation and intra-trade in Africa, Arab and Central Asia regions, with measurable impact on women's empowerment and SMEs development in Member Countries.

Sustainability and food security were a key focus, with approvals reaching US$ 4.9 billion in 2024, exceeding the Corporation's ambitious commitment to the IsDB Group's Food Security Response Program. For Member Countries facing critical food security challenges, ITFC, through tailored financing agreements, has ensured access to essential commodities, bolstering food security for millions.

Furthermore, ITFC achieved remarkable success in mobilizing external financing through syndications, raising US$ 4.2 billion, representing 57% of total annual trade financing. For the fourth consecutive year, ITFC was ranked by Refinitiv as the Leading Bookrunner and Mandated Lead Arranger in Islamic syndications globally.

This year also marked ITFC's expansion into Algeria and Oman, onboarding 19 new clients and broadening the scope of its operations. Such efforts underscore ITFC's readiness to explore new horizons and strengthen its role as a catalyst for inclusive economic growth.

The Corporation's financial and operational excellence is once again reflected in Moody's affirmation of ITFC's A1 rating, a testament to robust governance, strong capital buffers, and prudent risk management practices.

Looking ahead, ITFC remains committed to charting new territory in its quest to address the evolving needs of its Member Countries. By embracing innovation, fostering partnerships, and delivering impactful trade solutions, ITFC will continue to pave the way towards sustainable and inclusive development.

I extend my heartfelt gratitude to our Board of Directors, Member Countries, partners, and staff for their unwavering support and dedication. Together, we will continue to push boundaries, reach new frontiers, and create a brighter future for all.

M. Nazeem Noordali,
Officer in Charge, Chief Executive Officer

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

H.E. Dr. Muhammad Al Jasser
Chairman, Board of Directors

H.E Dr. Hamad Bin Suleiman Al Bazai
IsDB

Hon. Md. Shahriar Kader Siddiky
IsDB

Hon. Ali Abdullah Sharafi
IsDB

Hon. Faisal Alsharif
Saudi Arabia

Hon. Zekeriya Kaya
Group A (Asia)

Hon. Saad Mohammed Al-Rashidi
Group C (Arab Countries)

Hon. Ahmed Mohamed Abdelmoneim
Group B (Africa)

Hon. Mohamadou Lawal
Group B (Africa)

Hon. Dr. Abdullah S. Alsakran
Group D (Financial Institutions)

Hon. Abd Elhamid Abou Mousa
Group D (Financial Institutions)

MANAGEMENT TEAM

M. Nazeem Noordali
Officer-In-Charge, CEO

Ibrahima Sory Soumah
Chief Risk Officer,
Risk Legal and Compliance

Abou Jallow
Senior Advisor to the CEO,
Acting General Manager, Corporate Communications,

Mohammad Hafiz Emrith
Advisor to the CEO

Nasser M. Al-Thekair
General Manager, Trade & Business Development,
Acting General Manager, Strategy

Abdihamid Aweis Abu
General Manager, Trade Finance

Ahmed M. Yousef Jan
General Manager, Treasury

Ahmad Jafar Sabbagh
General Manager, Digital & Corporate Excellence

Emad Attallah
General Manager, Operations

Rana Hassan Fatani
General Manager, People & Culture

Najeeb Rana
General Manager, Internal Audit

Saif Zawaneh
General Manager, Credit

Muhammad Taimoor Chaudhary
General Manager, Finance

FINANCIAL AND OPERATIONAL HIGHLIGHTS - 2024

COMMENCED OPERATIONS
10 JANUARY, 2008

HEADQUARTERS
JEDDAH, SAUDI ARABIA

IsDB

MEMBER
THE ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP

MANDATE
CONTRIBUTE TO THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF MEMBER COUNTRIES THROUGH TRADE ADVANCEMENT

CUMULATIVE TRADE FINANCE APPROVALS SINCE 2008
US$82.7 BILLION

CUMULATIVE TRADE FINANCE DISBURSEMENTS SINCE 2008
US$70.1 BILLION

TRADE FINANCE APPROVALS
US$ 7.3 BILLION

DISBURSEMENTS
US$ 6.7 BILLION

APPROVALS BY SECTOR

ENERGY
US$4.3 BILLION

FOOD & AGRICULTURE
US$1.7 BILLION

FINANCIAL
US$1.2 BILLION

OTHERS
US$0.1 BILLION

APPROVALS FOR MAIN SECTORS SINCE INCEPTION (2008-2024)

ASIA & MIDDLE EAST
US$40.2 BILLION

AFRICA & LATIN AMERICA
US$13.5 BILLION

ASIA & MIDDLE EAST
US$10.5 BILLION

AFRICA & LATIN AMERICA
US$4.1 BILLION

APPROVALS BY REGION

ASIA & MIDDLE EAST

US$5.0 BILLION

AFRICA & LATIN AMERICA

US$2.3 BILLION

APPROVALS BY REGION SINCE INCEPTION (2008-2024)

ASIA & MIDDLE EAST

US$60.9 BILLION

AFRICA & LATIN AMERICA

US$21.7 BILLION

PRIVATE SECTOR SUPPORT

US$1.09 BILLION

INTRA-OIC TRADE SUPPORT

US$4.85 BILLION

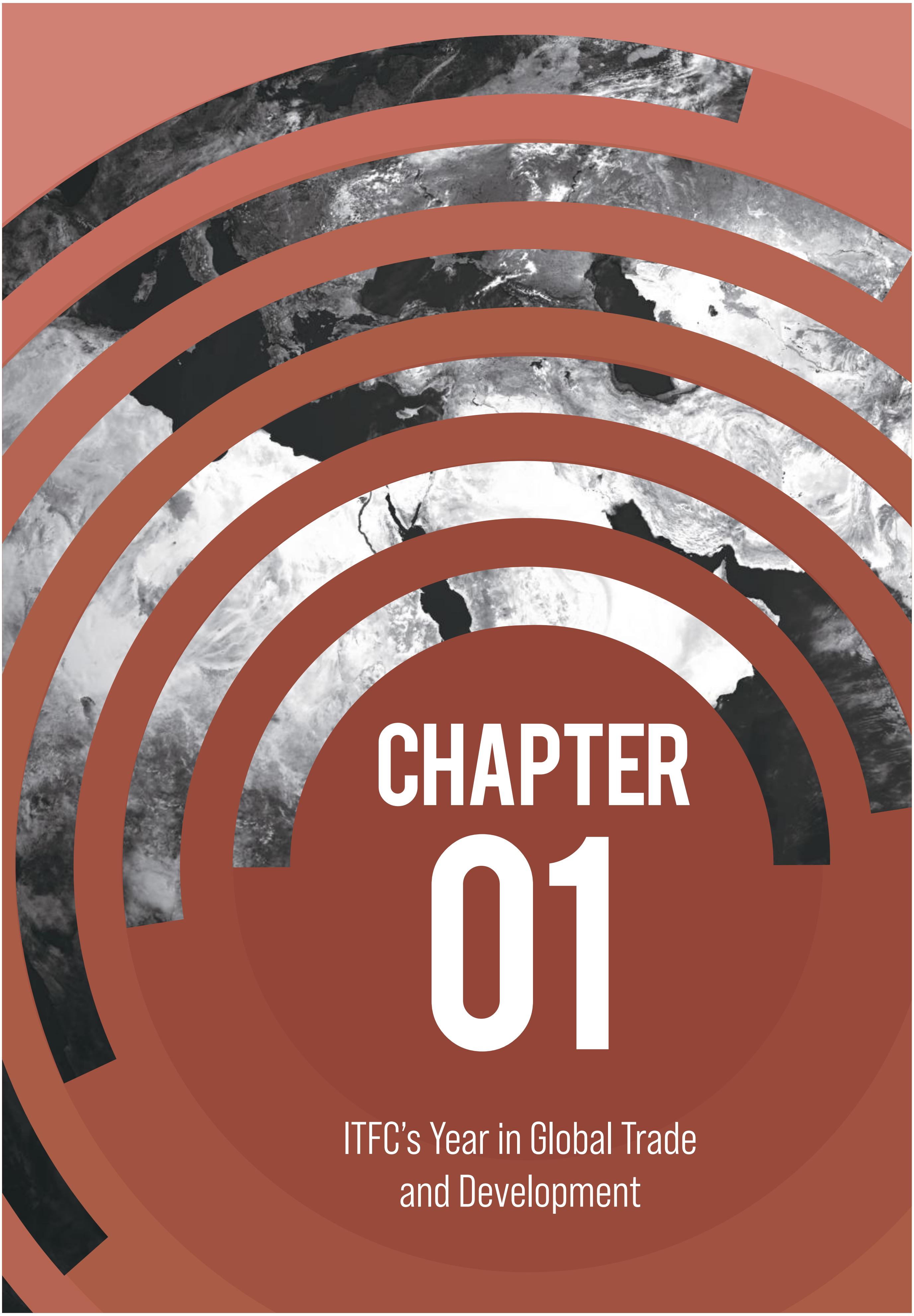
NUMBER OF MEMBER COUNTRIES SERVED

26

NUMBER OF OPERATIONS

110

38% LEAST DEVELOPED MEMBER COUNTRIES PORTFOLIO SHARE IN 2022



CHAPTER 01

ITFC's Year in Global Trade and Development

2024 KEY MILESTONES

(Trade Finance and Trade Development)

Trade finance portfolio diversification efforts, in line with ITFC Strategy 2.0, saw expansion within the Agriculture/Food Security and Private Sector operations, and ventures into new sectors, while adding new Member Countries.

ITFC trade finance approvals amounted to

US$7.3 BILLION

covering 110 operations in 26 countries.

Intra-OIC trade finance approvals amounted to

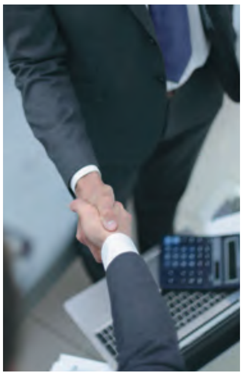
US$4.85 BILLION

LDMC share of the trade finance portfolio equaled

38%

Approvals outside the Energy Sector (Agriculture & Food Security, Financial, Health, and Others) reached 41% of total portfolio

US$3.0 BILLION



Continued engagement in high-level meetings with Governments to strengthen support in line with the needs of Member Countries.

COUNTRY PROGRAMS AND ANNUAL FINANCING PLANS WERE SIGNED WITH 8 COUNTRIES:

BANGLADESH
US$ 2.1 BILLION
(ANNUAL PLAN)

CAMEROON
EUR 800 MILLION
(FRAMEWORK AGREEMENT)

COMOROS
EUR 330 MILLION
(FRAMEWORK AGREEMENT)

EGYPT
US$ 1.5 BILLON
(ANNUAL PLAN)

TUNISIA
US$ 1.2 BILLION
(FRAMEWORK AGREEMENT)

PAKISTAN
US$ 3 BILLION
(FRAMEWORK AGREEMENT)

US$ 600 MILLION
(ANNUAL PLAN)

UGANDA
US$ 150 MILLION
(FRAMEWORK AGREEMENT)

UZBEKISTAN
US$ 600 MILLION
(FRAMEWORK AGREEMENT)

Operations expanded into two new countries **Algeria** and **Oman.**

Onboarded **19 new clients** from Algeria, Benin, Cameroon, Comoros, Cote d'Ivoire, Gambia, Guinea, Jordan, Kyrgyzstan, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Türkiye, and Uzbekistan.

Private Sector approvals reached

US$ 1.1 BILLION

covering corporates and cooperation with FIs to support SMEs in 11 countries.

LC Confirmation (un-funded business) reached

US$ 1.2 BILLION

following the successful expansion of this service since 2022.

Contribution to the IsDB Group Food Security Program (FSRP): ITFC approvals spanning mid-2022 to end 2025 exceeded

US$ 4.9 BILLION

TRADE DEVELOPMENT HIGHLIGHTS

Launch of the Program on Harmonization of Standards in the Textile and Leather Sector, under the AATB Program.

AATB Food Security Program: Advanced efforts through a US$1.5 billion initiative to combat food insecurity, aligning with SDG 2 (Zero Hunger).

Finalization of AATB Country Programs for 7 Member Countries: Implemented 21 country-specific and 8 regional initiatives focusing on trade, infrastructure, investment, and insurance.

Implementation of the Cameroon SMEs Program.

Adoption of 21 projects within the Aid for Trade Initiative for the Arab States (Aftias 2.0) Program.

Finalization of the Uganda Export Launchpad Program.

Finalization and endorsement of the Trade Connect "Central Asia+" (TCCA+)

First year implementation of the KSA SMEs Export Empowerment Program.

Implementation of seven Integrated Trade Solutions, including:

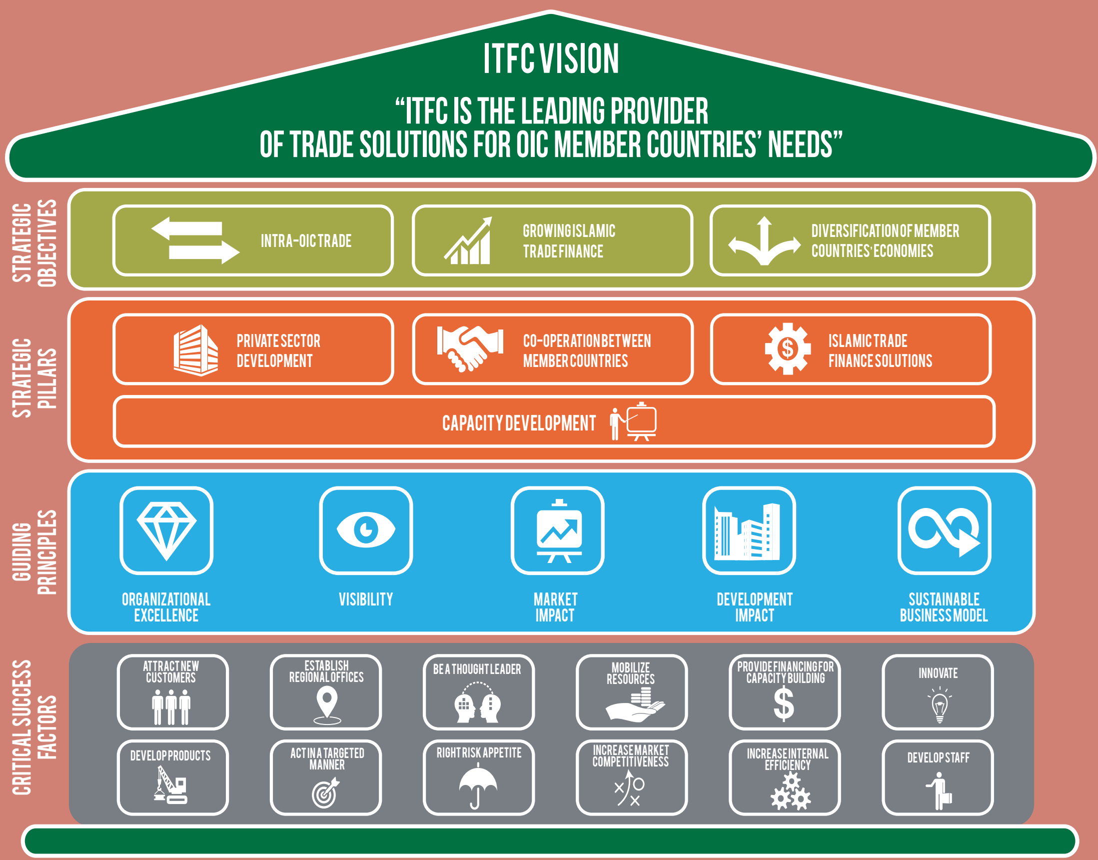
- Capacity Building for the Société Comorienne des Hydrocarbures (SCH) in Comoros.
- Series of Training Workshops on "Strategies for Transformative Leaderships and Effective Change Management" for The Gambia National Water and Electricity Company (NAWEC).
- Cameroon Digital Bootcamp Program.

> FINALIZATION OF AATB COUNTRY PROGRAMS FOR SEVEN MEMBER COUNTRIES: IMPLEMENTED 21 COUNTRY-SPECIFIC AND 8 REGIONAL INITIATIVES FOCUSING ON TRADE, INFRASTRUCTURE, INVESTMENT, AND INSURANCE.

STRATEGIC DIRECTION

In line with the mission of the IsDB Group to promote comprehensive socioeconomic impact, ITFC remains focused on financing trade transactions that promote inclusive growth and address the development needs of Member Countries. The support provided by ITFC nurtures the trade-led strategies of OIC Member Countries and fosters sustainable economic development and growth.

The Corporation's strategic role in advancing trade and improving lives through economic and financial inclusion continues to be integral to the global development agenda. Year after year, ITFC continues to achieve significant and measurable impact as the leading provider of trade solutions for OIC Member Countries.



ITFC's vision is underpinned by five Guiding Principles:

i. Build a resilient business model for sustainable growth by adopting integrated trade program approaches.
ii. Increase ITFC's trade finance and trade development market impact across Member Countries.
iii. Promote development impact through inclusive growth and contribute towards the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs).
iv. Grow visibility by becoming a global hub for Islamic trade finance through decentralization and international communications.
v. Achieve organizational excellence by creating a performance-driven culture within the Corporation.

ITFC STRATEGY 2.0 (2021-2025)

Four years into implementation, ITFC Strategy 2.0 continues to break down trade barriers through innovative measures that uncover new growth opportunities while expanding its global footprint. The five strategic vectors prioritized as part of this medium-term plan have proven to create measurable impact, reinforcing the continued relevance and success of ITFC Strategy 2.0.

2.1 Sovereign Market Strategy

The Corporation's strong year-on-year growth trajectory continues to be driven in part by its ability to capture a larger market share of sovereign clients.

The expansion into sovereign opportunities, strengthened further by a robust route-to-market strategy to facilitate the expansion of new medium to large-ticket sovereign clients (particularly across Member Countries not currently financed) opens up new markets for ITFC in its quest to increase intra-OIC trade. ITFC's success in sovereign markets has further sealed its vision of becoming the leading Islamic trade finance solutions provider in the OIC region.

2.2 Diversification Strategy

The Corporation's approach to diversify its funded trade finance portfolio continues to evolve through a series of rebalancing efforts across products, sectors, and geographies.

2.3 New Profit Formula Strategy

New business lines and commercial propositions that have been identified to diversify sources of income are proving effective in minimizing fluctuations in profitability arising from exposure to commodity price and demand cycles, currency fluctuations and interest rate shifts. This profit formula continues to increase the impact of interventions in Member Countries while attracting new market segments and clients.

2.4 Funding Strategy

A set of new funding opportunities have been identified and is expected to result in additional on-balance sheet funding. It will also lead to a diversification of funding resources, widening coverage of financing needs and exercising a larger developmental impact on the economies of Member Countries.

2.5 Enhanced Organizational Capacity Strategy

Enhancement of organizational structure, people, and processes continues to be an essential component in delivering significant performance step-change within the strategy, allowing ITFC to adapt to new ways of doing business.

ITFC'S ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL POLICY:

A HOLISTIC FRAMEWORK FOR SUSTAINABLE IMPACT

The Environmental and Social (E&S) Policy, approved by the Board of Directors during its 82nd meeting on October 16, 2024, marks a significant milestone as it is the Corporation's first comprehensive policy dedicated to environmental and social matters. This policy is a pivotal step in advancing ITFC's commitment to creating positive impact in these areas while effectively mitigating any potential negative effects of its financing activities.

KEY DRIVERS:

The policy is underpinned by several key drivers, ensuring its relevance and alignment with both global and institutional priorities:

- **Relevance to Member Countries' Needs and the Global Agenda:** This includes addressing the pressing climate and social needs of Member Countries, in line with the UN SDGs and the Paris Agreement.
- **Alignment with the IsDB Climate Action Agenda:** The policy is harmonized with the broader Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) agenda on climate action, outlined in IsDB's climate policy and action plan.
- **Compliance with Evolving ESG Regulatory Requirements:** As global environmental, social, and governance (ESG) regulations tighten, the policy ensures that ITFC remains compliant and proactive in addressing these requirements.

SCOPE:

The policy integrates environmental and social considerations across five core areas of ITFC's operations:

01 Internal Operations:
Reducing ITFC's carbon footprint and promoting digital transformation to improve efficiency and sustainability.

02 Trade Finance Activities:
Promoting sustainable and inclusive trade finance that benefits both the environment and society.

03 Trade Development & Advisory Services:
Providing integrated solutions, including capacity-building, technical assistance and advisory services to support clients and Member Countries to address social inclusion and sustainability issues.

04 Treasury Activities:
Mobilizing Shari'ah-compliant sustainable resources to fund projects with positive social and environmental impacts.

05 Assessment, Reporting & Disclosure:
Establishing robust and transparent E&S reporting practices aligned with international standards, ensuring accountability and continuous improvement.

The E&S Policy reflects a holistic approach that integrates both environmental and social dimensions, addressing not only climate change but also critical social issues such as financial inclusion, gender equality, and food security. This inclusive vision acknowledges the interconnectedness of environmental and social factors, enabling ITFC to create more balanced, sustainable trade solutions that align with its mission to drive development across Member Countries.

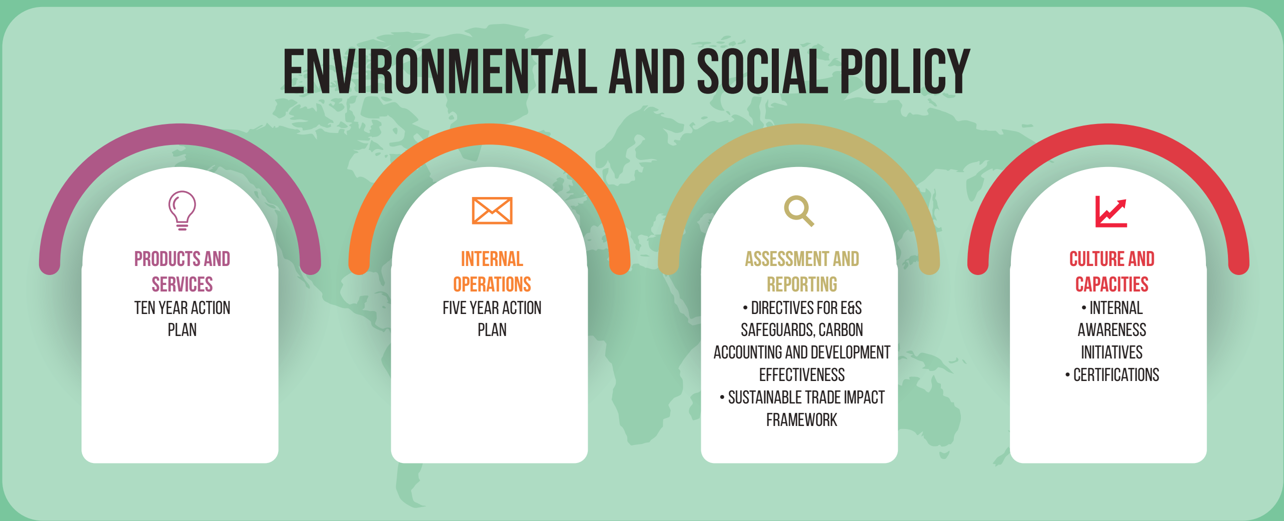
Implementation Roadmap: To support the policy's effective implementation, ITFC is finalizing a series of initiatives that will embed E&S principles across its operations:

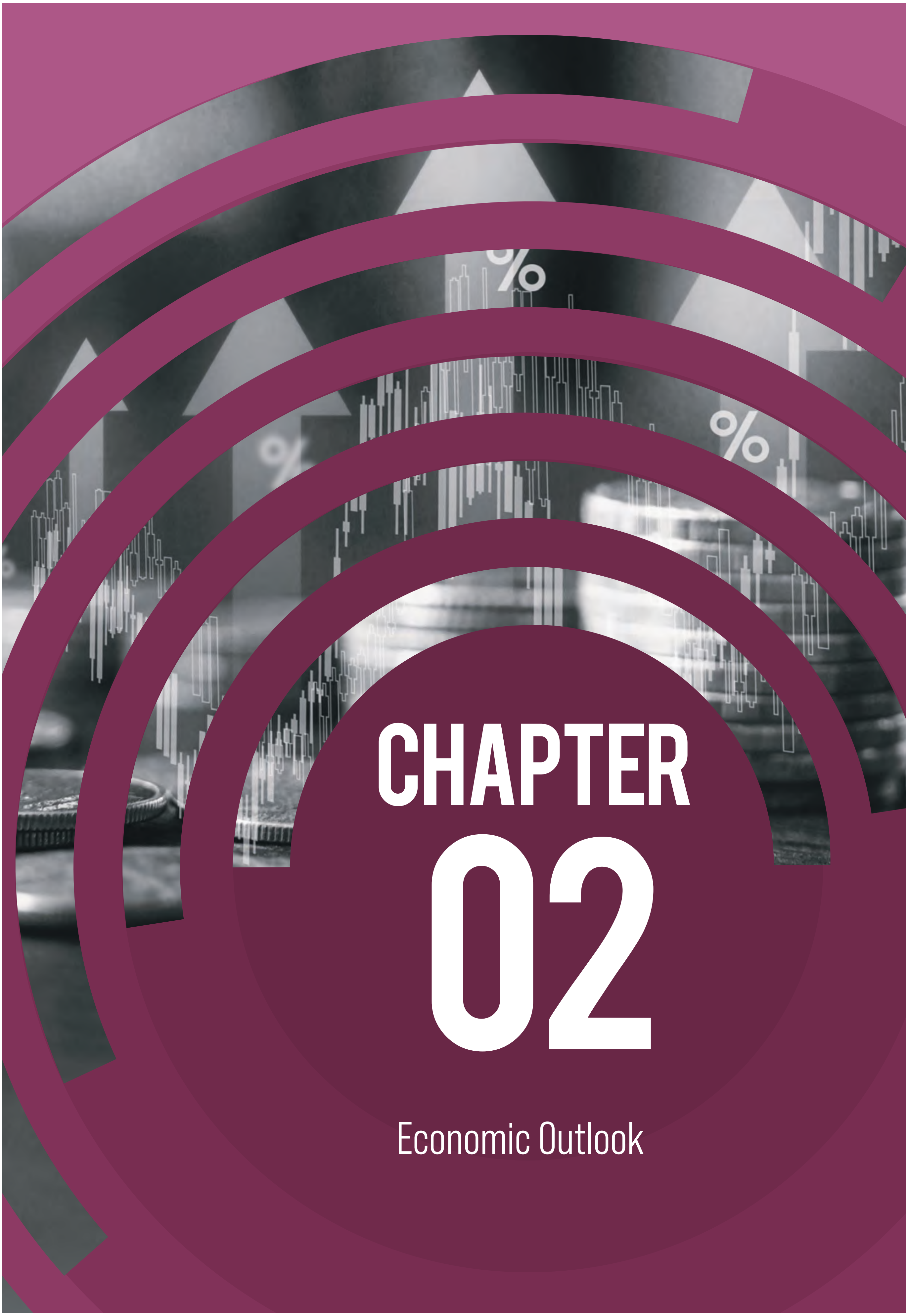
01 **Ten-Year Action Plan for Products and Services:**
Outlines clear targets and milestones to integrate E&S-focused products and services into trade finance, development, advisory, and treasury activities, enhancing overall E&S offerings.

02 **Five-Year Action Plan for Internal Carbon Emissions:**
Aims to reduce internal carbon footprint while fostering a green and sustainable work environment.

03 **Results Framework and Monitoring &Evaluation Directives:**
Development of a new results framework and directives (E&S safeguards, development effectiveness, carbon accounting) to strengthen monitoring, evaluation, and reporting of IE&S performance.

04 **Awareness and Capacity Building Initiatives:**
Targeted awareness programs to equip staff with the necessary tools and knowledge to effectively implement the Corporation's E&S agenda.





CHAPTER 02

Economic Outlook

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE GLOBAL ECONOMY

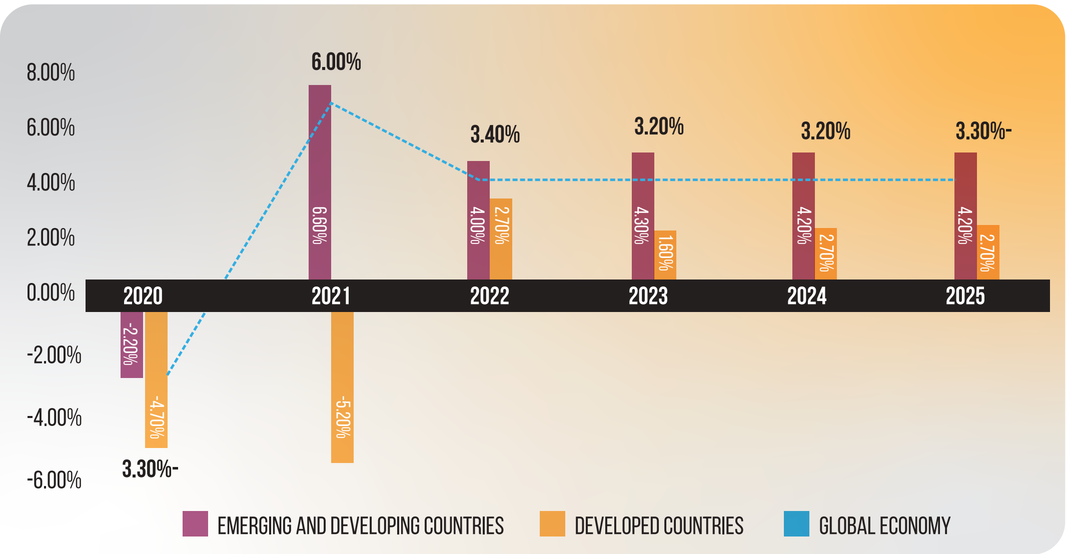
The global economy is set to continue its modest recovery, with real GDP growth at around 3.2% but remaining below pre-pandemic trends.

The business environment is set to benefit from stabilizing supply chains and improved purchasing power, but recovery is likely to remain uneven. Furthermore, geopolitical issues could disrupt supply chains, increase commodity price volatility and fuel inflation, dampening growth. Policymakers and businesses must prioritize building resilience, fostering sustainable growth and navigating risks to unlock long-term potential.

According to the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) July 2024 projections, the global economic growth forecasts remained consistent with those made in April 2024, predicting a growth rate of +3.2% from 2023 to 2024, and even in 2025.

Primarily driven by a modest acceleration in advanced economies, growth was projected to increase from 1.6% in 2023 to 1.7% in 2024, while emerging and developing countries were expected to experience a slight slowdown, decreasing from 4.3% in 2023 to 4.2% in 2024.

Graph 1: World economic growth projections from 2020 to 2025



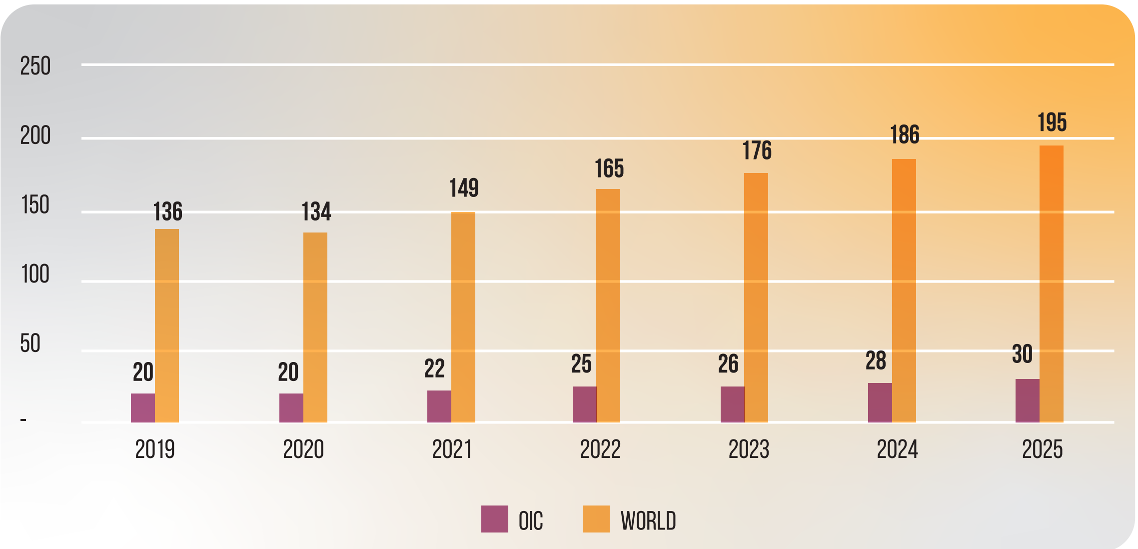
Source: IMF, April 2024

Economic growth is expected to increase in all regions between 2024 and 2025, with the exception of emerging and developing countries in Asia and the United States, where growth is expected to fall from 5.20% to 4.90% and from 2.70% to 1.90% respectively, as a result of restrictive monetary policies, lower consumption, and a slowdown in investment.

ECONOMIC TRENDS IN OIC MEMBER STATES

Between 2023 and 2024, despite the various crises that have affected their economies, GDP in OIC Member States were projected to increase, rising from around US$26 trillion in 2023 to around US$ 28 trillion in 2024, an increase of almost 8%.

Graph 2: Evolution of OIC countries' GDP in trillions of US$



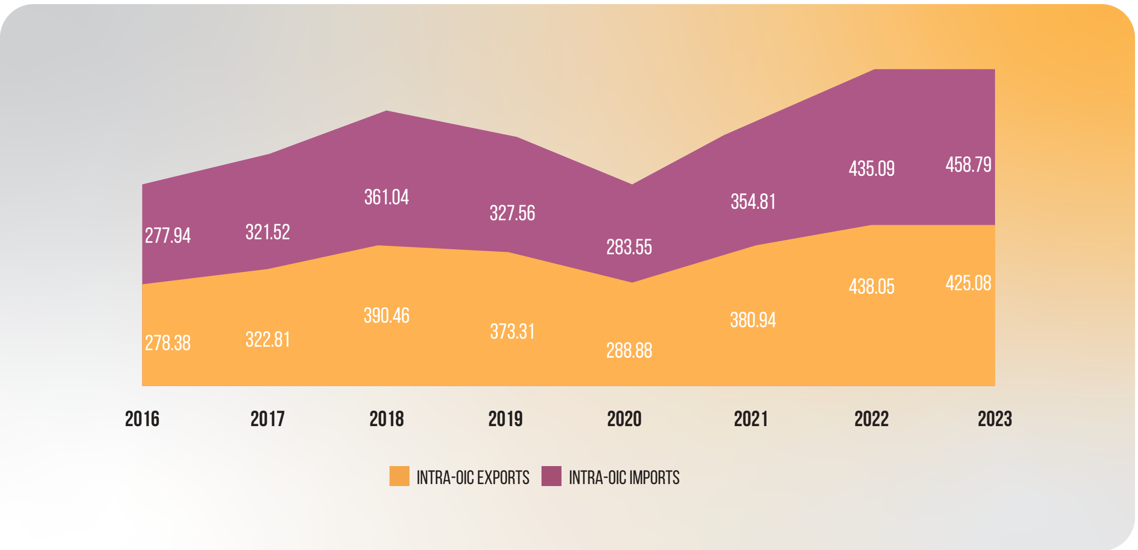
(Source: IMF, April 2024, ICDT calculation)

To boost GDP growth in Member States, OIC institutions and their development partners have initiated several strategies, leading to the implementation of programs for the empowerment of women and youth, food and health security, investment attraction and the development of regional value chains.

INTRA-OIC TRADE TRENDS: EVOLUTION OF INTRA-OIC TRADE

Despite the stagnation of the world economy, OIC countries have experienced a slight increase in their intra-OIC trade of around 1.23%, rising from US$ 873 billion in 2022 to US$ 884 billion in 2023. This was due to soaring commodity prices, fluctuating dollar and euro exchange rates, the impact of the crisis in Ukraine and the Middle East and increased local production to meet demand from member states. This was reinforced by the implementation of certain bilateral and regional trade and investment agreements. However, the share of intra-OIC trade in member states' overall foreign trade had fallen slightly by 0.54%, from 19.27% in 2022 to 19.16% in 2023.

Graph 3: Evolution of Intra-OIC Trade between 2016 and 2023 in US$ billions



(Source :WITS,ITC,DOTS IMF and ICDT, April 2024)

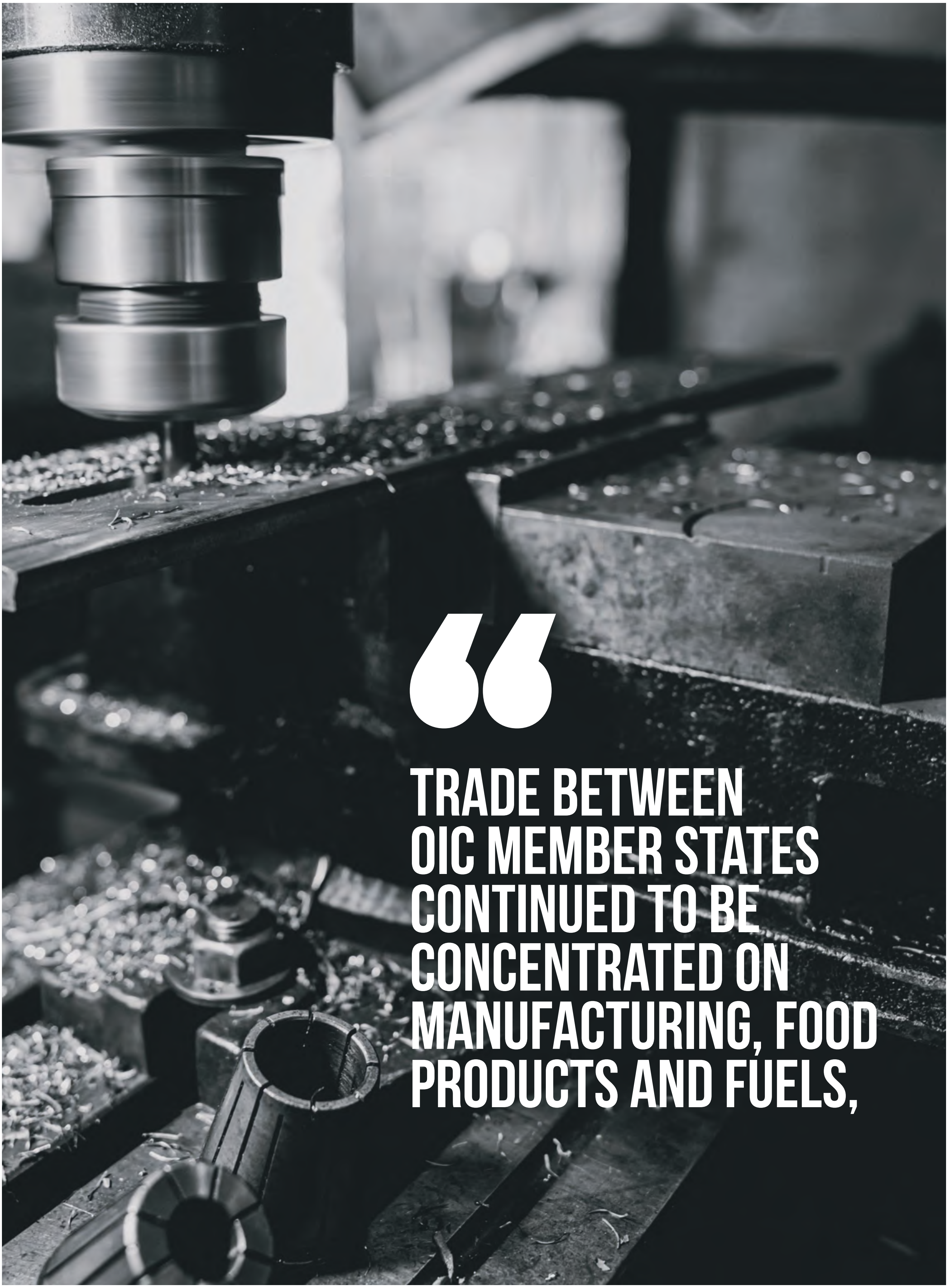
This increase stems from the trade growth of over US$ 2 billion from the following countries: Iraq, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Egypt, Kazakhstan, Kirgizstan, Azerbaijan and Syria.

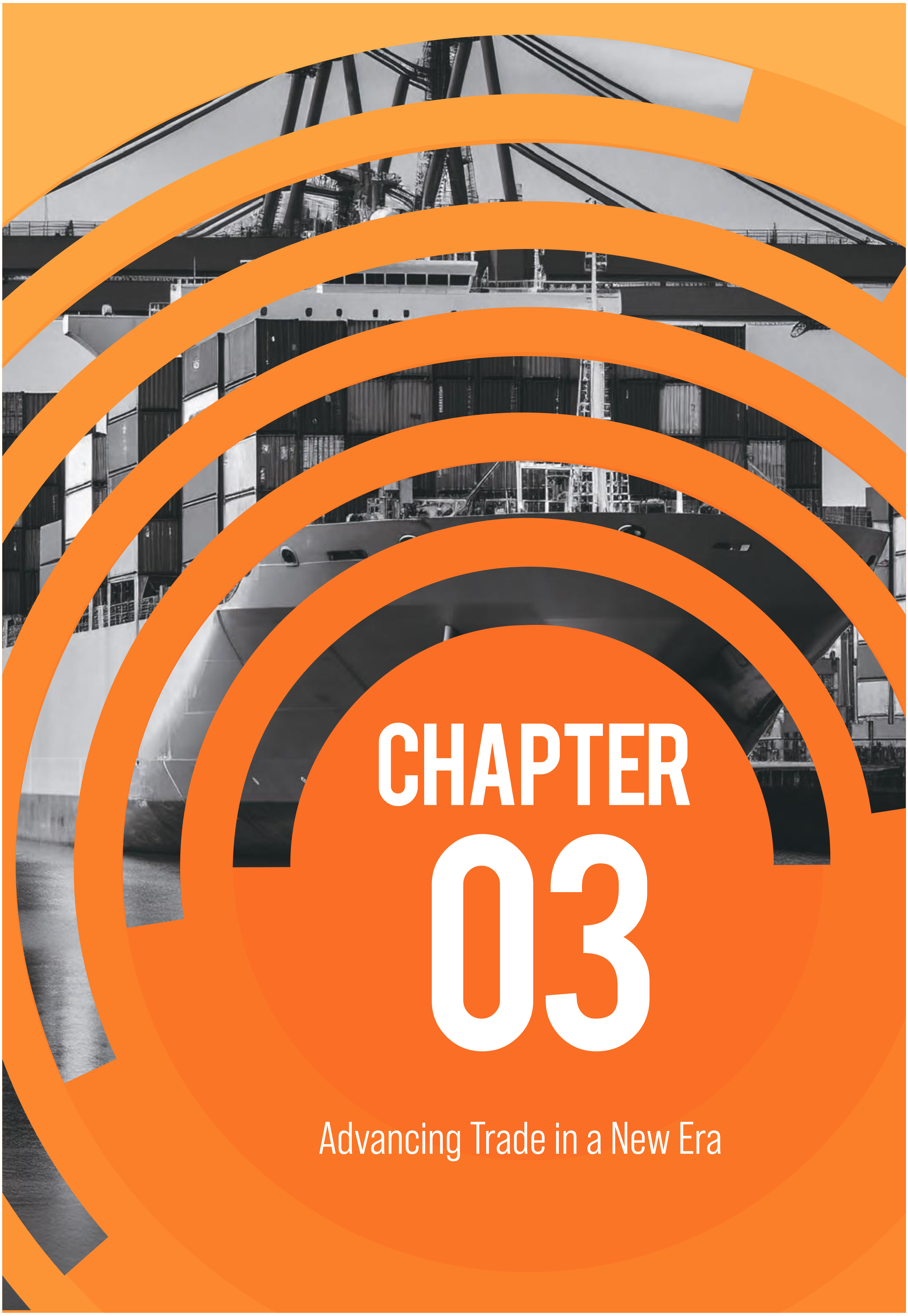
STRUCTURE OF INTRA-OIC TRADE

According to the ITC data of April 2023, the main products exported among the OIC Member States in 2022 were palm oil and its by-products; petroleum or bituminous mineral oils; precious metals; hard coal; briquettes; passenger cars; sunflower, safflower or cotton oils; industrial monocarboxylic fatty acids; acidic oils from refining; industrial fatty alcohols; iron or non-alloy steel bars; and furniture. These trends remained prevalent in 2024.

Intra-OIC imports were concentrated in mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous materials; plastic materials; fine or cultured pearls and precious metals; cast iron and steel, aluminum; animal or vegetable fats and oils; copper; organic chemicals; fertilizers; electrical machines; appliances and materials and their parts.

Trade between OIC member states continued to be concentrated on manufacturing, food products and fuels, pointing to the need to strengthen regional value chains and adopt structural reforms to develop and diversify intra-OIC trade.


“
TRADE BETWEEN OIC MEMBER STATES CONTINUED TO BE CONCENTRATED ON MANUFACTURING, FOOD PRODUCTS AND FUELS,



CHAPTER 03

Advancing Trade in a New Era

ADVANCING TRADE IN A NEW ERA

ITFC achieved a record-breaking year in 2024, with over US$ 7.3 billion in trade financing approvals across 110 operations, of which 38% were allocated to Least Developed Countries (LDCs). Disbursements totaling US$ 6.67 billion further reinforced its role as a key driver of trade finance in OIC Member Countries. Approvals amounting to US$ 4.85 billion were directed towards supporting Intra-OIC trade. ITFC's diversification strategy saw approvals for the non-energy sector reach US$ 3 billion. Support towards private sector development expanded, with financing provided to 47 financial institutions, totaling US$ 1.2 Billion.

ITFC also broadened its reach in 2024, serving 26 countries, up from 22 in 2023, and welcoming 19 new clients, nearly doubling the number from the previous year. The Corporation mobilized US$ 4.2 billion in resources from the market, further enhancing its capacity to support trade finance initiatives. These achievements, coupled with ITFC's focus on empowering LDCs and diversifying its portfolio, underscore its commitment to "Reaching New Frontiers" by driving sustainable economic growth, fostering collaboration, and expanding its impact across the OIC region.

ITFC's Contributions to Boost Intra-OIC Trade

Promoting economic growth through trade remained a cornerstone of the strategies adopted by member states of the OIC in 2024. The numerous benefits of enhanced trade – such as technology transfer, job creation, and overall economic development – continue to drive collective efforts to increase intra-OIC trade. These efforts align with the OIC-2025 Program of Action, with an ambitious target of achieving 25% intra-OIC merchandise trade as a proportion of total OIC trade by 2025.

ITFC reaffirmed its critical role in advancing intra-OIC trade, having supported intra-OIC trade worth over US$ 53 billion since its inception in 2008. In 2024, intra-OIC trade increased to US$ 4.85 billion, up from US$ 4.6 billion in 2023, representing a 6.5% increase year-over-year. ITFC's total approvals in 2024 amounted to US$ 7.3 billion, with intra-OIC trade comprising approximately 67% of the total approvals. This growth highlights the importance of ITFC's ongoing efforts to foster economic integration and cooperation among OIC member states through enhanced trade relations.

By prioritizing trade finance and capacity-building initiatives, ITFC remains a cornerstone of intra-OIC trade. ITFC continues to work closely with the OIC Institutions to create synergies for developing and implementing programs, capitalizing on mutual strengths and experiences to contribute to the accomplishment of the objectives set by the OIC Plan of Action-2025 and COMCEC Strategy. The Corporation's contributions in 2024 highlight its unwavering dedication to strengthening the bonds of cooperation within the OIC and advancing prosperity for its member nations.

2024 - ITFC Intra-OIC Trade by Region (US$ Million)

Asia & Middle East	Africa & Latin America	Total
2024: 3,341 2023: 2,966	2024: 1,510 2023: 1,633	2024: 4,851 2023: 4,599

MANUFACTURING AND INDUSTRIALIZATION THROUGH THE SUPPLY OF ENERGY PRODUCTS

Access to sustainable, affordable and continuous supply of energy is crucial for economic and social development. As part of its mandate of "Advancing Trade, Improving Lives", ITFC continues to support Member Countries, particularly the Lease Developed Member Countries, to enhance peoples' living standards through financing energy supplies. Uninterrupted production of electricity impacts positively not only on manufacturing and industrialization growth momentum in Member Countries, but also on employment, education, health, and security.

Over the last five years, as part of its efforts to diversify its trade finance portfolio and better support the needs of Member Countries across other important sectors such as Agriculture, Health or SME development, ITFC's share of energy financing (in terms of total approvals) has been deliberately maintained below 72%. Nevertheless, in 2024, ITFC demonstrated its ability to mobilize sizable resources from its large network of partners worldwide to secure fuel and electricity supplies, supporting Member Countries to maintain stable electricity generation in both urban and rural areas.

The Corporation's "Investment Grade" ("A1/P1") credit rating from Moody's Investors Service has enabled it to act as a lead arranger in raising funds from international markets for its syndicated deals for countries with a deficit in financing resources and energy production.

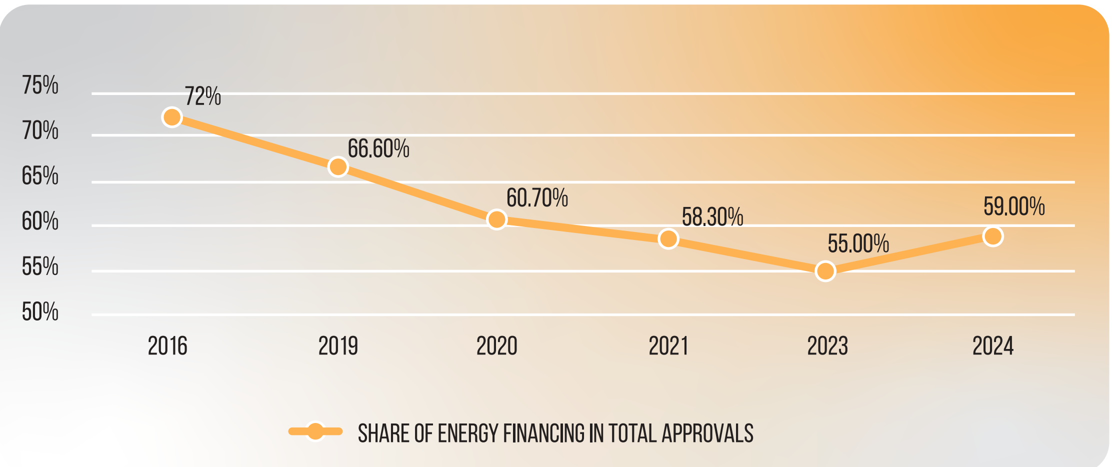
In 2024, ITFC approved a total of US$ 4.3 million of financing in the energy sector, accounting for 59% of the total approvals in the financial year. In cumulative terms, since the inception of the Corporation in 2008, US$ 54 billion of financing approvals were granted to this strategic sector. By improving access to energy, ITFC continues to play a critical role in catalyzing economic and social development in Member Countries.

2024 - ITFC Top 5 Approvals Beneficiaries in Energy Sector (US$ Mil.)

Country	2024	2023
Bangladesh	1,570	1,245
Egypt	780	375
Burkina Faso	400	137
Maldives	345	518
Pakistan	319	200

Source: ITFC Market Research & Monitoring

Graph 4: Share of Energy Financing in Total Approvals



Testimonial:

Driving Economic Growth Through Energy Stability

ITFC has been supporting the Government of Djibouti to finance the imports of petroleum products that are critical to our economy. ITFC's Murabaha financing facility has helped secure crude oil supplies on favorable financial terms, facilitating the smooth running of our energy and industrial sectors.

The Murabaha financing arrangement has been pivotal during periods of high demand for petroleum products, allowing Djibouti to maintain energy stability without disrupting domestic prices.

Through ITFC, we have been able to secure competitive financing that has strengthened Djibouti's capacity to manage its energy needs while supporting economic growth and job creation.

We have appreciated the smooth cooperation with ITFC, and its professional approach, which has always prioritized identifying solutions that meet the strategic needs of the country. Their support has played a key role in the success of several major economic projects in Djibouti.

HE. Ilyas Moussa Dawaleh
Minister of Economy and Finance,
Republic of Djibouti

SECURING ADEQUATE SUPPLY OF FOOD COMMODITIES: FOOD SECURITY

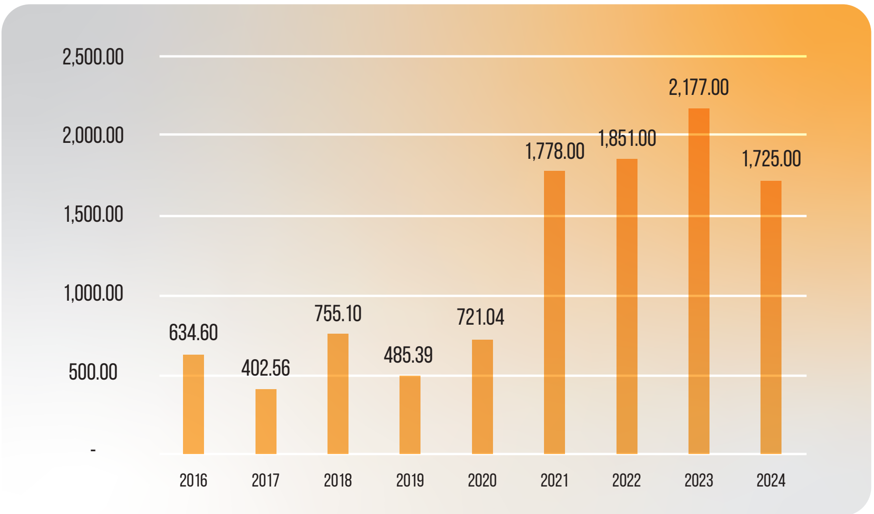
Deprived access to affordable, healthy diets, unhealthy food environments, and income inequalities continue to drive food insecurity and malnutrition all over the world. Without significantly increased efforts to address this issue, achieving UN SDG 2, which targets to end hunger by 2030 remains a major challenge for all nations. Innovative means of closing the gaps in financing food security and nutrition is a top priority on the global development agenda. Significant resources are required to drive policy, legislation and interventions to end hunger and ensure that all people have access to safe, nutritious and sufficient food (SDG Target 2.1), and to end all forms of malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2).

ITFC has been investing its resources and mobilizing external funds from international markets to address the food security needs of OIC member countries. This financing became even more significant from 2021 as a means of mitigating the adverse impact of COVID-19 on food security in many countries. Funding from ITFC has been helping vulnerable countries with the sustainable supply of food staples and local agricultural produce at affordable prices.

In 2024, ITFC made available US$ 1.75 billion for food security and agriculture, almost quarter of its total financing, which benefitted 10 Member Countries from North Arica, West Africa, Middle East, Central Asia, and Southeast Asia. Through its first public sector financing for the country, Türkiye was added to the list of beneficiaries in 2024, thus expanding ITFC's geographical food security coverage. The Corporation has approved US$ 14.6 billion to sustain food security and support agriculture in OIC Member Countries since its inception in 2008.

In 2022, the IsDB Group endorsed a US$ 10.54 billion comprehensive Food Security Response Program (FSRP) package to scale up Group-wide efforts to support Member Countries in addressing the ongoing food crisis and strengthen their resilience to food security shocks. The package comprised a US$ 4.5 billion commitment from ITFC to meet the immediate financing needs of Member Countries for emergency food and agricultural supplies. ITFC's total food security financing since the adoption of the program reached US$ 4.73 billion, exceeding initial commitments.

Graph 5: ITFC approvals for Food & Agriculture Sector: 2016-2024, in US$ Million



Success Story

Building Food and Energy Security in Tajikistan

Located in a mainly mountainous region with no natural oil or gas reserves of its own, Tajikistan relies on the importation of essential commodities such as petroleum products, wheat, sugar, edible oil. The COVID-19 pandemic of 2020, which halted global trade, further exacerbated the country's inability to meet its own energy and food security needs.

In 2023, ITFC and the Government of Tajikistan signed a US$ 30 million Framework Agreement to address these critical areas of concern, contributing to UN SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) and SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy). The food security component of the financing facility supported the Government in securing steady supplies of staple commodities, through the import of sugar, edible oil and wheat, and has benefitted more than 200,000 households (close to 900,000 people) to date. The Government has been able to stabilize prices in the domestic market and is now better placed to support populations in rural and remote areas.

The energy component of the financing facility is helping with electricity generation, transportation, and agriculture. The funding is also supporting the country to construct a hydro power station (Rogun) for the generation of clean electricity.

ITFC is the only external financier currently working with the Agency on State Material Reserves, under the Government of Tajikistan, to provide funding for the country's energy and food security needs. ITFC funding has not only strengthened the country's reserves and supply chains but is also contributing to the economic stability and well-being of communities across Tajikistan.

ITFC's financing facility for Tajikistan has been awarded "Trade Finance of the Year 2024" by Islamic Finance News, the leading international Islamic finance news provider. Building on this success, ITFC is working with the Government of Tajikistan to increase funding towards the country's food and energy security needs.

IFN Awards
DEALS OF THE YEAR
2024

SUPPORTING SMEs AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR

Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) are essential for fostering economic growth, job creation, and poverty alleviation, particularly in OIC Member Countries. Worldwide, SMEs represent over 90% of jobs created and contribute approximately 50% to the GDP. Their significance cannot be overstated, as they are pivotal in driving economic stability and development.

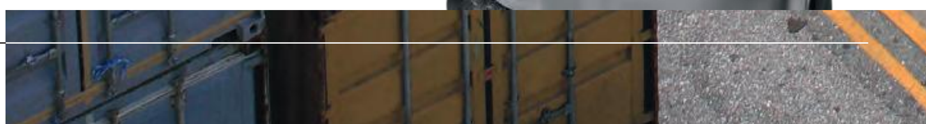
Despite their critical role, SME-financing has been a longstanding issue, limiting their capacity to expand and innovate, which is crucial for their sustainability and growth. The SME finance gap, especially when considering the informal sectors, could reach an estimated US$8 trillion globally.

ITFC has long recognized these challenges and has focused its efforts on providing tailored trade solutions to support SMEs and the private sector in OIC Member Countries. Through strategic partnerships with local banks and financial institutions (FIs), ITFC aims to enhance access to both funded and unfunded financing solutions. ITFC's Line of Financing and Murabaha Financing schemes have proven instrumental in effectively meeting the financial needs of SMEs. Additionally, ITFC's LC Confirmation product facilitates unfunded transactions, and is expected to diversify the Corporation's offerings and increase its engagement with the private sector in Member Countries.

In 2024, ITFC achieved significant milestones in its support for SMEs and the private sector, with total financing approval reaching US$ 1.2 billion, a notable increase from US$ 935 million in 2023. Approvals for the private sector constituted 17% of total approvals, up 14% from the previous year. ITFC expanded its client base by adding 19 new clients in 2024, compared to 11 in 2023, bringing the total number of active clients to 47. Since its inception in 2008, ITFC has cumulatively approved US$ 18.88 billion in favor of its private sector and SME clients.

The support provided by ITFC is crucial for empowering SMEs in OIC Member Countries, enabling them to overcome financial barriers and contribute significantly to economic growth and poverty alleviation. ITFC's continued focus on enhancing financial access and fostering a conducive environment for SMEs will be vital for driving future growth and stability in these economies.

ITFC funding has opened up new possibilities for the growth of trade between Türkiye, OIC member nations, and its international trading partners, further reinforcing its commitment to fostering economic growth and facilitating trade within member countries, while promoting Islamic trade finance solutions.



Success Story

Strengthening Türkiye's Trade Ecosystem by Boosting SME Export Financing

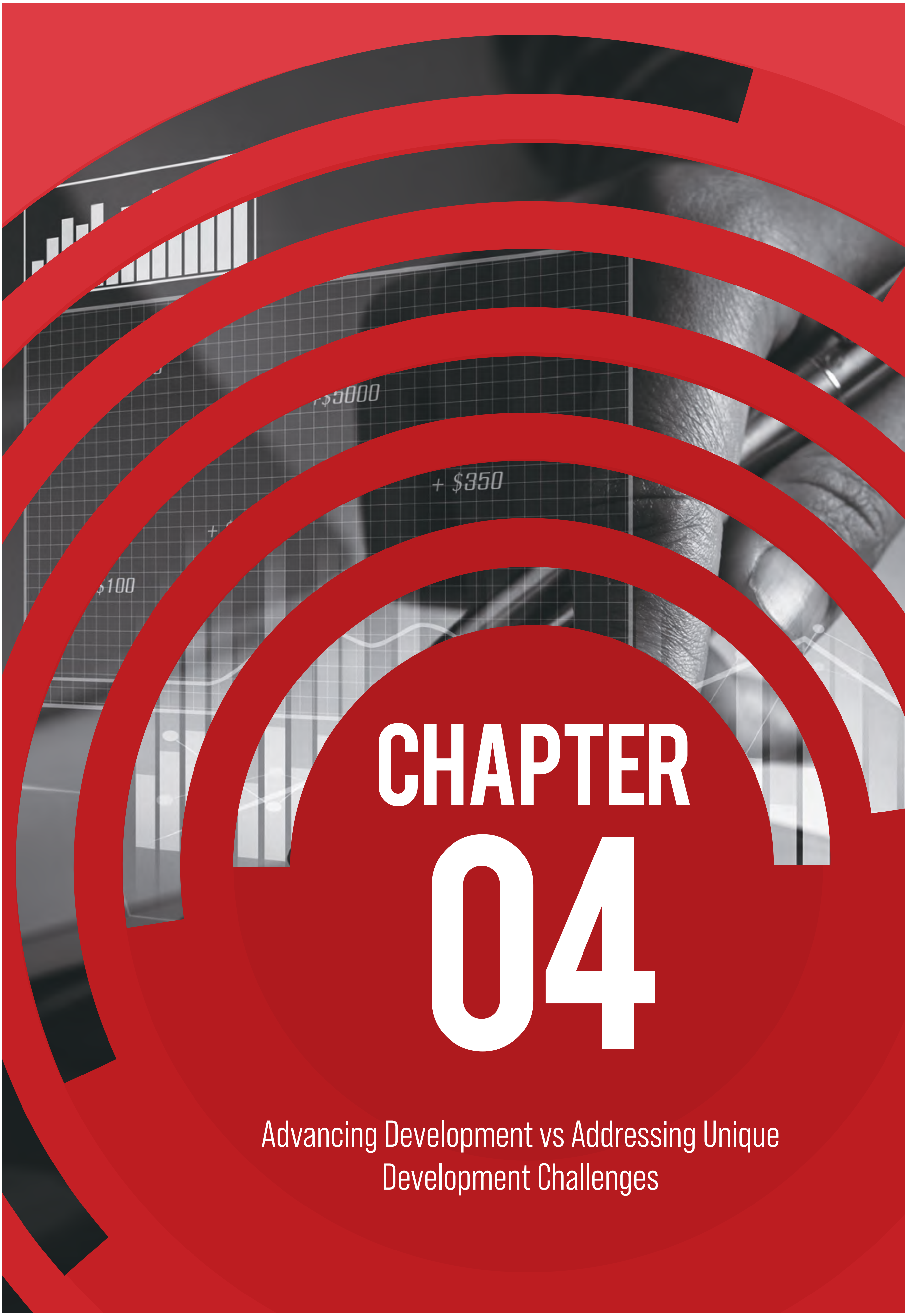
Since 2009, ITFC has worked closely with Türk Eximbank, the official export credit agency in Türkiye that supports Turkish companies engaged in goods and services exports, overseas contracting, and investment goods manufacturing and sales.

In 2024, ITFC extended a US$ 174 million Syndicated Murabaha Financing facility to Türk Eximbank, as part of the joint efforts to support export-oriented SMEs in Türkiye. This follows a 2023 extension of a US$ 277 million Syndicated Murabaha Facility for the same purpose. Since 2009, a total of US$ 3.7 billion in trade financing has been extended to support the trade financing needs of the country's private sector clients, particularly SMEs.

Around 95% of the financing was mobilized from a diverse range of financial institutions and banks. The financing has supported a vast number of Turkish exporters with a focus on SMEs represented by various sectors, including the textile, food and agriculture, construction, and automotive sectors.

Through the provision of its Islamic trade finance solutions, Turkish SMEs and exporters have been able to access new sources of fundings, allowing them to take advantage of trade opportunities in new markets. ITFC's funding has helped Türk Eximbank to bridge financial access gaps for its SME clients, helping them to increase their share of international trade.

The partnership has contributed to strengthening Türkiye's trade ecosystem by boosting export-oriented SMEs and private sector businesses through Sharia-compliant trade financing solutions, spurring economic growth in key sectors while driving job creation in the country.



CHAPTER 04

Advancing Development vs Addressing Unique Development Challenges

ADVANCING DEVELOPMENT VS ADDRESSING UNIQUE DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES

Trade development efforts in 2024 have focused on supporting regional economic integration, strengthening inter-regional trade cooperation and enhancing trade capacities and infrastructure in OIC Member States.

Efforts have centered on Flagship Programs, aimed at promoting intra-regional trade in 45 countries across Africa, Arab and Central Asia. In line with its Strategy 2.0, ITFC continued to implement Integrated Trade Solutions projects in Member Countries, and further meeting their public and private sector needs through Targeted Interventions.

Within the scope of its wider 2016-2025 strategy, ITFC continued to offer Integrated Trade Solutions, blending trade development interventions, including its Trade Related Technical Assistances (TRTAs), with trade finance solutions designed to support Member Countries with limited access to finance and to international markets, while developing sectoral and regional competitiveness through capacity development programs and trade facilitation measures.

Below is an overview of the initiatives and projects currently in the Trade and Business Development portfolio.

FLAGSHIP PROGRAMS

ARAB-AFRICA TRADE BRIDGES PROGRAM

ARAB-AFRICA TRADE BRIDGES (AATB) PROGRAM

AATB is a multi-donor, multi-country, and multi-organization program aimed at promoting trade and investment flows between African and Arab Member Countries; providing trade finance and export credit insurance; and enhancing capacity building tools related to trade. It supports economic integration between the two regions in key sectors such as Agriculture and Agro-Industries, Pharmaceuticals, Infrastructure and Transportation, Petrochemicals, Building Materials and Technology.

The AATB Board of Governors (BoG) provides strategic guidance and is also responsible for determining the criteria for selecting key initiatives and promoting their objectives.

- **Member Countries** include Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Egypt, Mauritania, Morocco, Nigeria, Senegal, Togo, and Tunisia. AATB program partners continually engage with Governments of relevant countries to expand the member base.

- **Regional Institutional members** include the African Export-Import Bank (Afreximbank), Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA), Islamic Development Bank (IsDB), Islamic Corporation for the Insurance of Investment and Export Credit (ICIEC), and Islamic Corporation for the Development of the Private Sector (ICD).

- **Observer Countries** include Djibouti, Guinea, and Saudi Arabia (KSA), who participate and contribute insights to key initiatives being implemented.

Harmonization of Standards for Textiles and Leather Products (2023-2026)

In its 2019 Regional Value Chain study, the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) identified the textiles and leather sectors as priorities for growth. This was corroborated by the 2019 consultations with the African Organization for Standardization (ARSO) and the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) consultations of 2019, which also identified these sectors as key for the continent. Building on the success of the previous collaboration on the harmonization of standards for the pharmaceuticals and medical devices sectors in Africa, AATB and ARSO have commenced a new initiative to harmonize not less than 75% percent of the proposed list of standards for Textiles and Leather Products in relation to the African Fashion Industry, which will elevate the quality and export potential for African products in these sectors.

CAAPs Project

Through AATB, the Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA) receives support in implementing its Common African Agro-Parks (CAAPs) Program. The initiative aims to establish agro-parks across Africa that serve as integrated hubs for agricultural production, processing, and marketing, with a wider goal of enhancing food security and promoting economic development.

AATB B2B Activities

Aimed at connecting producers, suppliers, and buyers, facilitating partnerships and creating expanded business opportunities between Arab and African countries, AATB has designed a series of business matching events for key sectors such as pharmaceuticals and agrifoods. In December 2024, organized a B2B business matching event for the agrifood sector on the sidelines of the Food Africa Egypt exhibition. The event saw the participation of 130 sellers and 36 buyers from 19 Arab and African countries and generated over US$34 million in trade and business deals.

Africa CEO survey

AATB has supported the Pan African Federation of Trade Unions (PAFTRAC) in conducting the Africa CEO Survey, which aims to gather insights from business leaders across the continent regarding challenges, opportunities, and strategic priorities in the African market.

AATB Country Programs

Tailored for each member country, these programs outline specific interventions, offer policy recommendations, and provide capacity-building initiatives for targeted sectors, promoting entrepreneurship, and improving trade facilitation. By customizing these programs to address the distinct needs and goals of each member country, AATB ensures a focused approach that maximizes the benefits of economic collaboration and promotes inclusive growth. It empowers member countries to enhance competitiveness and build stronger partnerships to achieve shared prosperity between the Arab and African regions. In 2024, seven active Country Programs were underway for Benin, Cameroon, Mauritania, Senegal, Togo, Tunisia and Egypt.

aftias2.0
Aid for Trade Initiative
for the Arab States

THE SECOND PHASE OF THE AID FOR TRADE INITIATIVE FOR THE ARAB STATES (AFTIAS 2.0) PROGRAM

Aid for Trade is a global initiative launched by the World Trade Organization (WTO) in 2005. The Arab chapter, known as AfTIAS, has since become a flagship program of the IsDB Group, with the aim to support Member Countries in building their capacities, driving job creation and benefiting from trade liberalization.

Taking into consideration the impacts of COVID-19 and other geopolitical challenges on global trade, AfTIAS 2.0 was launched as a five-year program spanning 2021 to 2026. Conceived by ITFC, the US$ 40 million AfTIAS 2.0 program includes other key donors including the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Arab Republic of Egypt, the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, the Arab Organization for Agricultural Development (AOAD), the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB), and the Trade Development Fund (TDF). To date, the eight donors have collectively pledged US$ 14 million for 21 approved projects.

THE TRADE CONNECT CENTRAL ASIA+ (TCCA+)

Launched during the 3rd Tashkent International Investment Forum (TIIF) on May 2nd, 2024, the program aims to achieve inclusive economic growth, drive regional economic cooperation and promote trade among targeted OIC member countries in the Central Asia Region and with the rest of the world. TCCA+ was designed by ITFC in close consultation with six beneficiary countries – Azerbaijan Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan.

The program is expected to improve production quality; drive trade facilitation through enhanced border-crossing efficiencies; and build the capacities of Trade Support Institutions (TSIs) in driving trade policy reforms.

Two projects are currently underway. They include the establishment of the Trade Promotion Organizations (TPOs) Network for the TCCA+ countries, and collaboration with the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) to foster exports through Foreign Direct Investment (FDI).

ITFC SMES DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

WEST AFRICA SMES PROGRAM

The West Africa (WA) SMEs Program is designed to facilitate SME access to finance. Banks receive capacity building training and SMEs assessment tools to commence or strengthen their SMEs lending practices, expanding their trade finance product offerings, while. SMEs substantially increase their access to financing and build their capacity, which helps to decrease default rates on bank loans.

In January 2025, the ITFC SMEs Program was rolled out in Cameroon in partnership with Afriland First Bank, and l'Agence de Promotion des PME (APME), providing access to finance for up to 120 SMEs in the country. Other West African nations that have benefitted from the program include Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire and Senegal.

INTEGRATED TRADE SOLUTIONS

INDONESIAN COFFEE EXPORT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (ICEDP)

A Master Trainer Upgrade Program (MUG) was launched in partnership with the Sustainable Coffee Platform of Indonesia (SCOPI) to enhance Indonesia's coffee sector. The program, which began in October 2021 and will run until September 2026, is concentrated in Central Aceh and Karo, the top Arabica coffee-producing regions in Indonesia, and is aimed at addressing the needs of farmers, governments, and private stakeholders to build a more sustainable coffee industry.

MUG aims to increase coffee productivity by 15% through targeted capacity-building activities to up-skill new Master Trainers (MTs). By December 2024, the program had identified 10 new MTs and trained 4,565 farmers (63% male, 37% female) from 195 farmer groups across 133 villages, covering 3,666 hectares of farmland. The ICEDP initiative has demonstrated measurable and sustainable impact in terms of improvement in coffee yields, while promoting gender inclusivity and long-term agricultural resilience.

CAPACITY BUILDING IN ISLAMIC TRADE FINANCE IN NIGERIA

Nigeria's Islamic finance industry, valued at US$3.8 billion, is one of the major Shari'ah compliant industries in Africa, substantially contributing to financial inclusion in the country. ITFC, in partnership with the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN), held a three-day workshop in Abuja from17th to 19th September 2024 to enhance capacity and knowledge in Islamic banking principles, trade finance products and services, and on applications of various Islamic finance toolkits, focusing on key areas such as Sukuk issuance and non-interest banking products.

CAPACITY BUILDING IN FINANCIAL ANALYSIS, REGULATION AND PRICING OF ELECTRICITY SERVICES IN TOGO

ITFC conducted training for Compagnie Energie Electrique du Togo (CEET), the state-owned electricity service provider, to strengthen its capacity in providing reliable and affordable electricity to meet the needs of the Togolese population.

The capacity building and knowledge transfer exercise focused on financial analysis as well as electricity tariff regulations and pricing in the country. Modules included training in financial modelling; analysis skills using MS Excel; and electricity pricing regulations and tariff-setting mechanisms.

Testimonial:

Powering Reliable and Affordable Electricity in Togo

Compagnie Energie Electrique du Togo (CEET) is Togo's state-owned electricity service provider with a mission is to ensure the availability of reliable and affordable electricity in the country.

CEET's relationship with ITFC dates to 2015. The entity has acted as an executing agent for a Murabaha financing facility to support the importation of refined petroleum products and gas. ITFC's financing has been instrumental in ensuring the continuous fuel supply for the country's main power plants – ContourGlobal Togo (CGT) and Kekeli Efficient Power – while enabling CEET to secure timely payments for gas consumption by both these entities. This has ensured uninterrupted operations and contributed to the national electricity supply while positively impacting CEET's annual revenue growth. It has paved the way for a more stable and reliable energy supply chain in Togo, directly contributing to the country's energy security and helping to boost economic and social development.

In May 2024, ITFC provided CEET with capacity-building support through a training workshop held in Togo. Delivered under ITFC's Integrated Trade Solutions (ITS) program, the workshop equipped 20 key industry professionals from the Ministry of Energy, General Directorate of Energy, CEET, the Electricity Sector Regulatory Authority, and the Ministry of Finance with enhanced financial modelling and analysis skills. Participants gained a deeper understanding of electricity pricing regulations and tariff-setting mechanisms, helping to build in-house expertise in managing the country's energy sector.

Since 2015, our partnership with ITFC has been characterized by satisfaction, reliability, and adaptability. ITFC has consistently demonstrated a willingness to tailor its integrated trade solutions to meet the needs of our country. Through a combination of funding and capacity building, we look forward to working with ITFC to further enhance accessibility of reliable and affordable energy across the country.

SONHOUIN Sédou
Central Administration and Finance Director
Compagnie Energie Electrique du Togo (CEET)

MALI INTEGRATED TRADE SOLUTION

ITFC supported the state-owned energy provider, Energie du Mali (EDM-SA), with capacity development in leadership and change management to strengthen the entity's ability to effectively carry out its contractual obligations with the Government of Mali in line with the country's 2022-2026 development plan.

With a focus on investing in human capital as a lever for the performance and quality of EDM-SA's electricity supply services, capacity building covers strategic leadership, change management and corporate governance, while exploring best practice methods for determining the pricing of petroleum products. Part of the training took place in Dakar, Senegal, with the remaining training workshops to be held in Bamako, Mali.

ISLAMIC TRADE FINANCE WORKSHOP IN TAJIKISTAN

ITFC, in collaboration with the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of the Republic of Tajikistan, successfully concluded two consecutive Islamic trade finance workshops in July 2024 to equip participants with the necessary knowledge and skillset on various aspects and practices of Islamic finance.

CAPACITY BUILDING IN TRADE STATISTICS AND GDP ESTIMATION IN EGYPT THROUGH REVERSE LINKAGE

ITFC supported the National Account Unit (NAU) within the Ministry of Planning and Economic Development (MPED) in Egypt on a capacity building initiative to measure the country's export and import-related GDP indicators. Leveraging a reverse linkage mechanism, ITFC supported a collaboration between the MPED and the Department of Statistics of Malaysia (DOSM) in February and March 2024. The study and knowledge sharing mission helped NAU build its in-house capacities in key trade aspects including methodologies for estimating export and import components in nominal and real terms and preparing quantity estimates with deflation and quantity extrapolation techniques.

TARGETED INTERVENTIONS

CARBON FARMING NIGERIA

Agriculture generates 20% of the GDP and employs around 38% of the working population in Nigeria. Farmland covers 77% of the total area, contributing significantly to greenhouse gas emissions, amidst extreme weather events. Nigerian farmers, like all African farmers, are facing droughts and floods, which are reducing yields and hurting harvests. To alleviate the issue, ITFC and OCP Africa jointly implemented a carbon farming project in Nigeria, where farmers in Niger and Nasarawa states are benefiting through higher yields and revenues generated from the adoption of regenerative agricultural practices, such as crop rotation, agro-forestry, and minimal tilling.

The carbon sequestered is expected to be sold in the voluntary carbon market, with a share of the proceeds to be paid back to the farmers, providing even more revenues. So far, similar projects in Tanzania, Kenya and Morocco have showed increase in yields of up to 30%, resulting in US$165 additional revenues per hectare, and US$25 bonus per hectare from carbon credit sales. These numbers serve as benchmark for the Nigeria project.

ELECTRONIC CERTIFICATES OF ORIGIN (ECO) PHASE 1: SUPPORTING PAPERLESS CROSS-BORDER TRADE IN THE WAEMU REGION

ITFC is supporting the African Alliance for Electronic Commerce (A.A.E.C) to run a pilot project on electronic Certificates of Origin (CO) exchange, aimed at facilitating cross border trade between the eight West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) countries.

The establishment of a platform for electronic exchanges of trade documents for the African Regional Economic Communities (RECs) will secure and simplify the process of requesting, issuing, and sharing of documents such as CO, accelerating the speed at which goods cross WAEMU borders from two days on average to two hours. This initiative has been so far supported by Senegal and Côte d'Ivoire in West Africa and, at a higher level, the WAEMU commission.

AACE
ALLIANCE AFRICAINE POUR LE COMMERCE ELECTRONIQUE

REVERSE LINKAGE PROJECT COMPONENT BETWEEN SENEGAL

(INSTITUTE PASTEUR DE DAKAR, IPD) AND INDONESIA (BIO-FARMA) IN VACCINE PRODUCTION

ITFC is supporting a technical assistance program that will enable the Government of Senegal to manufacture and export high quality, affordable and relevant vaccines. The project is a reverse linkage between IPD and Bio Farma, an Indonesian state-owned enterprise based in Bandung, West Java, and the only local vaccine manufacturer. Bio Farma has supplied vaccines to multiple countries through UNICEF, PAHO, and other organizations. The project aims to facilitate peer learning, knowledge sharing and technology transfer in biotechnology and vaccinology, enabling the Government of Senegal to achieve vaccine resilience while aiding IPD to diversify its vaccine portfolio and improve its technical capacity in vaccine distribution in global markets.

ISLAMIC FINANCE WORKSHOP IN AZERBAIJAN

ITFC, in collaboration with the Ministry of Economy of Azerbaijan, organized a workshop in Baku, to train financial and government institutions on the practical applications of Islamic Finance, including sale-based, lease-based, and equity-based instrument. in areas such as capital markets and trade finance.

REVERSE LINKAGE PROJECT BETWEEN GUINEA AND TUNISIA (YEAR 3)

ITFC, the IsDB, the Enhanced Integrated Framework, BADEA and the Governments of Tunisia and Guinea have collaborated on a technical assistance program that supports the Government of Guinea in developing and improving its Mango and Cashew export value chain. Implemented through the Reverse Linkage mechanism, the project aims to build the capacities of export support institutions; strengthen value chain activities for mango preservation and processing; and provide tools and instruments to support market access.

Through the project, three inter-professional organizations have been established in the cities of Kindia, Kankan and Boke. It has also allowed immersion visits by export associations and national institutions, including the Agence Guineene pour la Promotion des Exportations (AGUIPEX) in Tunisia. Currently, it is helping in reducing food losses and increasing value through acquisition and distribution of mango dryers to producer cooperatives in the cities of Kankan and Kindia.

AGUIPEX
Agence Guinéenne de Promotion des Exportations

THE ITFC-IsDB AFCFTA INITIATIVE

The initiative supports Member Countries to translate continental-wide commitments of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) into national actions. So far, ITFC and IsDB have partnered with UNECA and the Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF) to implement 30 prioritized activities in seven countries – Burkina Faso, Guinea, Niger, Senegal, Togo, Mauritania, and Tunisia.

The partnership focuses on capacity building and awareness; trade promotion and market access information tools; and policy instruments to support implementation of actions with the Agreement. It has enabled more than 1000 stakeholders in national trade facilitation committees, customs, public administration, private sector, and civil society to be informed of the AfCFTA, and on the commitments made by other African countries. In Niger, workshops were held in Niamey, Zinder, and Maradi on schedules of tariff concessions that will impact overall intercontinental trade. In Senegal, a national awareness campaign was held in four regions - St Louis, Kaolack, Tambacounda, and Ziguinchor. In Guinea, national consultations on trade competitiveness were held in Mamou and Conakry.

The initiative has provided the countries with external trade information platforms, communication plans, and market access tools to socialize the contents of the Agreement and their implications. In Senegal, four guides were published on Market Access; Rules of Origin; Elimination of Non-Tariff Barriers (NTBs); and Commerce of Services. Trade and investment policy briefs and studies were provided to national authorities as decision-making tools for policymakers. These included the Tunisia and Togo lists of exportable products to Africa; study on Compliance of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS) and Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) under the AfCFTA in Senegal; Guinea's competitiveness strategy; Togo's AfCFTA impact assessment on Maritime transport, and Togo's maritime transport development strategy.

WOMEN ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT INITIATIVES

CAMEROON DIGITAL BOOTCAMP

The Commonwealth Secretariat has partnered with the ITFC and Cameroon's Ministry of Trade to deliver the first of a series of digital boot camps to build the capacity of women-owned micro, small and medium sized enterprises (MSMEs) across the west central African country.

The first of a series of workshops was held in Douala in 2022 and focused on building the digital skills of women-owned MSMEs, while the third and most recent, held in Yaoundé, focused on market access, with a view to promote 40 SMEs on three digital platforms in the region.

HANDICRAFTS & HERITAGE WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS EXPORT TRAINING PROGRAM IN EGYPT

The Handicrafts & Heritage Women Entrepreneurs Export Training Program was launched in October 2022 to support women entrepreneurs in expanding their businesses to international markets. Initially targeting 50 participants, the program increased its beneficiaries to 65 women entrepreneurs. Multiple training sessions were conducted to enhance their skills in product development, export readiness, and e-commerce. A specialized business development firm was engaged to further refine their market competitiveness and prepare them for participation in trade exhibitions. Beneficiaries showcased their products at key events, including the Heritage Exhibition and the International Industry Fair, with additional support provided for their participation in future exhibitions. A guidance and training bootcamp were organized to strengthen their capabilities in packaging, export processes, and online sales, culminating in the launch of a pilot e-commerce platform to showcase their products. The program continues to foster economic empowerment by equipping female artisans with the skills and opportunities needed to access local and international markets.

PRODUCT AND BUSINESS-LINE DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPING A NEW PRODUCT SUITE

In 2024, the Product Development Team (PDT), Product Development Review Committee (PDRC), and the IsDB Group's Shari'ah body completed three new product directives, processes, and necessary approvals. In line with the Corporation's demand-driven business model with aims to diversify its Islamic finance offering, these products provide new opportunities for both ITFC and its Member Countries in sectors such as electricity financing, LC confirmation, and local currency financing. Additionally, in collaboration with partners, ITFC has also developed and launched a blended financing program that aims to support Least Developed Member Countries through low-cost financing to address food security and healthcare priorities.

THE TRADE DEVELOPMENT FUND (TDFD)

TDFD is a Waqf-based fund established by ITFC in 2018 as an innovative approach to balance economic growth and social welfare within the Islamic world and beyond. Liquidity in the WAQF Account is invested in Shari'ah compliant investments, with 50% of its net returns channeled towards funding the design and execution of ITFC's Trade Development interventions. Since its inception, the Fund has supported initiatives aimed at enhancing employability and income by supplying medical and food aid to vulnerable OIC nations. The Fund continues to focus on projects in healthcare, agriculture, and basic infrastructure. In 2024, TDFD disbursed two grants to various OIC countries to address immediate needs, particularly in Gaza, where severe shortages of food, water, and shelter persist. The Fund also supports environmental-related projects.

TRADE DEVELOPMENT FUND

TDFD PROJECTS

2023

Improve the Literacy of Cotton Producers in Cameroon	Provide support to improve the literacy of Cotton farmers to strengthen their production, marketing, and income management capacities.
Productivity and Quality Improvement for Selected Ylang Ylang Oil Production Cooperatives in Comoros	Support three cooperatives comprising over 200 Ylang Ylang farms in modernizing their production facilities to enhance productivity and quality.
Support to Earthquake Victims in Morocco	Provide support to earthquake victims in Morocco, alleviating their hardships and fostering their well-being in the post-disaster period.
Education for Students from low-income households in Pakistan	Collaborate with Noon Noon Educational Services in Saudi Arabia through the Takaful Program to ensure equitable education access for low-income students, providing additional support to address educational disparities.

2024

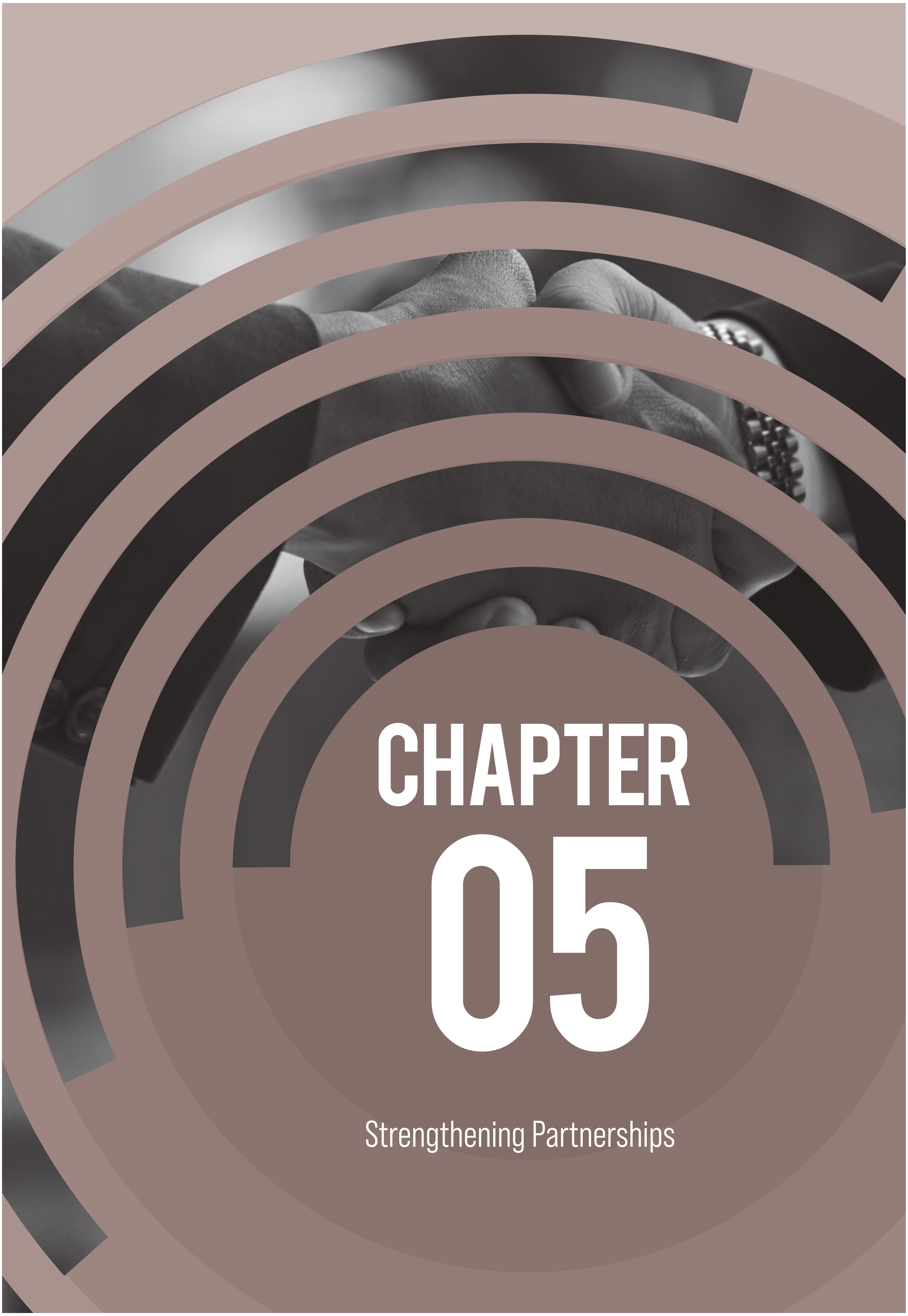
Clean Cooking Initiative with KSA's Oil Sustainability Program (OSP)	Partner with OSP to provide clean cooking alternatives through liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) cooking kit subsidies. This initiative aims to help low-income users transition from traditional fuels such as charcoal and firewood to cleaner solutions.
Support Palestine through King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Center Relief Campaign	The grant was provided to help alleviate the humanitarian crisis in Gaza, where there are severe shortages of food, water, and shelter. Launched under the guidance of King Salman, the Public Relief Campaign aims to support the Palestinian people in addressing their worsening conditions. TDFD's contribution seeks to reduce suffering and provide essential necessities for a dignified life.

ADVISORY SERVICES

ITFC has envisioned the establishment of an Advisory Services function that will offer expert trade advisory services to sovereigns and private sector entities in Member Countries. The purpose is to add to ITFC's ability to operate profitably through different business cycles while delivering developmental impact to its Member Countries. The period 2023 – 2027 is considered as a build-up phase for the Function where Advisory opportunities will depend mostly on alignment with ITFC's Trade Finance Department (TFD) through integrated offerings, as well as Trade Development under Advisory Services for Flagship Programs. During this period, key priorities will include:

- Building a track record of successful engagements.
- Strengthening internal capacity through hiring and skill development.
- Establishing a network of external consultants and Subject Matter Experts (SMEs) to augment in-house capabilities.

In 2024, the function commenced its operations and successfully implemented four key engagements with Sanoat Qurilish Bank (SQB), Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFA), Türkiye Sınai Kalkınma Bankası (TSKB), and Jordan Payments and Clearing Company (JoPACC)



CHAPTER 05

Strengthening Partnerships

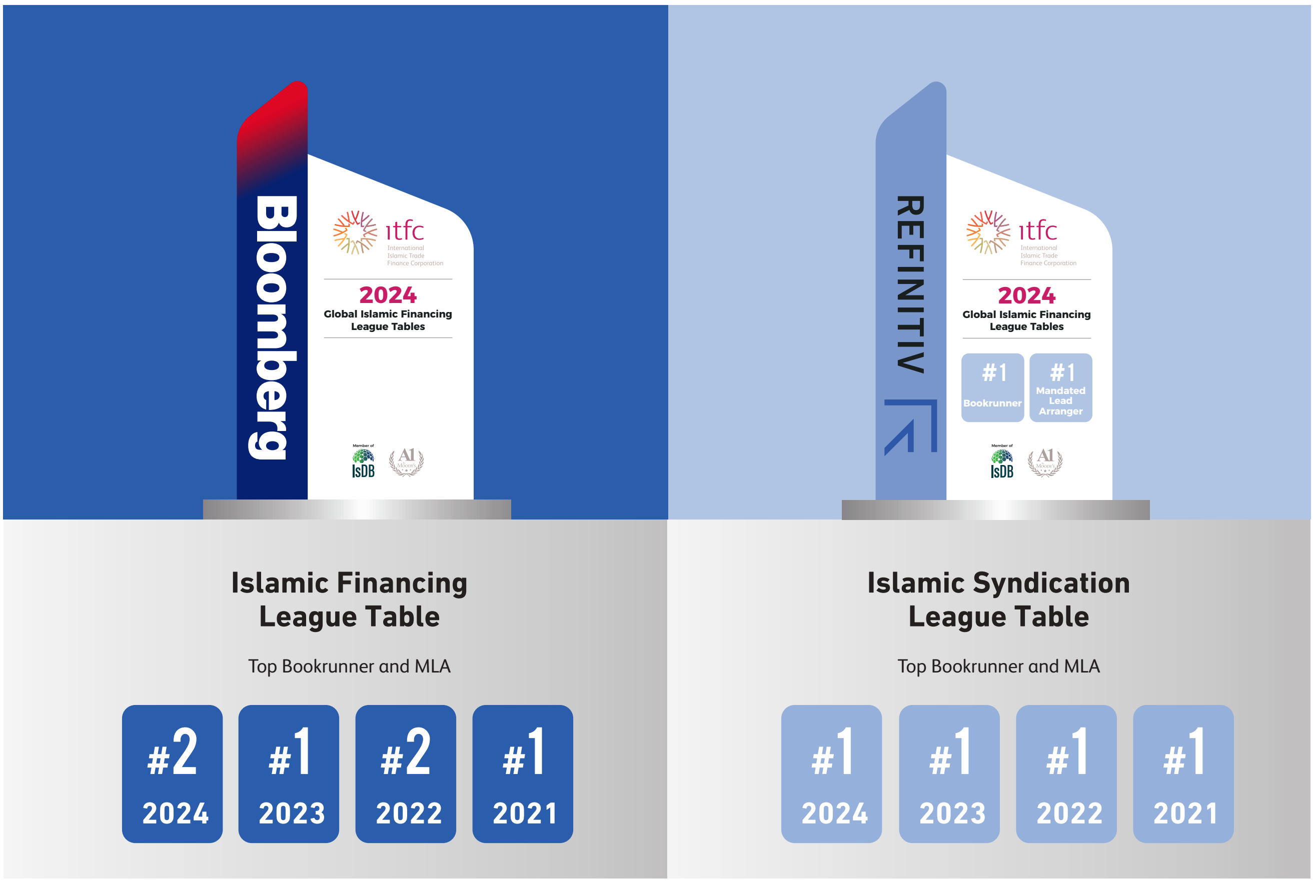
LEADING ISLAMIC SYNDICATIONS TO SUPPORT TRADE FINANCE IMPACT

ITFC uses Islamic instruments to leverage international financing. Among these instruments, Syndication remains the most active mechanism that helps in mobilizing funds to support the growth of trade financing in favor of ITFC Member Countries.

In 2024, as the financial markets were still adjusting to external shocks, ITFC took proactive action to strengthen its partnerships and attract new syndicate partners and potential investors in liquid markets such as the GCC and other markets in Europe, Asia, and Middle East. For the fourth consecutive year, ITFC's top-tier performance reflects a strategic focus on delivering impactful trade finance solutions. As highlighted earlier in this report, Refinitiv ranked ITFC as the top global Bookrunner and Mandated Lead Arranger (MLA) in their 2024 Islamic Syndications League Table. Bloomberg also ranked ITFC among the top Bookrunner and MLA in the 2024 Islamic Syndications League Table.

This ranking recognizes the Corporation's leadership role in mobilizing capital globally and from a wide range of investors and financial institutions for the financing needs of its Member Countries.

ITFC's syndications far surpassed initial projections and resulted in mobilizing US$ 4,214 million to fund 41 operations in 12 member states. The funds mobilized from the market represent over 57% of total trade financing provided by ITFC in 2024.



LEVERAGING CAPITAL FOR A SUSTAINABLE BUSINESS MODEL

The year 2024 proved pivotal for ITFC. The Corporation expanded relationships with a broader network of treasury partners and actively borrowed from diverse sources in the financial markets. This concerted effort bolstered ITFC's profile as a credible and trustworthy borrower. Several new borrowing lines were established to tap into varied pools of capital, while a key financial innovation – the committed contingent liquidity facility – was introduced. This new instrument is designed to provide ITFC with immediate access to liquidity in times of market turbulence or unforeseen financing needs, thereby enhancing its resilience and ability to safeguard its trade finance operations.

Aligned with its strategic plan, ITFC significantly increased its leveraging capacity and achieved organic balance sheet growth over the course of 2024. This was primarily accomplished by forging deeper partnerships with treasury institutions, enabling ITFC to secure larger borrowing amounts at competitive rates – an affirmation of the strong confidence that financial markets and partners place in the Corporation. Throughout this expansion, ITFC consistently adhered to its prudent liquidity management policies and strict investment guidelines, which underpin ITFC's solid credit rating.

ITFC's Investment function, introduced in recent years, covers a vast scope of Shari'ah-compliant financial instruments, primarily to generate additional revenue streams, offer treasury solutions to MC's and contribute to their financial development, while enhancing ITFC's capabilities and outreach in financial markets.

Looking ahead, ITFC intends to build on its successes by continuing to diversify its financing sources, strengthen its liquidity buffers, and refine its risk management frameworks. By striking a balance between proactive market engagement and careful financial stewardship, ITFC remains agile and well-prepared for future global market shifts, ensuring the continued sustainable expansion of its trade finance portfolio as it reaches new frontiers.

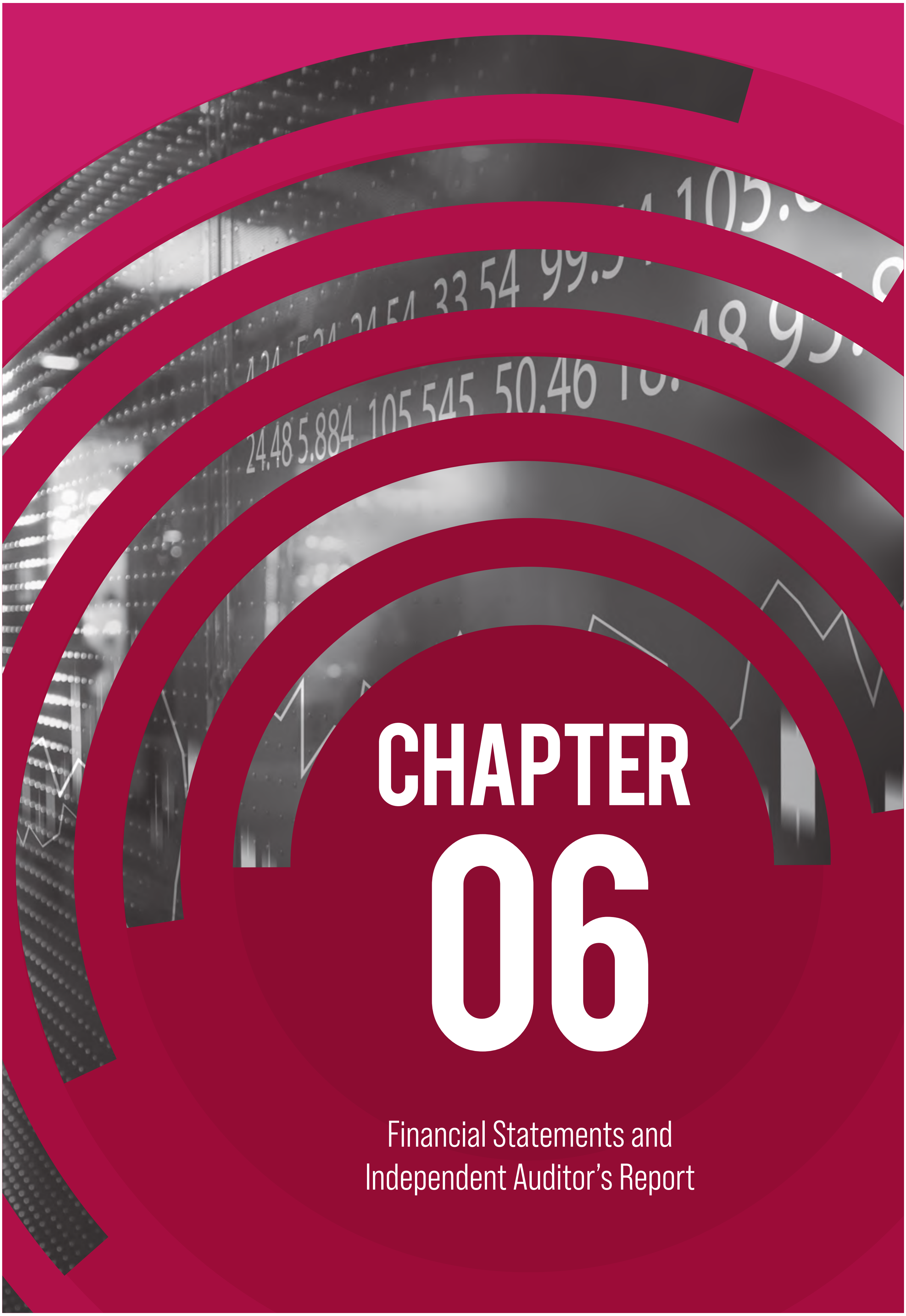
IsDB GROUP SYNERGY AND FOOD SECURITY PROGRAM

In 2024, ITFC assumed the chairmanship role of the Technical Coordination Committee (TCC), which is a platform among the entities to explore co-financing opportunities, exchange business pipelines, and share market-related risk knowledge. Within the TCC, ITFC's focus is on the short-term financing needs of its clients, while ICD oversees medium-term, and ICIEC providing credit and political risk cover. In 2024, joint TCC KPIs were developed and incorporated into each entity's work program and scorecards.

ITFC contributed significantly to the joint KPIs, exceeding its group synergy targets in terms of the number of Potential Deals and Engagements and the number of Joint Transactions Approved. The TCC also convened regularly as the "CEOs Forum", under the chairmanship of the CEO of ITFC, to discuss synergy opportunities and progress on joint KPIs.

In 2024, ITFC actively contributed to the Group Executive Committee Meetings (GECM), preparation of the IsDB Group 10 Years Strategy Framework, Member Country Strategy Papers (MCPS), Country Engagement Frameworks (CEF) and other group-level coordination platforms and initiatives.


IsDB
البنك الإسلامي للتنمية
Islamic Development Bank



CHAPTER 06

Financial Statements and Independent Auditor's Report

THE INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC TRADE FINANCE CORPORATION

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

Deloitte and Touche & Co.
Chartered Accountants
(Professional Simplified Joint Stock Company)
Paid-up capital SR 5,000,000
The Headquarters Business Park Tower 2444, Taha Khasiyfan,
Ash Shati District,
P.O. Box: 442, Jeddah 21411
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
C.R. No. 4030297049

Tel: +966 12 578 1000
www.deloitte.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To your Excellencies
The Chairman and Members of the General Assembly
The International Islamic Trade Finance Corporation

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of The International Islamic Trade Finance Corporation (the "Corporation"), which comprise the statement of financial position as of December 31, 2024, and the related statement of income, statement of other comprehensive income, statement of changes in members' equity, statement of cash flows and statement of changes in off-balance sheet assets under management 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 Corporation as of December 31, 2024, and the results of its operations, changes in members' equity, its cash flows and changes in off-balance sheet assets under management for the year then ended in accordance with the Financial Accounting Standards issued by the Accounting and Auditing Organization for Islamic Financial Institutions ("AAOIFI").

In our opinion, the Corporation has also complied with the Shari'ah Rules and Principles as determined by the Group Shari'ah Board of the Islamic Development Bank Group during the period under audit.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Auditing Standards for Islamic Financial Institutions issued by AAOIFI 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 Corporation 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.

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

These financial statements and the Corporation's undertaking to operate in accordance with Islamic Shari'ah Rules and Principles are the responsibility of the Corporation's management and the Board of Directors.

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT - Continued

To your Excellencies
The Chairman and Members of the General Assembly
The International Islamic Trade Finance Corporation

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

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

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Corporation'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 Auditing Standards for Islamic Financial Institutions 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 Auditing Standards for Islamic Financial Institutions 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 Corporation's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Corporation'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 Corporation 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.

Deloitte.

Deloitte and Touche & Co.
Chartered Accountants

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT - Continued

To your Excellencies
The Chairman and Members of the General Assembly
The International Islamic Trade Finance Corporation

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 and Touche & Co.
Chartered Accountants

Waleed Bin Moha'd. Sobahi
Certified Public Accountant
License No. 378

Ramadan 26, 1446H
March 26, 2025

THE INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC TRADE FINANCE CORPORATION

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2024
(Expressed in Thousands of US Dollars unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	**2024**	2023
ASSETS			
Cash and bank balances	5	**161,684**	127,727
Commodity murabaha placements	6	**31,745**	10,000
Wakala placements	7	**-**	20,000
Trade murabaha financing, net	9	**1,340,415**	1,022,367
Investments in sukuk	8 & 10	**527,831**	426,417
Accrued income and other assets	11	**9,201**	11,337
Property and equipment		**1,266**	1,125
TOTAL ASSETS		**2,072,142**	1,618,973
LIABILITIES AND MEMBERS' EQUITY			
LIABILITIES			
Accruals and other liabilities	12	**39,468**	46,013
Due to related parties	13	**759**	1,148
Commodity murabaha payable	14	**788,676**	415,212
Employee benefit liabilities	15	**5,875**	14,374
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**834,778**	476,747
MEMBERS' EQUITY			
Paid-up capital	16	**746,818**	746,658
Paid-up share premium	16	**8,980**	8,895
General reserve	17	**479,285**	392,963
Actuarial gain / (loss) on employee benefit liabilities		**1,579**	(6,997)
Fair value reserve		**702**	707
TOTAL MEMBERS' EQUITY		**1,237,364**	1,142,226
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND MEMBERS' EQUITY		**2,072,142**	1,618,973
OFF-BALANCE SHEET ASSETS UNDER MANAGEMENT	25	**3,842,849**	3,673,101
UNDISBURSED COMMITMENTS	19		

The accompanying notes from 1 to 26 form an integral part of these financial statements

THE INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC TRADE FINANCE CORPORATION

STATEMENT OF INCOME
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024
(Expressed in Thousands of US Dollars unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	2024	2023
INCOME FROM:			
Trade murabaha financing		**94,689**	68,886
Mudarib share of profit		**13,989**	14,611
Syndication arrangement fee		**12,763**	11,053
Implementation fees		**12,211**	13,406
Letter of credit issuance fees		**11,022**	8,158
Income from investments in sukuk		**16,892**	12,426
Income from commodity murabaha placements		**11,756**	7,180
Income from wakala placements		**1,598**	1,217
Trade finance services and other income		**80**	1,465
Foreign currency gain		**3,047**	3,131
		178,047	141,533
Financing cost		**(35,165)**	(17,976)
Net income before expenses		**142,882**	123,557
OPERATING EXPENSES:			
Staff costs		**(37,349)**	(36,237)
Other administrative expenses	18	**(10,181)**	(9,909)
Depreciation		**(488)**	(633)
		(48,018)	(46,779)
Net operating income before impairment and expected credit losses		**94,864**	76,778
Impairment allowance on financial assets	23	**(3,976)**	(5,160)
Recovery against written off receivables		**434**	-
Net income for the year		**91,322**	71,618

The accompanying notes from 1 to 26 form an integral part of these financial statements

THE INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC TRADE FINANCE CORPORATION

STATEMENT OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024
(Expressed in Thousands of US Dollars unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	2024	2023
Net income for the year		**91,322**	71,618
Other comprehensive income:			
Items that will not be reclassified to statement of income:			
Actuarial gain/ (loss) on employee benefit liabilities	15	**8,576**	(4,000)
		8,576	(4,000)
Items that may subsequently be reclassified to the statement of income:			
Fair value changes on investments in sukuk carried at fair value through OCI	8 & 10	**(5)**	(8,672)
Fair value gain transferred due to change in business model	10	**-**	39,432
		(5)	30,760
Total other comprehensive income for the year		**8,571**	26,760
Total comprehensive income for the year		**99,893**	98,378

The accompanying notes from 1 to 26 form an integral part of these financial statements

THE INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC TRADE FINANCE CORPORATION

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN MEMBERS' EQUITY
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024
(Expressed in Thousands of US Dollars unless otherwise stated)

	Paid-up Capital	Paid-up share premium	General reserve	Actuarial gain / (loss) on employee benefit liabilities	Fair value reserve	Total members' equity
Balance as of January 1, 2023	746,318	8,758	325,642	(2,997)	(30,053)	1,047,668
Net income for the year	-	-	71,618	-	-	71,618
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	(4,000)	30,760	26,760
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	71,618	(4,000)	30,760	98,378
Capital contributed	340	137	-	-	-	477
Grant for the Corporation's trade business initiative (note 17)	-	-	(4,297)	-	-	(4,297)
Balance as of December 31, 2023	**746,658**	**8,895**	**392,963**	**(6,997)**	**707**	**1,142,226**
Net income for the year	**-**	**-**	**91,322**	**-**	**-**	**91,322**
Other comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**8,576**	**(5)**	**8,571**
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**91,322**	**8,576**	**(5)**	**99,893**
Capital contributed	**160**	**85**	**(5,000)**	**-**	**-**	**(4,755)**
Balance as of December 31, 2024	**746,818**	**8,980**	**479,285**	**1,579**	**702**	**1,237,364**

The accompanying notes from 1 to 26 form an integral part of these financial statements

THE INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC TRADE FINANCE CORPORATION

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024
(Expressed in Thousands of US Dollars unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	2024	2023
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income for the year		**91,322**	71,618
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation		**488**	633
Impairment allowance on financial assets		**3,976**	5,160
Cost of employee benefit liabilities		**3,852**	3,653
Amortization of discount on sukuk		**(324)**	(155)
Realized loss on disposal of sukuk		**-**	360
		99,314	81,269
Net change in operating assets and liabilities:			
Trade murabaha financing		**(321,893)**	(195,951)
Accrued income and other assets		**(1,296)**	747
Due to related parties		**(389)**	(772)
Accruals and other liabilities		**(6,545)**	16,266
Cash used in operations		**(230,809)**	(98,441)
Employer contribution paid		**(3,775)**	(3,649)
Net cash used in operating activities		**(234,584)**	(102,090)
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Investments in sukuk		**(136,845)**	(53,340)
Proceeds from disposal of sukuk		**39,050**	20,980
Commodity murabaha placement		**(21,745)**	10,000
Wakala placements		**20,000**	-
Purchase of property and equipment		**(629)**	(811)
Net cash used in investing activities		**(100,169)**	(23,171)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Capital contribution		**245**	477
Grant for the Corporation's trade business initiative		**(5,000)**	(4,297)
Commodity murabaha payable		**373,464**	126,534
Net cash from financing activities		**368,709**	122,714
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		**33,956**	(2,547)
Cash and cash equivalents, January 1		**127,727**	130,273
Reversal of impairment allowance on cash and cash equivalents		**1**	1
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, DECEMBER 31	**5**	**161,684**	127,727

The accompanying notes from 1 to 26 form an integral part of these financial statements

THE INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC TRADE FINANCE CORPORATION

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN OFF-BALANCE SHEET ASSETS UNDER MANAGEMENT
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

(Expressed in Thousands of US Dollars unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	**January 1, 2024**	**Additions**	**Net disposals/ withdrawals**	**Mudarib's share of profit**	**Agency fee**	**December 31, 2024**
Current accounts with syndication members- net	25	**3,655,376**	**2,022,809**	**(1,982,727)**	**13,989**	-	**3,709,447**
Wakala arrangement							
- Cash and bank	25	**-**	**35,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**35,000**
- Commodity murabaha placements	25	**17,725**	**40,000**	**(17,725)**	**-**	**-**	**40,000**
- Trade murabaha financing	25	**-**	**1,754,710**	**(1,696,308)**	**-**	**-**	**58,402**
Total		**3,673,101**	**3,852,519**	**(3,696,760)**	**13,989**	**-**	**3,842,849**

	Notes	January 1, 2023	Additions	Net disposals/ withdrawals	Mudarib's share of profit	Agency fee	December 31, 2023
Current accounts with syndication members- net	25	5,034,101	3,703,801	(5,097,137)	14,611	-	3,655,376
Wakala placements							
- Commodity murabaha placements	25	-	539,278	(521,553)	-	-	17,725
Current account with Saudi Exim Bank - net	25	219,294	1,643	(220,410)	-	(527)	-
Total		5,253,395	4,244,722	(5,839,100)	14,611	(527)	3,673,101

The accompanying notes from 1 to 26 form an integral part of these financial statements

1. ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVITIES

The International Islamic Trade Finance Corporation (the "Corporation" or "ITFC") was established, pursuant to the decision taken by the Board of Governors ("BOG") of the Islamic Development Bank ("IsDB" or the "Bank") in their 30th meeting held on 24 June 2005 (17 Jumada-al-Awwal 1426H). The Corporation is governed by the terms of the Articles of Agreement of the Corporation. The Corporation is an international organization and derives its legal personality from public international law. As a result, it is able to enter into contracts, acquire and dispose of property, and take legal action. As an international institution, the Corporation is not subject to any external regulatory authority.

The purpose of the Corporation is to promote trade of member countries of the Organization of the Islamic Cooperation through providing trade finance and engaging in activities that facilitate intra-trade and international trade. Most the Corporation's operational assets are considered sovereign debts made to or guaranteed by the respective member countries or investments in member countries, which are guaranteed in a manner acceptable to the Corporation.

The Corporation carries out its business activities from the Bank's headquarters in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. The financial statements of the Corporation are expressed in thousands of United States Dollars ("USD").

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1. Statement of compliance

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Financial Accounting Standards ("FAS") issued by the Accounting and Auditing Organization for Islamic Financial Institutions ("AAOIFI") and the Shari'ah rules and principles as determined by the Shari'ah Board of the Bank. In accordance with the requirements of AAOIFI, for matters for which no AAOIFI standard exists, the Corporation seeks guidance from generally accepted accounting principles as per the conceptual framework of AAOIFI provided they do not contradict the Rules and Principles of Islamic Shari'ah.

2.2. Basis of measurement

The financial statements are prepared under the historic cost convention except for the following items:

- Certain investments in sukuk which are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.
- Employee benefit liabilities is measured using actuarial present value calculation based on projected unit credit method.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Foreign currency

(i) <u>Functional and presentation currency</u>
These financial statements are presented in thousands of United States Dollars ("USD") which is the functional and presentation currency of the Corporation.

(ii) <u>Transactions and balances</u>
Foreign currency transactions are translated into USD using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date exchange rates are recognized in the statement of income.

THE INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC TRADE FINANCE CORPORATION

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024
(Expressed in Thousands of US Dollars unless otherwise stated)

Non-monetary items measured at historical cost denominated in a foreign currency are translated with the exchange rate at the date of initial recognition.

b) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise bank balances and other short term highly liquid investments having an original maturity of three months or less at the date of placement.

c) Commodity murabaha placements

Commodity murabaha placements are made in Shari'ah compliant instruments with banks at a fixed profit. The buying and selling of commodities are limited by the terms of agreement between the Corporation and the various banks. The placements are initially recorded at cost, including acquisition charges and subsequently measured at cost less impairment (if any).

d) Wakala placements

Wakala placements are the investments where the Bank acts as a principal/investor and which are managed on a wakala investment agency basis. For accounting purposes, these are accounted for under the Wakala Venture approach whereby the principal (hereinafter referred to as the "Muwakkil") initially recognizes the investment at cost and subsequently adjusts it to include Muwakkil's share in the profit or loss of the Wakala venture net of any agent's remuneration including any variable remuneration payable as of the reporting date.

e) Al-Wakala Bi Al-Istithmar

Al-Wakala Bi Al-Istithmar is used as a short to medium- and long-term working capital financing tool. The Corporation, in its capacity as the principal (hereinafter referred to as the "Muwakkil") appoints the client as its agent (hereinafter referred to as the "Wakil") to manage the investment amount (hereinafter referred to as the "Investment amount") in Shari'ah compliant activities that may be entered into, as agreed, by the Wakil on behalf of the Muwakkil. The prime objective of making such an investment is to generate profit from the business activities and get the Investment Amount paid back along with the profit amount, if any, on the investment maturity date based on the anticipated profit rate on the investments.

f) Trade murabaha financing

Trade murabaha is an agreement whereby the Corporation sells to a customer a commodity or an asset, which the Corporation has purchased and acquired based on a promise received from the customer to buy. The selling price comprises the cost plus an agreed profit margin.

Amounts receivable from trade murabaha financing are stated at the cost of goods sold or disbursements made to the beneficiaries plus profit recognized by the Corporation up to the reporting date, less repayments received and expected credit losses.

Unearned income represents the unamortized portion of total trade murabaha financing income committed at the time of actual disbursement of funds.

Commodities under trade murabaha are stated at cost, less impairment, if any.

g) Mudaraba

A contract between the Corporation and a customer whereby the customer provides the funds/ resources ("Rab Al Mal"), and the Corporation (as "Mudarib") invests the funds in a project and any generated profits are distributed between the parties according to profit shares that were pre-agreed upon in the contract. The Mudarib is responsible for all losses caused by his misconduct, negligence or violation of the terms and conditions of the mudaraba, otherwise, losses are born by the Rab Al Mal.

h) Investments in sukuk

Investments in sukuk are classified under core portfolio and treasury investment portfolio.in 2023, the Corporation has changed the business model for its investments in sukuks. This change in the classification of sukuks aims to better align the Corporation's investment strategy with its long-term liquidity and investment requirements (for definitions and details refer to note 10).

Sukuks under core portfolio are acquired with the objective to hold the instrument till its maturity and to collect expected cash flows until they are matured. These sukuks are measured at amortized cost less allowance for expected credit losses.

Sukuks that are acquired under treasury investment portfolio are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs at the date the contract is entered and are subsequently re-measured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period with the resulting gain or loss recognized in the statement of other comprehensive income.

The Corporation exercises judgment to consider impairment on the financial assets desginated at fair value through statement of other comprehensive income, at each reporting date. This includes determination of a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of investments below cost. The determination of what is 'significant' or 'prolonged' requires judgment. In making this judgment, the Corporation evaluates among other factors, the normal volatility in prices. In addition, the Corporation considers impairment to be appropriate when there is evidence of deterioration in the financial health of the investee, industry and sector performance, changes in technology, and operational and financing cash flows. Any resulting impairment is recognized in statement of income. Any subsequent increase in the fair value is recognized as fair value gain in statement of other comprehensive income.

i) Financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are recognized in the statement of financial position when the Corporation assumes related contractual rights or obligations.

A financial asset is any asset that is cash, an equity instrument of another entity, a contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset from another entity or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially favorable to the Corporation.

A financial liability is any liability that is a contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially unfavorable to the Corporation.

Recognized financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value which is best evidenced by the transaction amount. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through statement of income) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through statement of income are recognized immediately in statement of income.

On initial recognition, financial assets are classified and measured at either of (i) amortized cost, (ii) fair value through other comprehensive income or (iii) fair value through statement of income, on the basis of both:

a. the Corporation’s business model for managing the investments; and
b. the expected cash flow characteristics of the investment in line with the nature of the underlying Islamic finance contracts.

THE INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC TRADE FINANCE CORPORATION

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024
(Expressed in Thousands of US Dollars unless otherwise stated)

Financial assets comprise investments in debt-type instruments.

(i) Classification

Debt-type instruments

Categorization

Debt-type instruments are instruments, whereby the transaction structure results in creation of a monetary or non-monetary liability. Investments in debt-type instruments are categorized into following a) non-monetary debt-type instruments or b) monetary debt-type instruments.

a) Non-monetary debt-type instruments – these are debt-type instruments whereby the transaction structure results in creation of a non-financial liability or usufruct or services to be delivered in future; and are classified into the following categories: 1) at amortized cost, 2) at fair value through other comprehensive income or 3) fair value through statement of income.

A non-monetary debt-type instrument is classified and measured at amortized cost only if investment is held within a business model whose objective is to hold such investment in order to collect expected cash flows till maturity of the instrument and the investment have a reasonably determinable effective yield.

A non-monetary debt-type instrument classified and measured at fair value through other comprehensive income only if the investment is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting expected cash flows and selling the investment and the investment have a reasonably determinable effective yield.

A non-monetary debt-type instrument classified and measured at fair value through statement of income include investments held for trading or designated at fair value through statement of income at inception. At inception, a non-monetary debt-type instrument can only be designated at fair value through statement of income if it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise on measuring the assets or liabilities or quasi equity recognizing the gains or losses on them on different bases.

b) Monetary debt-type instruments – these are debt-type instruments whereby the transaction structure results in creation of a financial liability / debt; and are classified and measured at cost, till the time the transaction at the back-end is executed: and at amortized cost thereafter.

(ii) Recognition and derecognition
Instruments are derecognized at the trade date i.e., the date that the Corporation contracts to purchase or sell the asset, at which date the Corporation becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Instruments are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or where the Corporation has transferred substantially all risk and rewards of ownership.

(iii) Measurement

Initial recognition
Instruments are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs, except for transaction costs incurred to acquire investments at fair value through statement of income which are charged to statement of income.

Subsequent measurement
Investments at fair value through statement of income are re-measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period and the resultant re-measurement gains or losses is recognised in the statement of income in the period in which they arise. Subsequent to initial recognition, investments classified at amortized cost are measured at amortized cost using the effective profit method less any impairment allowance. All gains or losses arising from the amortization process and those arising on de-recognition or impairment of the investments, are recognised in the statement of income.

Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income are re-measured at their fair values at the end of each reporting period and the resultant gain or loss, arising from a change in the fair value of investments are recognised in the statement of changes in members' equity and presented in a separate fair value reserve within equity. When the investments classified as fair value through equity are sold, impaired, collected or otherwise disposed of, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in the statement of other comprehensive income is transferred to the statement of income.

Investments which do not have a quoted market price or other appropriate methods from which to derive a reliable measure of fair value when on a continuous basis cannot be determined, are stated at cost less impairment allowance, (if any).

(iv) Measurement principles

Amortised cost measurement
The amortized cost of a financial asset or liability is the amount at which the financial asset or liability is measured at initial recognition, minus capital repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortization using the effective profit method of any difference between the initial amount recognised and the maturity amount, minus any reduction for impairment. The calculation of the effective profit rate includes all fee and points paid or received that are an integral part of the effective profit rate.

Fair value measurement
Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or an obligation settled between well informed and willing parties (seller and buyer) in an arm's length transaction. The Corporation measures the fair value of quoted investments using the market bid price for that instrument at the close of business on the statement of financial position date. For investment where there is no quoted market price, a reasonable estimate of the fair value is determined by reference to the current market value of another instrument, which is substantially the same or is based on the assessment of future cash flows. The cash equivalent values are determined by the Corporation by discounting future cash flows at current profit rates for contracts with similar term and risk characteristics.

(v) Reclassification

The Corporation reclassifies the financial assets if there is a change in the business model for managing those financial assets. Changes to the business model are infrequent and determined by the Corporation's senior management as a result of external or internal changes and are significant to the Corporation's operations and evident to external parties.

Reclassifications are accounted for prospectively from the reclassification date. The Corporation does not restate any previously recognised gains or losses (including impairment gains or losses) or profit.

During 2023, the Corporation reassessed and changed the business model of certain investments in Sukuk measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are reclassified to amortized cost by transferring the balance in fair value reserve in other comprehensive income immediately before reclassification to the fair value of the financial asset on the statement of financial position immediately before the reclassification.

THE INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC TRADE FINANCE CORPORATION

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024
(Expressed in Thousands of US Dollars unless otherwise stated)

Financial assets comprise cash and cash equivalents, Wakala/Commodity murabaha placements, trade murabaha financing, and investments in sukuk. These financial assets are measured at amortized cost less impairment except for certain investments in sukuk which are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Financial liabilities are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. Significant financial liabilities include commodity murabaha payable and due to related parties and are initially measured at their fair values and thereafter stated at their costs.

j) Impairment of financial assets

Expected credit loss against financial assets held at amortized cost and at fair value through other comprehensive income

The Corporation applies a three-stage approach to measuring Expected Credit Losses (ECLs) for financial assets measured at amortized cost and at fair value through other comprehensive income. Financial assets migrate through the following three stages based on the change in credit risk since initial recognition.

i) Stage 1: 12-months ECL

Stage 1 includes financial assets that have not had a significant increase in credit risk (SICR) since initial recognition. The Corporation recognizes 12 months of ECL for stage 1 financial assets. In assessing whether credit risk has increased significantly, the Corporation compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial asset as at the reporting date, with the risk of a default occurring on the financial asset as at the date of its initial recognition.

ii) *Stage 2: Lifetime ECL – Significant increase in credit risk*

Stage 2 comprises financial assets that have had a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, but for which there is no objective evidence of impairment. The Corporation recognizes lifetime ECL for stage 2 financial assets. For these exposures, the Corporation recognizes an allowance amount based on lifetime ECL (i.e. an allowance amount reflecting the remaining lifetime of the financial asset). A significant increase in credit risk is considered to have occurred when contractual payments are more than 180 days past due for sovereign assets and more than 90 days past due for non-sovereign assets.

iii) Stage 3: Lifetime ECL - credit impaired

Included in stage 3 are assets that have been categorized as credit impaired. The Corporation recognizes lifetime ECL for all net recoverable amount from the customer or from the resale of goods sold to that customer.

The expected credit loss allowance on financial assets at amortized cost is recognized in statement of income with corresponding effect to that financial asset. The expected credit loss allowance on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income is recognized in statement of income with corresponding effect to fair value reserve of that asset in other comprehensive income.

Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset only when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and the Corporation intends to either settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Income and expenses are presented on a net basis only when permitted under FAS issued by AAOIFI, or for gains and losses arising from a group of similar transactions.

k) Fixed assets

Fixed assets are recorded at cost, less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is charged to the statement of income, using the straight-line method, to allocate their cost to their residual values over the following estimated useful lives:

Office and computer equipment	4 years
Motor vehicles	5 years

Maintenance and repair costs which do not materiality extend the estimated useful life of an asset are expensed and charged to the statement of income as and when incurred. Major renewals and improvements, if any, are capitalized and the assets so replaced are retired.

Gains or losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in the statement of income.

l) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Corporation has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably measured.

m) Revenue recognition

Trade murabaha financing
Income from trade murabaha financing is accrued on a time apportionment basis over the period from the date of the actual disbursement of funds to the scheduled repayment date of instalments.

Commodity murabaha placements
Income from placements is recognized on a time apportionment basis over the period from the actual disbursement of funds to the date of maturity.

Wakala placements
Income from placements is recognized on a time apportionment basis over the period from the actual disbursement of funds to the date of maturity.

Investments in sukuk
Income from investments in sukuk is accrued on a time apportionment basis using the rate of return advised by the issuing entities

Mudarib share of profit
Income from Mudarib's share of profit is recognized on a time apportionment basis over the period from when the right to receive payment is established to date of repayment of all the murabaha receivable.

Syndication arrangement income and implementation fee
Income from syndication arrangement and implementation fee is recognized when beneficiary and syndication arranger have agreed upon the syndication terms and conditions, and the financing facility is declared effective. As such, revenue is recognized at a point in time when related arrangement and implementation is completed.

Letter of Credit issuance income
Letter of Credit fee income is recognized at a point in time when the related performance obligations are satisfied.

Earnings not approved by Shari'ah board.
Any income from cash and cash equivalents and other investments, which is not approved by Shari'ah board, is not included in the Corporation's statement of income. Such income is transferred instantly to Trade Development Fund for onward disbursement to charitable needs, unless the Board of directors and Shari'ah Board decide otherwise.

THE INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC TRADE FINANCE CORPORATION

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024
(Expressed in Thousands of US Dollars unless otherwise stated)

l) Zakat and income tax

The Corporation is not subject to Zakat or income tax. Any liability for zakat and income tax is the responsibility of the individual members.

m) Employee benefit liabilities

The Corporation operates three defined post-employment benefit plans for its employees, the Staff Pension Plan (“SPP”), the Staff Retirement Medical Plan (“SRMP”) and the Retirement Medical Solidarity Plan (“RMSP”). All of these plans require contributions to be made to separately administered funds. A defined benefit plan is a plan that defines an amount of benefit that an employee will receive on retirement, usually dependent on one or more factors such as age, years of service and percentage of final gross salary. Independent actuaries calculate the defined benefit obligation on an annual basis by using the Projected Unit Credit Method to determine the present value of the defined benefit plan and the related service costs. The underlying actuarial assumptions are used to determine the projected benefit obligations.

A full actuarial valuation is performed every three years by engaging independent actuaries. For intermediate years, the defined benefit obligation is estimated by the independent actuaries using approximate actuarial roll-forward techniques that allow for additional benefit accrual, actual cash flows and changes in the underlying actuarial assumptions.

Actuarial valuation results presented as of December 31, 2024, a full valuation was performed based on data as of November 30, 2024, and then roll forwarded to December 31, 2024. Except for RMSP, actuarial valuation results presented as of December 31, 2024, is based on a roll forward of the data as of 2023.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation due until the retirement date is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows (relating to service accrued to the reporting date) using the yields available on US AA rated corporate bonds. The bonds have terms to maturity closely matching the terms of the actual defined benefit obligation.

The current service cost of the defined benefit plan recognized in the statement of income reflects the increase in the defined benefit obligation resulting from employee service in the current year. The cost on defined benefit obligation represents increase in liability due to passage of time.

Retrospective modifications to benefits or curtailment gain or loss are accounted for as past service costs or income in the statement of income in the period of plan amendment.

Actuarial gains or losses, if material, are recognized immediately in the reserves under members’ equity in the year they occur. The liability represents the present value of the Corporation’s defined benefit obligations, net of the fair value of plan assets.

The pension committee, with advice from the Corporation’s actuaries, determines the Corporation’s contributions to the defined benefit scheme and the contributions are transferred to the scheme’s independent custodians.

n) Commodity murabaha payable

Commodity murabaha placements entails the purchase and sale of commodities at fixed profit. The buying and selling of commodities is limited by the terms of agreement between the Corporation and other Islamic and conventional financial institutions. Commodity murabaha placements are carried at amortized cost.

o) Wakala payable

A Wakala is an agreement whereby one party (the “Muwakkil” / “Principal”) appoints an investment agent (the “Wakeel” / “Agent”) to invest the Muwakkil’s funds (the “Wakala Capital”) on the basis of an investment Wakala agreement (the “Wakala”).

The Corporation, acting as Wakeel decides in respect to the investments to be made from the Wakala Capital, subject to the terms of the Wakala agreement but in a fiduciary capacity and the Corporation bears no loss from and is not exposed to any variable negative returns except for the losses resulting from misconduct, negligence or violation of any of the terms of the Wakala agreements. Consequently, the Corporation does not control the underlying funds and therefore, does not recognize the Wakala capital and related investments on the statement of financial position.

Wakala fee is accrued on a time apportioned basis over the period of the contract based on the principal amounts outstanding.

Critical accounting judgements and estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with FAS issued by AAOIFI, requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and income and expenses. It also requires Management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Corporation’s accounting policies. Such estimates, assumptions and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including obtaining professional advice and expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The most significant judgements and estimates are summarized below:

Significant judgements

Business model assessment

Classification and measurement of financial assets depends on the results of the business model test. The Corporation determines the business model at a level that reflects how groups of financial assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective. This assessment includes judgement reflecting all relevant evidence including how the performance of the assets is evaluated and their performance measured, the risks that affect the performance of the assets and how these are managed and how the managers of the assets are compensated. The Corporation monitors financial assets measured at fair value through equity. Monitoring is part of the Corporation’s continuous assessment of whether the business model for which the financial assets are held continues to be appropriate and if it is not appropriate whether there has been a change in business model and so a prospective change to the classification of those assets. For change in business model during the year, see note 10.

Going concern

The Corporation’s management has assessed the Corporation’s ability to continue as a going concern and is satisfied that the Corporation has the resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. Furthermore, the management is not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon the Corporation’s ability to continue as a going concern. Therefore, the financial statements continue to be prepared on the going concern basis.

Significant accounting estimates

Expected credit losses against financial assets

The measurement of credit losses under FAS 30 across all categories of financial assets requires judgement, in particular, the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows and collateral values when determining impairment losses and the assessment of a significant increase in credit risk. These estimates are driven by a number of factors, changes in which can result in different levels of allowances. The methodology and assumptions used for estimating both the amount and timing of future cash flows are reviewed regularly to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual loss experience.

THE INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC TRADE FINANCE CORPORATION

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024
(Expressed in Thousands of US Dollars unless otherwise stated)

The Corporation's Expected Credit Losses ("ECL") calculations are outputs of complex models with a number of underlying assumptions regarding the choice of variable inputs and their interdependencies. Elements of the ECL models that are considered accounting judgements and estimates include:

i) The Corporation's internal credit grading model, which assigns PDs to the individual grades;
ii) The Corporation's criteria for assessing if there has been a significant increase in credit risk necessitating the loss allowance to be measured on a 12 month or lifetime ECL basis and the applicable qualitative assessment;
iii) Development of ECL models, including the various formulas and the choice of inputs
iv) Determination of associations between macroeconomic scenarios and, economic inputs, such as unemployment levels and collateral values, and the effect on PDs and LGDs
v) Selection of forward-looking macroeconomic scenarios and their probability weightings, to derive the economic inputs into the ECL models.

Employee benefit liabilities
The Corporation uses the projected unit credit method to determine the present value of its defined benefit plans and the related service costs. In this regard, the Corporation uses certain assumptions of discount rates, expected return on plan assets and rate of salary increases, which may differ from actual experiences. These estimates are updated on an annual basis and are subject to an evaluation by an independent actuary.

Effects of new and revised financial accounting standards

The following new financial accounting standards ("FAS") of The Accounting and Auditing Organization for Islamic Financial Institutions ("AAOIFI"), which became effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024, have been adopted in these financial statements if found to be applicable.

(i) FAS 1 (Revised 2021) - General Presentation and Disclosures in the Financial Statements"

AAOIFI issued revised FAS 1 in 2021. The revised FAS 1 supersedes the earlier FAS 1 General Presentation and Disclosures in the Financial Statements of Islamic Banks and Financial Institutions and introduces the concepts of quasi-equity, off-balance-sheet assets under management and other comprehensive income to enhance the information provided to the users of the financial statements. The Corporation has effectively adopted the standard from January 1, 2024.

The adoption of the standard by the Corporation primarily resulted in the introduction of Statement of Other Comprehensive Income as a separate statement presented after the statement of income, which represents changes in equity during a period other than those changes resulting from transactions with the members in their capacity as the members of the Corporation primarily these changes were presented in the statement of changes in members equity.

Other comprehensive income may be presented either according to a single statement approach (effectively combining both Statement of Net Income and all non-owner changes in equity in a single statement), or according to a two- statement approach in a Statement of Income and a separate Statement of Other Comprehensive Income. The Corporation has elected to provide such information according to the two-statement approach in a Statement of Income as well as in a Statement of Other Comprehensive Income.

(Expressed in Thousands of US Dollars unless otherwise stated)

The adoption of FAS 1 has resulted in below reclassification in the statement of changes in member's equity:

	Balances as previously reported	Reclassification	Balances as reclassified
Statement of changes in members' equity			
Actuarial loss on employee benefit liabilities	(4,000)	4,000	-
Changes in sukuk fair value reserve, net	(8,672)	8,672	-
Fair value gain transferred due to change in business model	39,432	(39,432)	
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	26,760	(26,760)
Total changes in member's equity	26,760	-	(26,760)

(ii) Financial Accounting Standard – 40 "Financial Reporting for Islamic Finance Windows"

This standard improves upon and supersedes the AAOIFI's FAS 18 "Islamic Financial Services Offered by Conventional Financial Institutions" issued in 2002. This standard requires conventional financial institutions offering Islamic financial services through an Islamic finance window to prepare and present the financial statements of the Islamic finance window in line with the requirement of this standard, read with other AAOIFI FASs. This standard provides principles of financial reporting including the presentation and disclosure requirements applicable on Islamic finance windows.

This standard is effective for the financial statements of the Corporation for the periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024.

The Corporation has assessed the requirements of this standard and concluded that it is not applicable to the Corporation as it is not a conventional financial institution.

New and amended FAS in issue but not yet effective and not early adopted

The following new FASs have been issued. The Corporation intends to adopt these financial reporting standards when they become effective and is currently assessing the impact of these new FASs on its financial statements and systems.

(i) Financial Accounting Standard - 42 "Presentation and Disclosures in the Financial Statements of Takaful Institutions"

This standard sets out the principles for the presentation and disclosure for the financial statements of Takaful institutions. It aims to ensure that the Takaful institutions faithfully present the information related to these arrangements to the relevant stakeholders as per the contractual relationship between the parties and the business model of the Takaful business in line with the Shari'ah principles and rules.

This standard prescribes the set of financial statements that the institutions should periodically publish to satisfy the common information needs of users of financial statements. This standard also establishes the general principles for the presentation of information and adequately reflecting the rights and obligations of different stakeholders within Takaful business model. It stipulates the information that should be disclosed in the financial statements of Takaful institutions to achieve the objectives of accounting and financial reporting.

This standard shall be effective on the annual financial statements of the Takaful institutions beginning on or after January 1, 2025, with early adoption of the standard is permitted if adopted alongside FAS 43 "Accounting for Takaful: Recognition and Measurement", provided that FAS 1 "General Presentation and Disclosures in the Financial Statements" has already been adopted or is simultaneously adopted.

FAS 42 shall not impact the financial statements as the Corporation is not a Takaful institution.

THE INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC TRADE FINANCE CORPORATION

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024
(Expressed in Thousands of US Dollars unless otherwise stated)

(ii) Financial Accounting Standard - 43 “Accounting for Takaful: Recognition and Measurement”

This standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement and reporting of Takaful arrangements and ancillary transactions for the Takaful institutions. It aims to ensure that the Takaful institutions faithfully present the information related to these arrangements to the relevant stakeholders as per the contractual relationship between the parties and the business model of the Takaful business in line with the Shari’ah principles and rules. The requirements of this standard are duly aligned with the international best practices of financial reporting for the insurance business.

This standard shall be effective on the financial statements of the Takaful institution for the annual financial reporting period beginning on or after January 1, 2025. Early adoption of the standard is permitted if adopted alongside FAS 42 “Presentation and Disclosure in the Financial Statements of Takaful institutions”.

FAS 43 shall not impact the financial statements as the Corporation is not a Takaful institution.

(iii) Financial Accounting Standard - 45 “Quasi-Equity (including Investment Accounts)”

This standard prescribes the principles of financial reporting related to the participatory investment instruments (including investment accounts) in which an Islamic financial institution controls the underlying assets (mostly, as a working partner), on behalf of the stakeholders other than the owners’ equity. Such instruments (including, in particular, the unrestricted investment accounts) normally qualify for on-balance sheet accounting and are reported as quasi-equity.

This standard provides the overall criteria for on-balance-sheet accounting for participatory investment instruments and quasi-equity, as well as, pooling, recognition, derecognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of quasi-equity. It further addresses financial reporting related to other quasi-equity instruments and certain specific issues.

This standard shall be effective for the financial reporting period beginning on or after January 1, 2026, with early adoption permitted. The Corporation is currently evaluating the impact of this standard on its financial statements.

(iv) Financial Accounting Standard - 46 “Off-Balance-Sheet Assets Under Management”

This standard prescribes the criteria for characterization of off-balance sheet assets under management and the related principles of financial reporting in line with the “AAOIFI conceptual framework for financial reporting”.

This standard encompasses the aspects of recognition, derecognition, measurement, selection and adoption of accounting policies etc. relating to off balance sheet assets under management, as well as, certain specific aspects of financial reporting, e.g. impairment and onerous commitments by the institution. The standard also includes the presentation and disclosure requirements, particularly aligning the same with the requirements of FAS 1 “General Presentation and Disclosures in the Financial Statements” in respect of the Statement of changes in the off balance sheet assets under management.

This standard shall be effective for the financial reporting period beginning on or after January 1, 2026, with early adoption permitted. This standard shall be adopted at the same time as adoption of FAS 45 “Quasi-Equity (including Investment Accounts)”. The Corporation is currently evaluating the impact of this standard on its financial statements.

(v) Financial Accounting Standard - 47 "Transfer of Assets Between Investment Pools"

This standard prescribes the financial reporting principles and disclosure requirements applicable to all transfer of assets between investment pools related to (and where material, between significant categories of) owners' equity, quasi-equity and off-balance sheet assets under management of an institution. It requires adoption and consistent application of accounting policies for such transfers in line with Sha'riah principles and rules and describes general disclosure requirements in this respect.

This standard shall be effective for the financial reporting period beginning on or after January 1, 2026, with early adoption permitted. The Corporation is currently evaluating the impact of this standard on its financial statements.

(vi) Financial Accounting Standard - 50 "Financial reporting for Islamic Investment Institutions (Including Investment Funds)"

This standard prescribes the financial reporting principles applicable to the Islamic investment institutions. In particular it emphasizes on standardization with regard to the form and contents of the financials statements of investment institution. This standard prescribes the overall requirements for the presentation, minimum contents and recommended structure of their financial statements in a manner that facilitates truthful and fair presentation in line with Shari'ah principles and rules.

This standard shall be effective for the financial reporting period beginning on or after January 1, 2027, with early adoption permitted. The Corporation is currently evaluating the impact of this standard on its financial statements.

4. IsDB GROUP SHARI'AH BOARD

The Corporation's business activities are subject to the supervision of the single Shari'ah Board of the IsDB Group. The members of the single Shari'ah Board of the IsDB Group have been appointed by IsDB Board of Executive Directors through Resolution No. BED/20/10/432/ (278)/125 for a renewable period of 3 years.

The Board of the Corporation through their resolution No. ITFC/BD/24/432(24)/5 delegated the authority to the President, IsDB Group, to implement the aforesaid Resolution of the IsDB BED, in the Corporation.

The functions of the Board include the following:

i. To consider all that are referred to it of transactions and products introduced by the Corporation for use for the first time and rule on its conformity with the principles of the Shari'ah, and to lay down the basic principles for the drafting of related contracts and other documents.

ii. To give its opinion on the Shari'ah alternatives to conventional products which the Corporation intends to use, and to lay down the basic principles for the drafting of related contracts and other documents, and to contribute to its development with a view to enhancing the Corporation's experience in this regard.

iii. To respond to the questions, enquiries and explications referred to it by the Board of Directors or the Management of the Corporation.

iv. To contribute to the Corporation's program for enhancing the awareness of its staff members of Islamic Banking and to deepen their understanding of the fundamentals, principles, rules and values relative to Islamic financial transactions.

v. To submit to the Board of Directors a comprehensive report showing the measure of the Corporation's commitment to principles of Shari'ah in the light of the opinions and directions given and the transactions reviewed.

THE INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC TRADE FINANCE CORPORATION

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024
(Expressed in Thousands of US Dollars unless otherwise stated)

5. CASH AND BANK BALANCES

	2024	2023
Cash at banks (note 5.1)	**161,684**	127,728
Allowance for expected credit losses (note 5.2)	**-**	(1)
	161,684	127,727

5.1. It includes commodity murabaha placements with original maturities of less than three months.

5.2. As of each reporting date, all bank balances are assessed to have low credit risk as they are held with reputable and high credit rating banking institutions and there has been no history of default with any of the Corporation’s bank balances. Therefore, the probability of default based on forward looking factors and any loss given defaults are considered to be negligible.

6. COMMODITY MURABAHA PLACEMENTS

	2024	2023
Placements with conventional bank	**71,745**	10,000
Commodity murabaha placements with maturities less than 3 months (note 5)	**(40,000)**	-
	31,745	10,000

Commodity murabaha placements entails the purchase and sale of commodities at agreed profit rates. The buying and selling of commodities is limited by the terms of agreement between the Bank and other Islamic and conventional financial institutions.

7. WAKALA PLACEMENTS

	2024	2023
Placements with Islamic banks	**-**	20,000

Wakala placements are utilized in the purchase and sale of commodities. Trading is conducted by banks on behalf of the Corporation. The banks have discretion over buying and selling and investing the Corporation’s funds, but this discretion is limited by the terms of the agreements between the Corporation and the banks, mainly relating to Shari’ah compliance. Since these placements are short-term maturing within a period of three months, therefore, the Corporation has applied Wakala Venture approach.

8. AL-WAKALA BI AL-ISTITHMAR

Pass through approach
Assets, equity reserves, revenues, and other comprehensive income are aggregated on a line-by-line basis in the financial statements.

The contract with the agent (also referred as Wakil) ended on November 30, 2023, and accordingly all the sukuks held by the Wakil were transferred to the Corporation at their carrying value. The sukuks are presented in Investments in Sukuks as of December 31, 2023.

(Expressed in Thousands of US Dollars unless otherwise stated)

9. TRADE MURABAHA FINANCING, NET

	2024	2023
Gross amounts receivable	**1,404,799**	1,073,328
Less: unearned income	**(49,403)**	(39,825)
	1,355,396	1,033,503
Allowance for expected credit losses	**(14,981)**	(11,136)
Net receivable under murabaha financing	**1,340,415**	1,022,367

All goods purchased for resale under murabaha financing are made on the basis of specific purchase for resale to a specific customer. The promise of the customer is considered to be binding. Consequently, any loss suffered by the Corporation as a result of impairment of commodities or default by the customer prior to the sale of goods would be reimbursed by the customer. The Corporation also participates in syndicated murabaha financing as a lead syndicate manager. The net assets managed on behalf of syndicate member is presented in statement of changes in off-balance sheet assets under management.

The movement in the expected credit losses and exposure at default on trade murabaha financing at end of the reporting period is as follows:

Exposure at default

2024	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
January 1	**854,527**	**178,976**	**-**	**1,033,503**
Net change for the year	**204,374**	**117,519**	**-**	**321,893**
December 31	**1,058,901**	**296,495**	**-**	**1,355,396**

Expected credit losses

2024	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
January 1	**8,950**	**2,186**	**-**	**11,136**
Provision charged during the year	**(810)**	**4,655**	**-**	**3,845**
December 31	**8,140**	**6,841**	**-**	**14,981**

Exposure at default

2023	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
January 1	804,046	33,506	41,738	879,290
Net change for the year	50,481	145,470	(41,738)	154,213
December 31	854,527	178,976	-	1,033,503

Expected credit losses

2023	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
January 1	6,154	113	41,738	48,005
Provision charged / (written off during the year	2,796	2,073	(41,738)	(36,869)
December 31	8,950	2,186	-	11,136

No income is accrued on the credit-impaired trade murabaha financing assets for the year ended December 31, 2024, and 2023.

The past due balance as of December 31, 2024, amounted to USD 38.9 million (2023: Nil)

THE INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC TRADE FINANCE CORPORATION

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024
(Expressed in Thousands of US Dollars unless otherwise stated)

10. INVESTMENTS IN SUKUK

	2024	2023
Investments at amortized cost	**464,983**	393,518
Investments in fair value through other comprehensive income	**62,848**	32,899
	527,831	426,417

The movement in investments in sukuk is summarized as follows:

	2024	2023
January 1	**426,417**	363,794
Investments during the year	**136,845**	53,340
Disposals during the year	**(39,050)**	(20,980)
Accrued income	**3,432**	-
Realized loss transferred from other comprehensive income	**-**	(360)
Fair value loss transferred due to change in business model	**-**	39,432
Unrealized loss on revaluation recognized in other comprehensive income	**(5)**	(8,672)
Allowance for expected credit losses	**(104)**	(292)
Charge for impairment	**(28)**	-
Amortization of discount on purchase of sukuks, net	**324**	155
December 31	**527,831**	426,417

Investments in sukuk as of December 31, 2024, and 2023 represent sukuks issued by various governments and certain other entities. Till September 2023, before the change in business model, the Corporation's investment in sukuk were designated as at fair value through statement of other comprehensive income.

In October 2023, the Corporation changed the business model for its investments in sukuk. This change in the classification of sukuks aimed to better align the Corporation's investment strategy with its long-term liquidity and investment requirements. The revised business model consists of:

(i) A core portfolio consisting of high-quality liquid assets with the objective to hold investments in order to collect expected cash flows until the instrument's maturity. Assets held under this portfolio are measured at amortized cost.

(ii) A treasury investment portfolio ("TIP") generates incremental returns to achieve both collections of expected cash flows and selling. Assets held under this portfolio are designated, upon initial recognition, as fair value through statement of other comprehensive income.

As a result of this reclassification, unrealized fair value gains and losses relating to Sukuks, previously accumulated in the fair value reserve in other comprehensive income., were derecognized, and added to the carrying value of investments in Sukuk as of the date of reclassification.

Effect of reclassification	**Investments in sukuk – core portfolio**	**Fair value reserve – core portfolio**
Carrying amount of investments in sukuk before reclassification	**335,987**	**(39,432)**
Changes due to reclassification	**39,432**	**39,432**
Carrying amount of investments in sukuk after reclassification	**375,419**	**-**

As of December 31, 2024, the amortized cost of sukuk measured at fair value through statement of other comprehensive income is USD 66.8million (2023: USD 33.6 million). The fair value of sukuk measured at amortized cost is USD 437.2 million (2023: 368.7 million).

(Expressed in Thousands of US Dollars unless otherwise stated)

Investments in sukuk includes sukuks issued by a related party recognized at the carrying value of USD 50 million (2023: USD 50 million).

The unrealized loss on revaluation recognized in equity is net of realized gain / (loss) on Investments in sukuk.

			Counterparty rating			
December 31, 2024	**AAA**	**AA+ to AA-**	**A+ to A-**	**BBB**	**BB and below**	**Total**
- Governments	**50,395**	**41,654**	**124,830**	**50,965**	**14,892**	**282,736**
- Other entities	**-**	**35,554**	**160,457**	**29,182**	**19,902**	**245,095**
	50,395	**77,208**	**285,287**	**80,147**	**34,794**	**527,831**

			Counterparty rating			
December 31, 2023	AAA	AA+ to AA-	A+ to A-	BBB	BB and below	Total
- Governments	49,997	17,018	53,846	74,740	11,289	206,890
- Other entities	-	30,000	129,132	17,370	43,025	219,527
	49,997	47,018	182,978	92,110	54,314	426,417

Expected credit losses

2024	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
January 1	**292**	-	-	**292**
Reversal of allowance during the year	**(52)**	-	-	**(52)**
Allowance for expected credit losses	**104**	-	-	**104**
December 31	**344**	-	-	**344**

2023	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
January 1	-	-	-	-
Allowance for expected credit losses	292	-	-	292
December 31	292	-	-	292

11. ACCRUED INCOME AND OTHER ASSETS

	2024	2023
Accrued income on investments in sukuk	**515**	2,855
Accrued income from placements through banks	**-**	402
Employee advances	**5,942**	5,314
Other receivables	**2,744**	2,766
	9,201	11,337

THE INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC TRADE FINANCE CORPORATION

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024
(Expressed in Thousands of US Dollars unless otherwise stated)

12. ACCRUALS AND OTHER LIABILITIES

	2024	2023
Accrued and other expenses	**2,778**	3,421
Staff related provisions	**8,267**	8,786
Other creditors	**288**	509
Advances from customers and payable to syndicate members	**7,202**	22,336
Grant accrual for the Corporation's trade business initiative	**9,297**	7,546
Other payable	**11,636**	3,415
	39,468	46,013

13. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

Related parties represent Board of Governors, Directors and key management personnel of the Corporation, and affiliate entities of IsDB Group. In the ordinary course of its activities, the Corporation receives funds from IsDB and executes business transactions with related parties. The terms of the funding that is provided by IsDB and the transactions that are executed with related parties are approved by the Corporation's management and subject to current IsDB rules, regulations and guidelines.

(a) Significant transaction executed during the year are as follows:

	2024	2023
Mudarib's share of profit from affiliate	**5,353**	4,942
Trade murabaha income paid to affiliate members on their share in the syndicated trade murabaha	**36,442**	21,028

Due to related party comprises of:	**2024**	2023
IsDB - Ordinary Capital Resources	**587**	1,030
IsDB Medical Fund	**-**	19
IsDB Pension Fund	**34**	-
Islamic Corporation for the Development of the Private Sector	**138**	99
	759	1,148

i. According to the IsDB's Board of Executive Directors' resolution number BED/27/12/428(249)/157, dated January 6, 2008 (27 Dhul Hijja 1428H), the Board resolved to allocate USD 1 billion of IsDB-OCR resources for the Corporation, wherein the Corporation will act as Mudarib under a Mudaraba agreement dated March 18, 2008 (10 Rabi al Awal 1429H).

ii. As of December 31, 2024, the balance of USD 542.3 million (2023: 587.5 million) payable to related parties is presented in statement of changes in off-balance sheet assets under management (note 25). This includes cumulative disbursements and repayment during the year of USD 820 million (2023: USD 765.7 million) and USD 865.2 million (2023: USD 615.8million), respectively.

iii. The Corporation earns Mudarib's share of profit from IsDB group entities based on its agreed share of profit related to trade murabaha financing transactions.

(Expressed in Thousands of US Dollars unless otherwise stated)

(b) Key management compensation

Key management personnel include Corporation Manager, Deputy Corporation Manager and other senior management personnel. Compensation to Corporation's senior management personnel includes salaries and related benefits and Board of director's fee.

The compensation to key management is as follows:

	2024	2023
Salaries and other benefits	**911**	834
Board of directors' fee	**736**	833

14. COMMODITY MURABAHA PAYABLE

The Corporation has entered into commodity murabaha purchase and sale agreements with certain counter parties. Under the terms of the agreements, the Corporation has purchased certain commodities from these counter parties on deferred payment basis and has simultaneously sold these through those counter properties to third parties. The outstanding balance as of December 31 represents the purchase price under these agreements. Financing cost incurred on commodity murabaha purchases during 2024 was USD 26.5 million (2023: USD 17.9 million).

15. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT LIABILITIES

IsDB Group staff retirement plan comprises of defined benefit and hybrid plans within Staff Pension Plan ("SPP") and Retirees Medical Solidarity Plan ("RMSF"), and defined benefit plan within Staff Retirement Medical Plan ("SRMP") (collectively referred to as staff retirement plans ("SRPs")). Every person employed by the Bank and its affiliates under regular appointment or a fixed term contract commencing from 01/07/1447H (01/01/2025G), as defined in the Bank and affiliates employment policies, is eligible to participate in the SRP from the date of joining the Bank.

IsDB Group has a multi-employer plan and includes the Corporation, Islamic Development Bank - Ordinary Capital Resources (IsDB-OCR), Special Account Resources Waqf Fund (WAQF), The Islamic Corporation for Development of the Private Sector (ICD), The Islamic Corporation for the Insurance of Investments and Export Credit (ICIEC) and Islamic Solidarity Fund for Development (ISFD).

<u>Staff Pension Plan ("SPP")</u>

SPP is a combination of both old defined benefit plan (Pillar I) and new hybrid pension plan (Pillar II) and became effective on 1st Rajab 1399H (corresponding to May 27, 1979) and 17/05/1442H (01/01/2021G) respectively. Every person employed by the Bank and its affiliates under a regular appointment or a fixed term contract commencing from 01/07/1447H (01/01/2025G, as defined in the employment policies of the Bank and its affiliates, is eligible to participate in the SPP, from the date of joining the Bank and its affiliates. Participation in the hybrid pension plan (Pillar II) is limited to those who have less than five years of service as of December 31, 2020, on optional basis however, those who joined the Bank from January 1, 2021, are enrolled automatically.

In both pillars, the employee contributes at a rate of 11.1% (2023-11.1%) of the basic annual salary while the Bank and its affiliates contribute 25.9% (2023-25.9%).

The main features of the SPP are:

(i) Normal retirement age is the 62nd anniversary of the participant's birth

(ii) On retirement, the eligible retired employee is entitled to 2.5% under the old staff retirement plan or 1% under the hybrid plan in the Defined Benefit ("DB") component, of the Weighted Highest Average Remuneration ("WHAR") for the old pension plan and Highest Average Remuneration ("HAR") (as defined by the pension committee) for each year of pensionable service and limited to a maximum of 30 hijri years.

THE INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC TRADE FINANCE CORPORATION

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024
(Expressed in Thousands of US Dollars unless otherwise stated)

(iii) 10% of Bank and its affiliates contribution of 25.9%, and 5% of employee's contribution of 11.1%, are used to fund the Defined Contribution ("DC") component of the hybrid plan. The accumulated fund and its investment returns will be paid as retirement lump sum benefits to the participants in the hybrid plan.

(iv) Benefits payment upon early retirement, disability benefits, termination benefits, pre-retirement death or post-retirement death benefits are also paid as determined by the pension committee.

Staff Retirement Medical Plan ("SRMP")

Effective 1st Muharram 1421H (corresponding to April 6, 2000), the Bank established the medical benefit scheme for retired employees via the BED resolution dated 18 Shawwal 1418H (corresponding to February 15, 1998). This was extended to eligible staff members of the Bank's affiliates i.e. for SPP. The Bank and its affiliates at a rate of 1% and the staff at a rate of 0.5% of the basic salaries respectively fund the SRMP. The purpose of the SRMP is to pay a monthly amount to eligible retired employees towards their medical expenses.

The entitlements payable for each retired employee under the medical plan is computed according to the following formula:

WHAR (as defined by the pension committee) X contributory period (limited to a maximum of 30 Hijri years) X 0.18%

Benefits payment upon early retirement, disability benefits, termination benefits, pre-retirement death or post retirement death benefits are also paid as determined by the pension committee.

Retirees Medical Solidarity Fund ("RMSF")

In February 2019, the BED approved, establishment of the Retirees Medical Solidarity Fund (RMSF) which would provide new medical coverage benefits for IsDB Group staff future retirees. Under the proposal, active staff members who have at least 10 years of service period before their normal retirement age as of January 1, 2019, will automatically fall under RMSF. Those staff members who do not meet the minimum service period threshold will be offered the option to join the new Fund.

Under RMSF, retirees will have their actual medical costs covered as per the minimum guaranteed benefit schedule. This mainly covers hospitalization and emergency care, repatriation and ambulance transport. Overseas specialist hospitalization and outpatient care is also covered but only in specified countries.

Members of RMSF started to receive benefits as from April 1, 2022 (the full implementation date of the Plan).

RMSF is funded on 4/4/4 % contribution basis. Employees contribute 4% of their pensionable salaries and the employer matches it with 4%. Retirees also contribute 4% of their pension (before commutation withdrawals). Both employer and employee contributions started to accrue on January 1, 2019.

Retirees who were eligible to be covered by the Fund were asked to pay up the 10 years minimum required contributions period to receive benefits.

Administration of SRPs

The Pension Committee appointed by the President of IsDB Group, administers SPP and SRMP whereas the Executive Committee (EC) administers RMSF as separate funds on behalf of its employees. These two committees are responsible for the oversight of investment and actuarial activities of the SRPs. The SPP's assets are invested in accordance with the policies set out by the Pension Committee. The Bank and its affiliates underwrite the investment and actuarial risk of the SRPs and share the administrative expenses of SPP and Medical Plan, whereas RMSF pays its administrative expenses.

(Expressed in Thousands of US Dollars unless otherwise stated)

Risks

Investment risk
The present value of the SRPs' liability is calculated using a discount rate determined by reference to the US AA- Rated corporate bond market; if the return on SRPs' asset is below this rate, it will create a plan deficit. Currently the SRPs' have a relatively balanced investment in equity securities, debt instruments and real estate. Due to the long-term nature of the SRPs' liabilities, the administrator of SRPs' considers it appropriate that a reasonable portion of the SRPs' assets should be invested in equity securities and in real estate to leverage the return generated by the fund.

Discount rate
A decrease in the bond return rate will increase the SRPs' liability but this will be partially offset by an increase in the return on the SRPs' debt investments.

Longevity risk
The present value of the SRPs' liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of SRPs' participants both during and after their employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the SRPs' participants will increase the SRPs' liability.

Salary risk
The present value of the SRPs' liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of SRPs' participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the SRPs' participants will increase the SRPS' liability.

The following table summarizes the movements on the present value of the defined benefit obligation:

	SPP 2024	**SRMP 2024**	**RMSF 2024**	**Total 2024**	Total 2023
Fair value of plan assets as of January 1	**40,893**	**775**	**2,008**	**43,676**	41,995
Adjustment of fair value at beginning of the year	**1,104**	**4**	**5**	**1,113**	(3,213)
Income on plan assets	**2,044**	**37**	**142**	**2,223**	2,034
Return on plan assets less than discount rate	**(772)**	**59**	**(107)**	**(820)**	(1,293)
Plan participants contribution	**1,344**	**3**	**527**	**1,874**	1,781
Employer contribution	**3,235**	**22**	**518**	**3,775**	3,649
Disbursements from plan assets	**(837)**	**(38)**	**(9)**	**(884)**	(1,277)
Fair value of plan assets as of December 31	**47,011**	**862**	**3,084**	**50,957**	43,676

The movements in the plan assets are as follows:

	SPP 2024	**SRMP 2024**	**RMSF 2024**	**Total 2024**	Total 2023
Benefit obligation as of January 1	**55,930**	**1,420**	**700**	**58,050**	52,365
Current service costs	**3,025**	**12**	**195**	**3,232**	3,078
Cost on defined benefit obligation ("DBO")	**2,727**	**69**	**47**	**2,843**	2,609
Plan participants contributions	**1,344**	**3**	**527**	**1,874**	1,781
Disbursements from plan assets	**(837)**	**(38)**	**(9)**	**(884)**	(1,277)
Net actuarial gain	**(7,280)**	**(105)**	**(898)**	**(8,283)**	(506)
Benefit obligation as of December 31	**54,909**	**1,361**	**562**	**56,832**	58,050
Funded status - net liability recognized in the statement of financial position representing excess of benefit obligation over fair value of plan assets	**7,898**	**499**	**(2,522)**	**5,875**	14,374

THE INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC TRADE FINANCE CORPORATION

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024
(Expressed in Thousands of US Dollars unless otherwise stated)

The above net liability/(asset) mainly represents the cumulative actuarial losses/(gains) resulting from the difference between the actual experience and the assumptions used in estimating the liability, which is recognized by the Corporation in the statement of other comprehensive income immediately in the year, it arises, if material.

Based on the actuarial valuations, the pension and medical benefit expenses for the year 2024 comprised the following:

	SPP 2024	**SRMP 2024**	**RMSF 2024**	**Total 2024**	Total 2023
Current service costs	**3,025**	**12**	**195**	**3,232**	3,078
Expense on defined benefit obligation	**2,727**	**69**	**47**	**2,843**	2,609
Past service income	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	-
Income on assets	**(2,044)**	**(37)**	**(142)**	**(2,223)**	(2,034)
Amount recognized in the statement of income	**3,708**	**44**	**100**	**3,852**	3,653
Actuarial gain due to change in assumptions	**(7,280)**	**(105)**	**(898)**	**(8,283)**	(506)
Return on plan assets greater than discount rate	**772**	**(59)**	**107**	**820**	1,293
Accumulated opening contributions	**(1,104)**	**(4)**	**(5)**	**(1,113)**	3,213
(Gain) / loss recognized in the statement of other comprehensive income	**(7,612)**	**(168)**	**(796)**	**(8,576)**	4,000

Principal assumptions used in the actuarial valuations are as follows:

	SPP 2024	**SRMP 2024**	**RMSF 2024**	SPP 2023	SRPP 2023	RMSF 2023
Discount rate	**5.66%**	**5.66%**	**5.66%**	5%	5%	5%
Rate of expected salary increase	**4.5%-6.5%**	**4.5%-6.5%**	**4.5%-6.5%**	4.5%-6.5%	4.5%-6.5%	4.5%-6.5%

The discount rate used in determining the benefit obligations is selected by reference to the long-term rates on AA rated corporate bonds. Rate of expected salaries increase for 2024 and 2023 was based on age i.e., 20-35 years – 6.5%, 35-50 years – 5.0% and above 50 years - 4.5%.

The sensitivity of defined benefit obligation to changes in the weighted principal assumptions is as follows:

	SPP		**SRMP**		**RMSF**	
2024	**+0.5%**	**-0.5%**	**+0.5%**	**-0.5%**	**+0.5%**	**-0.5%**
	(Decrease in liability)/increase in liability					
Discount rate	**(3,820)**	**4,308**	**(61)**	**65**	**(116)**	**142**
Rate of salary increase	**1,922**	**(1,794)**	**1**	**(1)**	**-**	**-**

	SPP		SRMP		RMSF	
2023	+0.5%	-0.5%	+0.5%	-0.5%	+0.5%	-0.5%
	(Decrease in liability)/increase in liability					
Discount rate	(4,174)	4,734	(67)	73	(148)	184
Rate of salary increase	2,182	(2,031)	2	(2)	-	-

(Expressed in Thousands of US Dollars unless otherwise stated)

The following table presents the plan assets by major category:

	SPP 2024	SRMP 2024	RMSF 2024	Total 2024	Total 2023
Cash and cash equivalent and commodity placements	**17,705**	**818**	**2,838**	**21,361**	24,293
Managed funds and instalment sales	**13,733**	**-**	**-**	**13,733**	10,402
Investments in sukuk	**14,734**	**42**	**210**	**14,986**	8,234
Land	**581**	**-**	**-**	**581**	526
Other (net)	**258**	**2**	**36**	**296**	221
Plan assets	**47,011**	**862**	**3,084**	**50,957**	43,676

The following table summarizes the expected funding status for the next year:

2025	**SPP**	**SRMP**	**RMSF**
Present value of defined benefit obligation	**57,837**	**1,398**	**1,288**
Fair value of plan assets	**(49,634)**	**(871)**	**(4,269)**
Plan deficit/ (surplus)	**8,203**	**527**	**(2,981)**

2024	SRPP	SRMP	RMSP
Present value of defined benefit obligation	58,893	1,408	1,434
Fair value of plan assets	(42,890)	(727)	(3,070)
Plan deficit/ (surplus)	16,003	681	(1,636)

SPP
The expected employer contribution for year ended 31 December 2025 is USD 2,406 thousand and expected costs to be recognized in profit or loss is USD 3,055 thousand.

SRMP
The expected employer contribution for year ended 31 December 2025 is USD 4 thousand and expected costs to be recognized in profit or loss is USD 76 thousand.

RMSF
The expected employer contribution for year ended 31 December 2025 is USD 225 thousand and expected gain to be recognized in profit or loss is USD 40 thousand.
The amounts recognized in the pension and medical obligations reserve are as follows:

	SPP 2024	SRMP 2024	RMSF 2024	Total 2024	Total 2023
January 1	**8,418**	**419**	**(1,840)**	**6,997**	2,997
Effect of changes in financial Assumptions	**(5,802)**	**(88)**	**(195)**	**(6,085)**	895
Effect of changes in demographic assumptions	**194**	**10**	**-**	**204**	-
Effect of experience adjustments	**(1,672)**	**(27)**	**(703)**	**(2,402)**	(1,401)
Return on plan assets less than discount rate	**772**	**(59)**	**107**	**820**	1,293
Other adjustments	**(1,104)**	**(4)**	**(5)**	**(1,113)**	3,213
December 31	**806**	**251**	**(2,636)**	**(1,579)**	6,997

THE INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC TRADE FINANCE CORPORATION

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024
(Expressed in Thousands of US Dollars unless otherwise stated)

The expected maturity analysis is below:

2024	**SPP**	**SRMP**	**RMSF**
Year 1	**4,413**	**48**	**(19)**
Year 2	**1,495**	**79**	**(18)**
Year 3	**2,793**	**95**	**(16)**
Year 4	**1,457**	**98**	**(7)**
Year 5	**2,684**	**101**	**(5)**
Next five years	**12,444**	**556**	**(54)**

2023	SPP	SRMP	RMSF
Year 1	3,961	96	(19)
Year 2	1,559	95	(18)
Year 3	1,321	94	(16)
Year 4	3,794	110	(7)
Year 5	1,392	109	(5)
Next five years	12,593	520	384

16. PAID-UP CAPITAL

The capital of the Corporation at end of the reporting period comprised the following:

	2024	2023
Authorized capital	**4,000,000**	4,000,000
Subscribed capital	**858,690**	858,690
Subscribed not yet called	**(25,730)**	(26,050)
Called-up share capital (par value)	**832,960**	832,640
Installment due but not paid	**(86,142)**	(85,982)
Paid-up capital (par value)	**746,818**	746,658
Subscribed premium	**67,902**	53,868
Subscribed premium not yet called	**(13,631)**	(10,518)
Called up share premium	**54,271**	43,350
Installment due but not paid	**(45,291)**	(34,455)
Paid-up capital (premium)	**8,980**	8,895
Paid-up capital (par value plus premium)	**755,798**	755,553

17. GENERAL RESERVE

In accordance with Article 27 of the Articles of Agreement of the Corporation, the General Assembly shall annually determine the dividends to be distributed only after the reserve reaches 25% of the subscribed capital.

In accordance with General Assembly's resolution no. GA16/5-442 adopted on September 4, 2022, during the 16th meeting of General Assembly, the Corporation is required to allocate 6% of its net income but no less than USD 2 million annually and no more than USD 5 million annually for Corporation's trade development programs, initiatives, and other engagements for a period of next 5 years starting from 2020 net income. During the year, the Corporation has allocated USD 5 million for 2024 (2023: USD 4.29 million) for this purpose.

(Expressed in Thousands of US Dollars unless otherwise stated)

18. OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	2024	2023
Consultancy and marketing	**3,030**	2,631
Office rent and support services	**1,663**	1,707
Communication and membership	**2,508**	1,864
Travel expenses	**1,309**	1,278
Meeting expenses	**973**	1,403
Other expenses	**698**	1,026
	10,181	9,909

19. UNDISBURSED COMMITMENTS

Undisbursed commitments are trade finance operations which are declared effective, and for which customers can call on for disbursement at any point in time. The items making up these undisbursed commitments are:

- Operations declared effective but disbursement yet to commence; and
- The undisbursed portion of those operations under active disbursement including Letters of Credit (L/Cs) issued, valid not yet drawn, unmatured Usance L/Cs and Standby L/Cs.

Undisbursed commitments comprised the following:

	2024	2023
Undisbursed commitments – trade murabaha financing	**496,563**	327,896
LCs and standby obligations	**72,044**	208,208
	568,607	536,104

The allowance for expected credit losses related to LCs and undisbursed commitments amounting to USD 1.06 million (2023: USD 1.38 million) is recorded under trade murabaha financing.

20. MATURITY PROFILE

Financial assets and liabilities according to their respective contractual maturity periods is as following:

2024	**Maturity period determined**					
	Less than 3 months	**3 to 12 months**	**1 to 5 years**	**Over 5 years**	**Maturity period not determined**	**Total**
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	**161,684**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**161,684**
Commodity murabaha placements	**-**	**31,745**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**31,745**
Wakala placements	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Trade murabaha financing	**460,367**	**690,436**	**189,612**	**-**	**-**	**1,340,415**
Investments in sukuk	**43,625**	**47,996**	**256,515**	**179,695**		**527,831**
Total financial assets	**665,676**	**770,177**	**446,127**	**179,695**	**-**	**2,061,675**

THE INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC TRADE FINANCE CORPORATION

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024
(Expressed in Thousands of US Dollars unless otherwise stated)

2024	**Maturity period determined**					
	Less than 3 months	**3 to 12 months**	**1 to 5 years**	**Over 5 years**	**Maturity period not determined**	**Total**
Liabilities						
Due to related parties	**759**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**759**
Commodity murabaha payable	**498,239**	**290,437**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**788,676**
Total financial liabilities	**498,998**	**290,437**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**789,435**
Undisbursed commitments (note 19)	**266,602**	**229,961**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**496,563**

2023	Maturity period determined					
	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Maturity period not determined	Total
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	127,727	-	-	-	-	127,727
Commodity murabaha placements	10,000	-	-	-	-	10,000
Wakala placements	-	20,000	-	-	-	20,000
Trade murabaha financing	389,394	620,161	12,812	-	-	1,022,367
Investments in sukuk	5,303	33,676	221,481	165,957	-	426,417
Total financial assets	532,424	673,837	234,293	165,957	-	1,606,511

2023	Maturity period determined					
	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Maturity period not determined	Total
Liabilities						
Due to related parties	1,148	-	-	-	-	1,148
Commodity murabaha payable	115,054	300,158	-	-	-	415,212
Total financial liabilities	116,202	300,158	-	-	-	416,360
Undisbursed commitments (note 19)	299,323	220,585	16,196	-	-	536,104

21. NET ASSETS IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES

	2024	2023
Saudi Riyal	**1,712**	2,894
Euro	**6,549**	5,925
AED	**9**	9

(Expressed in Thousands of US Dollars unless otherwise stated)

22. CONCENTRATION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS

The geographical distribution of net financial assets are as follows:

2024	Cash and cash equivalents	Commodity murabaha placements	Wakala placements	Trade murabaha financing	Investments in sukuk	Total
Bahrain	10,000	10,249	-	-	16,114	36,363
Bangladesh	-	-	-	172,952	-	172,952
Belgium	10	-	-	-	-	10
Burkina Faso	-	-	-	49,699	-	49,699
Cameroon	-	-	-	12,685	-	12,685
France	10,000			-	-	10,000
Comoros	-	-	-	15,290	-	15,290
Djibouti	-	-	-	10,305	-	10,305
Egypt	-	-	-	242,819	-	242,819
Gambia	-	-	-	38,512	-	38,512
Guinea	-	-	-	3,457	-	3,457
Hong Kong	-	-	-	-	41,654	41,654
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	43,217	43,217
Kuwait	-	-	-	-	24,824	24,824
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	39,890	39,890
Maldives	-	-	-	65,156	-	65,156
Mali	-	-	-	36,950	-	36,950
Mauritania	-	-	-	13,809	-	13,809
Oman	-	-	-	-	2,090	2,090
Pakistan	-	-	-	188,332	-	188,332
Qatar	20,000	21,496	-	-	19,169	60,665
lsDB	-	-	-	-	50,395	50,395
Saudi Arabia	1,713	-	-	-	142,862	144,575
Senegal	-	-	-	156,249	-	156,249
Tajikistan	-	-	-	17,487	-	17,487
Togo	-	-	-	25,878	-	25,878
Tunisia	-	-	-	57,405	-	57,405
Turkiye	-	-	-	96,827	-	96,827
United Arab Emirates	1,125	-	-	-	147,616	148,741
United Kingdom	118,836	-	-	-	-	118,836
Uzbekistan	-	-	-	136,603	-	136,603
Total	**161,684**	**31,745**	**-**	**1,340,415**	**527,831**	**2,061,675**

THE INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC TRADE FINANCE CORPORATION

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024
(Expressed in Thousands of US Dollars unless otherwise stated)

2023	Cash and cash equivalents	Commodity murabaha placements	Wakala placements	Trade murabaha financing	Investments in sukuk	Total
Bahrain	-	10,000	-	-	4,873	14,873
Bangladesh	-	-	-	79,272	-	79,272
Belgium	9	-	-	-	-	9
Burkina Faso	-	-	-	60,722	-	60,722
Cameroon	-	-	-	15,218	-	15,218
Comoros	-	-	-	20,608	-	20,608
Cote D'ivoire	-	-	-	253	-	253
Djibouti	-	-	-	38,032	-	38,032
Egypt	-	-	-	109,179	-	109,179
Gambia	-	-	-	43,041	-	43,041
Guinea	-	-	-	2,786	-	2,786
Hong Kong	-	-	-	-	17,018	17,018
Indonesia	358	-	-	10,098	43,312	53,768
Kyrgyzstan	-	-	-	271	-	271
Kuwait	20,000	-	20,000	-	19,858	59,858
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	27,612	27,612
Maldives	-	-	-	56,945	-	56,945
Mali	-	-	-	35,839	-	35,839
Mauritania	-	-	-	72,307	-	72,307
Nigeria	-	-	-	10,223	-	10,223
Oman	-	-	-	-	6,468	6,468
Pakistan	-	-	-	102,662	-	102,662
Qatar	20,000	-	-	-	38,996	58,996
Regional	-	-	-	33,495	-	33,495
IsDB	-	-	-	-	49,997	49,997
Saudi Arabia	2,895	-	-	-	105,171	108,066
Senegal	-	-	-	117,837	-	117,837
Tajikistan	-	-	-	11,434	-	11,434
Togo	-	-	-	13,816	-	13,816
Tunisia	-	-	-	64,449	-	64,449
Turkiye	-	-	-	40,221	-	40,221
UAE	40,513	-	-	-	113,112	153,625
Uganda	-	-	-	868	-	868
United Kingdom	43,952	-	-	-	-	43,952
Uzbekistan	-	-	-	82,791	-	82,791
Total	127,727	10,000	20,000	1,022,367	426,417	1,606,511

The geographical locations of assets reflect the countries in which the beneficiaries of the assets are located.

23. RISK MANAGEMENT

The Corporation's risk management is governed by various risk management policies, procedures and guidelines. The Risk Management Department ("RMD") is responsible for dealing with all risk policies, guidelines and procedures with a view to achieving sound, safe and sustainable low risk profile for the Corporation through the identification, measurement and monitoring of all types of risks inherent in its activities. The Corporation's management committee is responsible for reviewing the risk management policies, procedures, guidelines and defining the Corporation's risk management framework and appetite, with a view to ensuring that there are appropriate controls on all major risks resulting from the Corporation's activities and financial transactions.

Management level committees perform risk monitoring and oversight roles: the Asset and Liability Management Committee ("ALCO"), the Credit Committees ("CC") and Investment Committees ("IC") and Risk Management Committee ("RMC"). The ALCO is the oversight and control organ of the Corporation's finance and treasury risk management activities. CC and IC ensure effective implementation of the Bank's credit and investment policies and oversees all credit risk issues related to sovereign and non-sovereign operations. The RMC ensures that there is appropriate monitoring and oversight on all major risks arising from financing and investment operations through adopting relevant risk management frameworks, policies, guidelines and risk reports.

a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss.

For all classes of financial assets held by the Corporation, the maximum credit risk exposure to the Corporation is their carrying value as disclosed in the statement of financial position (note 6, 7 and 10) . The assets which subject the Corporation to credit risk principally consist of Wakala / Commodity Murabaha placements, trade Murabaha financing and investments in sukuk which are, in accordance with specific eligibility criteria and credit risk assessments. Trade Murabaha financing is covered, in most cases, by sovereign guarantees from Member Countries, or commercial bank guarantees from Corporations whose ratings are acceptable to the Corporation per its policies.

Credit risk includes potential losses arising from a counterparty's (i.e., countries and banks/financial institutions, corporates, etc.) inability or unwillingness to service its obligation to the Corporation. In this respect, the Corporation has developed and put in place comprehensive credit policies and guidelines as a part of the overall credit risk management framework to provide clear guidance on various types of financing. In addition, the Corporation has in place a counterparty's assessment criteria and detailed structured exposure limits in line with the best banking practices. As a matter of fact, an important element tool of credit risk management is the established exposure limits for single beneficiary or an obligor and group of connected obligors. In this respect, the Corporation has a well-developed limit structure, which is based on the credit strength of the beneficiary.

The Corporation maintains a comprehensive internal rating system for various classes of counterparties that are eligible for financing. While extending financing to its member countries, the Corporation safeguards its interests by obtaining the relevant guarantees for its financing operations and has to ensure that the concerned beneficiaries as well as the guarantors are able to meet their obligations to the Corporation.

These policies and guidelines are clearly communicated within the Corporation with a view to maintain overall credit risk appetite and profile within the parameters set by Management. The credit policy formulation, credit limit setting, monitoring of credit exceptions/exposures and review /monitoring functions are performed independently by the RMD, which endeavors to ensure that business lines comply with risk parameters established by the Board of Directors ("BOD") and Management.

Country risk refers to the risks associated with the economic, social and political environments of the beneficiary's home country. Guidelines were developed for monitoring country exposure to safeguard the Corporation against undue risk. The country exposure limits are determined and periodically reviewed and updated taking into consideration the recent macro-economic, financial, and other developments in the member countries, and the status of their business relationship with the Corporation.

The allowance recognized during the year is as follows:

	2024	2023
Murabaha receivables	**3,845**	4,869
Investments in sukuk	**104**	292
Cash and cash equivalents	**(1)**	(1)
	3,948	5,160

THE INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC TRADE FINANCE CORPORATION

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024
(Expressed in Thousands of US Dollars unless otherwise stated)

b) Market and liquidity risks

The Corporation is exposed to following risks:

i) Currency risk

Currency risk arises from the possibility that changes in foreign exchange rates will affect the value of the financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies. The Corporation does not hedge its currency exposure by means of hedging instruments. The Corporation monitors the composition of its assets and liabilities and adjusts balances regularly to limit its exposure to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates. A significant portion of the Corporation's financing operations are USD-denominated, the same currency in which the Corporation resources – i.e., equity is denominated. Any financing denominated in currencies other than the functional currency is based on matched-funding principles or funded through external syndicate partners. The Corporation does not actively trade in currencies.

ii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Corporation will be unable to meet its net funding requirements. To guard against this risk, the Corporation adopts a conservative approach by maintaining high liquidity levels through investment in cash, cash equivalents, placements through banks and trade Murabaha financing with short-term maturity of three to twelve months. The maturity profile of the Corporation's financial assets and liabilities has been presented in note 20.

iii) Mark-up risk

Mark-up risk arises from the possibility that changes in mark-up will affect the value of the financial instruments. The Corporation is exposed to mark-up on its investments in placements through banks, investments in sukuk and trade Murabaha financing. In respect of the financial assets, the Corporation's returns are based on a benchmark and hence vary according to the market conditions.

The sensitivity analysis has been determined based on the exposure to profit rates at the reporting date and the stipulated change taking place at the beginning of the financial year and held constant throughout the reporting period. A 50-basis point change is used when reporting profit rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the possible change in profit rates.

c) Operational risk

The Corporation leverages on risk & control self-assessment (RCSA), incident and collection of loss (event) data (IMDC), and monitoring of key risk indicators (KRI) for the identification and assessment of operational risks. The operational risk management function is fully integrated into the overall risk management structure and is based on a decentralized ownership model that relies on the following three lines of defense: (1) Business Line Management, (2) Operational Risk Management, and (3) Audit Independent Review.

d) Shari'ah non-compliance risks

The Corporation attaches value in safeguarding its operations from Shari'ah non-compliance risk (SNCR) which is considered a part of operating risks. Shari'ah compliance forms an integral part of Corporation's purpose in line with its Articles of Agreement. Consequently, the Corporation effectively manages SNCRs through robust framework of procedures and policies. The business or risk-taking unit embeds a culture of Shari'ah compliance within its procedures, as the 1st line of defense, while the Shari'ah Compliance function of IsDB Group serves as the 2nd line of defense to strategically manage and monitor SNCRs pre-execution of transactions/operations. The IsDB Group's Internal Shari'ah Audit function provides independent reasonable assurance as the 3rd line of defense post-execution of transactions/operations adopting a risk based internal Shari'ah audit methodology.

e) Fair values of financial assets and liabilities

The fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair values of operational assets are not significantly different from the carrying values included in the financial statements.

Level 1: quoted prices in active markets for the same instrument (i.e., without modification or repackaging);

Level 2: quoted prices in active markets for similar assets and liabilities or other valuation techniques for which all significant inputs are based on observable market data; and

Level 3: valuation techniques for which any significant input is not based on observable market data.

Investment in Sukuks are measured using Level 1 techniques.

There were no transfers between the levels during the current and previous year.

24. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Board of Directors approves the global allocation of resources for the different development activities of the Corporation. In order to ensure sufficient resources to enable it to meet its developmental objectives, the Corporation actively engages in treasury and liquidity management. Development initiatives are undertaken through a number of Islamic finance products as disclosed on the face of the Statement of Financial Position which are financed centrally through the Corporation's capital. Management has not identified separate operating segments within the definition of FAS 22 "Segment Reporting" since the Board of Directors monitors the performance and financial position of the Corporation as a whole, without distinguishing between the developmental activities and the ancillary supporting liquidity management activities or geographical distribution of its development programs. Further, the internal reports furnished to the Board of Directors do not present discrete financial information with respect to the Corporation's performance to the extent envisaged in FAS 22. The geographical distribution of the Corporation's financial assets is set out in note 22.

25. OFF-BALANCE SHEET ASSETS UNDER MANAGEMENT

The Corporation manages three categories of investment accounts/assets under management.

1. The Corporation receives funds from external and related parties to provide trade Murabaha financing to its customers. These funds are received from syndicate members under the principles of Mudaraba whereby the Corporation does not have the authority over decisions with regards to the deployment of the funds received by the Corporation and, therefore, these are treated as quasi-equity of investment accountholders. The Corporation agrees a fixed profit rate ranging from 1% - 15% (2023: 1%-15%) of the profit earned on the trade Murabaha financing with the investment account holders and is presented as Mudarib share of profit in the statement of income.

   Assets managed on behalf of related parties as of December 31, 2024, was USD 542.3 million (2023: 587.5 million).

2. The Corporation had a Wakala based arrangement with Saudi Export-Import Bank ("Saudi EXIM Bank") in which it provided investment management services to Saudi EXIM Bank as its agent. The Corporation was not exposed to any variable returns on the investment of these funds and accordingly, did not control these funds. Accordingly, the Corporation did not recognize these funds on its statement of financial position.

THE INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC TRADE FINANCE CORPORATION

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024
(Expressed in Thousands of US Dollars unless otherwise stated)

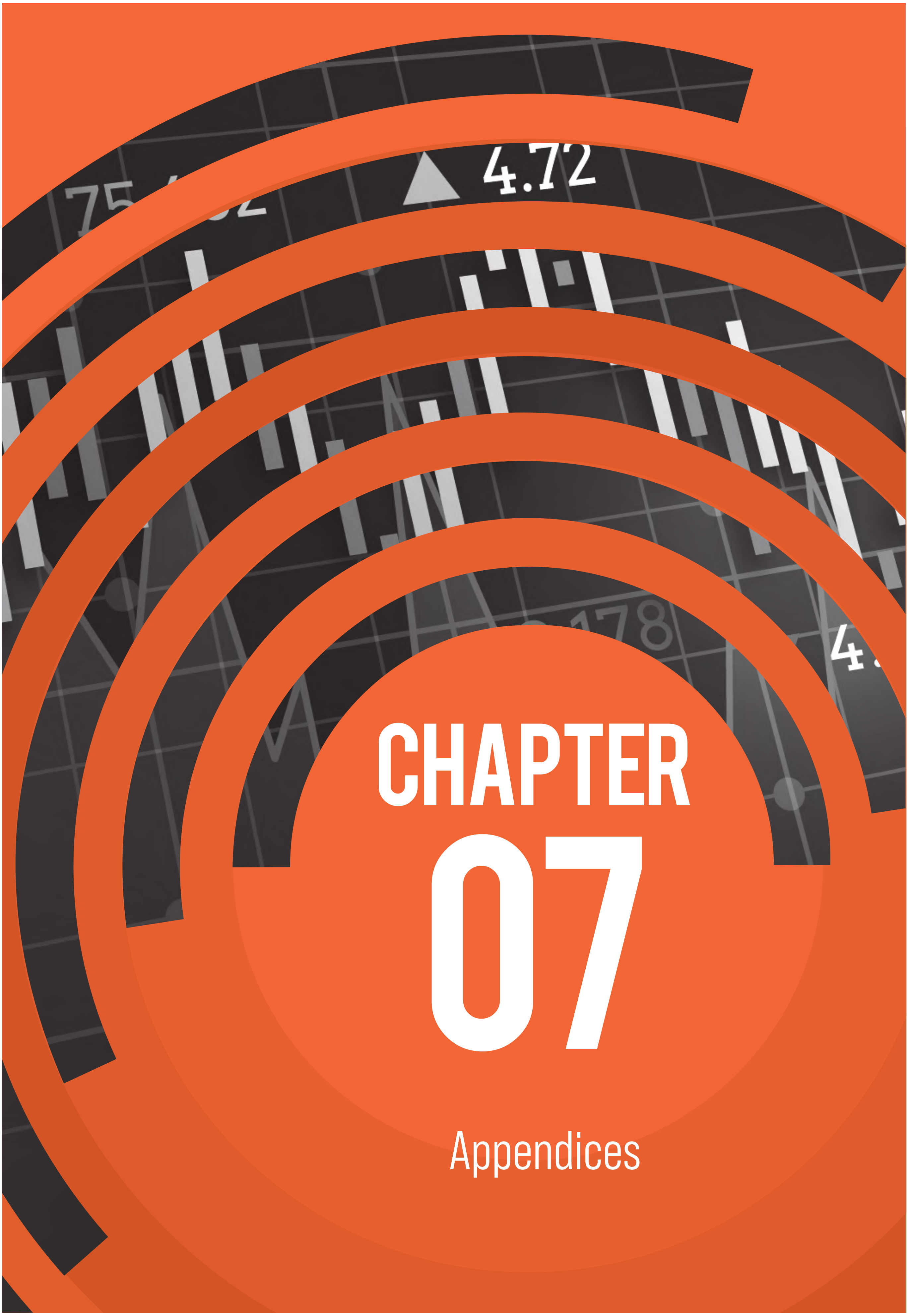
During the year, the Corporation earned USD NIL (2023: USD 0.5 million) as variable and fixed investment agent remuneration. The remuneration was agreed through the Framework Agreement between the Corporation and Saudi EXIM Bank.

During the year 2023, the Corporation and Saudi EXIM Bank terminated the Wakala based arrangement and the Corporation consequently transferred all the related net assets to Saudi EXIM Bank. The Corporation is no longer acting as the investment agent for the Saudi EXIM Bank as of December 31, 2024.

3. The Corporation has outstanding funds of USD 133.4 million (2023: 17.7 million) under Wakala based arrangement. The Corporation has invested these funds in cash and balances, commodity trade murabaha and trade murabaha financing and acts as its agent.

26. AUTHORIZATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were authorized for issue by the Corporation’s Board of Directors on March 18, 2025 (corresponding to Ramadan 18, 1446H) for submission to members of the General Assembly for approval.



CHAPTER 07

Appendices

APPENDIX 1
CORPORATE PROFILE OF IsDB

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

VISION
The Islamic Development Bank strives to become a world-class development bank, inspired by Islamic principles, that helps to significantly transform the landscape of comprehensive human development in the Muslim world and to restore its dignity.

MISSION
To promote comprehensive human development, with a focus on the priority areas of alleviating poverty, improving health, promoting education, improving governance, and bringing prosperity to the people.

MEMBERSHIP
The IsDB has 57 member countries across various regions. The prime 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 any terms and conditions that may be decided upon by the Board of Governors.

CAPITAL
At its 45th Annual Meeting, the IsDB's Board of Governors approved the 6th General Capital Increase of ID5.5 billion. As at the end of 2024, the subscribed capital of the IsDB stood at ID58.7 billion.

ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP
The IsDB Group comprises five entities: the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB), 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).

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

FINANCIAL YEAR
The IsDB's financial year used to be the lunar Hijra Year (H). However, on 1 January 2016, the financial year was changed to the Solar Hijra year starting from 11th of Capricorn (corresponding to 1 January) and ending on 10th Capricorn (corresponding to 31 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, but English and French are also used as working languages.

APPENDIX 2
ITFC SHAREHOLDERS TABLE

itfc International Islamic Trade Finance Corporation

Subscribed, Called-up, and Paid-up Capital As of 31/12/2024 (Sorted by Paid-up)

Number of Shares

Sr. No.	Member	Subscribed	Percent of Subscribed	Called-up	Percent of Called-up	Paid-up	Percent of Paid-up
1	Islamic Development Bank	26,637	31.02%	26,637	31.98%	26,637	35.67%
2	Saudi Arabia	14,557	16.95%	12,000	14.41%	12,000	16.07%
3	Saudi Fund for Development, Saudi Arabia	6,065	7.06%	6,065	7.28%	6,065	8.12%
4	Kuwait	4,821	5.61%	4,821	5.79%	4,821	6.46%
5	Republic of Türkiye	3,536	4.12%	3,536	4.25%	3,536	4.73%
6	Public Investments Fund, Saudi Arabia	3,000	3.49%	3,000	3.60%	3,000	4.02%
7	Malaysia	2,898	3.37%	2,898	3.48%	2,898	3.88%
8	Export Development Bank, Iran	2,500	2.91%	2,500	3.00%	2,486	3.33%
9	Egypt	1,513	1.76%	1,513	1.82%	1,513	2.03%
10	Nigeria	1,000	1.16%	1,000	1.20%	1,000	1.34%
11	Qatar	1,000	1.16%	1,000	1.20%	1,000	1.34%
12	Iraq	850	0.99%	850	1.02%	850	1.14%
13	Pakistan	843	0.98%	843	1.01%	843	1.13%
14	Albaraka Islamic Bank, Bahrain	818	0.95%	818	0.98%	818	1.10%
15	Faisal Islamic Bank of Egypt, Egypt	718	0.84%	718	0.86%	718	0.96%
16	Algeria	608	0.71%	608	0.73%	608	0.81%
17	Brunei Darussalam	582	0.68%	582	0.70%	582	0.78%
18	Tunisia	560	0.65%	560	0.67%	560	0.75%
19	Morocco	510	0.59%	510	0.61%	510	0.68%
20	Bank Mellat, Iran	500	0.58%	500	0.60%	500	0.67%
21	Indonesia	206	0.24%	206	0.25%	206	0.28%
22	Bangladesh	202	0.24%	202	0.24%	202	0.27%
23	Iran	8,692	10.12%	8,692	10.44%	192	0.26%
24	Bahrain	185	0.22%	185	0.22%	185	0.25%
25	Syria	185	0.22%	185	0.22%	185	0.25%
26	Palestine	184	0.21%	184	0.22%	184	0.25%
27	UAE	184	0.21%	184	0.22%	184	0.25%
28	Albaraka Investment Company, London	161	0.19%	161	0.19%	161	0.22%
29	Libya	139	0.16%	139	0.17%	139	0.19%
30	Jordan	130	0.15%	130	0.16%	130	0.17%
31	Jordan Islamic Bank	118	0.14%	118	0.14%	118	0.16%
32	Bank Keshavarzi, Iran	100	0.12%	100	0.12%	100	0.13%
33	EN Bank, Iran	100	0.12%	100	0.12%	100	0.13%
34	Mauritania	100	0.12%	100	0.12%	100	0.13%
35	Bank Melli, Iran	100	0.12%	100	0.12%	100	0.13%
36	Bank of Industry and Mine, Iran	100	0.12%	100	0.12%	100	0.13%
37	Yemen	100	0.12%	100	0.12%	99	0.13%
38	Cote D'Ivoire	85	0.10%	85	0.10%	85	0.11%
39	Sudan	93	0.11%	77	0.09%	77	0.10%
40	Burkina Faso	75	0.09%	75	0.09%	75	0.10%
41	Somalia	72	0.08%	72	0.09%	72	0.10%
42	Albaraka Turk Katilim Bankasi A.S. (Albaraka Turk Partticipation Bank).	69	0.08%	69	0.08%	69	0.09%
43	Lebanon	61	0.07%	61	0.07%	61	0.08%
44	Mozambique	60	0.07%	60	0.07%	60	0.08%
45	Bank Al baraka, Tunis	53	0.06%	53	0.06%	53	0.07%
46	Azerbaijan	50	0.06%	50	0.06%	50	0.07%
47	Bank Tejarat, Iran	50	0.06%	50	0.06%	50	0.07%
48	Benin	50	0.06%	50	0.06%	50	0.07%
49	Djibouti	50	0.06%	50	0.06%	50	0.07%
50	Gambia	50	0.06%	50	0.06%	50	0.07%
51	Suriname	50	0.06%	50	0.06%	50	0.07%
52	Uzbekistan	50	0.06%	50	0.06%	50	0.07%
53	Kyrgyzstan	50	0.06%	50	0.06%	50	0.07%
54	Uganda	49	0.06%	49	0.06%	49	0.07%
55	Senegal	48	0.06%	48	0.06%	48	0.06%
56	Turkmenistan	50	0.06%	50	0.06%	50	0.07%
57	Nile Bank for Commerce & Dev. - Sudan	26	0.03%	26	0.03%	26	0.03%
58	Sudanese Islamic Bank, Sudan	26	0.03%	26	0.03%	26	0.03%
59	Tadamon Islamic Bank, Sudan	26	0.03%	26	0.03%	26	0.03%
60	Gabon	22	0.03%	22	0.03%	22	0.03%
61	Tajikistan	50	0.06%	50	0.06%	17	0.02%
62	Maldives	50	0.06%	50	0.06%	34	0.05%
63	Cameroon	2	0.00%	2	0.00%	2	0.00%
64	Niger	50	0.06%	50	0.06%	-	0.00%
	Total	**85,869**	**100%**	**83,296**	**100%**	**74,682**	**100%**

APPENDIX 3

RISK MANAGEMENT, LEGAL, COMPLIANCE AND INTERNAL AUDIT

RISK MANAGEMENT

ITFC pursues its efforts to enhance risk management infrastructure and practices to further ensure the Corporation's ability to effectively address risks stemming from the volatile business environment and various operational challenges. With core risk management policies and systems already in place, the focus of the Corporation is to further strengthen the risk management framework across the main risk clusters (Credit, Market, Liquidity and Operational risks) while consolidating the risk culture. On 17 December 2024, Moody's Investors Services issued a Credit Opinion on ITFC and affirmed the A1 long-term issuer rating and Prime-1 short-term issuer rating with a stable outlook, which further underscores the robustness of ITFC's risk management approach.

For the effective implementation of the risk management framework, responsibilities are assigned to supervisory management and department levels as described below.

At Supervisory Level

(Board of Directors and Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee of the Board)

The Board provides strategic direction for effective risk management and has the ultimate responsibility for managing all material risks that ITFC may be exposed to and ensuring that the required resources, systems, practices, and culture are in place to address such risks. In discharging these responsibilities, the Board has established the Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee.

At Management Level

(Management Committee, Risk Management Committee, Credit Committee, Assets & Liabilities Committee and Portfolio Assessment Committee)

The Management Committee and Risk Management Committee focus on corporate-wide risk-related issues in terms of policy and risk infrastructure. The Credit Committee, Investment Committee and Portfolio Assessment Committee are responsible for credit and other relevant risks at the transaction level. On the other hand, the Asset - Liability Committee (ALCO) focuses on liquidity and market risk-related matters.

At Department Level

(Business Functions/Owners of Risk, Support Functions, Control Functions, & Compliance)

Risk Management Department (RMD)

For effective implementation of the risk management framework, a dedicated Risk Management Department reporting to the Chief Risk Officer operates within ITFC and focuses on credit, market, liquidity, operational and other risks. RMD is independent from business functions.

Legal Department

A dedicated Legal Department reporting to the Chief Risk Officer operates within ITFC with the objective of providing effective legal advice as well as identifying and managing legal and regulatory risks. A non-exhaustive list of regular the legal function's daily activities includes the drafting of agreements, supporting the structuring of transactions, advising various ITFC teams on legal matters, and acting as a focal point for all matters involving IsDB Shari'ah Division.

The Legal Department also undertakes a critical role in drafting, reviewing, and refining ITFC's internal policies, directives, and regulations to ensure they are comprehensive and aligned with the legal standards.

Compliance Function

A dedicated Compliance Function reporting to the Chief Risk Officer operates within ITFC with the objective of implementing measures to identify and mitigate compliance risk, safeguarding ITFC from regulatory sanctions, financial and reputational loss. ITFC's Compliance Function implements a risk-based Anti-money laundering (AML) Compliance Program designed to comply with international standards on AML and the laws and regulations of OIC Member Countries. The Compliance function also shapes the culture of the organization through in-person training and awareness sessions. In terms of governance, compliance oversight responsibility is assigned to the Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee of the Board while the Compliance Acceptance Committee acts as the management decision making body for high-risk clients.

INTERNAL AUDIT OFFICE

The Internal Audit Office (IAO) reports functionally to the Board of Executive Directors (BED) through the Board Audit, Risk, and Compliance (ARC) Committee. The purpose of Internal Audit is to strengthen ITFC's ability to create, protect, and sustain value.

Internal Audit plays an important role within ITFC's corporate governance structure by regularly providing the Board and Management with objective and independent assurance, insight, foresight, and advice on the efficiency and effectiveness of internal controls and corporate governance.

IAO updates its strategy and audit plan regularly based on the results of risk assessment and available resources. It conducts the audit and advisory assignments with reference to the Global Internal Audit Standards (GIAS).

During 2024, IAO continued to develop and enhance its strategy, team, systems, processes, and core competencies to meet the requirements of the new GIAS standards. This work is ongoing and was conducted through relevant training and development courses, conferences, certifications, and investment in updating the audit processes and technology platform to align with best practices and standards.

The IAO regularly reviews and adjusts its alignment with institutional strategy, objectives, stakeholder priorities, and key risks to deliver engagements in line with the available resources and internal audit plan approved by the Board Audit, Risk, and Compliance Committee.

APPENDIX 4
2024 TRADE FINANCE APPROVALS

2024 - ITFC Top 5 Approvals Beneficiaries in Energy Sector (US$ Million)

	2024	2023
BANGLADESH	1,570	1,245
EGYPT	780	375
BURKINA FASO	400	137
MALDIVES	345	518
PAKISTAN	319	200

Source: ITFC Market Research & Monitoring

2024 - ITFC Top 5 Approvals Beneficiaries in Food & Agriculture Sector (US$ Million)

	2024	2023
EGYPT	1,354	1,669
BURKINA FASO	108	108
CAMEROON	108	24
TUNISIA	100	170
UZBEKISTAN	50	100

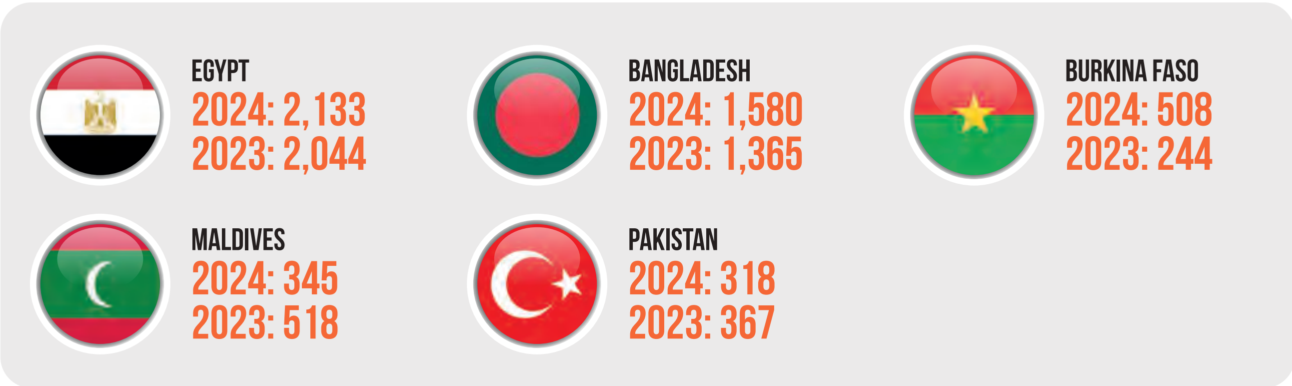
Source: ITFC Market Research & Monitoring

2024 - ITFC Top 5 Approvals Beneficiaries in Private Sector (US$ Million)

	2024	2023
TÜRKIYE	218	317
REGIONAL (AFREXIMBANK)	200	75
UZBEKISTAN	168	155
COTE D'IVOIRE	167	37
REGIONAL (EBID)	159	53
GUINEA	40	-

Source: ITFC Market Research & Monitoring

2024 - ITFC Top 5 Countries in Approvals (US$ Million)

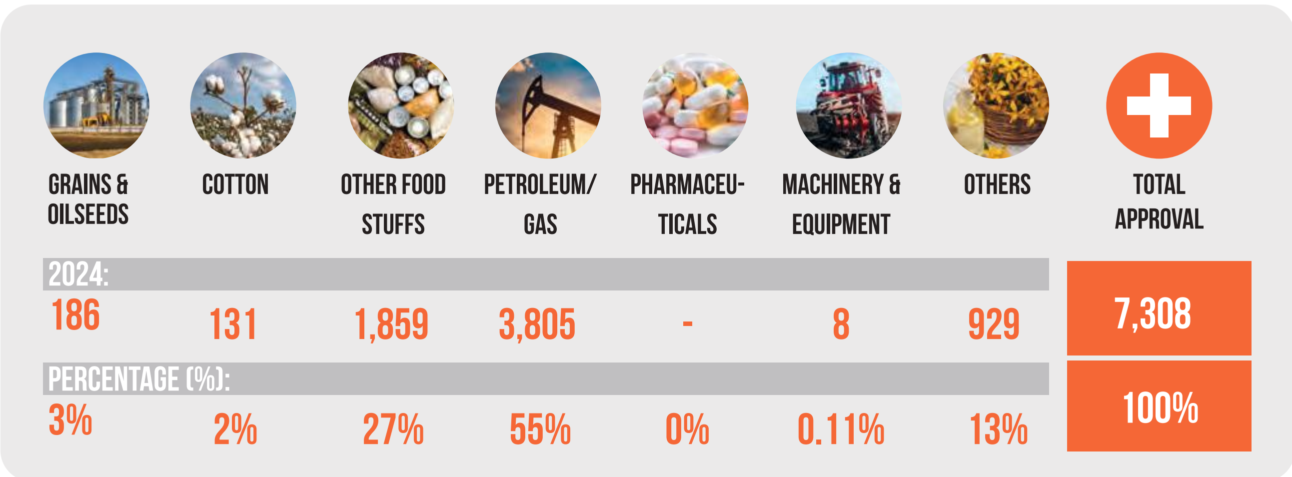


Source: ITFC Market Research & Monitoring

2024 - ITFC Intra-OIC Trade by Region (US$ Million)

Source: ITFC Market Research & Monitoring

2024 - ITFC Trade Approvals by Commodities (US$ Million)



Source: ITFC Market Research & Monitoring

ITFC Trade Approvals for LDCs since Inception (US$ Million)

COUNTRIES	GRAND TOTAL (US$)	SECTORS FINANCED
BANGLADESH	19,395	ENERGY, FINANCE
BENIN	153	ENERGY, FOOD, HEALTH
BURKINA FASO	3,384	ENERGY, FOOD, FINANCE
CHAD	11	FOOD
COMOROS	753	ENERGY, FOOD, FINANCE
DJIBOUTI	1,623	ENERGY
ETHIOPIA	40	ENERGY
GAMBIA	841	ENERGY, FOOD, FINANCE
GUINEA	45	HEALTH
MALAWI	55	ENERGY, FINANCE
MALI	792	ENERGY, FOOD
MAURITANIA	1,167	ENERGY, FOOD, HEALTH, INDUSTRIAL MANUFACTURING
MOZAMBIQUE	20	FOOD, FINANCE
NIGER	45	ENERGY, FOOD
REGIONAL (EBID)	108	FINANCE
RWANDA	5	ENERGY
SENEGAL	2,010	ENERGY, FOOD, FINANCE
SIERRA LEONE	15	ENERGY
SUDAN	126	FOOD
TOGO	558	ENERGY, FINANCE
UGANDA*	40	FINANCE
ZAMBIA**	25	FOOD
GRAND TOTAL	31,209	
SHARE OF TOTAL APPROVALS SINCE INCEPTION (%)	38%	

* Graduated in 2019 ** Graduated in 2011

ITFC Trade Approvals by Country since Inception in 2008 (US$ million)

COUNTRIES	GRAND TOTAL (US$ MILLION)	COUNTRIES	GRAND TOTAL (US$ MILLION)
ALBANIA	5	MALI	791
ALGERIA	15	MAURITANIA	1,147
AZERBAIJAN	93	MOROCCO	2,336
BAHRAIN	72	MOZAMBIQUE	20
BANGLADESH	19,395	NIGER	45
BENIN	153	NIGERIA	537
BOTSWANA	8	OMAN	10
BURKINA FASO	3,392	PAKISTAN	7,483
CAMEROON	1,914	PALESTINE	1
CHAD	11	REGIONAL - RABAT	1,134
COMOROS	756	REGIONAL - DAKAR	362
COTE D'IVOIRE	609	RWANDA	5
DJIBOUTI	1,623	SAUDI ARABIA	716
EGYPT	18,697	SENEGAL	2,007
ETHIOPIA	40	SEYCHELLES	5
GAMBIA	841	SIERRA LEONE	15
GHANA	5	SUDAN	126
GUINEA	45	SURINAME	115
INDONESIA	1,666	SYRIA	37
IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)	724	TAJIKISTAN	212
JORDAN	922	TOGO	558
KAZAKHSTAN	810	TUNISIA	2,973
KENYA	188	TURKIYE	5,729
KUWAIT	237	TURKMENISTAN	75
KYRGYZSTAN	26	UGANDA	50
LEBANON	7	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	328
MALAWI	60	UZBEKISTAN	926
MALAYSIA	20	ZAMBIA	25
MALDIVES	2,656	ZIMBABWE	12
GRAND TOTAL			82,771

Member of Islamic Development Bank Group

P.O. Box 55335, Jeddah 21534, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

T +966 12 646 8337 **F** +966 12 637 1064

itfccorp

International Islamic Trade Finance Corporation (ITFC)