

Faisal Islamic Bank of Egypt – S.A.E.

Consolidated Financial Statements

For the period ended 31 March 2026

KPMG Hazem Hassan	BDO Khaled & Co.
Public Accountants & Consultants	Public Accountants & Consultants

Faisal Islamic Bank of Egypt – S.A.E.

Consolidated Financial Statements for the period ended 31 March 2026

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Report on Limited Review of Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

To: The Board of Directors of Faisal Islamic Bank (S.A.E)

Introduction

We have performed a limited review for the accompanying consolidated interim financial statements of Faisal Islamic Bank - S.A.E - which comprise of the consolidated statement of financial position as of 31 March 2026 and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the three -months period then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes. Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated interim financial statements in accordance with the basis of recognition and measurement in accordance with the Central Bank of Egypt's rules issued on 16 December 2008 as amended by the regulations issued on 26 February 2019 and the prevailing Egyptian laws. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these consolidated interim financial statements based on our limited review.

Scope of Limited Review

We conducted our limited review in accordance with the Egyptian Standard on Review Engagements 2410, "Limited Review of Interim Financial Statements Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity". A limited review of consolidated interim financial statements consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters in the Bank, and applying analytical and other limited review procedures. A limited review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with Egyptian Standards on Auditing and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion on these consolidated interim financial statements.

Basis of the qualified opinion

Reference to Note 20/D to the consolidated interim financial statements, we have not been provided with the audited financial statements for some of the subsidiaries and associate as of 31 March 2026. Accordingly, the bank prepared the consolidated financial statements based on unreviewed accounts for these companies. We were unable to perform alternative audit procedures to verify the value of the investments in the associate and the consolidated balances from the subsidiaries as at the date of this consolidated financial statements.



Qualified Conclusion

Except for the effect of any potential adjustments mentioned in the paragraph titled "Basis of the qualified opinion" based on our limited review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying consolidated interim financial statements do not present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Faisal Islamic Bank of Egypt - S.A.E as of 31 March 2026, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the three - months period then ended, in accordance with the rules for the preparation and presentation of banks' financial statements, the basis of recognition and measurement, issued by the Central Bank of Egypt rules issued on 16 December 2008, and that amended by the instructions issued on 26 February 2019 and in the light of Egyptian laws and regulations relevant to preparation of these consolidated interim financial statements.

Auditors



Ahmed Ibrahim Ahmed Yousef
Public Accountants and Consultants
Central Bank of Egypt Register No. 564
Financial Regulatory Authority Register No. 405
KPMG Hazem Hassan
Public Accountants & Consultants



Mohanad Taha Khaled
Central Bank of Egypt Register No. 546
Financial Regulatory Authority No. 375
BDO Khaled & Co.
Public Accountants & Advisers

Cairo, 21 May 2026

Faisal Islamic Bank of Egypt – S.A.E.
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position
As at 31 March 2026

Assets	Note No.	31 March 2026 EGP In Thousand	31 December 2025 EGP In Thousand
Cash and due from Central Bank of Egypt	(15)	20,779,464	19,679,390
Due from banks	(16)	72,218,705	60,840,931
Inventory	(17)	2,007,524	2,233,453
Customers And Notes Receivable	(18)	1,260,468	985,135
Musharaka, Murabaha and Mudaraba with banks	(19/A)	335,065	49,735
Musharaka, Murabaha and Mudaraba with customers	(19/B)	15,682,976	15,497,406
Financial investments			
At Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)	(20/A)	44,129,408	43,807,484
At Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	(20/B)	524,419	546,096
At Amortized cost	(20/C)	119,133,157	107,977,357
Investments in associates	(20/D)	814,601	737,813
Other assets	(21)	8,241,103	6,275,469
Intangible assets	(22)	448,953	482,974
Property, plant and equipment	(23)	4,725,969	4,692,776
Investment in Real Estate Property	(24)	80,376	80,655
Total assets		290,382,188	263,886,674
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity			
Liabilities			
Due to banks	(25)	13,710,705	12,351,310
Long term loans		115,894	129,242
Suppliers And Notes payable		860,756	963,808
Saving pools and saving certificates	(26)	215,997,072	195,324,743
Other liabilities	(27)	9,603,732	8,082,421
Deferred Tax liabilities		1,197,904	1,077,467
Other provisions	(28)	366,098	347,709
Current Income Tax Payable		1,721,827	1,348,628
Total Liabilities		243,573,988	219,625,328
Shareholders' Equity			
Paid-up Capital	(29)	7,214,228	7,214,228
Treasury shares	(29)	(9,892)	(9,892)
Reserves	(30)	13,372,381	11,867,988
Retained earnings (including profit of the period / year)	(30/f)	25,791,862	24,766,218
Total equity due to the bank shareholders		46,368,579	43,838,542
Non-controlling interests		439,621	422,804
Total Shareholders' Equity		46,808,200	44,261,346
Total Liability and Shareholders' Equity		290,382,188	263,886,674

CFO

Mohammed Aly Omar



Governor

Abdel Hamid Mohammed Aboumoussa



- The accompanying notes from No. (1) to (35) are integral part of the consolidated financial statements.
- Limited review report is attached.

Faisal Islamic Bank of Egypt – S.A.E.
Consolidated Income Statement
As For the Period ended 31 March 2026

	Note No.	31 March 2026 EGP In Thousand	31 March 2025 EGP In Thousand
Return on Musharaka, Murabaha , Mudaraba and similar income	(6)	6,955,500	6,333,694
Cost of saving pools and similar costs	(6)	(4,113,176)	(4,049,600)
Sales income	(6)	1,702,092	1,504,848
Cost of sales	(6)	(1,229,397)	(1,180,755)
Net interest income and sales	(6)	3,315,019	2,608,187
Fees and commissions income	(7)	181,198	142,860
Dividends	(8)	319,091	171,366
Net trading income	(9)	136,176	30,825
Gain from financial investments	(20/H)	76,787	61,932
Impairment credit losses	(10)	(656,405)	(25,139)
Administrative expenses	(11)	(1,274,817)	(1,134,263)
legitimately due Zakat		(112,500)	(124,980)
Other operating revenues (expenses)	(12)	1,927,159	(70,307)
Profit before income tax		3,911,708	1,660,481
Income tax (expenses)	(13)	(799,206)	(672,787)
Net profit of the period before Non-controlling interests		3,112,502	987,694
Non-controlling interests		(18,709)	(17,803)
Net profit of the period after non-controlling interests		3,093,793	969,891
Earnings per share (EGP)	(14)	4.694	1.448

CFO

Mohammed Aly Omar



Governor

Abdel Hamid Mohammed Aboumoussa



- The accompanying notes from No. (1) to (35) are integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

Faisal Islamic Bank of Egypt – S.A.E.
Consolidated Comprehensive Income Statement
As For the Period ended 31 March 2026

	31 March 2026 EGP In Thousand	31 March 2025 EGP In Thousand
Net profit of the period based on income statement	3,093,793	969,891
<u>Other comprehensive income items that will not be re-classified in profit or loss</u>		
Net change in fair value of investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,504,246	310,484
Net change in deferred tax of Eguqity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	(338,455)	(69,859)
<u>Other comprehensive income items that are or may be re-classified to profit or loss</u>		
Net change in fair value of debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	(51,499)	85,464
Expected credit losses of debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	11,587	(19,229)
Net change in deferred tax of debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	(48,168)	(11,165)
Total other comprehensive income during the period	1,077,711	295,695
Total comprehensive income during the period	4,171,504	1,265,586

- The accompanying notes from No. (1) to (35) are integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

Faisal Islamic Bank of Egypt - S.A.E.
Consolidated statement of changes in Equity
As for the Period ended 31 March 2026

	Note No.	Paid-up Capital		Reserves		Retained earnings and net profit for the period/year		Treasury shares		Total equity attributed to bank share holder's		Non-controlling interests		Total	
		EGP In Thousand	EGP In Thousand	EGP In Thousand	EGP In Thousand	EGP In Thousand	EGP In Thousand	EGP In Thousand	EGP In Thousand	EGP In Thousand	EGP In Thousand	EGP In Thousand	EGP In Thousand	EGP In Thousand	EGP In Thousand
Balances as of 1 January 2026 as previously issued		7,214,228	11,867,988	24,766,218	(9,892)	43,838,542	422,804	44,261,346							
Net change in financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income		-	1,077,711	(64,354)	-	1,013,357	-	1,013,357						1,013,357	
Adjustments for liquidation		-	(6,793)	-	-	(6,793)	-	(6,793)						(6,793)	
Dividends		-	-	(1,570,320)	-	(1,570,320)	(1,892)	(1,572,212)						(1,572,212)	
Transfer to legal reserve (general)		-	432,943	(432,943)	-	-	-	-						-	
Transfer to a capital reserve		-	532	(532)	-	-	-	-						-	
Net profit of the period		-	-	3,093,793	-	3,093,793	18,709	3,112,502						3,112,502	
Balances on 31 March 2026	(29), (30)	7,214,228	13,372,381	25,791,862	(9,892)	46,368,579	439,621	46,808,200						46,808,200	
Balances as of 1 January 2025		5,677,509	10,178,451	25,145,220	(9,892)	40,991,288	406,254	41,397,542						41,397,542	
Net change in financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income		-	295,695	26,155	-	321,850	-	321,850						321,850	
Adjustments for liquidation		-	-	-	-	-	(5,650)	(5,650)						(5,650)	
Dividends		-	-	(2,268,102)	-	(2,268,102)	(6,266)	(2,274,368)						(2,274,368)	
Transfer to legal reserve (general)		-	1,173,607	(1,173,607)	-	-	-	-						-	
Transfer to a capital reserve		-	3,248	(3,248)	-	-	-	-						-	
Net profit for the period		-	-	969,891	-	969,891	17,803	987,694						987,694	
Balances on 31 March 2025		5,677,509	11,651,001	22,696,309	(9,892)	40,014,927	412,141	40,427,068						40,427,068	

- The accompanying notes from No. (1) to (35) are integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

Faisal Islamic Bank of Egypt - S.A.E.
Consolidated statement of Cash Flows
As for the Period ended 31 March 2026

	Note No.	31 March 2026 EGP In Thousand	31 March 2025 EGP In Thousand
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net Profit before Taxes		3,911,708	1,660,481
Adjustments to reconcile net profit with cash flows from operating activities			
Depreciation and Amortization	(11)	166,975	159,501
Impairment of assets		640,445	54,774
Revaluation differences for other provisions in foreign currencies	(28)	2,770	(17)
Charge of other provisions	(12)	4,045	6,956
(Profits) of financial investments	(20/H)	(76,787)	(61,932)
Dividends	(8)	(319,091)	(171,366)
Operating income before changes in assets and liabilities from operating activities		4,330,065	1,648,397
Net change in assets and liabilities			
Balances at the central banks of Egypt as mandatory reserve ratio	(15)	(785,646)	247,432
Government securities with maturity exceeding three months	(20/A,C)	(3,728,185)	(4,155,696)
Financial Investments at fair value through profit and loss	(20/B)	21,677	156,963
Inventory	(17)	225,929	50,271
Customers and notes receivable	(18)	(275,330)	(5,647)
Musharaka, Murabaha and Mudaraba with banks	(19/A)	(292,483)	-
Musharaka, Murabaha and Mudaraba with customers	(19/B)	(679,758)	(1,075,898)
Other assets	(21)	(1,976,774)	(2,674,150)
Due to banks	(25)	1,359,395	(1,481,672)
Deferred tax liabilities		120,437	106,671
Suppliers and notes payable		(103,052)	(34,766)
Saving pools and certificates	(26)	20,672,329	5,432,855
Income tax paid		(426,007)	(620,887)
Other liabilities	(27)	262,705	781,876
Net cash flows resulting from (used in) operating activities (1)		18,725,302	(1,624,251)
Cash flows from investment activities			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(22),(23)	(165,868)	(139,999)
Proceeds from disposal of assets		-	8,469
Dividends received	(8)	319,091	171,366
(Payments to acquire)Proceeds from financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income		(1,844,720)	147,961
Investments in associates		76,787	(61,932)
Payments to acquire financial investments at amortized cost		(7,385,400)	(9,845,901)
Net cash flows (used in) investment activities (2)		(9,000,110)	(9,720,036)
Cash flows from financing activities			
(Payment to) Proceeds from long-term loans		(13,348)	(11,853)
Dividends Paid		(311,714)	(1,400,904)
Change in non-controlling interests		16,817	5,887
Net cash flows (used in) financing activities (3)		(308,245)	(1,406,870)
Net Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalent balance during the period		9,416,947	(12,751,157)
Cash and cash equivalent balance - at the beginning of the period		75,026,209	92,490,392
Cash and cash equivalent balance - at the end of the period	(31)	84,443,156	79,739,235
Cash and cash equivalent balance are represented in:			
Cash and due from Central Bank of Egypt	(15)	20,779,464	17,663,284
Due from banks	(16)	72,218,705	68,457,774
Government securities deductible at the Central Bank of Egypt	(20)	56,763,373	51,821,535
Balances at the Central Bank of Egypt as mandatory reserve ratio	(15)	(17,963,454)	(15,467,431)
Government Securities with maturity (exceeding three months)	(20)	(47,354,932)	(42,735,927)
Cash and cash equivalent	(31)	84,443,156	79,739,235

- Cash Flow Statement did not include non-cash transactions comprising of amounts as disclosed in note no. (31/2)
- The accompanying notes from No. (1) to (35) are integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

Faisal Islamic Bank of Egypt - S.A.E.
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the Period ended 31 March 2026

1- Background

Faisal Islamic Bank of Egypt provides all retail and corporate banking services and investment activities in the Arab Republic of Egypt and abroad through 43 branches and its Head Office located at 3, 26th July St., Cairo, Egypt.

Faisal Islamic Bank of Egypt (Egyptian Joint stock company) was established under the law No. 48 of 1977, amended by the law No. 42 of 1981 and its Executive Regulation in the Arab Republic of Egypt, The Bank is listed in the Egyptian Stock Exchange (EGX).

On 21/5/ 2026, the Board of Directors approved the Bank's Consolidated

Summary About the Group:

Faisal Islamic Bank of Egypt Group owns, directly and indirectly, a number of shares in some subsidiaries and Associates, as follows:

A – Subsidiaries:

	Group's shareholding
Faisal for financial Investments	99.994%
Faisal for securities Brokerage	99.90%
Faisal Bank Exchange	83.22%
Cairo for packaging materials Industry "Copack"	84.47%
Horizon Co. for Investment and Industrial Development	69.00%
Ismailia National Co. for Food Industries (FOODICO)	67.98%
TAQA Co. for Electronic Industries	65.00%
Al-Faisal Real Estate Investment and Marketing Co.	99.999%

B- Associates:

	Group's shareholding
Arab Co. for Disinfection activities "ARADIS"	40.00%
Masryia Co. for Takaful Insurance on Property	32.75%
GIG Egypt Life Takeful	25.24%
ARDIC For Real Estate Development and investment	25.51%
Misr international hospital	24.30%

2- Summary of significant accounting policies:

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below, these policies are consistently applied to all the years presented, unless stated otherwise.

A- Basis of preparation of the Consolidated financial statements

These Consolidated financial statements are prepared according to the instructions of the Central Bank of Egypt (CBE) approved by its Board of Directors on 16 December 2008, and the instructions of the Central Bank of Egypt regarding financial statement preparation of banks according to the requirements of the IFRS9 "Financial Instruments" issued by the Central Bank of Egypt on 26 February 2019.

These Consolidated financial statements were used to prepared until 31 December 2018 using the rules of preparation and presentation of the banks' financial statements and the bases of recognition and measurement issued by the Central Bank of Egypt on 16 December 2008. As of 1st January 2019, and based on the CBE's regulations issued on 26 February 2019 in respect of the preparation of the banks financial statements The Bank's management has amended some accounting policies to comply with these instructions.

Faisal Islamic Bank of Egypt - S.A.E.
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the Period ended 31 March 2026

Consolidation

A/1 -Investment in subsidiaries :

Are the companies over which the Bank directly or indirectly has the power to control and govern their financial and operating policies, Generally, the Bank has a shareholding percentage therein of more than half of the voting rights.

- Subsidiaries are establishments (including special purpose establishments) over which the bank has the ability to control their operating and financial policies, and the bank usually has an ownership percentage therein which exceeds half of the voting rights. The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are taken into account when assessing whether the bank has the ability to control the other establishments.

- Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the bank, and they are also excluded from consolidation starting from the date on which control ends.

- The purchase method is used for the accounting of the acquisitions of companies made by the Bank, and the acquisition cost is measured at the fair value of the assets provided , and issued equity instruments and liabilities incurred by the Bank or liabilities accepted by the Bank in behalf of the acquired company in the exchange date after adding any costs directly attributed to the acquisition process, Net identifiable acquired assets including accepted potential liabilities are measured at fair value on the date of acquisition irrespective of minority interest, The increase in the bank's acquisition cost is recorded in the net identifiable acquisition assets as goodwill, and if the acquisition cost is less than the fair value of the net identifiable acquisition assets of the acquiring company, the difference is recorded directly in the income statement.

- when consolidation takes place, the transaction, balances and unrealized profits arising from transaction between the bank's companies are excluded, and unrealized losses are excluded, unless they provide evidence of impairment in the value of the transferred assets. The accounting policies of the subsidiaries are changed whenever necessary so as to ensure that the unified policies of the bank are applied.

A/2 – Transactions with non-controlling interest holders

The group of transactions with non-controlling interest holders are deemed as transactions with parties outside the group. Profits and losses resulting from the sale to non-controlling interests are recognized in the income statement. Purchases from non-controlling interests result in goodwill, which represents the difference between the consideration paid for the shares acquired and the book value of the net assets of the subsidiary.

A/3-Investment in associates:

Are the companies over which the Bank has direct or indirect significant influence but do not reach to the extent of control, Generally, the Bank has a shareholding percentage that ranges 20% to 50% of the voting rights.

The purchase method is used for the accounting of the acquisitions of the companies made by the Bank, The acquisition cost was measured by the fair value of assets, or the equivalent assets presented by the Bank in return, and/or issued equities and/or liabilities incurred by the Bank and/or liabilities accepted by the Bank on behalf of the acquired company in the offset date

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adding any costs directly related to the acquisition process, Net identifiable acquired assets including potential liabilities are measured at fair value on the date of acquisition irrespective of minority interest, The excess of acquisition cost over the Bank's share of fair value in the net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill, If the acquisition cost is less than the stated fair value of the net assets, the difference is recognize directly in the income statement under 'Other operational revenues (expenses)' item.

Investments in associates in the Consolidated financial statements are accounted for according to the Owner Equity Method, under the Owner Equity Method the investments in any associate are initially recorded at the acquisition cost , then the balance of investment is to be increased or reduced ,to record the company's share in the profits or losses of the investee company after acquisition and the company's share in the profits or losses of the investee company is recognized under the profits or losses of the company, and the investment balance is reduced by the value of the dividends obtained from the investing company.

Accounting for subsidiaries and associates' companies is carried out in the bank's separate financial statements using the Cost Method, according to this method, investments are recognized at the cost of acquisition including any goodwill less any impairment losses in value, and dividends are recognized in the income statement when the distribution of these profits is approved and the bank's right to collect them is proven.

B- Segment reporting:

An operating segment is a group of assets and operations related to providing products or services subjected to risks and returns that differ from those of other business sectors, The geographical sector is engaged in providing products or services in a particular economic environment subjected to risks and returns that differ from those of other geographical sectors operating in a different economic environment.

C- Functional and Presentation currency:

The Bank's Consolidated financial statements are presented in Egyptian Pound, which is the Bank's Functional and Presentation currency,
USD= EGP 54.5946 at the end of March 2026, USD= EGP 47.6712 at the end of December 2025.

Evaluation differences on non-monetary items include profits and losses resulting from change in the fair value such as equity instruments held at fair value through profit and loss, Evaluation differences resulted from equity instruments classified as financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognized as fair value reserve in equity section.

D- Transactions and Balances in foreign currencies:

The Bank maintains the Consolidated financial statements in Egyptian Pound and transactions in foreign currencies conducted during the year are recorded at the foreign exchange rates prevailing at the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are revaluated at the foreign exchange rate prevailing at the end of reporting year, foreign exchange profits or losses resulting from settlement of these transactions and evaluation differences are recognized in the income statement in the following items:

- Net trading income (for trading assets and liabilities).

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the Period ended 31 March 2026

- Other operating revenues (expenses) for the remaining items.
- Investment in equity instruments recognized at fair value through other comprehensive income in equity.

Changes in the fair value of monetary financial instruments held in foreign currency classified as investments at fair value through other comprehensive income are analyzed between evaluation differences arising from changes in the amortized cost and differences resulted from change in the prevailing exchange rates, and differences from change in the fair value of the instrument, Evaluation differences resulted from changes in the amortized cost of the instrument are recognized in the income statement under financing return and similar revenues, While differences resulted from change in the prevailing exchange rate are recognized under other operational revenues (expenses), Differences from the change in the fair value (fair value reserve / financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income) are recognized in the equity section.

Valuation differences on non-monetary items include profits and losses resulting from change in the fair value such as equity instruments held at fair value through profit and loss, Evaluation differences resulted from equity instruments classified as financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognized as fair value reserve in equity section.

E- Financial assets:

Financial assets are classified in the following categories: Financial assets designated at the fair value through profit and loss, finance for customers (Musharaka, Murabaha, and Mudaraba transactions for customers), financial at amortized cost and financial at fair value through other comprehensive income, The management identifies classification of its investments upon initial recognition.

Business model assessment:

The Bank evaluates the objective of the business model in which the asset is held at the portfolio's level, as this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to the Bank's management, The information to be taken into consideration includes the following:

- The stated policies and objectives of the portfolio and the functioning of those policies in practice, especially to know whether the management's strategy focuses on earning the contractual revenues income or matching the duration of financial assets with the duration of financial liabilities that finance those assets or generating cash flows through the sale of the assets.
- The method of evaluating the portfolio's performance and reporting the same to the Bank's management.
- The risks affecting the business model performance and the financial assets held in this model and how these risks are managed.
- Number of sale transactions, volume and timing of sales during the previous periods, the reasons of these sales and their expectations regarding the future sales activity, However, the information related to the sales activity is not considered separately, but rather as a part of a comprehensive evaluation of how to achieve the Bank's stated objective of managing financial assets and how to generate cash flows.

The financial assets held for trading or whose performance is evaluated based on fair value are measured at fair value through profit and loss because they are not held to collect contractual cash flows only and are not held to collect contractual cash flows with the sale of financial assets.

Assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of the principal and the return:

For the purposes of this evaluation, the principal amount is defined as the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition, The return is defined as consideration of the time value of money, the credit risks associated with the principal amount over a certain period of time, and other basic credit risks and costs (e.g., liquidity risks and administrative costs) as well as profit margin.

In the light of evaluating whether the contractual cash flows are payments limited only to the principal and return, the Bank takes into account the contractual terms of the instrument, this includes an evaluation of whether the financial asset contains contractual terms that may change the timing and amount of contractual cash flows, making them unable to meet that condition.

Classification of financial assets and liabilities:

Financial assets are classified based on the Bank's business model by which these assets and their contractual cash flows are managed,

The financial asset is measured at amortized cost if the following two conditions are met and was not measured at fair value through profit and loss:

- The asset is held within a business model aimed at holding assets to collect contractual cash flows.
- The contractual terms of the financial asset shall result in cash flows on specific dates which are payments limited only to the principal and the return on the principal amount outstanding.

Debt instruments are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income items only if they meet the following two conditions and were not measured at fair value through profit and loss:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective was achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and sale of financial assets.
- The contractual terms of the financial assets shall result in cash flows on specific dates which are payments limited only to the principal and the return on the principal amount outstanding.

Upon initial recognition of investment in non-held for trading equity instruments, the Bank may irrevocably designate subsequent changes in fair value to be measured under other comprehensive income items, this designation is made based on every single investment.

All other financial assets are classified as at fair value through profit and loss.

In addition, upon initial recognition, the Bank may irrevocably designate a financial asset to be measured at fair value through profit and loss, although it meets requirements of classification as a financial asset at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, if this action would eliminate or substantially reduce the inconsistency accounting mismatch that may otherwise arise in accounting measurement

E/1- Financial assets designated at the fair value through profit and loss:

This category includes financial assets at fair value through profit and loss, The financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired and its value charged mainly for sale in the short-term, or if being a part of a specific financial portfolio that are managed together and there is evidence of actual recent transactions which refers to earning profits in the short term,

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Derivatives are classified as being for trading purpose unless specified as being hedging instruments.

Any financial derivative designated as financial instruments recognized at fair value through profit and loss can't be re-classified during its custody or validity period, no financial instrument shifted from the category of financial instruments recognized at fair value through profit and loss may be reclassified in case this instrument is classified by the Bank at the initial recognition at fair value through profit and loss.

In all cases, the Bank never reclassifies any financial instrument and shift it to the financial instruments recognized at fair value through profit and loss.

- This category includes financial assets held for trading and financial derivatives.
- The financial instruments are classified as held for trading if they were acquired and its value charged mainly for sale in the short-term or if being a part of a specific financial portfolio including other financial assets and liabilities that are managed together and characterized by earning profits in the short term or classified as unqualified derivatives of hedging instruments.

E/2 Musharaka, Murabaha and Mudaraba with customers:

Represent non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable amount, that are not current in active market, except:

- Assets that the Bank intends to sell soon or in the short term, in this case, assets will be classified as at fair value through profit and loss.
- Assets classified by the Bank at fair value through other comprehensive income upon initial recognition.
- Assets that the Bank cannot refund its original investment value for reasons other than deterioration of creditworthiness.

E/3- Financial Investments at amortized cost:

Financial investments at amortized cost are non-derivative assets with fixed or determinable amount and fixed maturity that the Bank management has the ability and the intention to hold it until maturity, The whole group is re-classified as investments at fair value through other comprehensive income if the Bank sells a substantial amount of the financial assets at amortized cost except in the emergency cases.

E/4- Financial Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income:

Financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) represent non-derivative financial assets that are intended to be held for indefinite period and may be sold to cover shortage in liquidity or due to changes in interest rates, exchange rates or share prices.

For the financial assets, the following has to be applied:

Buying and selling operations of financial assets are recognized as usual on the trade date on which the Bank is committed to buy or sell the financial asset, and this applies to the financial investments at amortized cost as well as financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income.

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Financial assets are derecognized when the contractual right to receive cash flows from the financial assets has expired, or when the Bank has transferred substantially all risks and benefits of ownership to another party. Liabilities are derecognized when they are discharged by disposal, cancellation, or expiry.

Financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income are subsequently measured at fair value, while financial investments at amortized cost are measured at amortized cost.

Profits and losses arising from changes in the fair value of financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognized directly in equity until the financial asset is derecognized or impaired, at that time, the accumulative profits and losses that previously recognized in equity should be recognized in the income statement.

Return calculated at amortized cost, as well as profit and loss of foreign currencies of monetary assets classified as at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognized in Income Statement, Dividends from equity instruments classified as at fair value through other comprehensive income are also recognized in Income Statement when declared.

The fair value of quoted investments in active markets is determined based on current Bid Prices, If there is no active market for such financial asset or no Bid Prices are available, the Bank estimates fair value using one of the valuation techniques, These include the use of recent neutral transactions, discounted cash flow analysis, options pricing methods or other valuation techniques used by other participants, In case of the fair value of equity instruments classified as at fair value through other comprehensive income cannot be reliably determined by the Bank, it should be valued at cost after deducting any impairment .

The Bank reclassifies the financial asset classified within financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income defined as - Debts (Bonds), transferred from the financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income to financial assets at amortized cost - whenever the Bank has the intention and ability to hold these financial assets during the near future or maturity date, Reclassification is carried out at fair value at the date of reclassification and any related profit or loss previously recognized in the equity are treated as follows:

- Financial asset with fixed maturity date, profits and losses are amortized over the remaining life of the investment at amortized cost using the effective return method, any difference between value at amortized cost and value at maturity date over the remaining life of the financial asset is amortized by using the effective return method, in case of subsequent impairment, any profits or losses previously recognized directly in equity should be recognized in the profits and losses.
- Financial asset without fixed maturity, profits or losses are recorded in equity until the asset is sold or disposed; only then they are recognized in the profit and loss, in case of impairment, profit or loss that have been previously recognized directly in equity should be recognized in the profit and loss.

If the Bank revised its estimates regarding payments or proceeds, the book value of the financial asset (or group of financial assets) is adjusted to reflect the actual cash flows and the change in estimates through recalculating the book value by calculating the present value of the future cash flows using the effective interest rate of the financial instrument, The adjustment is recognized as either revenue or expense in the profits and losses.

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In all cases, if the Bank reclassified a financial asset as previously stated, and the Bank increased its estimates of the future cash proceeds in a later date because of the increase of the amount that will be refunded from its cash proceeds, such increase is recognized as adjustment to the effective interest rate as at the date of the change in estimates, and not as adjustments of the book value of the asset at the date of change in estimates.

E/5- Financial policy:

The Bank classifies its financial assets through the following categories: Financial assets at amortized cost, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, and financial assets at fair value through profit and loss, The classification is generally based on the business model by which financial assets and their contractual cash flows are managed.

E/5/1- Financial assets at amortized cost:

The financial asset is held within the business model for financial assets held to collect contractual cash flows, The objective of the business model is to hold the financial assets to collect the contractual cash flow that are represented in the principal amount and the returns.

The sale is an exceptional incident in relation to the objective of this model and the conditions stated in the standard, which are represented in the following:

- Deterioration in the creditworthiness of the financial instrument issuer.
- Low sales in terms of frequency and value.
- The rationale of each sale transaction and its compliance with the IFRS9 requirements shall be clear, reliable documented.

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at Fair Value Through Profit and Loss (FVTPL):

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows, and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are Solely Payment of Principal and Interest (SPPI).

E/5/2- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income:

The financial asset is held within the business model of financial assets held to collect contractual cash flows and sale.

Both collecting contractual cash flows and selling are complemented to achieve the model objective.

High sales in terms of frequency and value compared to the business model maintained for collecting contractual cash flows.

A debt instrument is measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI) only if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at Fair Value Through Profit and Loss (FVTPL)

The asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and

The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are Solely Payment of Principal and Interest (SPPI).

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On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the bank may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI). This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

All other financial assets are classified as measured at Fair Value Through Profit and Loss (FVTPL).

E/5/3- Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss:

The financial asset is held within other business models that include trading, managing the financial assets based on fair value and maximizing cash flows through sale.

The objective of the business model is not to hold the financial asset for collecting contractual cash flows or the asset held for collection of contractual cash flows and sale.

Collection of contractual cash flows is an exceptional incident comparing to the model objective.

Characteristics of business model are represented in:

- Structure of a group of activities designed to produce certain output.
- The model represents a complete framework of a certain activity (input - activities - output).
- The single business model can include sub-business models.

- Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset if there is an enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts, and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Government securities, Repos and Reverse Repos agreements are netted in the balance sheet under "Government securities" item

- Financial derivatives and hedge accounting:

Derivatives are recognized at fair value at the date of concluding the derivative contract, and they are subsequently revaluated at its fair value, The fair value is obtained from quoted market prices in active markets, recent market transactions, or other valuation methods such as discounted cash flow models, and option pricing models as appropriate, all derivatives are included in assets when their fair value is positive and as liabilities when their fair value is negative.

Derivatives embedded in other financial instruments, such as conversion option in acquired convertible bonds, are treated as Consolidated derivatives if their economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the original contract and provided that the contract itself is not classified as at fair value through profit or loss, These embedded derivatives are measured at fair value and changes in fair value are recognized in the Income Statement under "Net Trading Income" item.

Embedded derivatives will not be Consolidated if the Bank chooses to designate the whole contract as at fair value through profit or loss.

Recognition of profit and loss arising from changes in fair value depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument and the nature of the hedged item, The Bank designates certain derivatives as follows:

- Hedging risks of the fair value of recognized assets and liabilities or definite commitments (fair value hedging).

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- Hedging risks of highly expected future cash flows attributed to a recognized asset or liability, or to predicted transaction (cash flow hedging).
- Hedging net investments in foreign currencies (net investment hedging).

Hedge accounting is used for derivatives specified for this purpose whenever the required conditions are fulfilled, At the inception of the transaction, the Bank documents the relationship between the hedged items and hedging instruments, along with its risk management objectives and its strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions, Furthermore, at the inception of the hedge, the Bank regularly documents the process in order to estimate whether the derivatives used in hedging transactions are expected to be highly effective in offsetting changes in fair value or cash flows of the hedged item.

- Fair Value hedging:

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualified for fair value hedges are recognized in Income Statement along with any changes in the fair value attributable to risk of the hedged asset or liability.

The impact of the effective changes in fair value of interest rate swap contracts and related hedged items is recognized in "net return income" item, The impact of the effective changes in the fair value of currency forward contracts is recognized in "net trading income" item.

The impact of ineffectiveness of all contracts and related hedge items stated in the previous paragraph is recognized in "net trading income" item.

When the hedging instrument is no longer qualified for hedge accounting, the book value adjustment of the hedged item is measured at amortized cost through charging to profit and loss over the year until the maturity date, Adjustments to the book value of the hedged equity instrument shall be charged to the equity until disposed.

- Cash flow hedging:

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualified for cash flow hedging is recognized in equity, Profits and losses of the ineffective portion are recognized immediately in the income statement as "net trading income"

Accumulated amounts in equity should be charged to the income statement at the same periods in which the hedged item affects profit and loss of the effective portion of the swaps and options as "net trading income"

When hedge instrument is mature, sold or no longer qualified for hedge accounting, profit and loss accumulated in equity remain in equity, and recognized in the income statement when the expected transaction is finally recognized, When the projected transaction is not likely to occur, profit and loss accumulated in the equity should be charged immediately to the income statement.

- Net investment hedging:

Net investment hedging is accounted for based on the cash flow hedging, Profit or loss related to the effective portion of the hedging from the hedge instrument should be recognized in equity; while profit or loss of the ineffective portion should be recognized immediately in the income statement, Profit or loss accumulated in the equity should be immediately charged to the income statement when foreign transactions are excluded.

- Unqualified Derivatives for hedge accounting:

Changes in fair value of derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting are recognized in the income statement under "net trading income" item, Profit and loss from changes in the fair value of derivatives that are managed in conjunction with financial assets and liabilities are included in "Net income from financial instruments initially recognized at fair value through profit or loss".

- Return income and expenses:

Return income and expenses are recognized, in the income statement under "Return on Musharaka, Mudaraba, Murabaha, and similar revenues" item or "Cost of saving pools and similar costs" item, with return income and expenses by using the effective return method for all return-bearing financial instruments, except for those classified as held for trading purpose, or initially recognized at fair value through profit and loss.

Effective return is the method of calculating the amortized cost of financial asset or liability, and allocating return income or return expenses over the life of the relevant instrument, The effective rate of return is the rate used to discount the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of a financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period to accurately reach the book value of the financial asset or liability, When calculating the effective interest rate, the Bank estimates the expected cash flows taking into consideration all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (such as early repayment options) disregarding future credit losses, The calculation method includes all fees paid or received between the contract parties that represents an integral part of the effective interest rate; the transaction cost includes any premiums or discounts.

When classifying finance transactions (Musharaka, Murabaha and Mudaraba) as non-performing or impaired as the case may be, the return from such is suspended to be recognized as revenue.

- Fees and commissions revenues:

Fees charged for finance transactions or facilities are recognized as revenues when service is provided, Fee and commission revenues related to non-performing or impaired debts ceased to be recognized as revenues and are rather recorded off balance sheet, these are recognized as revenue on a cash basis, Fees and commissions that represent an integral part of the effective interest rate of a financial asset are treated as an adjustment to the effective interest rate of that financial asset.

Commitment fees for finance transactions are suspended if there is a probability that such finance will be withdrawn as this commission received by the Bank represents compensation for the continuous interference for acquiring the financial instrument, such commission is recognized by adjusting the effective rate of return on finance, in case the commitment is expired, without issuing the finance transaction, fees are recognized as revenues upon the commitment expiry.

Fees related to debt instruments measured at fair value are recognized as revenue at initial recognition, Fees charged for marketing syndicated finance transactions are recognized as revenues upon completion of the marketing process, and the finance is fully used by the Bank, or preserves its share using the effective interest rate available for other participants.

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Fees and commissions, arising from negotiating or participating in the negotiation of a transaction for a third party such as the arrangement of buying shares or other securities, or acquisition or sale of businesses, are recognized in the income statement upon completion of the given transaction, Fees and commissions arising from administrative consulting and other services rendered over a period of time are usually recognized as income over the period of rendering the service and according to all conditions stated in article (19) of the Egyptian Accounting Standard No, (11), Fees related to financial planning and custody services that rendered over a long period of time are usually recognized over that period.

- Dividend income:

Dividends are recognized in the income statement when the right to collect it is declared by the General assembly of the investors.

- Impairment of financial assets:

The Bank uses a three-stage approach to measure expected credit losses (ECL) arising from financial assets designated at amortized cost and debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income, The assets go through the following three stages based on the change in credit quality since the initial recognition.

Stage 1: Expected credit loss over 12 months

Stage One includes financial assets at initial recognition, which do not involve significant increase in credit risks since the initial recognition or the assets that have relatively low credit risks.

For these assets, expected credit losses are recognized over a period of 12 months and the returns are calculated on the basis of total book value of the assets (without deducting credit provision), The 12-months expected credit losses represent losses resulting from the defaults that may occur within the next 12 months after the date of financial statements.

Stage 2: Lifetime expected credit losses – with no credit impairment

Stage Two includes financial assets that have a significant increase in credit risks since the initial recognition but there is no objective evidence that the asset is impaired, Lifetime expected credit losses of these assets are recognized and returns are calculated based on total book value of the assets, Lifetime expected credit losses are losses resulting from all possible default events over the life of the financial instrument.

Stage 3: Lifetime expected credit loss – Credit impairment

Stage Three includes financial assets that have objective evidence of impairment at the date of financial statements, Lifetime expected credit losses of these assets are recognized for lifetime.

Under CBE's instructions issued on 26 February 2019, IFRS9 has been applied as of 1st January 2019 and the Bank has measured the impact arising from IFRS9 implementation based on the above-mentioned instructions.

- Financial policy:

The Bank shall review all financial assets except for those assets that are measured at fair value through profit and loss to estimate the impairment loss, which are estimated as follows:

At the date of financial statements, the financial assets are classified within three stages:

Stage 1: Financial assets that have not significant increase in credit risks since the initial recognition, their expected credit losses are calculated for 12 months.

Stage 2: Financial assets that have significant increase in credit risks since the initial recognition or the date of investments, their expected credit losses are calculated over the lifetime of these assets.

Stage 3: Impaired financial assets whose Expected Credit Losses (ECLs) are calculated based on the difference between the instrument's book value and the current value of the expected future cash flows.

● **Credit losses and impairment losses in the value of financial instruments are measured as follows:**

- Upon the initial recognition, financial instrument with low credit risks is classified in the first stage, Credit risks shall be constantly monitored by the Bank's Credit Risk Department.
- If there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since the initial recognition, the financial instrument is moved to the second stage, as it is no longer impaired in this stage.
- If there are signs of impairment in the value of the financial instrument, the instrument shall be moved to the third stage.
- Financial assets that have been held or acquired by the Bank and those assets have higher credit risks than the Bank's rates of low-risk financial assets upon the initial recognition, are directly classified in the second stage, Therefore, their expected credit losses are measured on the basis of lifetime expected credit losses.

- Significant increase in credit risks:

The Bank determines that financial instrument has experienced a significant increase in credit risk when one or more of the following quantitative and qualitative criteria are met, as well as factors related to Probability of Default (PD).

- Quantitative criteria:

If probability of default has increased during the remaining life of the instrument from the date of the balance sheet compared to the probability of default during the expected remaining life upon initial recognition, according to the structure of risks accepted by the Bank.

- **The bank uses three criteria for determining whether has been a significant increase in credit risk:**
- A quantitative test based on movement in PD
- Qualitative indicators ;and
- Aback stop of 30 days past due

Definition of default

The bank considers a financial asset to be in default when :

- Facilities with rating of 8.9 and 10based on the bank's obligator risk rating model
- The browser is more than 90 days past due on any material credit obligation to the bank (except for SMEs where aback stop of 180 days is applied).

- Qualitative factors:

Finance provided to Retail Banking, Micro, and Small Enterprises:

If the customer has encountered one or more of the following events:

- The customer requested to change the short-term payment plan to long-term payment due to negative impacts related to the customer's cash flows.
- Extension of payment period based on the customer's request.
- Overdues during the previous 12 months
- Future Negative economic outlook that may affect the customer's future cash flows.

Finance provided to institutions and medium enterprises:

If the customer is rated as a watch list customer and/or the financial instrument have encountered one or more of the following events:

- Significant increase in interest rate on the financial asset as a result of credit risk increase.
- Significant negative changes in the activity and financial or economic conditions in the customer's working environment.
- Rescheduling of payments request due to difficulties encountered by the customer.
- Significant negative changes occurred in actual or expected operating results or cash flows.
- Future economic changes that may affect the customer's future cash flows.
- Early signs of cash flows and liquidity problems such as delayed payment to creditors/ commercial finance transactions.

Non-payment (default):

Finance and credit facilities granted to Medium, Small and Micro-enterprises and retail banking are recorded in the second stage if the non-payment period is more than (30) days and there are overdues equal or more than (180) consecutive days.

Transfer between stages 1, 2 and 3

Transfer from second stage to first stage:

The financial asset shall not be moved from the second stage to the first stage unless all quantitative and qualitative criteria of the first stage are met and all past dues and returns of the financial asset are fully paid.

Transfer from third stage to second stage:

The financial asset shall not be moved from the third stage to the second stage unless all the following conditions are fulfilled:

- Meeting all quantitative and qualitative elements of the second stage.
- Payment of 25% of the financial assets past dues, including deferred /marginal accrued returns.
- Regular payments for at least 12 months.

- Investment Real Estate Property

Investment Real Estate Property represent lands and buildings owned by the bank in order to obtain returns or a capital increase, and therefore do not include property assets through which the bank carries out its business or those that have devolved to it in fulfillment of debts. Investment Property are accounting method applied for Property, plant and equipment.

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- Intangible assets

- Goodwill

Goodwill resulting from acquisition or merger of subsidiaries represents the excess of acquisition cost over the Bank's share in the fair value of acquired entity's identifiable assets and liabilities, including identifiable contingent liabilities that meet the recognition conditions on the date of acquisition, Goodwill is tested annually for impairment, 20% amortization or impairment loss, which is higher, is charged to the income statement

- Computer programs

The expenses related to developing and maintenance of computer programs are recognized as expenses incurred in income statement, The expenses, related to certain programs controlled by the Bank that have economic benefits with a cost exceeding more than a year, are recognized as an intangible asset, The direct expenses include the cost of program staff, in addition to an appropriate share from related public expenses.

The expenses that lead to increase or expansion of computer program performance other than its main specifications are recognized as development cost and then added to the basic program cost.

The cost of computer programs, recognized as an asset, is amortized over the expected useful life over the year in not more than 3 years

- Property, plant and equipment

Lands and buildings comprise mainly of head office, branches and offices, all property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation and impairment losses, The historical cost includes expenditure that is directly related to acquisition of property, plant and equipment items. Subsequent expenses are recognized within the book value of the current asset or as a Consolidated asset - as appropriate - only when future economic benefits related to the asset are potentially gained by the Bank, and the cost of the item can be reliably determined, Repair and maintenance expenses are charged to other operating expenses during the year in which they are incurred.

Lands are not depreciated, Depreciation of property, plant and equipment is calculated using a straight-line method to allocate their scrap value over the estimated useful life for each as follows:

Buildings	50 years
Leasehold improvements	50 years or over period of the lease contract if less,
Office furniture and safes	10 years
Typewriters, calculators and air conditioners	5 years
Vehicles	5 years
Computers /Core systems	5 years

The scrap value and the useful life of the property equipment are reviewed at the date of each financial position, and are amended, if necessary, Depreciated assets are reviewed to identify the impairment in case events or changes occurred indicating that the book value may not be refunded, the book value of the asset is immediately declined to the refundable value if the book value exceeds the refundable value.

The refundable value represents the net sale value or the usage value of the asset whichever higher, Profit or loss of disposal of property equipment are identified by comparing the net

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proceeds against the book value, Profit (Loss) are included in other operating revenues (expenses) in the income statement.

-Impairment of non-financial assets:

The assets that do not have definite useful lives, except for goodwill, shall not be depreciated and are tested annually for impairment, The impairment of depreciated assets is reviewed if there are events or changes in circumstances indicating that the book value may not be refunded.

The impairment loss is recognized and the asset value is reduced as much as the increase of the book value over the refundable value of the asset, The refundable value represents the net sale value or the usage value of the asset whichever higher, For estimating the impairment, the asset should be attached to the smallest possible monetary unit, The non-financial assets that had impairment are reviewed to determine if there is impairment was refunded to the income statement at the date of preparation of any financial statements.

- Leases:

All lease contracts to which the Bank is a party, are considered operating lease contracts and they are treated as follows:

-As a lessee:

Payments under operating lease contracts, minus any discounts obtained by the lessor, are recognized under general and administrative expenses in the income statement based on a straight-line method over the contract period.

- As a lessor:

Operating lease assets are included in the fixed assets in the balance sheet and depreciated over the useful life of the expected remaining life of the asset in the same manner as similar assets, The lease revenue recorded less any discounts granted to the tenant on a straight-line method over the contract period.

- Cash and cash equivalent balances:

For the purposes of preparing the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents include balances that have maturities not exceeding three months from the date of acquisition, these balances include cash and balances due from Central Bank of Egypt other than those within the mandatory reserve, balances due from banks, and treasury bills.

- Other provisions:

Provision for restructuring costs and legal claims are recognized when the Bank has a current legal or constructive obligation because of the past events, and it is possible that the using of bank resources will be required to settle these obligations, and the amount of this obligation has been reliably estimated.

If there are similar obligations, the outflow used for settlement should be identified taking into account this group of obligations, The provision is recognized even under minor probability that it will be linked with outflow for an item of the group.

Provisions no longer required totally or partially are refunded in other operating revenues (expenses).

The current value of the expected payments to settle obligations after one year from the date of balance sheet using the appropriate rate in accordance with the terms of settlement – ignoring the effect of applicable tax rate – which reflects the time value of money, If the settlement term is less

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than one year, the estimated value of the obligation unless it has a significant effect is stated at the present value.

- Financial guarantees:

They are contracts issued by the Bank to guarantee finance transactions or debited current accounts obtained by the Bank's customers from other entities. This, in turn, require to pay certain installments by the Bank to compensate the beneficiary against a loss incurred because inability of the debtor to pay due amounts on maturity dates according to the conditions of debt instruments, Those financial collaterals are submitted to banks and financial institutions and other entities on behalf of the Bank's customers.

The initial recognition of fair value in the financial statements at the date of granting collateral which may reflect the guarantee fees later. The Bank commitment is measured by virtue of the collateral on the basis of the first measuring amount less depreciation measured in order to record collateral fees in the income statement using the straight-line method over the collateral lifetime or the best estimate of the amounts required to settle any financial obligation resulting from the financial collateral as at the date of the balance sheet, whichever is higher. These estimates are determined according to experience in similar transactions and historical losses supported by management decree.

Any increase in liabilities resulting from financial collateral is recognized in the income statement under "Other operational revenues (expenses)" item.

- Employee benefits:

Specific Retirement Schemes are defined as pension regulations whereby the Bank is committed to pay income-based contributions to a Consolidated institution (National Organization for Social Insurance), After payment of these contributions, the Bank is under no legal obligation to pay more contributions if this organization does not have sufficient assets to provide employees with accrued benefits resulting from their service during the current and previous periods.

In this regard, contributions of Specific Retirement Schemes are paid to the concerned authority in accordance with insurance regulations concerning pension scheme designed for private sector workers based on a mandatory or optional contract, with no other liabilities on the Bank other than the contributions to be paid, those contributions are recognized in employee benefits' expenses.

- Income Taxes:

Income tax on the profit or loss of the year includes both the current and deferred taxes, and is recognized in the income statement except for income tax related to shareholders equity items that are recognized directly in shareholders' equity item.

Income tax is calculated on the net taxable profit, using the tax rates applicable at the date of balance sheet, in addition to tax adjustments for previous year.

Deferred taxes are recognized due to the temporary differences between the book value of assets and liabilities according to accounting principles and the amounts used for tax bases, Deferred tax is determined based on the method used to realize or settle values of these assets and liabilities by using the tax rates applicable at the date of the balance sheet.

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Deferred tax assets shall be recognized if it is probable that future taxable profits will be realized whereby the asset can be utilized, and the value of deferred tax assets shall be reduced by the value of portion not yielding the expected tax benefit during the next years, However, in case of increment of the expected taxable benefit, the deferred tax assets are increased within the limit previously reduced.

- Financing:

Finances gained by the Bank should be initially recognized at fair value minus the cost of financing, Financing is subsequently measured at amortized cost, and any differences between the net proceeds and the value paid over the finance period using the effective return method should be charged to the income statement.

- Capital:

1- Capital issuance cost:

Issuance cost directly related to issuing new shares or issuing shares against acquisition or share options is charged to shareholders' equity of total proceeds net of tax.

2- Dividends:

Dividends are recognized as a charge of equity upon the General Assembly approval, those dividends include employees' share in the profits and the Board of Directors' remuneration as prescribed by the Bank's articles of association and law.

- Fiduciary activities:

The Bank carries out fiduciary activities that resulted in ownership or management of assets on behalf of customers, trust, and retirement benefit plans, these assets and related profits are excluded from the Bank's financial statements, as they are assets not owned by the Bank.

- Comparative Figures:

Comparative figures are reclassified, where necessary, to conform with the changes in the current year's presentation

- Financial Risk Management:

The Bank - as a result of the activities practiced thereby - is exposed to various financial risks, Since financial activity is based on the concept of accepting risks, some risks or group of risks are analyzed, evaluated and managed all together, The Bank aims at striking appropriate balance between the risk and return (interest) to reduce the possible negative effects on the Bank's financial performance, The most important kinds of risks are credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk and other operating risks, The market risk includes foreign currency exchange rate risk, interest rate risk and other pricing risks.

The risk management policies have been laid down to identify and analyze risks as well as setting limits to the risks and control them through reliable methods and up-to-date systems, The Bank periodically reviews polices and systems of risk management and introduces amendments thereto, so that they reflect the changes occurred in markets, products, services, and the best up-to-date applications.

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Those risks are managed by Risk Management Dept, in the light of policies approved by Board of Directors, The Risk Management Dept, determines, evaluates and covers the financial risks through close and mutual cooperation with the Bank's various operating units, The Board of Directors provides written policies for risk management as well as written policies covering certain types of risks such as credit risk, foreign exchange rate risk, interest rate risk, and financial and non-financial derivatives instruments, Moreover, Risk Management Dept, is independently responsible for the period review of risk management and control environment.

Risk Management Governance:

The Bank's Risk Management Governance responsibilities are represented in the following:

- 1-Strong organizational-level intervention, starting from the Bank's Board of Directors to management of work teams responsible for operating activities.
- 2- A strong and tight framework for internal procedures and guiding principles.
- 3- Ongoing monitoring by different business lines and the support staff as well as an independent regulatory body in order to monitor risks and ensure compliance with procedures and regulations.

The Board of Directors' Risk and Audit Committees are mainly responsible for verifying the compatible internal framework in order to monitor risks and ensure compliance with regulations.

Risk categories:

A- Credit risk: (including the country risk) is the risk arising from failure of the Bank's customers, sovereign issuers or other counterparties to meet its contractual and financial obligations.

Credit risks also include risks associated with market transactions (swap deals), Credit risk may also increase due to credit concentration risks arising from large credit facilities granted to customers or credit facilities granted to groups of customers who have a high probability of default.

B- Market risk: It represents losses arising from changes and fluctuations in market prices and interest rates.

C- Operating Risk: operational risks (including legal risks, compliance risks, accounting and environmental risks, reputational risks etc,) represent the risks resulting from losses, fraud, inaccurate financial and accounting data due to inadequate internal procedures and systems, violation thereof due to arising from human error or external events, Moreover, operational risk can take the form of compliance risk, which means that the Bank is being exposed to financial legal penalties, regulatory and disciplinary sanctions because of non-compliance with relevant rules and regulations.

D- Foreign exchange rates and interest rates risks associated with the Bank's balance sheet: It represents the risks arising from losses or impairment in the value of the Bank's assets, whether those recorded in on- and off-balance sheet items, arising from changes or fluctuations in foreign exchange rates or interest rates, Foreign exchange rates and interest

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rates risks associated with the Bank's balance sheet arises from commercial banking activities and head office operations (transactions in equity instruments, investments and bond issues).

E- Liquidity risk: is the risk that the Bank is unable to meet its payment obligations when they fall due, The Bank allocates sufficient resources in order to be able to implement the risk management policy within its activities and to ensure risk management framework's compatibility with the following basic principles.

- Full independence of Risk Assessment Department from the Operating Units.
- Using a consistent integrated approach to assess and monitor risks in all departments and units of the Bank.

It is worth noting that Risk Management Department is independent from all the Bank's operational units and directly reporting to and follows the Bank's Top Management, The department performs a crucial role in developing the Bank's performance and maximizing its profitability by using a robust and coherent risk management framework based on best practices, ensuring sound risk identification and assessment, The risk management working in this department consists of highly qualified and specially trained members who are able to manage credit and market risks through the best operating mechanisms.

Risk Management Department functions include:

- Responsible for adopting and providing a detailed breakdown for the methods and approaches used to analyze, evaluate, and monitor credit risks, countries risks, market risks and operational risks, in addition, it assumes the responsibility for conducting an in-depth review of trading strategies in high-risk areas and it also earnestly strives for developing models and tools used in prediction and management of such risks.
- Responsible for carrying out an independent evaluation by analyzing credit-risk transactions and providing sales managers with pieces of advice on transactions to be conducted by them.
- Responsible for setting a comprehensive framework for all the Bank's operational risks.

The Financial Treasury Department's Asset and Liability Unit is responsible for evaluating and managing other basic risk types, namely the risks of inadequate liquidity and risks associated with imbalance in the Bank's balance sheet structure (resulting from changes or fluctuations in foreign exchange rates and interest rates due to inadequate liquidity),as well as long-term finance transactions conducted by the Bank, maintain adequate liquidity, fulfill capital requirements and manage the Bank's capital structure.

The Bank's Internal Legal Affairs Treasury Department is responsible for managing legal risks, Compliance Department is responsible for managing compliance risks.

Risk Management Dept, is primarily responsible for setting a robust risk framework to ensure sound risk identification, assessment and mitigation, this in addition to outlining a comprehensive set of policies and guidelines required for risk management, The Financial Department's Asset and Liability Unit also shares this responsibility in certain areas

The Bank's Risk Management Committee is responsible for reviewing and discussing the key steps for managing the significant banking risks, The committee meets at least every 3 months

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Finally, a team of internal auditors monitor the principles, procedures and structure of the Bank's Risk Management.

- Credit Risk:

The Bank is exposed to credit risk which it is the risk resulting from failure of one party to meet its contractual obligations towards the Bank, The credit risk is considered one of the most significant risks for the Bank, The credit risk is basically represented in financing activities that give rise to facilities and investment activities that resulted in Bank's assets contain debt instruments, The credit risk is also found in off-balance sheet financial instruments such as financing commitments, The credit risk management and control are centralized in credit risk management team at Credit Risk and Investment Department that prepare and submit reports to Board of Directors, top management and head of units on a regular basis.

- Credit risk measurement:

Finances and facilities to customers

In order to measure credit risk related to finances and facilities to customers; the following three factors should be considered by the Bank:

- Probability of default (PD) by a customer or third party in fulfilling contractual obligations.
- The current status and possible future progress from which the bank can deduce the balance exposed to default (Exposure at default balance).
- Loss given default (LGD).

These factors are embedded in the Bank's daily administrative operations and activities that reflect expected loss (the expected loss model) required by Basel committee on Banking Supervision, the operational measurements may contradict impairment loss according to the Egyptian Accounting Standard No, 26, Which is based on losses that have been incurred on the balance sheet date (the incurred loss model) rather than the expected losses.

The Bank assesses the probability of default for each customer using internal rating tools tailored to classify the creditworthiness of various categories of customers, These methods were developed for internal assessment, as to consider statistical analyses, as well as judgment of the credit officials in order to identify the appropriate credit worthiness rating, The Bank's customers were divided into four rating categories, As clarified in the following table, the rating structure applicable in the Bank reflects the probability of delay in payment, Therefore, customers could move between the various rating categories depending on evolving circumstances, Rating methods are reviewed and developed if necessary, The Bank regularly validates the performance methods of the creditworthiness rating and its predictive power with regard to default events.

Internal ratings

Rating	Rating Indicator
1	Performing loans
2	Regular follows up
3	Watch list
4	Non-performing loans

The credit status at default depends on the outstanding amounts at the time when the delay occurred, for example, as for lending, this credit status is considered the nominal value, as for

commitments, the Bank records all actual withdrawals in addition to any withdrawals occurred till the date of delay, if any.

Assumed Loss given default or severe loss represents the Bank's expectation of the loss extent of amounts claimed if default occurred, it is expressed as a ratio of loss per to the debt amount and this typically varies according to the type of the debtor, priority of claims and availability of collateral or other means of credit coverage.

Debt instruments, Treasury bills and other bills:

As for debt instruments and bills, the Bank uses external ratings from rating companies or similar ratings in order to manage credit risk, if these ratings are not available, the Bank uses methods similar to those applicable to credit customers, these investments in securities and bills are deemed as a method to have a better credit quality; and at the same time provide an available source to meet financing requirements.

- Risk mitigation and prevention policies:

The Bank manages, limits and controls credit concentration at the level of debtors, groups of customers, industries and countries.

The Bank controls acceptable credit risk levels using limits for the risk exposure for each customer, group of customers, and at the level of economic activities and geographical sectors. Such risks are monitored on a regular basis and subject to an annual or more frequent review, when considered necessary. Credit risk limits at the level of the customer the group, the product, the sector, and the state are approved quarterly by the Board of Directors.

Credit risk limits of any customer, including banks, are restricted by sub-limits covering on-and off-balance sheet items, and daily risk limits in relation to trading items such as forward foreign exchange contracts, Actual amounts are monitored daily against limits.

Exposure to credit risk is also managed through regular analysis of the ability of customers and potential customers to pay the amounts due and meet repayment obligations and by amending the finance limits where appropriate.

Some other specific mitigation measures are outlined below:

Collaterals

The Bank sets a range of policies and procedures to mitigate credit risk, one of these procedures is obtaining collateral against money granted by the Bank, The Bank sets guidelines for specific classes of collateral to be accepted, the main collateral types of financing and facilities are the following:

- Real estate mortgage.
- Pledge of business assets such as machinery and inventory.
- Pledge of financial instruments such as debt and equity instruments.

Longer-term finance granted to corporate entities are generally secured, whereas credit facilities granted to customers are generally unsecured, in order to minimize the credit loss, the Bank seeks to obtain additional collateral from certain competent parties as soon as impairment indicators are noticed for the relevant finance and facilities.

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The Bank determines the types of collaterals held as a guarantee for other assets other than facilities and finances according to the nature of the instrument, Generally, debt instruments and treasury bills are unsecured, except for assets-backed securities and similar instruments that are secured by a portfolio of financial instruments.

Derivatives:

The Bank maintains strict control procedures on net open derivative positions (i.e., the difference between purchase and sale contracts), in terms of both by both amount and period, In all cases, the amount subject to credit risk at any time is limited to the current fair value of the instruments that are favorable and beneficial to the Bank (i.e., an asset that has a positive fair value), which represents a small portion of the contractual value/ the assumed value used to express the volume of instruments outstanding, This credit risk exposure is managed as part of the overall finance limits granted to customer, together with the potential risk exposures from market movements, Collateral is not usually obtained for credit risk exposures on these instruments, except where the Bank requires margin deposits from other parties.

Settlement risk arises in any situation where a payment in cash, equities or other securities is made or in return for expecting of corresponding receipts in cash, equities or other securities, Daily settlement limits are established for each party of the other parties to cover the aggregate settlement risks arising from the daily Banking transactions.

Credit-related Commitments:

The main purpose of commitments related to credit is to verify the availability of funds to customers upon request, Financial collateral contracts and standby letters of credit bear the same credit risks of finance, Documentary and commercial letters of credit issued by the Bank on behalf of the customer to grant a third party withdrawal right from the Bank are limited to certain amounts under specified terms and conditions mostly guaranteed by cargo; consequently it holds risks less than direct financing.

Commitments of credit granting represent the unused part of amounts allowed for granting finance, collaterals or letters of credits, The Bank is exposed to potential loss with an amount equal to total unused commitments pertaining to the credit risk emerging from commitments of credit granting, However, the expected loss amount is actually less than unused commitments, as most of these commitments represent potential liabilities of customers with specific credit characteristics, The Bank monitors the period of time till the maturity date of these commitments, because the long-term commitments usually hold higher rate of credit risk compared to short-term commitments.

Policies of Impairment and provisions:

The internal rating systems highly concentrate on the credit-quality planning at the beginning of finance and investment activities, Or else , only impairment losses incurred at the date of the balance sheet should be recognized for the purpose of financial reports based on objective evidences indicating the impairment as later on stated in this note, Taking into account the difference in the applied methods, credit losses charged to the financial statements are usually less than the loss amount estimated using expected loss model of the credit rating, and for the purposes of the CBE's rules,

The Impairment Loss Provision stated in the balance sheet at the end of the year is derived from the four internal ratings, Nevertheless, most of the provision emerges from the last rating.

The internal rating tools assist the management in determining whether objective evidence of impairment exists under the Egyptian Accounting Standard No, 26, and based on the following criteria set by the Bank:

- Significant financial difficulties are experienced by the finance customer or the debtor.
- Breach of the terms and conditions of the finance agreement such as nonpayment.

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- Expected bankruptcy of the customer or subject to liquidation claim, or restructure of the credit facility granted,
- Deterioration of finance customer's competitive position.
- Due to economic or legal financial difficulties of the customer, the Bank offered the finance customer concessions or privileges, which are not granted by the Bank in normal circumstances.
- Impairment of the collateral value.
- Deterioration of the customer's creditworthiness

The Bank's policies require reviewing all financial assets that exceed certain relative significance (materiality) at least annually or as required, Impairment losses on accounts are identified at individual basis by evaluating incurred losses at the date of the balance sheet on a case by case basis, These are applied to all significant accounts individually, The assessment normally includes the outstanding collateral, including re-confirmation of its enforceability and the anticipated collection from these accounts.

Expected credit loss provision is formed based on a group of homogenous assets by using the available historical experience, personal judgment and statistical techniques.

-Model for measuring general banking risks:

In addition to the four categories of credit ratings indicated in note (A/1), the management makes classifications based on more detailed sub-groups in accordance with the CBE's regulations, Assets exposed to credit risk in these categories are classified according to detailed conditions and terms depending on information related to the customer, his / her activities, financial position and payment schedules,

The Bank calculates the provisions needed for impairment of assets exposed to credit risk, including commitments related to credit based on rates determined by CBE, If the provision required for impairment losses according to CBE's regulations exceeds the provision required for preparation purposes of financial statements using Expected Credit Losses (ECL), General banking risk reserve included in owners' equity shall be deducted from the retained earning with the value of this increase, this reserve is amended on a regular basis with the increase and decrease, which equals the increase in provisions and this reserve is deemed as non-distributable, Note (28/A) shows the "general banking risk reserve" movement during the fiscal year

Below is a statement of institutional credit worthiness according to internal ratings, compared to CBE's ratings and rates of provisions required for impairment of assets exposed to credit risks:

CBE's rating	Categorization	% Of Required provision	Internal rating	Internal categorization
1	Low risks	0	1	Performing loans
2	Moderate risks	1%	1	Performing loans
3	Satisfactory risks	1%	1	Performing loans
4	Reasonable risks	2%	1	Performing loans
5	Acceptable risks	2%	1	Performing loans
6	Marginally acceptable risks	3%	2	Normal watch list
7	Watch list	5%	3	Special watch list
8	Substandard	20%	4	Non-performing loans
9	Doubtful	50%	4	Non-performing loans
10	Bad debts	100%	4	Non-performing loans

-Concentration of risks of financial assets exposed to investment and finance risk

Geographical sectors

The following table represents an analysis of the most significant finance and investment transactions of the Bank stated at the book value, categorized by geographical sector at the end of the current financial year, for preparing this table, The Bank has allocated exposures to geographical regions based on the customer-domiciled regions:

	31 March 2026				Total
	Arab Republic of Egypt	Europe	Arab Gulf Countries	Other countries	
Musharaka, Murabaha and Mudaraba with banks	335,065	-	-	-	335,065
Musharaka, Murabaha and Mudaraba with customers	15,682,976	-	-	-	15,682,976
Financial investments:					
-At fair value through other comprehensive income	32,840,708	5,260,316	2,115,415	3,912,969	44,129,408
-At fair value through profit and loss	524,419	-	-	-	524,419
- At amortized cost	110,069,543	-	8,463,418	600,196	119,133,157
Other assets	8,137,839	-	103,264	-	8,241,103
Total at the end of the current period	<u>167,590,550</u>	<u>5,260,316</u>	<u>10,682,097</u>	<u>4,513,165</u>	<u>188,046,128</u>
Total at the end of the comparative year	<u>157,541,335</u>	<u>3,510,170</u>	<u>9,148,380</u>	<u>3,953,662</u>	<u>174,153,547</u>

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Business Activity Sectors

The following table represents an analysis of the most significant finance and investment risk exposures of the Bank stated at book value, and categorized according to the Bank's customers' activities:

	31 March 2026 (EGP in Thousand)							
	Financial institutions	Industrial institutions	Real estate	Wholesale and retail trade	Governmental Sector	Other activities	Individuals	Total
Musharaka, Murabaha and Mudaraba with banks	335,065	-	-	-	-	-	-	335,065
Musharaka, Murabaha and Mudaraba with customers	263,397	6,240,888	1,425,430	1,889,557	-	2,252,127	3,611,577	15,682,976
Financial investments:								
- At fair value through other comprehensive income	1,847,157	3,345,454	3,151,379	1,367,517	24,576,706	9,841,195	-	44,129,408
- At fair value through profit and loss	-	-	-	-	-	524,419	-	524,419
- At amortized cost	-	-	-	-	110,069,543	9,063,614	-	119,133,157
Other assets	7,221,191	-	1,019,912	-	-	-	-	8,241,103
Total at the end of the current period	<u>9,666,810</u>	<u>9,586,342</u>	<u>5,596,721</u>	<u>3,257,074</u>	<u>134,646,249</u>	<u>21,681,355</u>	<u>3,611,577</u>	<u>188,046,128</u>
Total at the end of the comparative year	<u>8,029,466</u>	<u>8,763,469</u>	<u>5,216,221</u>	<u>3,510,904</u>	<u>127,682,797</u>	<u>17,371,236</u>	<u>3,579,454</u>	<u>174,153,547</u>

Market risk

The Bank is exposed to market risks of fluctuation in the fair value or future cash flows due to change in the market rates, Market risks emerge from open positions of interest rates, currency, equity instruments; as each of them is exposed to public and private movements in the market as well as sensitivity levels to market rates or prices such as interest rates, exchange rates, and equity instruments, The Bank segregates market risks into either trading or non-trading portfolios.

The Bank is exposed to market risks of fluctuation in the fair value or future cash flows due to change in the market rates, Market risks emerge from open positions of return rates, currency, equity instruments; as each of them is exposed to public and private movements in the market as well as sensitivity levels to market rates or prices such as return rates, exchange rates, and equity instruments, The Bank segregates market risks into either trading or non-trading portfolios.

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- Foreign Currency Fluctuation Risk

The Bank is exposed to the risk of fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates and its impact on the financial position and cash flows, The Board of Directors has set limits by total value for foreign currencies for each position at the end of the day and during the day in which they are timely monitored, The following table summarizes the Bank exposure to foreign currency risks at the end of the financial year, The table includes the book value of the financial instruments distributed and categorized by their currencies:

	31 March 2026 (EGP Thousand)					
	EGP	USD	EUR	GBP	Other currencies	Total
Financial assets						
Cash and balances at the Central Banks	7,229,468	13,069,607	230,713	71,133	178,543	20,779,464
Due from banks	10,335,900	49,613,991	6,241,034	607,910	5,419,870	72,218,705
Musharaka, Murabaha and Mudaraba with banks	-	335,065	-	-	-	335,065
Musharaka, Murabaha and Mudaraba with customers	11,969,784	3,636,707	76,485	-	-	15,682,976
Financial investments:						
-At fair value through other comprehensive income	27,291,395	14,327,866	2,272,963	-	237,184	44,129,408
-At fair value through profit or loss	524,419	-	-	-	-	524,419
-At amortized cost	53,942,939	64,950,191	240,027	-	-	119,133,157
Other financial assets	7,980,423	272,388	20,376	(1,254)	(30,830)	8,241,103
Total financial assets	119,274,328	146,205,815	9,081,598	677,789	5,804,767	281,044,297
	EGP	USD	EUR	GBP	Other currencies	Total
Financial liabilities						
Due to banks	1,049,045	9,517,949	3,143,697	14	-	13,710,705
Saving pools and certificates	97,208,004	106,909,149	5,495,134	649,325	5,735,460	215,997,072
Other financial liabilities	7,258,465	2,235,743	48,929	12,859	47,736	9,603,732
Total financial liabilities	105,515,514	118,662,841	8,687,760	662,198	5,783,196	239,311,509
Net balance sheet	13,758,814	27,542,974	393,838	15,591	21,571	41,732,788
Commitments related to finance	4,128,514	4,263,176	13,669	-	8,893	8,414,252
<u>At the end of the comparative year</u>						
Total financial assets	113,863,706	127,274,808	7,981,512	556,571	4,997,271	254,673,868
Total financial liabilities	99,911,234	102,564,442	7,700,884	565,624	5,016,290	215,758,474
Net balance sheet	13,952,472	24,710,366	280,628	(9,053)	(19,019)	38,915,394

Dealing Room duties:

- Submitting periodic reports on the financial market movements.
- Implementing the Asset and Liability Management Committee's recommendations that were approved, as well as presenting progress reports on implementation of these recommendations.
- Coordinating with the Asset and Liability Management Unit (ALMU) with regard to natural hedging against risks that may arise from specific transactions and ensuring their compliance with the policies and recommendations approved by Asset and Liability Management Committee (ALCO).
- Assuming responsibility for short-term liquidity management.
- Preparing periodic reports on any developments that occur in the market conditions and drawing attention to any liquidity shortfalls.
- Informing the Asset and Liability Management Unit of funding needs to deal with the liquidity gap.

Interest rate risk management structure:

This risk is identified and measured by the Treasury Department's Asset and Liability Management Unit (ALMU), The risks, their limits and corrective actions to be taken are assessed by Assets and Liability Management Committee (ALCO), chaired by the Bank's Chief Executive Officer, and the membership of all executive directors, Chief Financial Officer, Managers of Trade Finance Departments, Manager of Branches Department, Secretary General and Head of Dealing Room, Dealing Room implements the necessary procedures established by Asset and Liability Management Committee (ALCO) in order to adjust gaps identified in financial markets, Dealing Room prepares its reports on the developments that occur and presents them to ALCO and ALMU.

Asset and Liability Management Committee (ALCO) duties:

- Deciding on acceptable limits for sensitivity analysis purposes.
- Examining the assumptions used in identifying and measuring risks and verifying their accuracy and approve them.
- Reviewing the interest rate risks and gaps and the Bank's sensitivity level, which are stated in the reports prepared by Assets and Liabilities Management Unit (ALMU).
- Evaluating, amending and endorsing the proposed recommendations to adjust the gaps (if any) to be in line with previously approved limits.

Asset and Liability Management Unit (ALMU) duties:

- Documenting the risk management policy as approved by the Asset and Liability Management Committee.
- Preparing the models used in identifying and measuring risks and constantly developing them.
- Preparing reports on values at risk and their position over time, as well as presenting these reports to Asset and Liability Management Committee.
- Submitting recommendations to adjust the gaps in accordance with the previously approved limits.
- Overseeing and following up the implementation of Asset and Liability Management Committee's decisions and the progress in the implementation process must be notified to the committee.

- Interest rate fluctuation risk

The Bank is exposed to risk of fluctuations in interest rates prevailing at the market, that is the possibility that changes in the interest rates will affect future cash flows or fair value of a financial instrument due to changes in market interest rates, The interest rates margin could increase as a result of these changes, and profits may be

decreased in case of unexpected movements, The board of directors sets limits to in the level of difference re-pricing rate that the Bank may apply.

The Bank's objective of return rate risk management:

The Bank aims at reducing its exposure to return rate risks as far as possible, taking into account that the value of the residual risks resulting from return rates is within limits of the sensitivity level approved by the Asset and Liability Management Committee (ALCO).

The sensitivity level is defined as a change in the net current value of the Bank's future fixed return rate positions for every 1% increase in return rate curve, Regular follow-up is carried out to measure the Bank's compliance with the prescribed limits.

- Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk represents difficulties encountering the Bank in meeting its financial commitments when they fall due and replace funds when they are withdrawn, the consequences may be the failure to meet obligations to repay depositors and fulfill commitments to finance and investment.

Liquidity risk management

The Bank's liquidity management process, as carried out by the Bank's Financial Department includes:

- Daily funding managed through monitoring future cash flows to ensure that all requirements can be met, This includes replenishment of funds as they are due or when granted to customers, The Bank maintains an active presence in the global money markets in order to achieve this goal.
- The Bank maintains a portfolio of highly marketable assets that can be easily liquidated in the event of any unexpected shortfall in of cash flows.
- Monitoring liquidity ratios against internal requirements and CBE's requirements.
- Managing the concentration and breakdown of finance transaction maturities

The Bank's objective of Liquidity Management

The Bank aims at financing its activities based on the best possible prices under normal circumstances and in order to be able to meet its obligations in the event of the occurrence of a crisis, to this end, the Bank adopts the following main principles of liquidity management:

- Short-term Liquidity management in accordance with regulatory framework.
- Diversification of funding sources
- Maintaining high-quality liquid Assets.

Measuring and monitoring the liquidity risk structure

The bank's liquidity management Department framework is summarized in the following functions:

- Regular evaluation of the Bank's liquidity structure and its development over time,
- Focusing on strategies to diversify funding sources

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- The bank assesses funding needs based on the expectations set out in the budget plan in order to provide appropriate funding solutions.

The potential liquidity gaps are identified by listing the items recorded on and off-balance sheet according to currency type and maturity dates for these items, The maturity dates for the assets and liabilities are determined based on the contractual terms of the transactions and historical patterns of customer behaviors (as in the case of Investment Accounts), as well as the traditional assumptions related to certain items in the balance sheet (as in the case of shareholders' equity).

For the purpose of monitoring and reporting, cash flows are measured and expected for the next day, week and month respectively, as these are key periods for liquidity management, The starting point for those expectations is an analysis of the contractual maturities of financial liabilities and expected collection dates of the financial assets,

Local Investment Department also monitors unmatched medium-term assets, the level and type of the unused portion of the finance commitments, the usage of the debit credit facilities and the impact of contingent liabilities such as letters of credit and guarantee.

Funding approach

Liquidity sources are regularly reviewed by a Consolidated team in the Bank's market risk Dept, to maintain a wide diversification in respect of currencies, geographical areas, sources, products and terms.

- Capital management

The Bank manages its capital, which includes equity plus some other items as reported in the balance sheet to ensure that the following objectives are achieved:

- Complying with legally-imposed capital requirements in Egypt and in other countries in which the Bank's branches are operating.
- Protecting the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern and enabling the generation of yield for shareholders and other parties dealing with the bank.
- Maintaining a strong capital base to enhance growth of the Bank's operations.

Capital adequacy and the use of capital are monitored daily by the Bank's management according to the requirements of the regulatory bodies 'CBE's requirements', employing techniques and models based on the guidelines developed by the Basel Committee on Banking Regulations, the required data as well as deposits are submitted to the CBE on a quarterly basis.

The CBE requires the Bank to:

- Maintain EGP 5 billion as minimum requirement for the Issued and paid-up capital.
- Maintain a ratio of 12,50% or more between the capital elements and the risk-weighted assets and contingent liabilities, Since the beginning of January 2019, the minimum level of Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) has recorded 12,50% after taking into account the requirements of Conservation Buffer and Domestic Systemically Important Banks (D-SIBs).

In this regard, the numerator of capital adequacy ratio includes the two following tiers:

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Tier one: Is the principal capital that contains paid-up capital (after deducting the book value of the treasury stocks), retained earnings and reserves resulting from the distribution of profits except for the general banking risk reserve, less previously-recognized goodwill and any carried-forward losses, as well as total balance of other comprehensive income items in the balance sheet.

Tier two: Is the supplementary capital that contains an equivalent of the general risk provision based on the balance of required provisions against debt instruments and credit facilities required under stage one by not more than 1,25% of total risk-weighted assets and contingent liabilities, subordinate finances/deposits with maturity of more than 5 years (amortizing 20% of its carrying amount in each year of the remaining five years to maturity), and 45% of the increase between the fair value and book value for each of the financial investments in subsidiaries and associates.

When calculating total numerator of capital adequacy ratio, it is to be taken into account that the supplementary capital must not exceed the core capital and that the subordinated finance (deposit) must not exceed half the core capital.

The assets risk weights scale ranging from zero to 200% is based on the debtor nature for each asset to reflect its related credit risks, taking into consideration cash collateral, The same treatment is used for off-balance sheet amounts after adjustments in order to reflect the contingent nature and the potential losses of those amounts

In accordance with Basel II, the numerator of capital adequacy ratio consists the two following tiers:

Tier one: Tier one is the core capital that comprises of paid-up capital (after deducting the book value of the treasury shares), retained profit, reserves created under law and the Bank's Articles of Association after the distribution of profits after deducting previously-recognized goodwill and any carried-forward losses " except the general banking risk reserve".

Net interim profits have been included in Tier one according to the decision made by CBE's Board of Directors in its session held on 15 February 2017.

Tier two: Is the supplementary capital that contains an equivalent of the balance of required provisions against debt instruments and credit facilities required under stage 1 by not more than 1.25% of total credit risk-weighted assets and contingent liabilities, subordinated finances/deposits with maturity of more than 5 years (amortizing 20% of its carrying amount in each year of the remaining five years to maturity), in addition to 45% of the increase in fair value than book value for each of the financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income ,debt instruments at amortized cost ,investments in subsidiaries and associates and 45%of the special reserve value .

When calculating total numerator of capital adequacy ratio, it is to be taken into account that the supplementary capital must not exceed the core capital and that the subordinated finance (deposit) must not exceed half the core capital.

The assets risk weights scale ranging from zero to 200% is based on the debtor nature for each asset to reflect its related credit risks, taking into consideration cash collateral, The same treatment is used

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for off-balance sheet amounts after adjustments in order to reflect the contingent nature and the potential losses of those amounts.

Capital Adequacy Ratio was calculated in accordance with Basel II requirements based on the decision taken by CBE's Board of Directors in its session held on 18 December 2012, which was issued on 24 December 2012.

The Bank has complied with all local capital requirements, during the past two year.

The following table summarizes the components of Tier 1, Tier 2 and capital adequacy ratios at the end of the financial year:

	31 March 2026	31 December 2025
	<u>EGP in Thousands</u>	<u>EGP in Thousands</u>
<u>Tier 1 (core and supplementary capital)</u>		
Issued and paid-up capital	7,214,228	7,214,228
Treasury stocks (-)	(9,892)	(9,892)
Reserves (Legal, general and capital)	4,417,697	3,984,222
General Risk reserve	149,153	149,153
Retained earning	20,650,774	18,391,485
Interim profit	2,489,696	807,309
Minority interest	4,605	4,553
Total deductions from Going-Concern Capital "Common Equity"	(4,984,784)	(3,530,098)
Total balance of accumulated other comprehensive income items after regulatory adjustments	8,792,642	7,714,931
Total Tier 1 - core and supplementary capital	38,724,119	34,725,891
<u>Tier 2 (supplementary capital):</u>		
45% of the increase in fair value over the book value of financial investments in subsidiaries and associates,	1,429,920	1,446,895
Balance of provisions required against debt instruments and credit facilities under stage 1	282,304	317,759
Total (supplementary capital)	1,712,224	1,764,654
Total Capital Base after deductions (total capital)	40,436,343	36,490,545
<u>Risk-weighted assets and contingent liabilities:</u>		
Total assets and contingent liabilities adjusted with credit, market and operation risk weights	153,807,031	136,349,203
Total capital base / Total assets and contingent liabilities adjusted with credit, market and operation risk weights	% 26.29	% 26.76

In its session held on 7th July 2015. the Central Bank of Egypt has approved leverage ratio regulations. under which banks must abide by a minimum requirement of (3%) on a quarterly basis as follows:

As an indicative ratio applicable as from the end of September 2015 until 2017.

As a mandatory ratio as from 2018.

The CBE requires the Bank to disclose leverage ratio and its components (the numerator and denominator) in published financial statements in the same manner as Risk-based Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR).

The numerator and denominator of financial leverage ratio include:

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Components of the numerator: the numerator of leverage ratio consists of Tier 1 capital (after deductions) used in the numerator of Risk-based Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR).

Components of the denominator: the denominator of leverage ratio consists of all on-and off-balance sheet assets of the Bank - in accordance with the financial statements - what is called "the Bank exposures".

Ratio: ratio of Tier 1 capital from capital base (after deductions) to total Bank exposures should not be less than (3%).

	31 March 2026	31 December 2025
	<u>EGP in Thousands</u>	<u>EGP in Thousands</u>
<u>First: The numerator</u>		
Capital "Tier 1" after deductions	38,724,119	34,725,891
<u>Second: The denominator</u>		
Total on balance sheet, derivatives transactions and securities financing transaction exposures	279,715,022	254,933,566
Off-balance sheet exposures	4,977,373	4,372,748
Total on- and off -balance sheet exposures	284,692,395	259,306,314
Financial Leverage ratio %	% 13.60	% 13.39

- Significant accounting estimates and assumptions:

-Impairment losses of Musharaka, Mudaraba and Murabaha

The Bank reviews its portfolio of Musharaka, Murabaha and Mudaraba transactions to assess impairment on quarterly basis at least, The Bank depends on personal judgments to identify whether the impairment losses should be recorded in the income statement or not, and to verify any reliable information indicating that measurable impairment occurred in the estimated future cash flows of Murabaha portfolio to recognize the impairment level of each Murabaha in the portfolio. These evidences might include information indicating that there has been an adverse change in the payment capacity of the bank portfolio of finance customers or local or economic conditions that correlate with the default of bank assets. When rescheduling the future cash flows, the management uses estimates based on past loss experience for assets with credit risk having characteristics of finance and investment transactions at the existence of objective evidences of the impairment similar to those in the portfolio. The methodology and assumptions for estimating both the amount and period of the future cash flows should be regularly reviewed in order to eliminate any differences between estimated loss and actual loss based on experience.

-Financial investments at amortized cost

The non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity are classified as investments held to maturity. This classification requires high degree of personal judgment. In making this judgment, the Bank evaluates the intention and ability to keep such these investments at amortized cost, If the Bank fails to hold these investments to maturity – other than for specific circumstances such as selling insignificant volume close to maturity, at that time all investments at amortized cost are reclassified as at fair value through other comprehensive income,

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Hence, these investments will be measured at fair value not at amortized cost, In addition to suspending any other investment classification in this item.

Fair value of derivatives

Fair value of the financial instruments not quoted in active markets is determined by using valuation techniques, these valuation techniques as models are periodically validated and reviewed by qualified personnel who are fully independent of the body that created them, Valuation results depend relatively on experience.

- Financial instruments measured at fair value:

Financial assets classified as held for trading are measured at fair value, and the differences resulting from change in fair value are recognized in the income statement under "Net Trading Income" item, The debt instruments classified as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are measured at fair value, and the differences resulting from change in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income statement under "Fair Value Reserve", With regard to investments in equity instruments, listed shares are measured at fair value according to the stock market's quoted prices at the date of Consolidated financial statements, Unlisted shares, except for strategic investments, are evaluated by using acceptable evaluation methods such as "Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) and Multiples Approach", and valuation differences are recognized in the other comprehensive income statement within "Fair Value Reserve", As for strategic investments, the cost or nominal value is considered the fair value of these investments.

The Bank adopts the fair value hierarchy based on levels of inputs that are significant to the entire fair value measurement

Level 1: Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Bank can access at the measurement date.

Level 2: Level 2 inputs include all inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

Finance and credit facilities for customers

Finance and credit facilities are net of provision for expected impairment losses

Due from Banks

Balances due from banks are net of expected credit loss provision.

Debt instruments at amortized cost:

Non-derivative financial assets with payments and fixed or determinable maturity dates are classified as debt instruments at amortized cost within "the business model of financial assets held to collect contractual cash flow"

5- Segment analysis

- By activity segment

Activity segment includes operating processes and assets used in providing banking services, management of inherent risks and the interest rate of this activity that might be different from other activities, The segment analysis of operations according to the Banking activities includes:

Large, medium, and small enterprises

Includes current accounts, deposits, debited current accounts, finance and investment transactions, and financial derivatives,

Investment

Includes mergers, purchase of investments, and financing companies restructuring and financial instruments,

Individuals

Includes current accounts, saving pools, deposits, personal Murabaha and real estate Murabaha,

Other activities

Includes other banking activities such as fund management,

Inter-segment transactions are on normal commercial terms and conditions and it includes operating assets and liabilities as stated in the balance sheet.

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6- Net Interest Income and Sales

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
	<u>EGP In Thousand</u>	<u>EGP In Thousand</u>
Return on Musharaka, Murabaha, Mudaraba and similar revenues from:		
The Central Bank of Egypt	145,021	614,498
Other banks	832,956	793,862
Customers	764,798	916,762
Total	1,742,775	2,325,122
Return on government debt instruments	5,088,273	3,902,714
Return on non-government debt instruments	124,452	105,858
Total	6,955,500	6,333,694
Sales	1,702,092	1,504,848
Total	8,657,592	7,838,542
Cost of saving pools and similar costs from:		
Banks	(219,969)	(293,020)
Customers	(3,893,207)	(3,756,580)
Total	(4,113,176)	(4,049,600)
Sales cost	(1,229,397)	(1,180,755)
Total	(5,342,573)	(5,230,355)
Net	3,315,019	2,608,187

7- Fees and commissions income

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
	<u>EGP In Thousand</u>	<u>EGP In Thousand</u>
Fees and commissions related to finance and investment transactions	14,341	22,508
Fees of corporate financing services	6,826	7,301
Custody and bookkeeping fees	13,987	13,821
Other fees	146,044	99,230
Total	181,198	142,860

8- Dividend's income

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
	<u>EGP In Thousand</u>	<u>EGP In Thousand</u>
Financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	318,767	169,791
Financial Investments at fair value through profit or loss	324	1,575
Total	319,091	171,366

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9- Net trading income

	31 March 2026 EGP In Thousand	31 March 2025 EGP In Thousand
Foreign currency transactions		
Gain from foreign currency transactions	77,603	9,147
(Loss) profit from evaluation of assets and liabilities balances in foreign currency for trading purpose	(1,499)	(8,058)
Equity instruments (trading income)	<u>60,072</u>	<u>29,736</u>
Total	<u>136,176</u>	<u>30,825</u>

10- Impairment credit losses

	31 March 2026 EGP In Thousand	31 March 2025 EGP In Thousand
Cash and balances at the Central Bank of Egypt	301	(315)
Due from banks	9,573	(8,307)
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	48,841	11,165
Debt instruments at amortized cost	(217,001)	52,523
Musharaka, Murabaha and Mudaraba with customers	(490,966)	(80,205)
Musharaka, Murabaha and Mudaraba with banks	(7,153)	-
Total	<u>(656,405)</u>	<u>(25,139)</u>

11- Administrative expenses

	31 March 2026 EGP In Thousand	31 March 2025 EGP In Thousand
Staff cost		
Wages and salaries	(571,456)	(622,736)
Social insurance	(11,187)	(10,489)
Pension cost		
Cost of specific retirement schemes	(4,430)	(4,416)
Total	<u>(587,073)</u>	<u>(637,641)</u>
Depreciation and amortization	(166,975)	(159,501)
Other administrative expenses	(520,769)	(337,121)
Total	<u>(1,274,817)</u>	<u>(1,134,263)</u>

12- Other operating revenues (expenses)

	31 March 2026 EGP In Thousand	31 March 2025 EGP In Thousand
Gain (Loss) from valuation of monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currency (other than those classified as for trading purposes)	1,889,403	(104,671)
Operating lease	(695)	(2,862)
Others	42,496	44,182
(Charge) of other provisions	(4,045)	(6,956)
Total	<u>1,927,159</u>	<u>(70,307)</u>

13- Income tax (expenses)

	31 March 2026 EGP In Thousand	31 March 2025 EGP In Thousand
Current income taxes	<u>(799,206)</u>	<u>(672,787)</u>
Current income taxes are represented in:		
Current income taxes	(1,011,400)	(655,123)
Deferred tax revenues (expenses)	212,194	(17,664)
Total	<u>(799,206)</u>	<u>(672,787)</u>

Tax position is described below:

First: Legal person earnings tax

- Final settlement with large Taxpayers Center was reached and accrued taxes were paid since the inception of the Bank's activity until 2019.
- As for 2020 till 2022, The tax declaration has been submitted, and the due tax has been paid on the legally specified dates. The examination process is currently underway.
- As for 2023 and 2024, the tax return was submitted and accrued tax was paid on the prescribed legal dates, tax inspection has not been made yet until this date.
- As for 2025, The tax declaration is being prepared and will be submitted within the legally specified deadlines.

Second: Payroll Taxes

- Final settlement with large Taxpayers Center was made and accrued taxes were paid since the inception of the Bank's activity until 2023.
- As for the period from 1/1/2024 to 31/3/2026, Accrued monthly tax was remitted on the prescribed legal date, however tax inspection has not been made yet until this date.

Third: Stamp duty

- Final settlement with Large Taxpayers Center was made and accrued tax was paid since the inception of the Bank's activity until 2022.
- As for the period from 1/1/2023 to 31/3/2026, Quarterly tax return was submitted in scheduled time and accrued tax was paid accordingly, but tax inspection has not been made yet until this date.

Fourth: Property Tax

- All accrued taxes due from the Bank's branches and units were paid until 2025 in accordance with Law No, 196 of 2008, which came into force on 1/7/2013.

With regards to the subsidiaries: -

First: Legal person earnings tax

- the tax declaration has been submitted and accrued tax was paid in legal dates.

Second: Payroll Taxes

- The accrued taxes were paid in legal date.

Third: Stamp duty

- the tax declaration was submitted and accrued tax was paid in legal dates.

Fourth: Real Estate Property Tax

- the tax declaration was submitted and accrued tax was paid in legal dates.

Fifth: sales Tax & value add tax

- the tax declaration was submitted and accrued tax was paid in legal dates.

14- Earnings per share

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
	<u>EGP In Thousand</u>	<u>EGP In Thousand</u>
Net profit of the year	3,093,793	969,891
Employees' profit share (Estimated)	(82,500)	(78,750)
Board of Director's remuneration (Estimated)	(17,500)	(11,250)
	<u>2,993,793</u>	<u>879,891</u>
Weighted average of issued common shares	637,845	607,471
Earnings per share (EGP)	<u>4.694</u>	<u>1.448</u>

15 - Cash and due from Central Bank of Egypt

	31 March 2026	31 December 2025
	<u>EGP In Thousand</u>	<u>EGP In Thousand</u>
Cash	2,816,010	2,499,900
Balances at the Central Bank of Egypt with in mandatory reserve	18,021,297	17,233,873
Less: Expected credit loss provision	(57,843)	(54,383)
Total	<u>20,779,464</u>	<u>19,679,390</u>
Non-return bearing balances	8,928,998	9,329,944
Return-bearing balances	11,850,466	10,349,446
Total	<u>20,779,464</u>	<u>19,679,390</u>

16 - Due from banks

	31 March 2026	31 December 2025
	<u>EGP In Thousand</u>	<u>EGP In Thousand</u>
Current accounts	1,901,230	817,221
Deposits	70,538,647	60,266,387
Less: Unearned revenues	(195,984)	(211,285)
Less: Expected credit loss provision	(25,188)	(31,392)
Total	<u>72,218,705</u>	<u>60,840,931</u>
The Central Bank of Egypt other than the mandatory reserve ratio	-	-
Local banks	63,302,487	49,516,083
Foreign banks	8,916,218	11,324,848
Total	<u>72,218,705</u>	<u>60,840,931</u>
Non-return bearing balances	319,489	315,765
Return-bearing balances	71,899,216	60,525,166
Total	<u>72,218,705</u>	<u>60,840,931</u>
Current balances	70,954,819	59,701,197
Non-current balances	1,263,886	1,139,734
Total	<u>72,218,705</u>	<u>60,840,931</u>

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17- Inventory

	31 March 2026	31 December 2025
	<u>EGP In Thousand</u>	<u>EGP In Thousand</u>
Raw Materials stock	561,240	570,506
Inventory of production supplies, spare parts and fuel	579,305	680,688
Finished stock	317,403	374,183
Real estate inventory	563,500	622,000
Valuation differences and provision for impairment in inventory	(13,924)	(13,924)
Total	<u>2,007,524</u>	<u>2,233,453</u>

18- Net Customers and Notes Receivable

	31 March 2026	31 December 2025
	<u>EGP In Thousand</u>	<u>EGP In Thousand</u>
Customers	484,467	388,468
Notes Receivable	109,310	67,642
Checks for collection	707,512	567,776
Customers checks guaranteed by a bank, promissory notes	20,713	22,786
Total	<u>1,322,002</u>	<u>1,046,672</u>
Less:		
Provision for impairment in customer	(61,534)	(61,537)
Total	<u>1,260,468</u>	<u>985,135</u>

19/A- Musharaka, Murabaha and Mudaraba with banks

	31 March 2026	31 December 2025
	<u>EGP in Thousands</u>	<u>EGP in Thousands</u>
Total Musharaka, Mudaraba and Murabaha transactions with banks	343,066	49,923
Less: Impairment loss provision	(8,001)	(188)
Total	<u>335,065</u>	<u>49,735</u>

The following schedule shows the classification of the portfolio and the expected credit loss provision:

(EGP In Thousands)				
	31 March 2026		31 December 2025	
	Stage (1)	expected credit loss provision	Stage (1)	expected credit loss provision
	343,066	(8,001)	49,923	(188)
Total	<u>343,066</u>	<u>(8,001)</u>	<u>49,923</u>	<u>(188)</u>

19/B - Musharaka, Murabaha and Mudaraba with customers

	31 March 2026	31 December 2025
	<u>EGP In Thousand</u>	<u>EGP In Thousand</u>
Retail:		
Cars	924,151	900,378
Durable goods and others	648,767	639,322
Real estate	2,758,913	2,766,500
Total (1)	<u>4,331,831</u>	<u>4,306,200</u>
Corporate:		
Large and Medium-sized companies	14,681,714	13,906,787
Small companies	915,961	945,250
Micro-Sized companies	14,900	15,241
Total (2)	<u>15,612,575</u>	<u>14,867,278</u>
Total Musharaka, Mudaraba and Murabaha transactions with customers (1+2)	19,944,406	19,173,478
Less: Advance revenues	(2,131,225)	(2,143,203)
Less: Impairment loss provision	(2,130,205)	(1,532,869)
Total	<u>15,682,976</u>	<u>15,497,406</u>

Expected Credit loss provision

Analysis of the impairment loss provision for musharaka, murabaha and mudaraba transactions with customers based on types:

	31 March 2026		
	Individuals only	Large, medium-sized, small and micro-enterprises,	Total
Balance at the beginning of the period	262,603	1,270,266	1,532,869
Charge of impairment during the period	8,938	493,785	502,723
Provision no longer required	-	(11,757)	(11,757)
Foreign exchange translation differences	-	106,370	106,370
Balance on 31 March 2026	<u>271,541</u>	<u>1,858,664</u>	<u>2,130,205</u>
	31 December 2025		
	Individuals only	Large, medium-sized, small and micro-enterprises,	Total
Balance at the beginning of the year	170,611	1,300,702	1,471,313
Charge of impairment during the year	96,226	424,405	520,631
Amounts written off during the year	(256)	(55,994)	(56,250)
Provision no longer required	(3,978)	(339,441)	(343,419)
Foreign exchange translation differences	-	(59,406)	(59,406)
Balance on 31 December 2025	<u>262,603</u>	<u>1,270,266</u>	<u>1,532,869</u>

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20 - Financial investments

	31 March 2026	31 December 2025
	<u>EGP In Thousand</u>	<u>EGP In Thousand</u>
20/A- Financial Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Debt instruments listed in the stock market – at fair value:		
- Treasury bills	23,522,658	26,058,811
- Debt instruments	3,335,909	3,162,235
Equity instruments – at fair value:		
- Listed in the stock exchange market	2,398,324	2,577,462
- Unlisted in the stock exchange market	5,908,133	5,252,177
- Mutual Fund Certificates	<u>8,964,384</u>	<u>6,756,799</u>
Total financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income (1)	<u>44,129,408</u>	<u>43,807,484</u>
20/B- Financial Investments at fair value through profit and loss		
Equity instruments – at fair value:		
- Listed in the stock exchange market	489,560	507,047
Mutual Fund Certificates	<u>34,859</u>	<u>39,049</u>
Total financial investments at fair value through profit and loss (2)	<u>524,419</u>	<u>546,096</u>
20/C- Financial investments at amortized cost		
Debt Listed in the stock market		
Treasury bills	34,256,643	30,304,003
Unearned returns	(706,563)	(740,319)
Expected credit loss provision	(309,365)	(310,370)
Total (A)	<u>33,240,715</u>	<u>29,253,314</u>
Other debt instruments	87,477,475	79,838,301
Expected credit loss provision	(1,585,033)	(1,114,258)
Total (B)	<u>85,892,442</u>	<u>78,724,043</u>
Total financial investments at amortized cost (A+B) (3)	<u>119,133,157</u>	<u>107,977,357</u>
Total financial investments (1+2+3)	<u>163,786,984</u>	<u>152,330,937</u>

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20- Financial investments (Cont.)

An analysis of treasury bills in each financial investment portfolio is below:

Treasury bills in portfolio of financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income are represented in:

Treasury bills are represented in:

EGP In Thousand

	<u>31 March 2026</u>	<u>31 December 2025</u>
Treasury bills - 91 days maturity	9,408,441	11,336,578
Treasury bills - 182 days maturity	9,787,183	7,647,818
Treasury bills - 273 days maturity	4,242,352	7,000,211
Treasury bills - 365 days maturity	2,085,943	2,446,604
Sale of treasury bills with a commitment to repurchase	(29,600)	(30,434)
Unearned returns	(1,971,661)	(2,341,966)
Total	<u>23,522,658</u>	<u>26,058,811</u>

Treasury bills in portfolio of financial investments at amortized cost are represented in:

Treasury bills are represented in:

EGP In Thousand

	<u>31 March 2026</u>	<u>31 December 2025</u>
Treasury bills - 91 days maturity	-	348,800
Treasury bills - 182 days maturity	298,802	303,717
Treasury bills - 365 days maturity	33,957,841	29,651,486
Undue returns	(706,563)	(740,319)
Expected credit loss provision	(309,365)	(310,370)
Total	<u>33,240,715</u>	<u>29,253,314</u>

20/D- Financial investments (Cont,)

20/D- Investments in associates

- The percentage of the bank's shareholding in associates is as follows:

	31 March 2026			EGP In Thousand			Percentage of shareholding
	Resident of the company	Assets of the company	Liabilities of the company (Without equity)	Company revenues	Profit / (loss) of the company	Book Value	
Misr International Hospital	Egypt	1,650,800	333,604	1,529,442	285,875	399,053	24.30%
Al-Masryia Co, for Takaful Insurance on Property	Egypt	4,673,272	3,517,253	238,414	172,806	306,377	32.75%
Al-Arabiya Co, for Disinfection Works "ARADIS"	Egypt	754	97	1,653	7	268	40.00%
GIG Egypt Life Takaful	Egypt	940,438	183,770	462,955	39,973	96,444	25.24%
ARDIC For Real Estate Development and investment	Egypt	3,853,061	4,129,018	9,151	(9,531)	12,459	25.51%
Total						814,601	

	31 December 2025			EGP In Thousand			Percentage of shareholding
	Resident of the company	Assets of the company	Liabilities of the company (Without equity)	Company revenues	Profit / (loss) of the company	Book value	
Misr International Hospital	Egypt	1,548,449	296,885	1,137,318	220,244	375,055	24.30%
Al-Masryia Co, for Takaful Insurance on Property	Egypt	161,559	105,474	100,051	72,871	249,783	32.75%
Arabiya Co, for Insurance Brokerage	Egypt	653	1,635	6	(191)	-	25.00%
Al-Arabiya Co, for Disinfection Works "ARADIS"	Egypt	754	97	1,653	7	249	40.00%
GIG Egypt Life Takaful	Egypt	940,438	183,770	462,955	39,973	96,444	25.24%
ARDIC For Real Estate Development and investment	Egypt	3,853,061	4,129,018	9,151	(9,531)	16,282	25.51%
Total						737,813	

- Balances have been included from the latest available financial statement.

20/H – Gain from financial investments

	31 March 2026 <u>EGP In Thousand</u>	31 March 2025 <u>EGP In Thousand</u>
Gain from investments in associates	<u>76,787</u>	<u>61,932</u>
Total	<u>76,787</u>	<u>61,932</u>

21- Other assets

	31 March 2026 <u>EGP In Thousand</u>	31 December 2025 <u>EGP In Thousand</u>
Accrued revenues	5,369,569	3,668,026
Prepaid expenses	545,075	358,080
Down payments for purchase of fixed assets	256,341	233,063
Assets whose ownership has reverted to the bank as settlement of debts*	913,649	917,220
Insurance and custodies	65,164	81,075
Interest-free loan	13	18
Projects are in progress	181,670	177,682
Others	591,612	503,148
Amounts paid under the tax account	318,010	337,157
Total	<u>8,241,103</u>	<u>6,275,469</u>

* Represented in housing and administrative units and plots of land that have been acquired by the Bank as settlement of debts for some finance customers, these assets are sold, when possible, At the end of every month, the Central Bank of Egypt is notified of the position of these assets in accordance with requirements stated in Article 87 of the Law No, 194 of 2020,

22- Intangible assets

	31 March 2026 <u>EGP In Thousand</u>	31 December 2025 <u>EGP In Thousand</u>
Net book value at the beginning of the period / year	482,974	679,154
Additions	50,037	170,261
Amortization during the period / year	(84,058)	(366,441)
Net book value at the end of the period / year	<u>448,953</u>	<u>482,974</u>

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23-Property and equipment

EGP In thousand

	Lands and buildings	Leasehold Improvements	Machinery and equipment	Others	Total
Balance on 01/01/2025					
Cost	2,177,542	96,027	1,584,152	868,798	4,726,519
Accumulated depreciation	(339,032)	(26,935)	(926,202)	(595,765)	(1,887,934)
Net book value on 1/1/2025	1,838,510	69,092	657,950	273,033	2,838,585
Balance on 1/1/2025					
Net book value on 1/1/2025	1,838,510	69,092	657,950	273,033	2,838,585
Additions	1,525,578	5,735	566,281	120,932	2,218,526
Disposal	(11,095)	-	(12)	(686)	(11,793)
Adjustments	(1,316)	(222)	-	146	(1,392)
Depreciation cost during the year	(51,420)	(62,395)	(152,592)	(85,974)	(352,381)
Excluded depreciation	564	-	12	644	1,220
Adjusted depreciation	11	31	-	(31)	11
Net book value on 31/12/2025	3,300,832	12,241	1,071,639	308,064	4,692,776
Balance on 31/12/2025					
Cost	3,690,709	101,540	2,150,421	989,190	6,931,860
Accumulated depreciation	(389,877)	(89,299)	(1,078,782)	(681,126)	(2,239,084)
Net book value on 31/12/2025	3,300,832	12,241	1,071,639	308,064	4,692,776
Balance on 1/1/2026					
Net book value on 1/1/2026	3,300,832	12,241	1,071,639	308,064	4,692,776
Additions	90,687	-	17,503	8,314	116,504
Adjustments	175	(2,442)	203	60	(2,004)
Depreciation cost during the period	(16,567)	(566)	(42,715)	(22,790)	(82,638)
Adjusted depreciation	-	1,037	294	-	1,331
Net book value on 31/3/2026	3,375,127	10,270	1,046,924	293,648	4,725,969
Balance on 01/01/2026					
Cost	3,781,571	99,098	2,168,127	997,564	7,046,360
Accumulated depreciation	(406,444)	(88,828)	(1,121,203)	(703,916)	(2,320,391)
Net book value on 31/3/2026	3,375,127	10,270	1,046,924	293,648	4,725,969

24 – Investment in Real Estate property

EGP In thousand
Total

	Lands	Buildings	Total
Balance on 1/1/2025			
Net book value on 1/1/2025	18,400	10,935	29,335
Additions	9,629	1,466	11,095
Adjustments	-	41,083	41,083
Depreciation for the year	-	(294)	(294)
Adjusted depreciation	-	(564)	(564)
Net book value on 31/12/2025	28,029	52,626	80,655
Cost	28,029	55,061	83,090
Accumulated depreciation	-	(2,435)	(2,435)
Net book value on 31/12/2025	28,029	52,626	80,655
Balance on 1/1/2026			
Net book value on 1/1/2026	28,029	52,626	80,655
Depreciation for the year	-	(279)	(279)
Net book value on 31/3/2026	28,029	52,347	80,376
Cost	28,029	55,061	83,090
Accumulated depreciation	-	(2,714)	(2,714)
Net book value on 31/3/2026	28,029	52,347	80,376

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25-Due to banks

	31 March 2026	31 December 2025
	<u>EGP In Thousand</u>	<u>EGP In Thousand</u>
Current accounts	2,160,555	2,158,816
Balances of deposits	11,550,150	10,192,494
Total	<u>13,710,705</u>	<u>12,351,310</u>
Local banks	5,059,995	4,668,348
Foreign banks and institutions	8,650,710	7,682,962
Total	<u>13,710,705</u>	<u>12,351,310</u>
Non-return bearing balances	460,718	532,140
Floating-return bearing balances	11,550,150	10,192,494
Fixed return-bearing balances	1,699,837	1,626,676
Total	<u>13,710,705</u>	<u>12,351,310</u>

26- Saving pools and saving certificates

	31 March 2026	31 December 2025
	<u>EGP In Thousand</u>	<u>EGP In Thousand</u>
On demand accounts	19,015,299	16,382,569
Time deposits and callable accounts	134,895,682	119,784,442
Saving certificates	61,588,690	58,618,807
Others *	497,401	538,925
Total	<u>215,997,072</u>	<u>195,324,743</u>
Corporate accounts	6,758,964	5,687,490
Individual accounts	209,238,108	189,637,253
Total	<u>215,997,072</u>	<u>195,324,743</u>
Non-return bearing balances	19,512,700	16,921,494
Floating-return bearing balances	196,484,372	178,403,249
Total	<u>215,997,072</u>	<u>195,324,743</u>

27- Other liabilities

	31 March 2026	31 December 2025
	<u>EGP In Thousand</u>	<u>EGP In Thousand</u>
Returns due to customers	6,426,105	6,223,235
Accrued expenses	21,344	32,235
Legitimate due Zakat	112,500	396,661
Shareholder dividends	1,623,414	273,070
Sundry Creditors and Miscellaneous Credit Balances	1,420,369	1,157,220
Total	<u>9,603,732</u>	<u>8,082,421</u>

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28- Other provisions

	31 March 2026	31 December 2025
	<u>EGP In Thousand</u>	<u>EGP In Thousand</u>
Balance at the beginning of the period / year	347,709	332,427
Adjustments for the beginning year	16,999	19,856
The balance after adjustment	364,708	352,283
Foreign exchange valuation differences	2,770	(220)
Used during the period / year	(5,736)	(26,383)
Charged to income statement	18,234	92,811
No longer required	<u>(13,878)</u>	<u>(70,782)</u>
Total	<u>366,098</u>	<u>347,709</u>

29- Paid-up Capital and Treasury shares

Paid-up capital reached EGP 7,214,228 thousand as at 31 March 2026, with \$ 1 par value for each share and all shares are fully paid
(EGP In Thousand)

	Number of shares	Common shares	Treasury shares	Total
Balance at the beginning of the period	<u>637,845,023</u>	<u>7,214,228</u>	<u>(9,892)</u>	<u>7,204,336</u>
Balance at the end of the period	<u>637,845,023</u>	<u>7,214,228</u>	<u>(9,892)</u>	<u>7,204,336</u>

- Authorized capital reached \$ 1 billion,
- Issued and paid-up capital amounted to \$ 637.8 million equivalent to EGP 7.2 billion, which are distributed amount 637,845,023 shares, all shares are common shares,

30-Reserves

	31 March 2026	31 December 2025
	<u>EGP In Thousand</u>	<u>EGP In Thousand</u>
General banking risk reserve (A)	12,889	19,682
Legal reserve (general) (B)	4,372,606	3,939,663
Capital reserve (C)	45,091	44,559
Fair value reserve (D)	8,792,642	7,714,931
General risk reserve (E)	149,153	149,153
Total	<u>13,372,381</u>	<u>11,867,988</u>

A- General banking risk reserve

(EGP In Thousand)

	31 March 2026	31 December 2025
	<u>EGP In Thousand</u>	<u>EGP In Thousand</u>
Balance at the beginning of the period / year	19,682	16,939
Transferred from banking risk reserve for Assets whose ownership have reverted to the Bank	(6,793)	(827)
Transferred to banking risk reserve for Assets whose ownership have reverted to the Bank	-	3,570
Balance at the end of the period / year	<u>12,889</u>	<u>19,682</u>

B- Legal reserve (general)

(EGP In Thousand)

	31 March 2026	31 December 2025
	<u>EGP In Thousand</u>	<u>EGP In Thousand</u>
Balance at the beginning of the period / year	3,939,663	2,766,055
Amount Transferred from previous fiscal year profit to legal reserve (general)	432,943	1,173,608
Balance at the end of the period / year	<u>4,372,606</u>	<u>3,939,663</u>

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C- Capital reserve

(EGP In Thousand)

	<u>31 March 2026</u>	<u>31 December 2025</u>
Balance at the beginning of the period / year	44,559	41,311
Amount of previous fiscal year profit transferred to capital reserve	532	3,248
Balance at the end of the period / year	<u>45,091</u>	<u>44,559</u>

Represent profits from sale of fixed assets that have been transferred to the capital reserve before profit distribution, this reserve formed created in accordance with Article 40 of the law No, 159 of 1981

D- Fair value reserve

(EGP In Thousand)

	<u>31 March 2026</u>	<u>31 December 2025</u>
Balance at the beginning of the Period/ year	7,714,931	7,204,993
Change in fair value during the Period/ year	1,452,747	653,288
Change in Deferred tax on fair value	(386,623)	(146,990)
Change in expected credit losses provision of debt instruments	11,587	3,640
Balance at the end of the period / year	<u>8,792,642</u>	<u>7,714,931</u>

E- General risk reserve

(EGP In Thousand)

	<u>31 March 2026</u>	<u>31 December 2025</u>
Balance at the beginning of the period / year	149,153	149,153
Balance at the end of the period / year	<u>149,153</u>	<u>149,153</u>

F- Retained earnings (including profit of the period / year)

	31 March 2026	31 December 2025
	<u>EGP Thousand</u>	<u>EGP Thousand</u>
Balance of retained earnings (including profit of the year) at the beginning of the period / year	24,766,218	25,145,220
Transferred from fair value reserve	(64,354)	89,436
Trasferred to capital increase	-	(1,536,719)
Shareholders' dividends	(1,570,320)	(2,431,275)
Transferred from general banking risk reserve from assets whose ownership have reverted to the bank	-	(2,743)
Transferred to legal reserve (general)	(432,943)	(1,173,608)
Transferred to capital reserve	(532)	(3,248)
Net profit of the period / year	3,093,793	4,679,155
Balance of retained earnings (including profit of the period / year)	<u>25,791,862</u>	<u>24,766,218</u>

*

* Retained earnings represent carried-forward surplus of the Bank's profits during previous years until this date.

31- Cash and cash equivalent balances

31/1 For The purpose of cash flows statement, cash and cash equivalent include the following balances with maturities not exceeding 3 months from the acquisition date:

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
	<u>EGP In Thousand</u>	<u>EGP In Thousand</u>
Cash and balances at the central bank of Egypt	2,816,010	2,195,853
Due from banks	72,218,705	68,457,774
Treasury bills maturing with in period of (less than 3 months)	9,408,441	9,085,608
Total	<u>84,443,156</u>	<u>79,739,235</u>

31/2 For the purpose of preparing Cash Flow Statement, it did not include non-cash transactions that are represented in this statement :

- A. Change in "Murabaha and Musharaka with customers" item didn't include assets whose ownership reverted to the Bank in lieu of debts which were classified under the item of "other assets" with an amount of EGP (3,571) thousand.
- B. Change in "Financial Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income" item didn't include evaluation differences which were listed under the two items "Impairment loss of financial investments" and "fair value reserve" with an amount of EGP 1,077,711 thousand.

32- Contingent liabilities and commitments

A-Legal claims

B- There is a number of outstanding lawsuits filed against the Bank on 31 March 2026, as a result, a provision was formed for these lawsuits, The formed provision represents a legal obligation resulted from an event that happened in the past and which was not reliably estimated, as losses are expected to be incurred as a result there of accordingly that have been previously charged to the income statement of the Bank.

C-Capital commitments

Contractual agreements of the Bank for capital commitments reached EGP 965,584 thousand during the period ended on 31 March 2026 compared to EGP 902,082 thousand at the end of December 2025, which are represented in commitments on fixed assets contracts, The Bank's top management is confident that net profits will be generated and there will be available funds sufficient to cover these commitments.

D-Commitments on finance and investment transactions

The Bank's commitments on finance and investment transactions are represented in:

	31 March 2026	31 December 2025
	<u>EGP Thousand</u>	<u>EGP Thousand</u>
Finance commitments	6,592,969	4,929,239
Letters of guarantee and letters of credit	855,699	790,871
Total	<u>7,448,668</u>	<u>5,720,110</u>

33- Related-party transactions

Transactions and balances of related parties at the end of the fiscal period / year are as follow:

1-Musharaka, Murabaha, and Mudaraba transactions with related parties Top management members and direct relatives

	Top management members and direct relatives	
	31 March 2026	31 December 2025
	<u>EGP in Thousands</u>	<u>EGP in Thousands</u>
At the beginning of the financial period / year	1,307	1,367
Musharaka, murabaha and mudaraba carried out during the period / year	-	-
Musharaka, murabaha and mudaraba collected during the period / year	(15)	(60)
At the end of the period / year	<u>1,292</u>	<u>1,307</u>
Return on Musharaka, Murabaha and Mudaraba *	<u>30</u>	<u>121</u>

* The indicated return is included under the debit balance of the transactions

2- Related-party deposits

	Top management members and direct relatives	
	31 March 2026	31 December 2025
	<u>EGP in Thousands</u>	<u>EGP in Thousands</u>
Deposits at the beginning of the year	22,624	12,229
Deposits placed during the year	32,543	92,934
Deposits recovered during the year	(33,936)	(82,147)
Valuation differences	437	(392)
Deposits at the end of the year	<u>21,668</u>	<u>22,624</u>
Costs of deposits and similar costs	<u>52</u>	<u>695</u>

The above deposits are without guarantee and they have floating return and recovered on demand

34- Mutual funds of Faisal Islamic Bank of Egypt (periodic return and cumulative return)

- Mutual fund of Faisal Islamic Bank of Egypt (periodic return)

The fund is considered one of the banking activities licensed to the Bank by virtue of Capital Market Law no, 95 of 1992 and its executive regulation, The fund is managed by Hermes for Mutual Funds Management, the certificates of the fund reached 500,000 certificates with an amount of EGP 50,000,000, out of which 50,000 certificates (with a nominal value of EGP 100) were allocated to the Bank to undertake the fund activities.

The Bank purchased 162,420 certificates held with an amount of EGP 22,928,496 whose redeemable value amounted to EGP 77,206,347 on 31 March 2026.

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The redeemable value of the certificate on 31 March 2026 amounted to EGP 475.35 after distributions amounting to EGP 95.75 since the activity inception, While the number of the Fund's outstanding certificates was 1,146,286 certificates on the same date.

Mutual fund of Faisal Islamic Bank of Egypt and the CIB (cumulative return)

The fund is considered one of the banking activities licensed to the Bank jointly with the CIB under the Capital Market Law No, 95 of 1992 and its executive regulation, The fund is managed by CI Asset Management for Mutual Funds Management, the number of investment certificates of this fund reached 1,000,000 certificates with a value EGP 100,000,000 out of which 25,000 certificates (with a nominal value of EGP 2,500,000) were allocated to the Bank to undertake the fund activities.

The Bank purchased 32,000 certificates held with an amount of EGP 2,353,653 who's a redeemable value of EGP 13,769,920 on 31 March 2026.

The redeemable value of the certificate on 31 March 2026 amounted to EGP 430.31The number of outstanding certificates of the fund was 1,864,319 certificates at the same date.

According to the fund management contract and the prospectus, Faisal Bank receives fees and commissions in exchange for the supervision on both funds, as well as other administrative services offered to the fund, Total fees and commissions earned by the Bank amounted to EGP 2,122,727 for the financial period ending 31 March 2026, these fees and commissions are included under "fees and commissions revenues" item in the income statement.

35-Significant events

The Monetary Policy Committee of the Central Bank decided in its meeting on Thursday, February 12, 2026. to reduce interest rates by 100 basis points, equivalent to 1.00%, to bring the overnight deposit and lending rates and the main operation rate of the central bank to 19.0%, 20.0%, and 19.5% respectively, and the discount and credit rate by 100 basis points to reach 19.5%. The Board of Directors of the Central Bank also decided to reduce the cash reserve ratio that banks are required to hold with the Central Bank of Egypt from 18% to 16%.

These decisions come as a reflection of the committee's assessment of the latest developments in inflation and its expectations since its previous meeting.