MOODY'S RATINGS

CREDIT OPINION

12 August 2025

Update

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RATINGS

Qatar National Bank (Q.P.S.C.)

Domicile	DOHA, Qatar
Long Term CRR	Aa2
Type	LT Counterparty Risk Rating - Fgn Curr
Long Term Deposit	Aa3
Type	LT Bank Deposits - Fgn Curr
Outlook	Stable

Please see the ratings section at the end of this report for more information. The ratings and outlook shown reflect information as of the publication date.

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Qatar National Bank (Q.P.S.C.)

Update to credit analysis

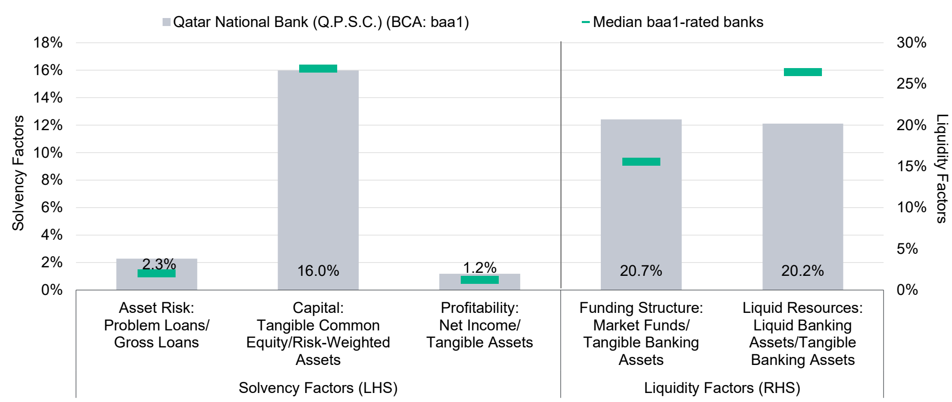
Summary

Qatar National Bank (Q.P.S.C.) (QNB), the country's largest bank with approximately 52.8% domestic market share in total assets, is rated Aa3/Prime-1 for deposits. These ratings reflect a very high likelihood of support from the Government of Qatar (Aa2 stable), resulting in a four-notch uplift from the bank's baa1 Baseline Credit Assessment (BCA).

The baa1 BCA reflects QNB's (1) strong profitability, supported by the bank's dominant market position and strong government relationships; (2) improving asset quality combined with solid capitalisation; (3) diversified funding profile; and (4) some geographical diversification as a result of non-domestic operations. These strengths are moderated by (1) an increased risk in some jurisdictions, including the bank's presence in the operating environment of Turkiye (Ba3 stable), which we expect to exert pressures on profitability and asset quality, and Egypt (Caa1 positive); (2) the high degree of concentration on both sides of the balance sheet and (3) very high external funding.

Exhibit 1

Rating Scorecard - Key financial ratios



Problem loan and profitability ratios are the weaker of the three-year averages and the latest reported figures; the capital ratio is the latest reported figure, and the funding structure and liquid asset ratios are the latest year-end figures.
Source: Moody's Ratings

Credit strengths

» Strong profitability, supported by the bank's dominant domestic market position and government relationships

» Asset quality improving supported by exposure to good quality credit

» Solid capitalisation

» Diversified funding profile

» Very high probability of government support in case of need

Credit challenges

» High borrower concentration

» Expectation of high credit costs because of ongoing challenges in domestic real estate, contracting, and hospitality sector and international operations in riskier markets

» Persistently very high external funding

Outlook

The stable outlook on QNB's ratings reflects our expectation that the bank will continue to maintain solid asset quality, strong profitability, and solid capitalisation. This is despite the increased risks associated with its international operations and its high reliance on external funding.

Factors that could lead to an upgrade

» Upward pressure on QNB's long-term ratings could develop from (1) a sustained improvement in the operating environments where the bank operates; and/or (2) a material enhancement in profitability without increase in the bank's risk profile; and/or (3) a significant reduction in reliance on external funding while preserving ample liquidity buffers.

Factors that could lead to a downgrade

» Downward pressure on QNB's long-term ratings could develop from (1) a material deterioration in the operating environments where the bank operates; and/or (2) increased risks from the bank's exposure to higher-risk foreign markets such as Türkiye and Egypt; and/or (3) a significant decline in liquidity buffers or a further rise in external funding reliance; and/or (4) weakening of asset quality metrics that could lead to deterioration in capital buffers.

Key indicators

Exhibit 2
Qatar National Bank (Q.P.S.C.) (Consolidated Financials) [1]

	06-25[2]	12-24[2]	12-23[2]	12-22[2]	12-21[2]	CAGR/Avg.[3]
Total Assets (QAR Million)	1,353,649.0	1,297,916.6	1,230,985.0	1,189,219.0	1,093,037.6	6.3[4]
Total Assets (USD Million)	371,779.4	356,472.6	338,089.8	326,551.5	300,140.8	6.3[4]
Tangible Common Equity (QAR Million)	97,120.8	92,792.1	87,864.3	81,399.7	76,179.8	7.2[4]
Tangible Common Equity (USD Million)	26,674.2	25,485.3	24,131.9	22,351.8	20,918.5	7.2[4]
Problem Loans / Gross Loans (%)	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.4	1.9	2.2[5]
Tangible Common Equity / Risk Weighted Assets (%)	16.0	16.0	16.9	15.7	15.3	16.0[6]
Problem Loans / (Tangible Common Equity + Loan Loss Reserve) (%)	16.7	16.8	18.1	18.5	15.4	17.1[5]
Net Interest Margin (%)	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.1	2.4[5]
PPI / Average RWA (%)	5.3	5.4	5.8	5.3	4.2	5.2[6]
Net Income / Tangible Assets (%)	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2[5]
Cost / Income Ratio (%)	24.1	23.9	21.3	20.9	23.6	22.8[5]
Market Funds / Tangible Banking Assets (%)	18.0	20.7	19.2	18.4	16.7	18.6[5]
Liquid Banking Assets / Tangible Banking Assets (%)	17.2	20.2	20.8	23.1	19.1	20.1[5]
Gross Loans / Due to Customers (%)	106.2	107.0	104.1	99.5	100.5	103.5[5]

[1] All figures and ratios are adjusted using Moody's standard adjustments. [2] Basel III - fully loaded or transitional phase-in; IFRS. [3] May include rounding differences because of the scale of reported amounts. [4] Compound annual growth rate (%) based on the periods for the latest accounting regime. [5] Simple average of periods for the latest accounting regime. [6] Simple average of Basel III periods.
Sources: Moody's Ratings and company filings

Profile

Qatar National Bank (Q.P.S.C.) (QNB) is the largest bank in Qatar, with a market share at around 52.8% of the country's banking system assets as of June 2025. The bank reported a consolidated asset base of QAR 1,354 billion ($371.8 billion) as of June 2025.

QNB provides corporate, retail, investment, treasury, wealth management, brokerage and custody banking products and services to individuals, corporate institutions and government agencies, both in Qatar and internationally.

QNB was established in 1964 as the first Qatari government-owned commercial bank. The Qatari government holds a 50% stake in QNB through its investment arm, Qatar Investment Authority, while the remaining 50% is publicly traded. Since 1997, the bank's shares have been listed on the Qatar Stock Exchange (ticker: QNBK).

For more information about the bank, see Qatar National Bank (Q.P.S.C.) Key Facts and Statistics.

Detailed credit considerations

QNB's ratings capture its diversified international operations

The bank's Moderate+ Macro Profile scorecard outcome takes into account its operations in Qatar (Strong-), Turkiye (Weak+), Egypt (Very Weak) and Europe (Strong). QNB operates mainly in Qatar.

High and stable profitability, supported by the bank's dominant domestic market position and strong government relationships

QNB's high profitability is underpinned by its dominant presence in Qatar and its strong links with the Qatari government, the bank's largest shareholder. QNB is 50% directly owned by the Qatari government through its sovereign wealth fund, Qatar Investment Authority, which we expect to continue to provide access to a large volume of relatively low-risk lending opportunities. In terms of geographical breakdown, in the first six months of 2025, 66% of QNB's net profit was generated from Qatar, while 34% overseas, providing diversification benefits to the franchise.

QNB's net profit increased by 3.7% year-on-year in the first six months of 2025 despite the impact of the new pillar two taxes, which translated into a return on tangible assets of 1.2% in the first six months of 2025 [1]. This performance takes into account the hyperinflation adjustment linked to high inflation levels in Turkiye, which came into effect in the second quarter of 2022 and lowered the bank's profitability by QAR1.5 billion during the first six months ended June 2025 (compared to QAR3.5 billion for FY2024 and

QAR2.1 billion during the first six months of 2024). We expect this adjustment to likely continue over the next few quarters as inflation levels in Turkiye remain elevated, although improving.

The growth in profitability was mainly due to: 1) higher net interest income which increased by around 10% year-on-year in the six months of 2025, driven by strong net interest margin, which increased to 2.52% in the six months of 2025 from 2.45% a year earlier mainly driven by higher rates at markets where QNB operates, 2) higher non-interest income driven mainly by revaluation gains. Cost-to-income ratio increased by 30 bps to 24.1% during the first six months of 2025 compared to 23.8% for the first six months of 2024, driven mainly by higher increase in operating expenses. Loan loss provisioning constituted 28% of pre-provision income in the first six months of 2025.

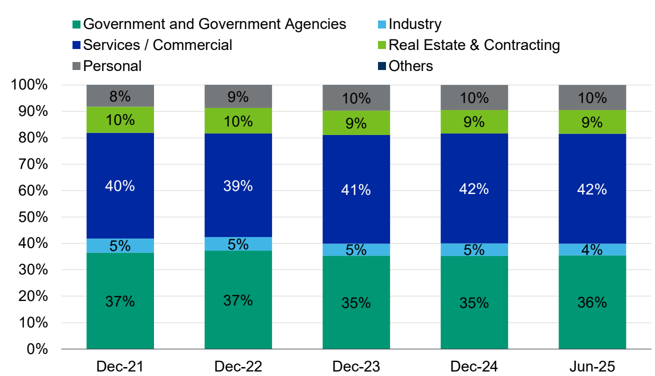
Going forward we expect profitability to remain stable at QNB as pressured domestic net interest margins driven by lower interest rates expected, will be balanced by improving returns from QNB's international operations, and stable operating costs, with provisioning charges remaining at the same level.

Asset quality remains solid, moderated by high borrower concentrations and more risky overseas exposures

QNB's asset quality although weakening remains solid and compares favorably with that of its regional but remains below its global peers. The bank's nonperforming loan (NPL) ratio (defined as NPLs as a proportion of gross loans) was stable at 2.2% as of June 2025,[2] remained stable from 2.2% as of YE 2024. Loan-loss coverage increased to 146%[3] as of June 2025 (137% as of December 2024). The bank's asset quality is supported by its exposure to Qatari government and quasi-government entities which stood at 35.5% of total loans as of June 2025. These are high credit quality entities that have historically exhibited zero default rates. Stage 2 loans declined modestly to 4.6% as of June 2025, from 4.7% in December 2024 and 5.5% in December 2023. While the reduction was primarily driven by gross loan growth rather than a reduction in stock of stage 2 loans, the coverage ratio for Stage 2 loans strengthened to 15.2%, up from 10.8% in December 2024, indicating enhanced provisioning buffers against any potential credit deterioration.

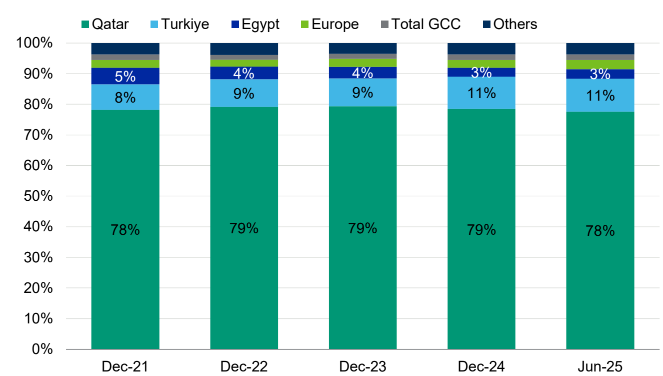
The bank's NPL and coverage ratio and historically low credit costs relative to pre-provision income have shown consistently low volatility over multiple credit cycles, which is credit positive in our assessment of the bank's BCA. However, downside risks to the bank's asset quality stem from (1) its significant loan concentrations, with the top 20 loan exposures representing a sizeable portion of its capital, although a significant share of these top 20s is to high-quality governments and government-related entities; (2) domestic operations driven by lower economic activity as the number of visitors declined from the peak levels of the FIFA World Cup, overcapacity in the real estate & services sectors, ongoing issues with contractors with the current historically high interest rates and (3) its overseas operations into countries with riskier sovereign profiles and weaker operating conditions than those of its home market.

Exhibit 3
QNB's loan book breakdown by sector



Source: QNB Investor presentations

Exhibit 4
QNB's loan book breakdown by geography



Source: QNB Investor Presentations

QNB's strategy is to diversify its business and revenue away from the local market by increasing its international network. QNB's overseas activity includes QNB Bank A.S. (QNB Turkiye, Ba1 stable, b1[4]), which operates in Turkiye. QNB Turkiye is the eighth-largest bank in Turkiye and accounts for around 12.8% of QNB's balance sheet as of June 2025. The bank's international business also includes Qatar National Bank (S.A.E.) (QNB Egypt), which is the second-largest private bank in Egypt, accounting for around 4.6% of QNB consolidated total assets as of June 2025. The bank's overseas footprint also expands through its affiliates such as a 20.1% stake in the Pan-African bank, Ecobank Transnational Incorporated (B3 Stable, b2[5]).

In Turkiye, the operating environment where the bank operates the most outside of Qatar, we expect a GDP growth of 2.2% in 2025 and 3.2% in 2026, following a forecasted 3.2% in 2024 and 5.1% in 2023. Expected economic slowdown and still meaningfully high inflation as well as lower credit growth in line with government policies, will weaken asset quality metrics and exert pressure on profitability and capital levels of Turkish banks. High inflation and tight monetary policy is limiting borrowers' repayment capacity. Additionally the lagged impact of inflation and still-high rates is impacting loan quality of SMEs and certain export-oriented companies. However, QNB Turkiye's reported coverage ratio remains adequate at 94% as of June 2025, partly mitigating the risks arising from these potential losses.

Solid capitalisation

We expect the bank to maintain its capital levels in the next 12-18 months because its healthy internal capital generation would balance the capital requirements of its loan-book growth.

QNB's strong capitalisation supports its standalone risk profile. The bank's tangible common equity-to-risk-weighted assets ratio was 16% as of June 2025, (16% as of December 2024), supported by a high and consistent profit generation. At the same time, the bank's published Tier 1 ratio was 18.1% as of June 2025, well above the current regulatory minimum of 14%.

The bank's reported Tier 1 ratio includes QAR 20 billion Additional Tier 1 perpetual capital notes. The Additional Tier 1 notes continues to provide the bank with a high loss-absorption capacity and an ability to meet the Qatar Central Bank's regulatory requirements. The bank is subject to a 3.5% domestic systemically important bank charge, which implies fully loaded Basel III minimum Common Equity Tier 1 capital and Tier 1 ratios of 12% and 14%, respectively.

Solid and diversified funding, although reliance on external funding remains very high

QNB also maintains a diversified funding profile and strong liquidity buffers, being the country's leading institution. The bank is mainly funded by deposits, which comprised 69% of its total assets as of June 2025. QNB's funding profile compares favourably with that of its domestic peers, with a net loan-to-deposit ratio of around 103% as of June 2025, broadly in line with the system.

Similar to other Qatari banks, QNB has access to large deposits from government and quasi-government agencies, which represented 26.2% of deposits as of June 2025. Levels of public sector deposits at the system were supported by the strong fiscal position of the Qatari government on the back of significant increase in hydrocarbon-related revenue the past two years. As of June 2025 public sector deposits accounted for 35% of total deposits in the system (December 2024: 35%), and foreign funding had increased to 35.9% of total banking sector assets (December 2024: 35.1%). QNB's share of external or foreign funding (that is non-resident deposits, foreign interbank and debt securities) have remained high.

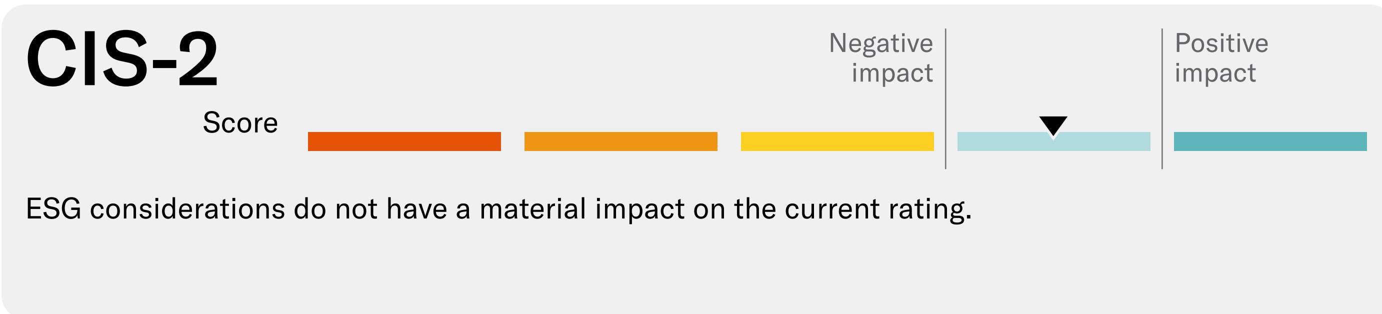
QNB is active in the international debt capital markets, through its various programmes with various maturities. While market funding reliance remained moderate at 18% of tangible banking assets as of June 2025, we note that around 65% (as of end-2024) of it matures is short-term with maturity less than 12 months. This short term nature of market and external funding can also be explained by the current high interest rate environment. We expect the bank's funding maturity profile should normalize over the next 12 months, as interest rate cuts are announced during the year.

QNB's liquidity buffers are sound, with liquid assets representing 17.2% of tangible banking assets as of June 2025 (20.2% as of December 2024) and a liquidity coverage ratio of 151% as of June 2025.

ESG considerations

Qatar National Bank (Q.P.S.C.)'s ESG credit impact score is CIS-2

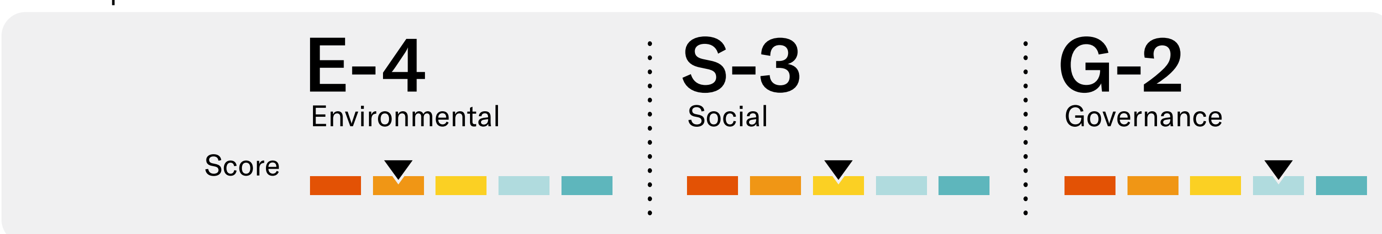
Exhibit 5
ESG credit impact score



Source: Moody's Ratings

Qatar National Bank's **CIS-2** indicates that ESG considerations do not have a material impact on the rating.

Exhibit 6
ESG issuer profile scores



Source: Moody's Ratings

Environmental

Qatar National Bank faces relatively high exposure to environmental risks, mainly because of carbon transition risk. The bank operates predominantly in Qatar. The large contribution of the hydrocarbon industry to the Qatari economy and government finances together with the sovereign's significant economic footprint and employment of Qatari nationals in the public sector increase the bank's vulnerability to carbon transition risks that can potentially affect the creditworthiness of its counterparties.

Social

Qatar National Bank faces moderate social risks from customer relations. These relate to regulatory and litigation risks, and high compliance standards, as well as to data security and customer privacy. QNB and Qatari banks are generally focused on intermediation with simpler product ranges and counterparties, and the regulator's focus on mis-selling is less pronounced compared with banks in more developed markets. Despite a number of regulator-imposed limits on fees and rates charged on personal accounts and facilities, Qatari banks' ongoing profitability has been solid and they benefit from low taxes.

Governance

Qatar National Bank faces low governance risks reflecting the bank's established governance practices as a listed firm and a track record of broadly meeting its annual guidance on financial targets. The bank's financial strategy is transparent and hosts regular investor/analyst update calls with timely reporting on financial statements, quarterly and annually. The Qatari government 50% ownership stake in QNB , which is also reflected in the composition of its board of directors, does not result in incremental governance risks because of the country's developed institutional framework.

ESG Issuer Profile Scores and Credit Impact Scores for the rated entity/transaction are available on Moodys.com. In order to view the latest scores, please click here to go to the landing page for the entity/transaction on MDC and view the ESG Scores section.

Support and structural considerations

Government support

We assess a very high likelihood of government support for QNB's ratings. As a result, we incorporate four notches of government support uplift from the baa1 BCA, taking the deposit rating to Aa3. The very high likelihood of support incorporates the (1) dominance and importance of QNB in the local financial system, with a market share of around 49.2% in deposits as of June 2025; (2) government's 50% shareholding in the bank; and (3) willingness and capacity of the Qatari government to provide support to local banks, as illustrated through capital injections and the purchase of real estate and equity investment portfolios from banks in 2009-10.

Source of facts and figures cited in this report

Unless noted otherwise, data related to systemwide trends is sourced from the central bank. Bank-specific figures originate from the bank's reports and Moody's Banking Financial Metrics. All figures are based on our own chart of account and may be adjusted for analytical purposes. Please refer to the document Financial Statement Adjustments in the Analysis of Financial Institutions, published on 8 April 2024.

Methodology and scorecard

About Moody's Bank Scorecard

Our scorecard is designed to capture, express and explain in summary form our Rating Committee's judgement. When read in conjunction with our research, a fulsome presentation of our judgement is expressed. As a result, the output of our scorecard may materially differ from that suggested by raw data alone (though it has been calibrated to avoid the frequent need for strong divergence). The scorecard output and the individual scores are discussed in rating committees and may be adjusted up or down to reflect conditions specific to each rated entity.

Rating methodology and scorecard factors

Exhibit 7

Rating Factors

Macro Factors						
Weighted Macro Profile	**Moderate +**	**100%**				
Factor	**Historic Ratio**	**Initial Score**	**Expected Trend**	**Assigned Score**	**Key driver #1**	**Key driver #2**
Solvency						
Asset Risk						
Problem Loans / Gross Loans	2.3%	baa1	↔	baa1	Single name concentration	Long-run loss performance
Capital						
Tangible Common Equity / Risk Weighted Assets (Basel III - transitional phase-in)	16.0%	a3	↔	a2	Access to capital	
Profitability						
Net Income / Tangible Assets	1.2%	baa2	↔	baa2	Loan loss charge coverage	Expected trend
Combined Solvency Score		baa1		a3		
Liquidity						
Funding Structure						
Market Funds / Tangible Banking Assets	20.7%	baa3	↔	baa3	Term structure	Market funding quality
Liquid Resources						
Liquid Banking Assets / Tangible Banking Assets	20.2%	baa3	↔	baa3	Additional liquidity resources	
Combined Liquidity Score		baa3		baa3		
Financial Profile		baa2		baa1		
Qualitative Adjustments				Adjustment		
Business Diversification				0		
Opacity and Complexity				0		
Corporate Behavior				0		
Total Qualitative Adjustments				0		
Sovereign or Affiliate constraint				Aa2		
BCA Scorecard-indicated Outcome - Range				a3 - baa2		
Assigned BCA				baa1		
Affiliate Support notching				0		
Adjusted BCA				baa1		

Instrument Class	**Loss Given Failure notching**	**Additional notching**	**Preliminary Rating Assessment**	**Government Support notching**	**Local Currency Rating**	**Foreign Currency Rating**
Counterparty Risk Rating	1	0	a3	4	Aa2	Aa2
Counterparty Risk Assessment	1	0	a3 (cr)	4	Aa2(cr)	
Deposits	0	0	baa1	4	Aa3	Aa3

[1] Where dashes are shown for a particular factor (or sub-factor), the score is based on non-public information.
Source: Moody's Ratings

Ratings

Exhibit 8

Category	Moody's Rating
QATAR NATIONAL BANK (Q.P.S.C.)	
Outlook	Stable
Counterparty Risk Rating	Aa2/P-1
Bank Deposits	Aa3/P-1
Baseline Credit Assessment	baa1
Adjusted Baseline Credit Assessment	baa1
Counterparty Risk Assessment	Aa2(cr)/P-1(cr)
QNB FINANCE LTD	
Outlook	Stable
Bkd Senior Unsecured	Aa3
QNB BANK A.S.	
Outlook	Stable
Counterparty Risk Rating -Fgn Curr	Ba2/NP
Counterparty Risk Rating -Dom Curr	Ba1/NP
Bank Deposits -Fgn Curr	Ba2/NP
Bank Deposits -Dom Curr	Ba1/NP
Baseline Credit Assessment	b1
Adjusted Baseline Credit Assessment	ba1
Counterparty Risk Assessment	Ba1(cr)/NP(cr)
Senior Unsecured	Ba2
Subordinate	Ba3 (hyb)

Source: Moody's Ratings

Endnotes

1 Moody's-adjusted figures for the bank's dividend on its Additional Tier 1 capital instruments.

2 The NPL ratio calculation excludes suspended interest from problem loans and gross loans.

3 The numerator includes also provisions on Stage 1 and Stage 2 loans.

4 The ratings shown are QNB Turkiye domestic deposit rating and BCA.

5 The ratings shown are Ecobank's issuer rating, outlook and BCA.

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CLIENT SERVICES

Americas	1-212-553-1653
Asia Pacific	852-3551-3077
Japan	81-3-5408-4100
EMEA	44-20-7772-5454