



Absa Group Limited

Tax Transparency Report 2025

Your story matters





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Foreword to the Tax Transparency Report

Scope and reporting period

Absa's 2025 Tax Transparency Report (TTR) reflects our continued commitment to responsible tax practices and meaningful disclosure. Across the Absa Group and our subsidiaries, including our Africa Regions (AR) markets, we recognise that fair and transparent tax conduct is fundamental to sustainable development and inclusive growth in the countries where we operate.

This year, we go beyond transparency to highlight the impact of our tax contributions, including how they support public services, infrastructure, and economic resilience across Africa.

This report covers the tax period 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025, but may include notable or material tax events promulgated up to the date of preparation of the TTR.

To ensure coherence and avoid duplication, this report should be read alongside other published Absa disclosures.

Currency and measurement

All amounts in this report are in South African rand unless otherwise noted. The measurements used in this report are metric, except where otherwise noted.

Tax transparency reporting process and assurance

Our purpose guides our tax reporting

We share information about Absa's total tax contribution to the economies where we operate. These contributions are reported annually on an actual cash-paid basis for each country with a registered Absa entity. We consider this the most transparent measure for evaluating a company's role in funding essential public services within the regions where it operates.

To contextualise the impact of the taxes we pay across the jurisdictions where we operate, Absa utilises the publicly available national budget speeches and supporting budget documentation issued annually. These budget speeches outline each government's planned allocation of public revenues, including tax collections, across key expenditure categories such as education, healthcare, social protection, infrastructure development, public safety, and economic growth initiatives. By referencing these official budget allocations, we can illustrate how taxes are generated through our business activities and paid to Revenue Authorities, and ultimately channelled into initiatives that support public services, infrastructure, and socio-economic development. The results section of this report includes a high level mapping of our tax contributions to these national expenditure priorities, based on the latest publicly accessible budget information per tax jurisdiction.

To ensure accuracy and integrity, we follow a risk-based, combined assurance approach across the Absa Group's tax operations. This includes robust internal controls, management oversight, compliance checks, internal audit reviews, and independent external assurance. PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc. and KPMG Inc. jointly audited Absa's 2025 **Annual Financial Statements** (AFS) and issued an unmodified audit opinion.

In certain cases, we reference information or extracts from the AFS. Any additional data presented in this report (not sourced from the audited consolidated AFS) has been compiled from information provided by our subsidiaries.

Target audience and reporting frameworks

This report complements our 2025 AFS and Integrated Report, including annexures. It addresses specific stakeholder interests related to taxation and provides relevant disclosures.

In preparing this report, we have considered the global tax reporting landscape and voluntary guidelines. Our approach aligns with:

- GRI 207: Tax 2019, the first global standard for tax transparency
- Johannesburg Stock Exchange (JSE) Sustainability Disclosure Guidance (June 2022), particularly the Governance Core and Leadership metric G5 on Tax.

We also include sector-specific tax considerations relevant to financial services. As tax transparency and reporting practices continue to evolve, we remain committed to refining our approach over time.

The GRI perspective on tax

Taking guidance from GRI 207: Tax 2019 enables the Group to better communicate our tax practices publicly, while demonstrating our commitment to tax transparency. The standard was developed in response to growing stakeholder demands for meaningful information about taxes paid by organisations.

In line with the standard, we provide disclosures about tax contributions from our business activities on a country-by-country basis. Our reporting is not limited to legal and financial tax issues, but aims to address sustainable governance, tax morality or responsibility, and promote stakeholder engagement.

Our Group annual reporting suite

Our annual reporting suite (double materiality)

Tax Transparency Report

Reporting on our tax policies, practices and tax contributions



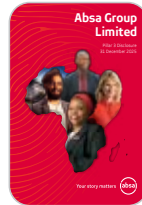
We apply financial materiality

Financial and risk disclosures

We report on matters that relate to financial performance and associated risks, including assumptions and cash flow projections.



Group Annual Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements (AFS)



Pillar 3 Disclosure



Financial Results Booklet



Results Presentation

We apply double materiality (financial and impact)

Environmental, social and governance (ESG) disclosures

We report on matters that reflect Absa's significant impacts on the economy, society and the environment.



Sustainability and Climate Report (SCR)



Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Report (B-BBEE)



Remuneration (Rem) Report



Notice of Annual General Meeting (NoM) and proxy



King V Disclosure Framework (King DF)

We apply financial materiality



Integrated Report

Our primary report to the market where we tell a holistic, forward-looking story about value creation and preservation. The report includes information on material sustainability impacts that influence enterprise value or affect our business model.

The publisher: Approvals

The TTR is prepared by the Group Tax function, which reviewed and recommended the report to the Absa Tax Committee (ATC) for approval. The Group Audit and Compliance Committee has delegated approval authority to the ATC, which is chaired by the Group Financial Director. The ATC acknowledges its responsibility for ensuring the integrity and accuracy of the Group’s external tax reporting. This report was formally approved by the following members of the ATC on 13 February 2026.

Deon Raju

Group Financial Director

Chris Snyman

Chief Financial Officer: Personal and Private Banking

Matt Harcourt

Chief Financial Officer: CIB Africa

John Annandale

Head: FCF and FM CIO

Jan Rost

Head of Financial Decision Support and Financial Resource Management

Nomcebo Mkhize

Chief Financial Officer: Business Banking

Charles Wheeler

Absa Group General Counsel

Lapo Dlamini

Head of Group Tax

This report is best consumed online

Hyperlinked red italics: Click to find more or connected information.

Full navigational header: Click on chapter names to jump to a specific chapter. Click home to go to the table of content and click forward or backward to move between pages.

GRI 207 disclosures

We use this icon to indicate where we make GRI-related disclosures according to the topic standard for tax.

United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

We prioritise six SDGs where the Group makes the most significant contribution and impact:



Biography: Absa and Group Tax at a glance

Today, Absa Group Limited stands as one of the continent’s largest and most diversified financial services groups. We are purpose-led and values-driven, committed to shaping a sustainable future for Africa.

Our purpose

Empowering Africa’s tomorrow, together ... one story at a time

Our ambition

To be a leading pan-African bank

Our values

Our values help shape our culture and guide our behaviour, influencing how our employees, customers and stakeholders feel about interacting with us.



Trust

We believe in ourselves and each other



Resourceful

We innovate for our colleagues, customers and communities



Stewardship

We take actions today that sustain tomorrow



Inclusion

We are stronger together



Courage

We show up as our authentic selves and own our story

Beyond transparency

In 2025, we move beyond transparency to focus on tax impact, thereby demonstrating how we comply, and how our tax contributions create tangible value. From enabling public services to supporting economic resilience, our tax footprint reflects our role as a responsible corporate citizen.

Country ¹	Employees	Statutory corporate tax rate	Founded
Botswana	918	22%	1950
Ghana	1 299	25%	1917
Kenya	2 447	30%	1916
Mauritius	1 079	5/15% ²	1919
Mozambique	723	32%	2002
Seychelles	267	33%	1959
South Africa	26 565	27%	1888
Tanzania ³	1 734	30%	1945
Uganda	965	30%	1927
Zambia	808	30%	1918

Our international presence includes representative offices, technology support operations, general advisory support offices and securities entities.

	Employees	Corporate tax rate	
Namibia ⁷	3	30%	Representative offices
Nigeria ⁷	15	30%	
Czech Republic ⁴	147	21%	Technology support operations
People’s Republic of China ⁵	9	25%	General advisory support ¹
United Kingdom (UK) ⁶	40	25%	Securities entities
United States (US) ⁶	14	21%	
Isle of Man ⁸	0	0%	Captive insurance
Ireland ⁹	0	12.5%	Aircraft leasing

Key facts about Absa



37 033
employees



18¹⁰
Countries



R34 366m
Profit before tax (IFRS¹¹)



R9 082m
Tax expense (IFRS)



26.4%
Effective tax rate¹² (IFRS)



Listings on JSE, A2X

¹ Banks are wholly owned apart from the following where we hold majority stakes: Botswana 67.8%, Kenya 68.5%, Mozambique 98.7%, National Bank of Commerce (NBC) Tanzania 55% and Seychelles 99.8%.

² A tax rate of 5% is applicable to the first 1.5 billion Mauritian Rupees, thereafter a tax rate of 15% is applicable.

³ Absa Bank Tanzania and NBC combined.

⁴ Technical (IT support resources to the Group).

⁵ Non-banking subsidiary providing general advisory services to clients based in China for concluding transactions in South Africa and across the African continent.

⁶ Securities entity.

⁷ Representative office.

⁸ Insurance entity (insurance services to the Group).

⁹ Aircraft leasing entity.

¹⁰ Countries in which Absa is required to register a taxpayer(s).

¹¹ International Financial Reporting Standards.

¹² The effective tax rate (ETR) for IFRS is based on the operating income before tax less the share of post-tax results of associates and joint ventures.

The author: Head of Tax

“Tax is more than compliance – it’s a catalyst for impact. At Absa, we are shifting the narrative from transparency to purpose, showing how our tax contributions help build resilient communities and enable inclusive growth across Africa.”

Lapo Dlamini

Head of Group Tax



Absa’s purpose of *Empowering Africa’s tomorrow, together ... one story at a time*, is at the heart of everything we do. Our brand proposition “Your story matters”, helps to translate our intention into meaningful action. Our tax story matters, because we believe that behind every number, every disclosure, every tax contribution, there’s a human story waiting to be told.

This year, we turn the page on what tax transparency means. Our new chapter will focus on our impact on the ground – the classrooms built, the hospitals equipped, the roads paved, and the opportunities unlocked because of the taxes we collect and pay.

Tax is more than a compliance checkbox; it is a cornerstone of sustainable development and a catalyst for shared prosperity. For this reason, we have woven our tax strategy into our broader sustainability agenda. We disclose, but also illuminate, providing stakeholders with clarity, context, and confidence in how our contributions shape the communities we serve.

Our story does not end with us – we champion a healthy tax culture across Africa. We partner with Revenue Authorities and policymakers to design systems that are fair, transparent, and growth-enabling. Economic success is built, not stumbled upon. They are built through collaboration and trust.

In 2025, Absa paid R12.7 billion in taxes across our markets (2024: R12.4 billion; 2023: R10.6 billion; 2022: R11.3 billion). In addition, the taxes collected on behalf of Revenue Authorities totalled R11.5 billion in 2025 (2024: R10.9 billion; 2023: R10 billion). Together this represents our tax contributions of R24.2 billion for 2025.

A significant sum to support better education, stronger healthcare, modern infrastructure, and brighter futures for millions.

As you explore this report, we aim to provide a clear view of our tax approach and its impact. This is more than a collection of data, it reflects our commitment to transparency, accountability, and responsible practice. It is our tax story, shared with clarity and purpose.

Welcome to the next chapter

Group Tax strategy GRI 207_1

In 2025, we conclude the third and final year of our integration, people, advocacy and advisory, and digital enablement (IPAD) strategy.

Our tax strategy is more than a guiding document; it is ingrained in our approach to tax, ensuring compliance, transparency, and stewardship across all activities. Reviewed annually through robust governance, it aligns with business objectives while driving positive impact. Through IPAD, we have integrated tax into decision-making, invested in people, advanced advocacy for fair tax systems, and accelerated digitisation to strengthen reporting and compliance, maintaining diligence in our reporting to Revenue Authorities. This approach enables us to contribute meaningfully to the economies where we operate.

Impact in Action

How Absa invested in potential

"Inkunzi isematholeni – The great bull starts as a calf. This signifies that greatness begins with small, humble beginnings, and potential must be nurtured."

Raised by a single mother, our colleague faced immense challenges after matriculating. With limited resources, his mother moved him to Johannesburg so he could study at the University of Johannesburg. Despite being told accounting was "too hard", he enrolled for a B.Com Accounting degree, determined to succeed. Funding his studies was a constant struggle until Absa stepped in, providing a stipend that covered tuition, books, and living costs. This support allowed him to focus on his studies and excel academically, laying the foundation for a promising career.

After completing his degree and Honours, he chose tax over auditing – a decision that shaped his future. Even before his final results were released, Absa's Group Tax team entrusted him with meaningful projects and equipped him with tools to grow. While working full-time and traveling across Africa, he completed a Master's in taxation, becoming a confident professional who now contributes to Absa's tax strategy and his family's wellbeing. His mother, now an Absa client, proudly acknowledges the role Absa played in her son's success – a testament to how trust, opportunity, and responsible tax practices create lasting impact.

Advocacy holistically

Given the scale of our tax footprint, we operate in an increasingly complex environment marked by diverse tax requirements, evolving legislation, and heightened enforcement by Revenue Authorities seeking to meet their revenue objectives. In this context, advocacy has become a critical component of our tax strategy.

As jurisdictions adapt to the rapidly changing global tax landscape, it is essential to actively engage with stakeholders, particularly tax authorities and regulators, to ensure reforms are implemented effectively and inclusively.

Therefore, we continue to play a proactive role in shaping tax policy and improving tax systems as part of our approach to managing tax risk. We foster constructive, professional relationships with Revenue Authorities and government departments through public consultations, technical submissions, and collaborative discussions.

Our advocacy efforts aim to promote tax systems that are fair, effective, and stable, achieved through partnerships with industry bodies and direct engagement with authorities. In 2025, our teams across multiple countries actively engaged with local tax authorities on proposed legislation, contributing insights that helped drive meaningful change and inclusion in tax frameworks. These interactions reflect our commitment to influencing policy in ways that support compliance and economic development.

Advocacy on paper

Our commitment to transparency and responsible tax practices has been recognised globally:

- Ninth place (tie) in PwC's Building Public Trust Through Tax Reporting assessment for our 2024 Tax Transparency Report
- 31st out of 956 companies in PwC's Global Tax Transparency Study released in October 2024.

These achievements underscore our leadership in advancing transparency and trust in tax reporting.

Stakeholder engagement: An extension of advocacy GRI 207_3

We maintain strong engagement with Revenue Authorities, regulators, and industry bodies to navigate the complexities of evolving tax regimes. In 2024, this collaboration contributed to several rulings that improved clarity and consistency for the banking sector, reducing administrative burdens and mitigating risk. Leveraging insights from AR, we participate early in consultations on new legislation to ensure frameworks reflect the realities of financial services. These efforts support global initiatives aimed at modernising tax systems and promoting fairness, equity, and transparency.

In 2025, South Africa's National Treasury proposed changes that would have effectively taxed many preference dividends as income, threatening a core funding tool across the banking sector. The industry quickly engaged, providing evidence-driven engagement highlighting how the draft rules would impact preference-share financing and disrupt investment flows. As a result, the proposal was withdrawn on 3 September 2025, even before consultation closed.

Digital enablement: A glimpse into VAT automation

As part of our strategy, we are transforming tax processes through smart automation. This snapshot highlights how VAT process automation is driving efficiency, accuracy, and transparency. This is just one example of the digital wins shaping our future. The graphic on the next page provides a quick overview of how technology is powering progress.

The Group Tax strategy continued

VAT automation snapshot

Think assurance and controls

- General ledger system-posted journals with consistent audit trail
- Automated VAT balance to control account sweeping enforces balance integrity
- Attribute-based cost centre level mapping, strengthens attribution accuracy
- System populated consolidated VAT pack on legal entity level improves governance and transparency.

Automation opportunities per process pillars implemented

RPA-driven VAT adjustments and journals

Apportionment – Automated fixed ratio and journals

Direct attribution – System mapping

Ad hoc adjustments – Fast file upload

Clearing and sweeping – Month-end discipline

VAT return – Consolidated VAT pack

Outcomes

Touchless routine entries and consistent audit trail

Controlled, repeatable adjustments

Accurate allocation to the right activities

Rapid inclusion of exceptional items without manual rework

Clean period close and strong balance-sheet substantiation

Single source of truth before manual adjustments

Outcome

- Digitally enabled six core processes, one integrated VAT pack, system-led accuracy and control.

The South African Revenue Service (SARS) is progressing its VAT modernisation programme, including the phased introduction of electronic invoicing and near real time VAT reporting, supported by a legislative framework released for public consultation in 2025. The framework is expected to be implemented from 2026 onwards. Absa will also continue to engage proactively with SARS and National Treasury to help ensure the design and implementation of e invoicing appropriately reflects the complexities of the banking and financial services sector. This includes high volume transactional environments, regulated payment flows and client confidentiality requirements.

Across Africa, several tax authorities have already implemented e invoicing successfully, such as Kenya (eTIMS), Uganda and Nigeria, demonstrating improved VAT compliance and data integrity through real time or near real time reporting models. While e invoicing models differ by jurisdiction, Absa operations in multiple African markets actively participate in local regulatory engagements, pilots, and industry forums where digital VAT and invoicing reforms are being rolled out, leveraging the Group's ongoing investment in modern, integrated banking and finance platforms to support compliant and efficient implementation as regimes mature.

Group Tax

Our strength continues to lie in our talented, diverse, and high-performing team, whose expertise drives our success.

The team

Tax is a complex and dynamic area. We recognise the importance of strong governance in managing the Group's tax affairs. Our tax team comprises diverse and highly skilled professionals with experience across tax, legal, and accounting disciplines. This diversity enables us to approach challenges from multiple perspectives, fostering innovative solutions and ensuring robust compliance across all jurisdictions where we operate.

Our specialists cover a wide range of tax areas, including direct and indirect taxes, transfer pricing, international taxation, employees' tax, compliance, and reporting. We are well-positioned to manage the impact of taxes responsibly and in alignment with applicable regulations. We take a holistic view of the value chain when supporting our businesses, proactively mitigating financial and reputational risks. All significant tax-related decisions are reviewed and approved by team experts to ensure well-informed and ethical outcomes. The team also has access to external advisors where necessary.

Our team's strength lies in technical expertise, collaboration and agility. We operate under clear, documented standards and procedures that are continuously reviewed to reflect changes in our business and the evolving tax landscape. We maintain a high-performing, future-ready tax function that can anticipate regulatory developments and respond proactively, by leveraging technology and investing in continuous learning.

Our diverse and dedicated team is the cornerstone of our success. Their collective experience, cultural perspectives, and unwavering commitment to ethical practices enable us to uphold the principles set out in this report and strengthen our position as a responsible taxpaying Group. Through collaboration and innovation, we continue to build trust, create impact, and contribute to the resilience of the Group's financial ecosystem.

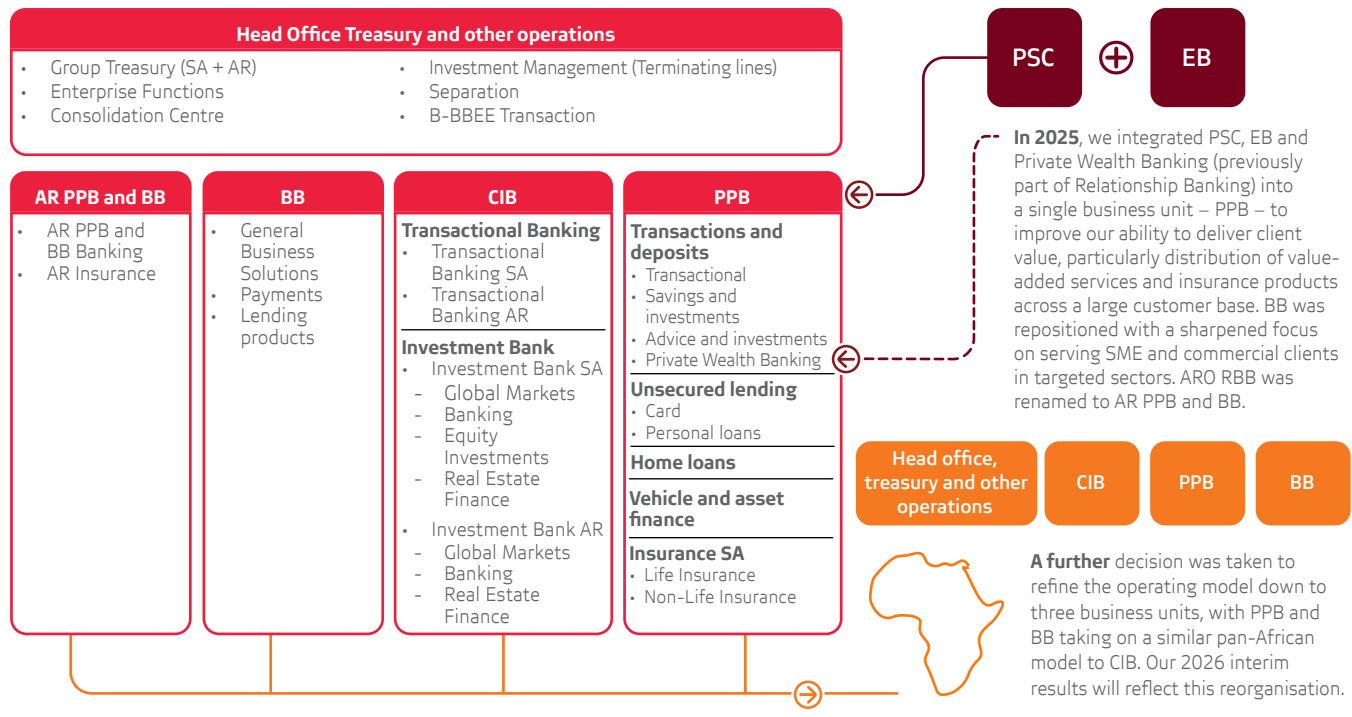
The structures we support

We have a team of tax specialists with expertise across multiple tax disciplines, dedicated to supporting business operations within the Group's functional areas.

Our core business activities, products and services

- | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|--|
| <p>1 Providing payment services and a safe place to save and invest</p> <p>Accepting customers' deposits, issuing debt, facilitating payments and cash management, providing transactional banking, savings and investment management products and international trade services.</p> | <p>2 Providing funds for purchases and growth</p> <p>Extending secured and unsecured credit based on customers' credit standing, affordability and risk appetite. Trade and supplier finance, working capital solutions, access to international capital markets and interbank lending.</p> | <p>3 Managing business and financial risks</p> <p>Providing solutions, including fixed rate loans, pricing and research, as well as hedging, which includes interest rate and foreign exchange.</p> | <p>4 Providing financial and business support</p> <p>Providing individual and business advice, advisory on large corporate deals and investment research.</p> | <p>5 Protecting against risks (insurance)</p> <p>Providing savings and investment policies and insurance against a specified loss, such as damage, illness or death, in return for premium payments.</p> |
|--|---|---|---|--|

We generate competitive advantage through innovation, our unique insights and perspectives, and our ability to bring our products and services to market effectively and efficiently, while generating a financial surplus. We understand how our products and services meet our customers' needs.





The chapters of our story

The chapters of our story

Our tax approach in perspective

GRI 207_1

This chapter sets out our approach to tax and how it is deeply aligned with the broader sustainability objectives outlined in our strategy. It reflects not only our commitment to transparency and responsible tax practices but also our unwavering stance against unethical or unlawful tax behaviour.

Tax governance and risk

GRI 207_2

We operate within a clearly defined Risk Management Framework that identifies, assesses, and mitigates tax-related risks across all jurisdictions. By embedding tax governance into our enterprise-wide risk management system, we ensure that tax is not treated in isolation but as an integral part of our sustainability and business strategy – protecting shareholder value, preserving trust, and enabling long-term growth.

Our results – the tax side of the numbers

In line with our commitment to transparency, we disclose 2025 tax-relevant numbers and results on a consolidated and jurisdictional basis. This includes details of taxes paid, ETR, and contributions across the markets where we operate.

Country-by-Country reporting: a SARS submission

GRI 207_4

Absa complies fully with Country-by-Country Reporting (CbCR) requirements as mandated by SARS. Our 2024 submission includes detailed disclosures in Table 1 and Table 2, providing a clear view of our global footprint.





Our tax approach in perspective

Our tax approach in perspective

Strong tax governance is fundamental to creating long-term shareholder value, fostering ethical conduct, and delivering positive outcomes for all stakeholders. Our team remains committed to the highest standards of integrity and compliance, embedding robust tax governance principles into every aspect of our work.

Our key tax behaviours

Our approach to taxation is defined through clear policies, supporting standards and procedures as well as clearly defined roles and responsibilities. Our tax reporting is transparent and informative and we:

- Ensure that profits are recognised and taxed in the locations where the economic activity occurs
- Are cooperative and helpful in our dealings with Revenue Authorities and respond to their feedback proactively, constructively, and transparently
- Recognise that the early resolution of risk is in everyone's interest
- Ensure that all tax structuring is subject to a robust review and approval process
- Handle litigation in a way that is consistent with our values
- Engage with Revenue Authorities before undertaking transactions to confirm the correct application of tax law, where the application of such law is unclear
- Consult, where necessary, with external advisers to manage our tax position and make appropriate decisions

Our tax principles



Our tax approach in perspective continued

Our tax practices

In 2025, Absa Group maintained a strong African presence complemented by select international operations, with an operational tax footprint spanning 18 countries. Fair and responsible tax practices remain central to our commitment to sustainable economic development and long-term business growth.

Tax considerations are embedded in strategic and operational decisions to align with our tax principles. Profits are recognised and taxed in the jurisdictions where economic activity occurs, reflecting commercial substance and compliance with international standards. All intra-Group transactions are conducted on an arm's length basis, consistent with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) guidelines and local tax laws.

We prioritise compliance with tax legislation and proactively address any legacy exposures. Our commitment to transparency includes providing all relevant information required under global reporting frameworks, such as the OECD Common Reporting Standard (CRS) and the U.S. Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA), to support the prevention of tax evasion. We only undertake tax structuring where it aligns with our principles and reflects genuine business purpose.

Through these practices, Absa demonstrates its role as a good corporate citizen by paying the right amount of tax in the right place, at the right time, thereby reinforcing trust with stakeholders and Revenue Authorities.

Global tax landscape – the rapid evolution of international tax rules

The past few years have marked a period of rapid and significant change in the international tax environment. In response to the challenges posed by globalisation and digitalisation, more than 140 countries reached an historic agreement in 2021 under the OECD/G20 Inclusive Framework. This agreement introduced a two-pillar solution designed to address tax avoidance, enhance transparency, and improve the coherence of international tax rules.

The pace of reform continues to accelerate, with ongoing developments in global minimum tax measures, profit allocation rules, and cross-border compliance standards. These changes reflect a dynamic and fast-evolving landscape that requires proactive monitoring and readiness. Absa remains committed to staying ahead of these developments, ensuring compliance while supporting fair and sustainable tax practices across all jurisdictions where we operate.

Forward-looking tax reform – our approach and readiness

The global tax environment continues to evolve rapidly, driven by initiatives under the OECD/G20 Inclusive Framework. Key developments include Pillar One, which seeks to reallocate profits of large multinational enterprises to market jurisdictions, and Pillar Two, introducing a global minimum tax of 15% to address base erosion and profit shifting (BEPS).

Pillar One

The OECD/G20 Pillar One rules apply to multinational enterprises with global revenues exceeding €20 billion (approximately R400 billion) and profitability above 10% of revenues. These rules aim to reallocate a portion of profits from where they are earned to the jurisdictions where products and services are consumed, promoting a coordinated global approach and reducing the risk of unilateral digital services taxes.

Pillar One does not apply to Absa Group, given our revenue and profitability levels and the exclusion of regulated financial institutions. However, we acknowledge its significance in shaping international tax policy. We continue to monitor developments under the OECD Inclusive Framework to ensure readiness and compliance should future changes impact the banking sector. Our commitment to transparency includes reporting on these global initiatives, even where they do not currently affect our tax position.

Our Pillar Two journey

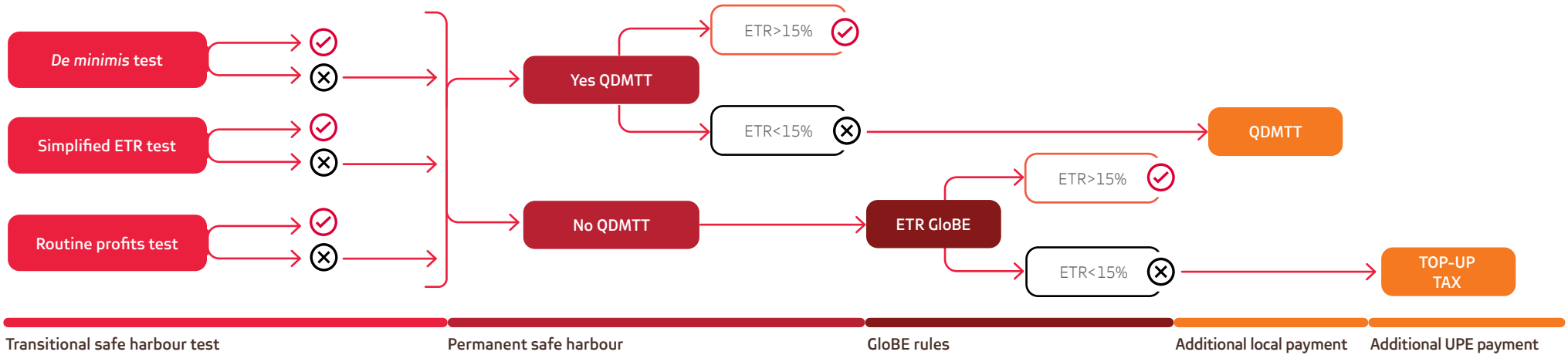


Our tax approach in perspective continued

Methodology applied

A jurisdiction qualifies if **any one** of the following tests is met:

- De minimis test** – Revenue < €10m and profit < €1m; or
- Simplified ETR test** – Simplified ETR ≥ the **transition rate** (16% for 2025); or
- Routine profits test** – Profit ≤ Substance based Income Exclusion (SBIE).



	ETR > 15%														ETR < 15%			
2025	South Africa	Mozambique	Botswana	Ghana	Kenya	Mauritius	Seychelles	Tanzania	Uganda	Zambia	Isle of Man	USA	Czech Republic	China	Nigeria	Namibia	United Kingdom	Ireland
DeMinimis	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗
Simplified ETR	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙
QDMTT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

⊙ Test met ⊗ Test not met

Calculation still in progress – no top-up tax expected (USA, Czech Republic, China)

Calculation still in progress – any top-up tax will be paid in the UK (Nigeria, Namibia, United Kingdom, Ireland)

Our tax approach in perspective continued

Nominal-tax jurisdictions

As at 31 December 2025, the corporate tax rates in the Isle of Man, Ireland, and Mauritius remained lower than South Africa, where Absa Group Limited is a tax resident. These jurisdictions are not listed by the OECD or the EU as promoting harmful tax practices and are members of the OECD Inclusive Framework on BEPS, with Global Minimum Tax measures implemented or in progress.

For the 2025 financial year, taxable income from these jurisdictions was fully included in Absa Group's South African tax base and taxed at the corporate income tax rate of 27% under Controlled Foreign Company rules. The cumulative provisional taxes paid to SARS on these entities (excluding local taxes) amounted to approximately R28 million (2024: R72 million, 2023: R20 million).

Commerciality drives where we operate and invest, in alignment with our key tax principles. We do not structure our affairs to shift profits or exploit tax havens. Our presence in Mauritius reflects a fully-fledged banking operation serving the local community for over 100 years, while our Isle of Man entity operates as a captive insurer since 1996, leveraging the jurisdiction's strong regulatory framework for insurance risk management. Our exposure in Ireland is minimal and stems from enforcing rights under a loan agreement following a default.

Tax incentives

We apply tax incentives responsibly and transparently. Where incentives offered by governments are claimed, we ensure full compliance with statutory and regulatory requirements and maintain robust governance over their application. Absa Group only utilises incentives that are broadly available to taxpayers across multiple industries and only where they align with the economic substance of our activities.

The Group primarily benefits from the learnership allowance incentive in South Africa, supporting skills development and employment. We also access limited research and development incentives, primarily in South Africa, with prior approval obtained from the Department of Science and Innovation before applying the allowance. No tax holiday incentives are applied by any entity within the Group.

We are committed to responsible tax behaviour and sustainable economic impact, leveraging incentives to drive skills development, innovation, and inclusive growth rather than for aggressive tax planning. These incentives also support our sustainability objectives and contribute to the UN SDGs, particularly quality education, decent work, and economic growth.

Tax and sustainability

Tax is a critical component of our business strategy and a key enabler of sustainable development. Our approach to tax goes beyond compliance and reflects our commitment to responsible corporate citizenship and long-term value creation. By aligning our tax practices with our sustainability objectives, we contribute to economic growth, social progress, and environmental resilience in the markets where we operate.

Absa prioritises the following UN SDGs:



For more information on Absa's Sustainability Framework and the integration of sustainability into the Absa Group strategy, please refer to the **Sustainability and Climate Report**.

Environmental taxes/levies

South Africa remains the only African country with an implemented carbon tax regime. However, this tax is not material for the Absa Group, given the nature of our operations. Other African jurisdictions, including Kenya, Ghana, Tanzania, and Nigeria, are considering carbon pricing frameworks; however, these remain at the proposal stage and do not currently have an impact on our tax position.

Absa is committed to monitoring developments in environmental taxation across its operational footprint and supporting initiatives that promote responsible environmental practices. Through sustained actions, the Group continues to reduce its carbon impact. Further details on our climate strategy and sustainability initiatives are available in the **Sustainability and Climate Report**.

Our customers and their tax affairs

Holistic approach

We are committed to supporting our customers in achieving their genuine commercial objectives through responsible tax practices. While customers make their own decisions regarding tax matters, we work as a trusted partner by offering transparent, compliant, and practical tax-related solutions. Our products are well understood by Revenue Authorities, and we only provide offerings that align with our interpretation of the law, thereby ensuring confidence and trust in every interaction.

Third-party appointments

Absa plays a critical role in South Africa's Third-Party Appointment (TPA) process as a trusted intermediary between SARS and taxpayers. Our involvement ensures that tax debt recovery is transparent, compliant, and aligned with regulatory standards, while maintaining our independence.

Absa is committed to innovation and collaboration. We actively participate in industry forums and working groups to drive alignment with SARS on key TPA principles.

We invest in cutting-edge digital solutions to ensure a smarter and faster process. Absa is the only bank in the industry leveraging API-based integration, creating unmatched efficiencies in TPA execution.

Our approach is simple – responsible, law-abiding, and forward-thinking. We work with SARS to enhance the process, without compromising independence or client trust.

Our tax approach in perspective continued

Mechanisms to report unethical behaviour in relation to tax

We have robust mechanisms in place to report unethical behaviour related to tax. Group Compliance monitors key risk indicators across the organisation as part of conduct and financial crime risk management. Each business area is responsible for managing fraud risk and implementing controls, including reporting significant policy breaches, disciplinary outcomes, and whistleblowing statistics.

Financial Crime teams oversee risks such as money laundering, which includes concealing the origin or purpose of criminal proceeds from activities like fraud, corruption, terrorist financing, and tax evasion.

Our Whistleblowing Policy provides a secure framework for all employees, contractors and consultants to raise concerns anonymously. Reports can be made through our priority investigations and whistleblowing team under Group Compliance or via our independent external service, Tip-offs Anonymous. More details are available at www.absa.co.za/talk-to-us.

Fraudulent refund prevention initiatives

Absa is leveraging advanced technology and real-time analytics to help SARS detect and prevent fraudulent refund schemes, thereby protecting public funds and strengthening trust in the tax system.

Safeguarding South Africa's tax system

Absa's role in preventing fraudulent refunds

Absa's contributions



Our tax approach in perspective continued

Significant dispute resolution matters in the public domain

The management of tax risk inherently entails that the Group may, on occasion, be party to disputes or litigation with Revenue Authorities. In such circumstances, the Group is committed to full cooperation and transparency, ensuring the applicable legislation is correctly interpreted and that all material facts are appropriately considered.

During 2025, Absa continued to be involved in significant litigation in South Africa and Kenya. Our position in both these matters is known in the public domain and remained unchanged from what was reported in prior years. The following updates are relevant for 2025:

South Africa

In 2019, Absa initiated review proceedings under section 9 of the Tax Administration Act following SARS's refusal to withdraw the section 80J notices issued to Absa and its wholly owned subsidiary, United Towers. Absa maintained that neither entity participated in the relevant arrangements nor received a "tax benefit" as defined by the General Anti-Avoidance Rules. The High Court sided with Absa, setting aside both the notices and associated SARS assessments.

In 2023, the Supreme Court of Appeal reversed the High Court's ruling and upheld SARS's position. Absa and United Towers then pursued SARS's standard dispute resolution process while also appealing the SCA judgment to the Constitutional Court. Their application for leave to appeal was heard by the Constitutional Court in August 2024, and on 31 March 2025, the Court granted leave, excused any peremption, and confirmed the High Court's authority to grant a section 105 direction.

Most recently, the Constitutional Court convened on 23 September 2025 to hear the substantive appeal in case CCT 72/24: Absa Bank Limited & United Towers (Pty) Ltd v CSARS. The judgment on the full appeal remains pending and will be reported once issued.

Over the past several years, litigation between Absa Bank Limited and SARS as described above, has played a pivotal role in clarifying when and how taxpayers may approach the High Court to review SARS' decisions. While the legal questions continue to develop at Constitutional Court level, the Absa matter has already materially influenced the tax dispute landscape for all taxpayers in South Africa.

Absa's involvement in this litigation reflects its broader approach to responsible tax practice of engaging constructively with SARS, complying with the law as enacted, and seeking judicial clarification on matters of material legal uncertainty, where necessary.

CCT72/24 Absa Bank Limited and Another v CSARS - YouTube

Kenya

In Kenya, the Supreme Court agreed to hear our appeal regarding the withholding tax treatment of payments to Visa and Mastercard, recognising the matter as one of public importance. The case addressed whether payments made by banks to card companies constitute royalties and whether interchange fees paid by banks can be classified as management or professional fees subject to withholding tax.

On 5 December 2025, the Supreme Court delivered its judgment in favour of Absa, ruling that such payments do not constitute royalties and that interchange fees are not management or professional fees for withholding tax purposes.

The Supreme Court of Kenya's decision has brought long-awaited clarity to the taxation of card-based transaction fees, with implications that extend well beyond Absa to other banks, payment service providers, fintechs and other taxpayers operating in Kenya's rapidly evolving financial sector. By achieving clarity, Absa Kenya has contributed to greater certainty in the tax system and avoided what could have been a material industry-wide financial impact, benefiting the sector and the broader economy.

Tax reporting Reporting at a glance

The carrying amount of any provisions that might require recognition will be sensitive to the way tax matters are expected to be resolved and the stage of negotiations or discussions with the relevant Revenue Authorities. There may be significant uncertainty around the outcome of tax proceedings, which in many instances will only be ascertained after several years.

Various factors impact management estimates, including, among others, the progress made in discussions or negotiations with the Revenue Authorities, the advice of expert legal counsel, the precedent set by the outcome of any previous claims, and the nature of the relevant tax environment.

Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different to the amounts initially recorded, such differences will affect the current and deferred income tax assets and liabilities in the reporting period during which the determination is made. We manage these risks in accordance with the Group's Tax Risk Policy.

FATCA and CRS reporting

Global tax transparency is reshaping modern tax administration through frameworks like FATCA, CRS, and South Africa's IT3 reporting. These initiatives ensure financial institutions play a vital role in promoting compliance and combating tax evasion.

As a responsible financial institution, Absa has played a meaningful role in supporting South Africa's efforts to address international concerns relating to financial crime and to secure removal from the Financial Action Task Force greylist.

Through the robust implementation of FATCA and CRS, Absa ensures that clients are correctly identified, their tax residency accurately determined, and that the relevant financial information is reported to the appropriate local and international tax authorities. Absa has embraced this responsibility by building proprietary reporting tools for FATCA, CRS, and IT3, which aligns with SARS validation rules. This reflects our commitment to accuracy, timeliness, and regulatory excellence.

As global standards evolve with the Amended CRS and Crypto-Asset Reporting Framework, Absa is proactively preparing to adapt its technology infrastructure, ensuring readiness for future obligations. These measures strengthen transparency across the financial system and contribute directly to the prevention, detection and deterrence of tax evasion, reinforcing the integrity of South Africa's financial sector and its credibility in the global economy.

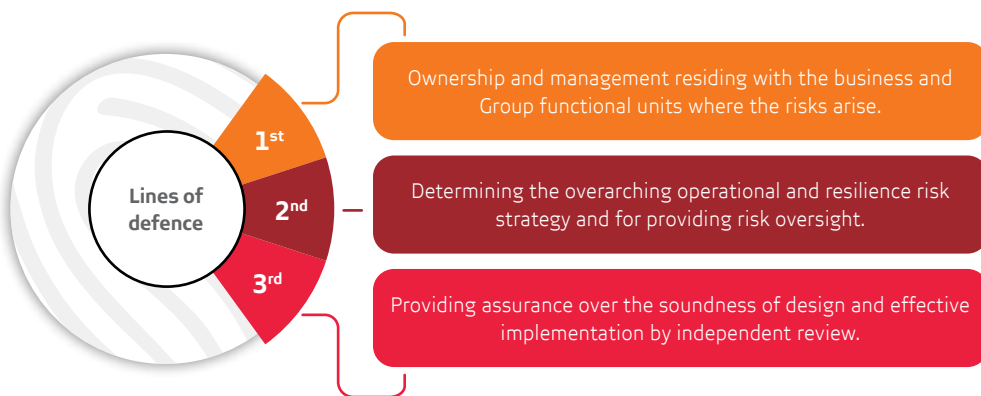


Tax governance and risk

Tax governance and risk

Robust corporate governance is essential for driving and sustaining shareholder value while fostering ethical, lawful, and transparent conduct across the organisation.

In addition to our controls, procedures, governance and Risk Management Framework, tax risks are further managed through Absa's three lines of defence model.





Our results:
The tax side of numbers

Results 2025

Taxes are reported in the local jurisdiction where each entity is a resident for tax purposes, considering activities carried out in that jurisdiction.

We report on a consolidated Group level and therefore this report will not be reflective of individual in-country entity statutory financial records or statements. The Group's consolidated results are published earlier than each subsidiary company's statutory records (in-country) and subsequently include earlier versions before finalisation of audit conclusions by each subsidiary.

Some aspects will be reported for Group consolidation purposes in a different financial year, complicating direct comparison with any one in-country set of statutory financial statements or returns.

Taxes collected on behalf of Revenue Authorities

We collect taxes on behalf of Revenue Authorities across the jurisdictions in which we operate. These taxes are collected but not borne by the Group.

As a financial institution offering financial accounts to clients, Absa, along with its peers, is required under law to assist SARS with collecting taxes owed to it. We continue to collaborate with SARS to ensure the fair and transparent application of the legislation in relation to these agency appointments.

The taxes in relation to these appointments are:

Agency appointment (section 179 of the Tax Administration Act)	2025 Rm	2024 Rm	2023 Rm
SARS Transfers – Value	1 329	1 538	778

Total taxes collected on behalf of Revenue Authorities in relation to other taxes as indicated below:

Per tax type	2025 Rm	2024 Rm	2023 Rm
Pay-as-you-earn	7 871	7 340	6 958
Security Transfer Tax	286	160	180
Unemployment Insurance Fund/Social Security	81	58	69
VAT recovered	3 303	3 390	2 779
	11 541	10 948	9 986

Country contribution to the collected taxes reflected as a percentage (%)	2025	2024	2023
Africa Regions			
Botswana	1.5%	2.0%	1.5%
Ghana	3.4%	2.5%	1.4%
Kenya	6.7%	7.1%	5.2%
Mauritius	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%
Mozambique	1.6%	1.7%	1.6%
Seychelles	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%
South Africa	76.3%	76.3%	82.7%
Tanzania	3.9%	3.8%	1.1%
Uganda	2.8%	2.8%	2.5%
Zambia	2.5%	2.5%	1.9%

Results 2025 continued

Taxes paid to Revenue Authorities

Our tax contributions include taxes on profits, withholding taxes on dividends and certain other income received, and VAT on goods and services from suppliers. Unlike most other businesses, banks can only claim back a proportion of the VAT incurred in daily operations, making this a significant final cost.

Per tax type	2025 Rm	2024 Rm	2023 Rm
Corporate tax	6 852	7 077	6 597
Payroll taxes	268	239	216
Irrecoverable VAT	2 259	2 339	2 099
Withholding taxes and other	3 295	2 752	1 693
	12 674	12 407	10 605

Taxes paid per country reflected as a percentage (%)	2025	2024	2023
Africa Regions			
Botswana	4.0%	4.1%	4.1%
Ghana	13.1%	8.3%	7.9%
Kenya	16.7%	17.3%	11.8%
Mauritius	2.6%	2.4%	1.4%
Mozambique	1.8%	1.5%	1.8%
Seychelles	1.4%	0.8%	0.1%
South Africa	42.7%	51.1%	62.7%
Tanzania	7.4%	6.8%	1.9%
Uganda	2.4%	2.2%	1.3%
Zambia	7.5%	5.3%	6.7%

Taxes paid per country reflected as a percentage (%)

	2025	2024	2023
Operations other than Regulated Financial Services and Insurance			
China	0.0%	0.0%	–
Czech Republic	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Ireland	0.0%	0.0%	–
Isle of Man	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
United Kingdom	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
United States	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%

Explaining the numbers

The difference in the effective tax/total tax charge disclosed, compared to the total corporate taxes paid in actual cash terms, will primarily relate to:

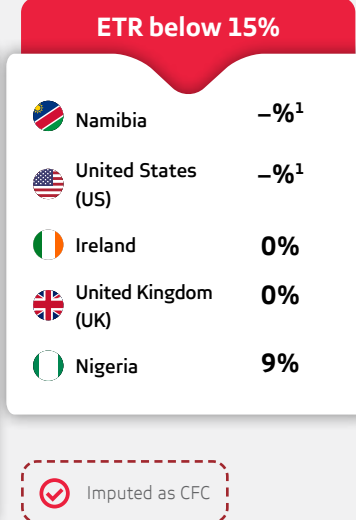
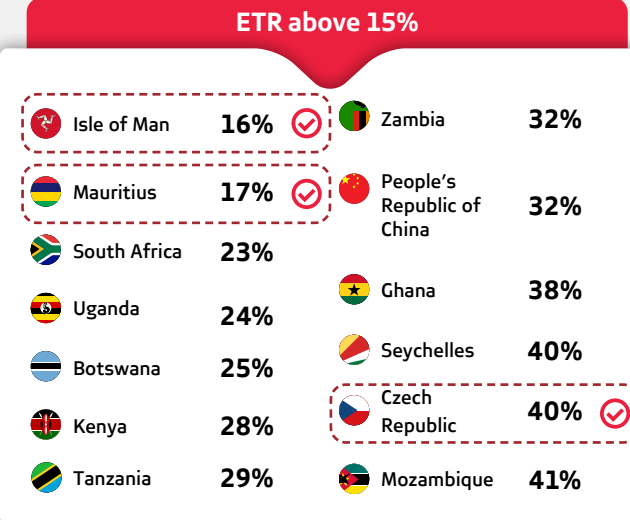
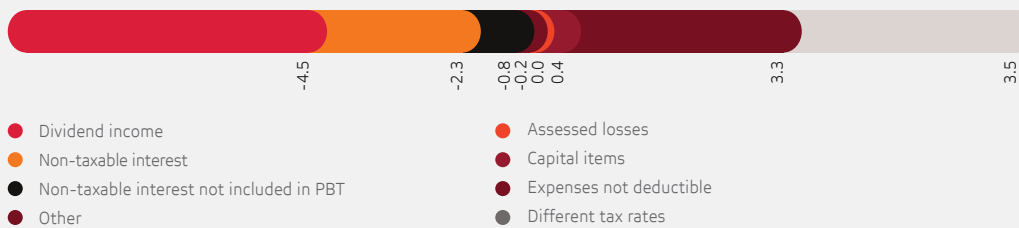
- Taxes and levies other than corporate tax reflected in the current charge/expense (additional taxes such as withholding taxes)
- Payroll taxes and irrecoverable VAT is included in expenditure and therefore PBT rather than the tax line (pre-tax amounts reported), this is why the current tax expense will not directly translate to the tax paid for comparison
- Provisional tax payments due in advance and based on estimated results rather than actual results will reflect as cash taxes paid (refunds received from Revenue Authorities will reduce payments even if they relate to a prior period)
- Top up or assessment payments of preceding years, which are only due in the current tax year being accounted in cash payments/receipts in the current year but already included/provided for in the preceding year's tax charge.

Results 2025 continued

Effective tax rate reconciliation

The Group reconciliation is available in the **AFS**. The IFRS Group ETR increased from 25.3% in the prior year to 26.4% in the current year. The ETR for IFRS is based on the operating income before tax less the share of post-tax results of associates and joint ventures. The Absa Group's ETR based on the profit before tax (only) increased from 25.0% in the prior year to 26.2% in the current year. South Africa's ETR was 23.4% (2024: 21.5%, 2023: 20.1%).

The main drivers: Beneficial drivers include exempt dividend income; interest taxed at lower rates/additional interest deductions. Adverse deductions include general non-qualifying expenses, additional levies payable, in-country tax rate differences, and prior year adjustments. The reconciliation for IFRS results is reflected below.



¹ Negative ETRs due to loss positions not reflected.

Country reports

South Africa

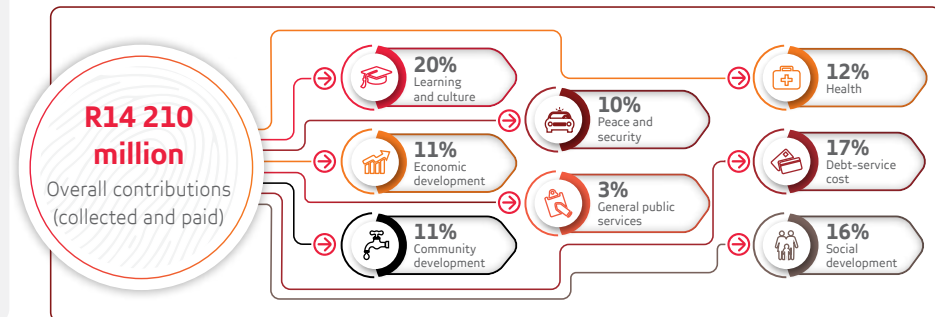
Employees



Rm	2025	2024	2023
Profit before tax	17 175	17 586	16 095
Current tax expense (IFRS)	4 838	3 764	3 496
Total cash tax paid	5 409	6 336	6 250
Taxes collected	8 801	8 356	8 246

Total tax paid includes irrecoverable VAT and payroll taxes not reflected in the tax expense. In South Africa, corporate income tax is paid in advance through a provisional tax system. These payments are based on estimates of annual taxable income and not actual results.

	2025	2024	2023
Corporate tax	50.1%	54.9%	60.9%
Payroll tax	4.9%	3.8%	3.5%
Irrecoverable VAT	27.8%	25.9%	24.1%
Withholding and other tax suffered	17.2%	15.4%	11.5%



Results 2025 continued

Botswana

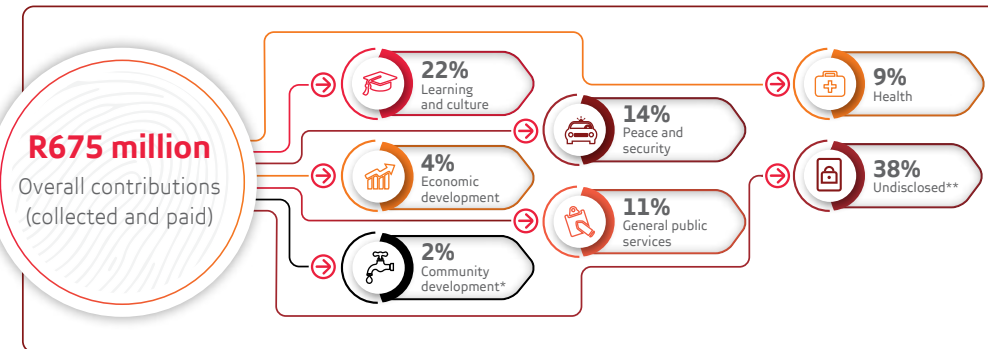
Employees



Rm	2025	2024	2023
Profit before tax	1 209	1 454	1 128
Current tax expense (IFRS)	290	257	230
Total cash tax paid	503	514	481
Total tax collected	173	217	160

Total tax paid reflected as percentage per tax type.

	2025	2024	2023
Corporate tax	60.3%	58.1%	60.0%
Irrecoverable VAT	11.4%	13.5%	13.8%
Withholding and other tax suffered	28.3%	28.4%	26.2%



* Infrastructure.

** Undisclosed allocations may include debt servicing, interest, wages and other.

Ghana

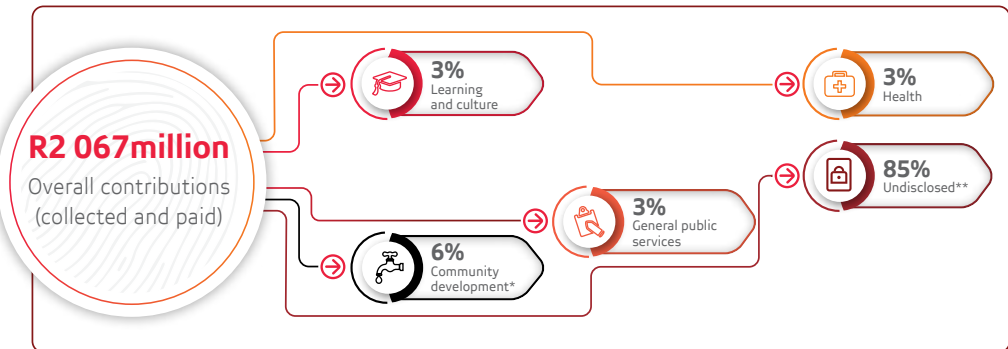
Employees



Rm	2025	2024	2023
Profit before tax	3 316	1 804	2 630
Current tax expense (IFRS)	1 290	1 001	1 181
Total cash tax paid	1 662	1 027	921
Total tax collected	405	270	152

Total tax paid reflected as percentage per tax type.

	2025	2024	2023
Corporate tax	54.8%	53.7%	75.3%
Irrecoverable VAT	7.7%	9.0%	8.7%
Withholding and other tax suffered	37.5%	37.3%	16.0%



* Infrastructure.

** Undisclosed allocations may include debt servicing, interest, wages and other.

Results 2025 continued



Kenya

Employees



Rm	2025	2024	2023
Profit before tax	4 611	3 974	3 098
Current tax expense (IFRS)	1 252	1 275	983
Total cash tax paid	2 121	2 144	1 372
Total tax paid	770	778	562

Total tax paid reflected as percentage per tax type.

	2025	2024	2023
Corporate tax	63.8%	66.0%	65.3%
Irrecoverable VAT	7.2%	7.4%	9.9%
Withholding and other tax suffered	29.0%	26.6%	24.8%



Mauritius

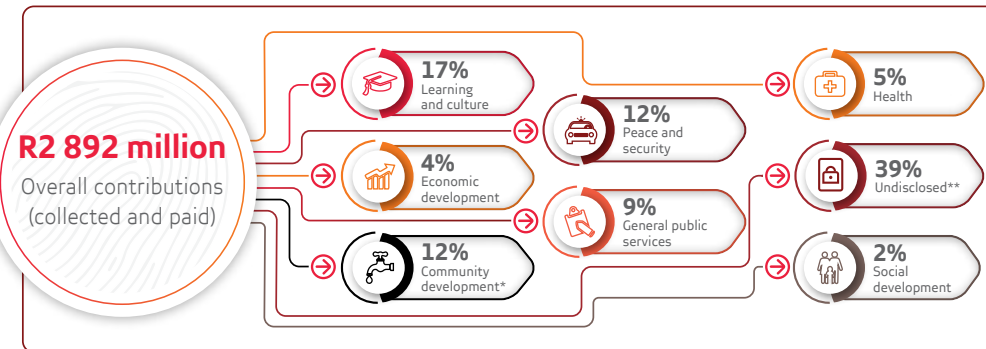
Employees



Rm	2025	2024	2023
Profit before tax	2 148	2 123	1 690
Current tax expense (IFRS)	446	353	211
Total cash tax paid	325	302	159
Total tax paid	111	110	102

Total tax paid reflected as percentage per tax type.

	2025	2024	2023
Corporate tax	56.6%	72.8%	68.2%
Irrecoverable VAT	18.8%	25.5%	30.8%
Withholding and other tax suffered	24.6%	1.7%	1.0%



* Infrastructure.

** Undisclosed allocations may include debt servicing, interest, wages and other.

The PwC-Kenya Bankers Association report on the Total Tax Contribution of the Kenya Banking Sector (2024)

Results 2025 continued

Mozambique

Employees



Rm	2025	2024	2023
Profit before tax	316	794	783
Current tax expense (IFRS)	239	178	205
Total cash tax paid	227	189	208
Total tax collected	185	181	175

Total tax paid reflected as percentage per tax type.

	2025	2024	2023
Corporate tax	0.0%	0.0%	32.8%
Irrecoverable VAT	50.0%	40.3%	22.6%
Withholding and other tax suffered	50.0%	59.7%	44.6%

Namibia

Employees – 3

The numbers are immaterial and therefore not reflected.

Nigeria

Employees



Rm	2025	2024	2023
Profit before tax	17	7	8
Current tax expense (IFRS)	2	–	1
Total cash tax paid	–	–	–
Total tax collected	–	–	–

Results 2025 continued

Seychelles

Employees



Rm	2025	2024	2023
Profit before tax	431	412	328
Current tax expense (IFRS)	137	146	115
Total cash tax paid	171	98	39
Total tax collected	31	31	14

Total tax paid reflected as percentage per tax type.

	2025	2024	2023
Corporate tax	77.8%	62.1%	76.4%
Irrecoverable VAT	4.7%	8.3%	20.2%
Withholding and other tax suffered	17.5%	29.6%	3.4%

Tanzania

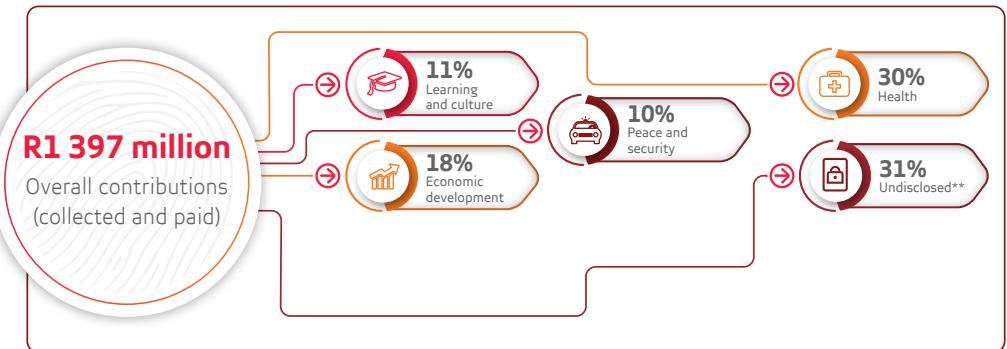
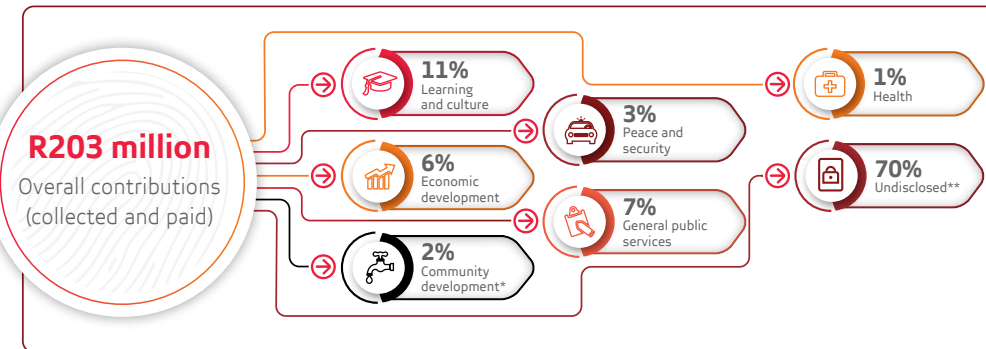
Employees



Rm	2025	2024	2023
Profit before tax	2 069	1 899	1 507
Current tax expense (IFRS)	602	590	443
Total cash tax paid	943	846	218
Total tax collected	454	420	118

Total tax paid reflected as percentage per tax type.

	2025	2024	2023
Corporate tax	62.3%	65.5%	60.5%
Irrecoverable VAT	3.5%	4.9%	19.4%
Withholding and other tax suffered	34.2%	29.6%	20.1%



* Infrastructure.

** Undisclosed allocations may include debt servicing, interest, wages and other.

** Undisclosed allocations may include debt servicing, interest, wages and other.

Results 2025 continued

Uganda

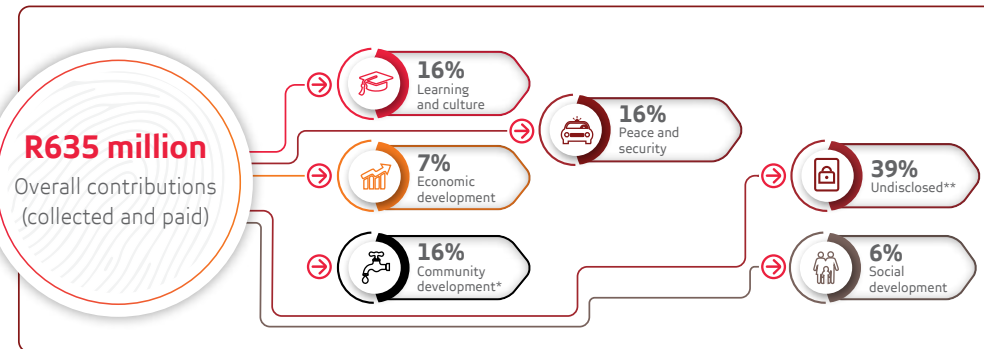
Employees



Rm	2025	2024	2023
Profit before tax	1 491	1 141	928
Current tax expense (IFRS)	325	157	204
Total cash tax paid	311	269	149
Total tax collected	323	308	250

Total tax paid reflected as percentage per tax type.

	2025	2024	2023
Corporate tax	36.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Irrecoverable VAT	33.1%	37.6%	61.6%
Withholding and other tax suffered	30.9%	62.4%	38.4%



* Infrastructure.

** Undisclosed allocations may include debt servicing, interest, wages and other.

Zambia

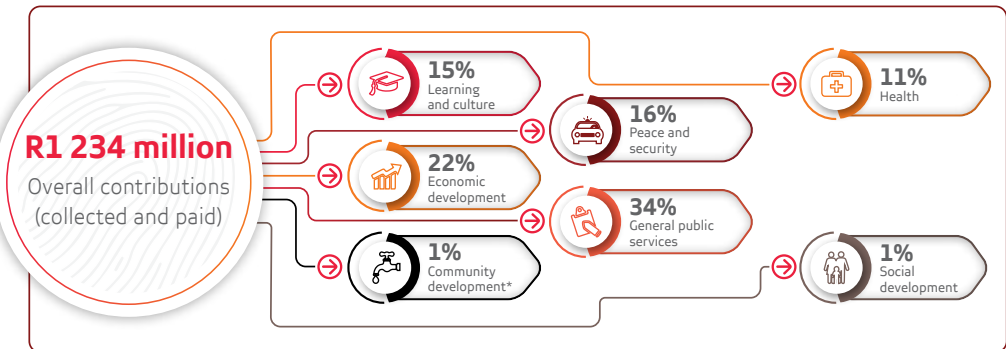
Employees



Rm	2025	2024	2023
Profit before tax	1 774	1 718	1 898
Current tax expense (IFRS)	581	577	601
Total cash tax paid	947	660	771
Total tax collected	287	277	209

Total tax paid reflected as percentage per tax type.

	2025	2024	2023
Corporate tax	53.0%	71.9%	70.2%
Irrecoverable VAT	10.4%	11.2%	9.0%
Withholding and other tax suffered	36.6%	16.9%	20.8%



2025 Zambia national budget, with the theme "Building Resilience for Inclusive Growth and Improved Livelihoods" refers.

* Infrastructure.

Results 2025 continued

Operations in countries other than Africa

	People's Republic of China		Czech Republic		Ireland		Isle of Man		United Kingdom (UK)		United States (US)	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Employees	9	6	147	145	0	280	0	0	40	37	14	12
Profit before tax	R12m	(R1m)	R27m	R1m	(R6m)	R4m	R46m	R226m	R63m	R68m	(R15m)	R13m
Tax expense	R5m	R0	R11m	R2m	R0	R0	R7m	R0	R1m	R13m	R17m	R7m
Total tax paid	R1m	R0	R5m	R2m	R0	R0	R7m	R0	R15m	R13m	R28m	R7m
Entities listed below	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	6	6

1. Absa Beijing Advisory Co Limited.
2. Absa Technology Prague, s.r.o.
3. Springbok 2022 Aircraft Leasing Limited.
4. Absa Manx Holdings Limited and Absa Manx Insurance Company Limited.
5. Absa Securities United Kingdom Limited.
6. Absa Securities U.S. Inc.



**Country-by-Country report:
A SARS submission (2024)**

Country-by-Country Report: A SARS submission (2024)

Change in approach

Absa's Country-by-Country Report (CbCR) now meets both OECD requirements and the elevated Pillar Two transparency expectations, offering high-quality, qualified, jurisdiction-level tax disclosures. Some data fields (e.g., deferred tax, purchase-price allocation adjustments) have been reshaped to comply with OECD guidance for a qualified CbCR (QCbCR) under Pillar Two. Companies that produce a QCbCR can qualify for simplified jurisdictional tax treatment under safe-harbour rules, as per the Pillar Two global minimum tax (15%).

The report submitted to SARS for the 2024 tax year are based on aggregate reporting, unlike the 2024 numbers previously disclosed in this report based on consolidated reporting.

New: Aggregate reporting

Presents separate financial data for each jurisdiction without eliminating intra-Group transactions. This is required under CbCR, giving tax authorities and stakeholders a jurisdiction-owned view of revenue, profit, taxes, etc. Aggregate reporting by jurisdiction ensures full tax and economic activity visibility at country level.

Previous: Consolidated reporting – AFS.

Combines financials from all subsidiaries into one set of financial statements, eliminating intra-Group transactions. Used for overall financial performance and tax liability.

Public-friendly definitions

The definitions and/or explanations of the concepts relevant to the CbCR follow below:

Accumulated earnings (retained earnings): Income retained in the business over time (profits not distributed to shareholders).

Employees: Please refer to definition as per the *Integrated Report*.

Income tax accrued: Taxes that companies expect to pay for this year, regardless of whether the cash has been paid yet.

Income tax paid: Actual cash taxes the business has paid to tax authorities during the reporting year.

List of constituent entities and main business activities: Identifies each country's group entities and describes their primary functions, such as banking, financial services, or insurance.

Non-cash tangible assets: Physical assets like buildings, furniture, and equipment (excluding land and cash).

Profit/(loss) before tax (PBT): The amount left over once operating and financing costs are subtracted, before any taxes are deducted.

Revenue (gross operating income): Total net interest income, net fee and commission income, net trading income, net investment income, net premiums from insurance contracts and net claims and benefits on insurance contracts earned before any operating expenses are deducted, including transactions with external and related parties.

- **Unrelated:** Income from transactions with customers or entities outside the Group.
- **Related:** Income from transactions between entities within the same multinational group (e.g., intercompany services or financing).

Stated capital: Shareholder capital invested in entities in that country.

Table 1: Overview of Jurisdictional Data, this table shows the economic footprint by country.

Table 2: This table lists all Absa entities in each jurisdiction and their main business activities.

Country-by-Country Report: A SARS submission (2024) continued

Table 1

Jurisdiction	Employees	Revenue Rm	Internal revenue Rm	External revenue Rm	PBT Rm	Income tax paid Rm	Income tax accrued Rm	Stated capital Rm	Accumulated earnings Rm	Tangible assets Rm
Botswana	960	3 088	98	2 990	1 454	514	257	79	4 206	238
Czech Republic	145	485	485	0	1	2	2	0	17	13
Ghana	1 201	4 692	47	4 644	1 804	1 027	1 001	2 523	7 966	967
Ireland	0	33	(40)	73	4	0	0	0	4	528
Isle of Man	0	240	187	52	226	0	0	3	421	0
Kenya	2 386	8 575	(60)	8 635	4 105	2 144	1 275	963	10 626	500
Mauritius	1 024	3 735	160	3 575	2 123	302	353	2 209	3 840	305
Mozambique	805	2 715	(33)	2 748	794	189	178	1 885	1 533	823
Namibia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1)	0
Nigeria	12	6	5	1	7	0	0	51	19	12
People's Republic of China	6	0	0	0	(1)	0	0	15	(1)	29
Seychelles	269	1 003	236	767	412	98	146	24	902	170
South Africa	26 542	91 079	(2 414)	93 492	30 989	6 336	3 782	79 299	106 359	11 440
Tanzania	1 644	4 019	(137)	4 156	1 899	846	590	1 305	4 255	604
Uganda	928	2 666	150	2 516	1 141	269	157	534	2 907	319
United Kingdom (UK)	37	53	47	5	52	13	13	165	57	24
United States (US)	12	0	(23)	23	13	7	7	61	25	10
Zambia	807	3 025	(49)	3 074	1 718	660	577	701	5 253	605

Country-by-Country Report: A SARS submission (2024) continued

Table 2

Tax Jurisdiction	Taxpayer/Legal Entity	Regulated financial services/insurance	Securities	Other*	Tax Jurisdiction	Taxpayer/Legal Entity	Regulated financial services/insurance	Securities	Other*
Operations in countries other than Africa					Operations in Africa other than South Africa				
	Absa Beijing Advisory Co Limited			☑	Nigeria	Absa Capital Markets Nigeria Limited	☑		
	Absa Technology Prague, s.r.o.			☑		Absa Representative Office (Nigeria) Limited	☑		
	Springbok 2022 Aircraft Leasing Limited			☑		Absa Securities Nigeria Limited			☑
	Absa Manx Holdings Limited and Absa Manx Insurance Company Limited	☑			Seychelles	Absa Bank (Seychelles) Limited	☑		
	Absa Securities United Kingdom Limited		☑		Tanzania	Absa Bank Tanzania Limited	☑		
	Absa Securities U.S. Inc.		☑			National Bank of Commerce Limited	☑		
						Tanzania Mortgage Refinance Company Limited	☑		
Operations in Africa other than South Africa									
Botswana	Absa Bank Botswana Limited	☑			Uganda	Absa Bank Uganda Limited	☑		
	Absa Insurance Services Proprietary Limited (B)	☑			Zambia	Absa Bank Zambia PLC	☑		
	Absa Life Botswana Proprietary Limited	☑				Absa Life Zambia Limited	☑		
	Absa Securities Botswana Proprietary Limited	☑				Kafue House Limited	☑		
Ghana	Absa Bank Ghana Limited	☑			South Africa				
Kenya	Absa Bank Kenya PLC	☑				Absa Group Limited			☑
	Absa Kenya Nominees Limited			☑		Absa Bank Limited	☑		
	Absa Life Assurance Kenya Limited	☑			Hyperlink	List of subsidiaries and consolidated entities as per AFS note.			
	Absa Pension Services Limited (K)			☑	* Include, among others, airplane leasing, administrative/advisory and technology services, holding companies and management and support services.				
	Absa Securities Limited (K)		☑						
	First Assurance Company Limited (K)	☑							
	First Assurance Holdings Limited (K)	☑							
	Plaza Trust Limited (K)			☑					
	Absa Asset Management Limited (K)			☑					
	Absa Bancassurance Intermediary Limited	☑							
Mauritius	Absa Bank (Mauritius) Limited	☑							
Mozambique	Absa Bank Moçambique, SA	☑							
	Global Alliance Seguros, S.A.	☑							
Namibia	Absa Representative Office Namibia Proprietary Limited	☑							
	EFS Namibia Proprietary Limited	☑							
	Oryx Security Company Proprietary Limited		☑						



Supplementary information

Supplementary information

GRI 207 application register



Management approach disclosures

207_1	Yes/No	Location/Section
a. A description of the approach to tax, including:	Yes	<i>Our tax approach in perspective Group Tax Group Tax strategy</i>
i. Whether the organisation has a tax strategy and, if so, a link to this strategy if publicly available	Yes	<i>Group Tax Group Tax strategy</i>
ii. The governance body or executive-level position within the organisation that formally reviews and approves the tax strategy, and the frequency of this review	Yes	<i>Group Tax Group Tax strategy</i>
iii. The approach to regulatory compliance	Yes	<i>Our tax approach in perspective</i>
iv. How the approach to tax is linked to the business and sustainable development strategies of the organisation.	Yes	<i>Tax and sustainability</i>



Tax governance, control, and risk management

207_2	Yes/No	Location/Section
a. A description of the tax governance and control framework, including:	Yes	<i>Tax governance and risk</i>
i. The governance body or executive-level position within the organisation accountable for compliance with the tax strategy	Yes	<i>The publisher: Approvals</i>
ii. How the approach to tax is embedded within the organisation	Yes	<i>Our key tax behaviours Our tax principles Our tax practices</i>
iii. The approach to tax risks, including how risks are identified, managed, and monitored	Yes	<i>Tax governance and risk</i>
iv. How compliance with the tax governance and control framework is evaluated.	Yes	<i>Tax governance and risk</i>
b. A description of the mechanisms for reporting concerns about unethical or unlawful behaviour and the organisation's integrity in relation to tax.	Yes	<i>Mechanisms to report unethical behaviour in relation to tax Fraudulent refund prevention initiatives</i>
c. A description of the assurance process for disclosures on tax and, if applicable, a reference to the assurance report, statement, or opinion.	Yes	<i>Foreword to the Tax Transparency Report</i>

Supplementary information continued



Stakeholder engagement and management of concerns related to tax

207_3	Yes/No	Location/Section
a. A description of the approach to stakeholder engagement and management of stakeholder concerns related to tax, including:	Yes	Group Tax strategy
i. The approach to engagement with Revenue Authorities	Yes	Group Tax strategy
ii. The approach to public policy advocacy on tax	Yes	Group Tax strategy
iii. The processes for collecting and considering the views and concerns of stakeholders, including external stakeholders.	Yes	Group Tax strategy



Country-by-country reporting disclosure

207_4	Yes/No	Location/Section
a. All tax jurisdictions where the entities included in the organisation's audited consolidated financial statements, or in the financial information filed on public record, are resident for tax purposes.	Yes	Country-by-Country Report: A SARS submission (2024) Consolidated AFS
b. For each tax jurisdiction reported in Disclosure 207-4-a:	Yes	Country-by-Country Report: A SARS submission (2024)
i. Names of the resident entities	Yes	Country-by-Country Report: A SARS submission (2024)
ii. Primary activities of the organisation	Yes	Country-by-Country Report: A SARS submission (2024)
iii. Number of employees, and the basis of calculation of this number	Yes	Country-by-Country Report: A SARS submission (2024)
iv. Revenues from third-party sales	Yes	Country-by-Country Report: A SARS submission (2024)
v. Revenues from intra-group transactions with other tax jurisdictions	Yes	Country-by-Country Report: A SARS submission (2024)
vi. Profit/loss before tax	Yes	Country-by-Country Report: A SARS submission (2024)
vii. Tangible assets other than cash and cash equivalents	Yes	Country-by-Country Report: A SARS submission (2024)
viii. Corporate income tax paid on a cash basis	Yes	Country-by-Country Report: A SARS submission (2024)
ix. Corporate income tax accrued on profit/loss	Yes	Country-by-Country Report: A SARS submission (2024)
x. Reasons for the difference between corporate income tax accrued on profit/loss and the tax due if the statutory tax rate is applied to profit/loss before tax.	No	AFS ETR disclosures
c. The time period covered by the information reported in Disclosure 207-4.	Yes	Scope and reporting period

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