Faisal Islamic Bank of Egypt – S.A.E.

Separate Financial Statements

For the Period ended 30 September 2026

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

Faisal Islamic Bank of Egypt – S.A.E.

Separate Financial Statements for the Period ended 30 September 2026

Page no.	Item
	Limited review report
1	Separate Statement of Financial Position
2	Separate Income Statement
3	Separate Comprehensive Income Statement
4	Separate statement of changes in Equity
5	Separate statement of Cash Flows
6-64	Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

KPMG Hazem Hassan
Public Accountants & Consultants

BDO Khaled & Co.
Public Accountants & Consultants

Translation of the Auditors' Report
Originally issued in Arabic

Report on Limited Review of Separate 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 separate interim financial statements of Faisal Islamic Bank - S.A.E, which comprise of the separate interim statement of financial position as of 30 September 2026 and the related separate interim statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the Nine -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 separate 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 in the light of relevant Egyptian laws and regulations relating to preparation of these separate interim financial statements. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these separate 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 separate 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 separate interim financial statements.

Conclusion

Based on our limited review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying separate interim financial statements do not present fairly, in all material respects, the separate interim financial position of Faisal Islamic Bank - S.A.E as of 30 September 2026, and its separate financial performance and its separate cash flows for the Nine -months period then ended, in accordance with the basis of recognition and measurement issued by the Central Bank of Egypt's rules issued on 16 December 2008 as amended by the regulations issued on 26 February 2019 and in the light of relevant Egyptian laws and regulations relating to preparation of these separate interim financial statements.

KPMG Hazem Hassan
Public Accountants and Consultants
1

Auditors

BDO Khaled & Co.
BDO
Public Accountants & Advisors

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

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

Cairo, 12 November 2026

Faisal Islamic Bank of Egypt – S.A.E.
Separate Statement of Financial Position
As for the financial period 30 September 2026

Assets	Note No.	30 September 2026 EGP In Thousand	31 December 2025 EGP In Thousand
Cash and balances at the Central Bank of Egypt	(15)	**21,072,189**	19,665,921
Due from banks	(16)	**67,934,734**	60,350,752
Musharaka, Murabaha and Mudaraba with banks	(17/A)	**268,132**	49,735
Musharaka, Murabaha and Mudaraba with customers	(17/B)	**19,371,910**	16,185,620
Financial investments			
At Fair value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)	(18/A)	**51,307,765**	43,740,100
Fair value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)	(18/B)	**582,210**	507,047
At Amortized Cost	(18/C)	**119,425,995**	106,418,231
Investments in subsidiaries and associates	(18/D)	**1,326,587**	1,288,727
Intangible assets	(19)	**357,599**	482,510
Other assets	(20)	**7,571,628**	5,708,371
Property, plant and equipment	(21)	**3,663,079**	3,538,055
Total assets		**292,881,828**	257,935,069
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity			
Liabilities			
Due to banks	(22)	**12,107,139**	10,724,634
Saving pools and saving certificates	(23)	**221,160,044**	195,473,600
Other liabilities	(24)	**8,136,792**	7,557,923
Other provisions	(25)	**250,659**	232,648
Deferred Tax liabilities		**1,262,918**	979,277
Current Income Tax Payable		**1,737,494**	1,324,455
Total Liabilities		**244,655,046**	216,292,537
Shareholders' Equity			
Paid-up Capital	(26)	**7,214,228**	7,214,228
Reserves	(27)	**13,086,640**	11,867,988
Retained earnings (including profit of the period/Year)	(28)	**27,925,914**	22,560,316
Total Shareholders' Equity		**48,226,782**	41,642,532
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		**292,881,828**	257,935,069

CFO — **Mohammed Aly Omar**

Governor — **Abdel Hamid Mohammed Aboumoussa**

- The accompanying notes from No. (1) to (32) are integral part of these Separate statements.
- limited review is attached

Faisal Islamic Bank of Egypt – S.A.E.
Separate income Statement
As for the financial period ended 30 September 2026

	Note No,	From 1 January 2026 to 30 September 2026	From 1 july 2026 to 30 September 2026	From 1 January 2025 to 30 September 2025	From 1 july 2025 to 30 September 2025
Return on Musharaka, Murabaha , Mudaraba and similar revenues	(6)	**22,299,999**	**7,760,101**	19,628,247	6,695,000
Cost of saving pools and similar costs	(6)	**(12,255,692)**	**(4,246,503)**	(11,894,629)	(3,915,815)
Net interest income	**(6)**	**10,044,307**	**3,513,598**	7,733,618	2,779,185
Fees and commissions income	(7)	**570,393**	**208,926**	413,401	151,714
Dividends	(8)	**459,626**	**30,727**	327,345	48,308
Net trading income	(9)	**293,898**	**65,574**	155,559	99,287
Gain from financial investment	(18/E)	**52,000**	**52,000**	-	-
Reverse (charge) of Impairment credit losses	(10)	**454,952**	**728,860**	(628,163)	75,599
Administrative expenses	(11)	**(2,599,303)**	**(828,009)**	(2,585,923)	(760,064)
legitimately due Zakat		**(337,500)**	**(112,500)**	(375,000)	(125,000)
Other operating revenues (expenses)	(12)	**1,319,628**	**833,929**	(880,130)	(494,798)
Profit before income tax		**10,258,001**	**4,493,105**	4,160,707	1,774,231
Income tax (expenses)	(13)	**(2,761,395)**	**(874,300)**	(1,690,312)	(626,755)
Net profit of the period		**7,496,606**	**3,618,805**	2,470,395	1,147,476
Earnings per share (EGP)	**(14)**	**11.283**		3.438	

CFO

Mohammed Aly Omar

Governor

Abdel Hamid Mohammed Aboumoussa

- The accompanying notes from No. (1) to (32) are integral part of these Separate statements.

Faisal Islamic Bank of Egypt – S.A.E.
Separate other comprehensive income Statement
As for the financial period ended 30 September 2026

EGP In Thousand

	From 1 January 2026 to 30 September 2026	From 1 july 2026 to 30 September 2026	From 1 January 2025 to 30 September 2025	From 1 july 2025 to 30 September 2025
Net profit of the period based on income statement	7,496,606	3,618,805	2,470,395	1,147,476
Other comprehensive income items that will not be re-classified in profit or loss				
Net change in fair value of investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,262,392	768,862	(120,376)	(362,782)
Net change in deferred tax of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	(284,038)	(172,994)	27,085	81,626
Other comprehensive income items that are or may be re-classified to profit or loss				
Net change in fair value of debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	(143,871)	(50,920)	100,750	10,533
Expected credit losses of debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	(74,958)	(11,688)	(23,834)	37
Net change in deferred tax of debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	32,522	11,608	(22,669)	(2,370)
Total other comprehensive income during the period	792,047	544,868	(39,044)	(272,956)
Total comprehensive income during the period	8,288,653	4,163,673	2,431,351	874,520

- The accompanying notes from No. (1) to (32) are integral part of these Separate statements.

Faisal Islamic Bank of Egypt – S.A.E.
Separate statement of changes in Equity
As for the financial period ended 30 September 2026

	Note No,	Paid-up Capital EGP In Thousand	Reserves EGP In Thousand	Retained profit EGP In Thousand	Net profit of the period/Year EGP In Thousand	Total EGP In Thousand
Balances as of 1 January 2026 as previously issued		**7,214,228**	**11,867,988**	**18,230,348**	**4,329,968**	**41,642,532**
Net change in financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	**(27/D)**	**-**	**792,047**	**(62,965)**	**-**	**729,082**
Dividends		**-**	**-**	**-**	**(1,634,568)**	**(1,634,568)**
Transferred to legal reserve (general)		**-**	**432,943**	**-**	**(432,943)**	**-**
Transferred to a capital reserve		**-**	**532**	**-**	**(532)**	**-**
Change in banking reserve for assets acquired by the bank		**-**	**(6,870)**	**-**	**-**	**(6,870)**
Transferred to retained profit		**-**	**-**	**2,261,925**	**(2,261,925)**	**-**
Net profit of the period		**-**	**-**	**-**	**7,496,606**	**7,496,606**
Balances on 30 September 2026	**(26),(27),(28)**	**7,214,228**	**13,086,640**	**20,429,308**	**7,496,606**	**48,226,782**
Balances as of 1 January 2025 as previously issued		5,677,509	10,178,451	11,434,684	11,739,324	39,029,968
Net change in financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income		-	(39,044)	68,338	-	29,294
Dividends		-	-	-	(2,320,348)	(2,320,348)
Transferred to legal reserve (general)		-	1,173,607	-	(1,173,607)	-
Transferred to a capital reserve		-	3,248	-	(3,248)	-
Transfer from banking reserve for assets required by the bank		-	(827)	827	-	-
Transferred to retained profit		-	-	8,242,121	(8,242,121)	-
Transferred to Capital Increase		1,536,719	-	(1,536,719)	-	-
Net profit of the period		-	-	-	2,470,395	2,470,395
Balances on 30 September 2025		7,214,228	11,315,435	18,209,251	2,470,395	39,209,309

- The accompanying notes from No. (1) to (32) are integral part of these Separate statements.

Faisal Islamic Bank of Egypt – S.A.E.
Separate statement of Cash Flows
As for the financial period ended 30 September 2026

	Note No,	30 September 2026 EGP In Thousand	30 September 2025 EGP In Thousand
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net Profit before Taxes		10,258,001	4,160,707
Adjustments to reconcile net profit with cash flows from operating activities			
Depreciation and Amortization	(19,21)	440,700	502,875
Impairment of assets		(234,239)	692,901
Revaluation differences for other provisions in foreign currencies	(25)	(2,682)	131
Charge of other provisions	(12)	15,763	22,369
Gain from financial investment		(52,000)	-
(Profits) of selling property, plant and equipment		(1,414)	(15)
Dividends income	(8)	(459,626)	(327,345)
Operating income before changes in assets and liabilities from operating activities		9,964,503	5,051,623
Net change in assets and liabilities			
Balances at the Central Bank of Egypt within the framework of mandatory reserve ratio	(15)	(969,315)	575,188
Government securities with maturity exceeding three months	(18/C)	(9,189,593)	(5,246,505)
Financial Investments at fair value through profit and loss	(18/B)	(75,163)	177,775
Musharaka, Murabaha and Mudaraba with banks	(17/A)	(215,135)	(50,151)
Musharaka, Murabaha and Mudaraba with customers	(17/B)	(3,187,328)	(689,233)
Other assets	(20)	(1,862,219)	(1,126,825)
Due to banks	(22)	1,382,505	(3,463,205)
Deferred tax liabilities (assets)		283,641	(91,540)
Saving pools and certificates	(23)	25,686,444	13,459,907
Income tax paid		(2,316,230)	(1,586,029)
Other liabilities	(24)	541,960	341,287
Net cash flows resulting from operating activities		20,044,070	7,352,292
Cash flows from investment activities			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(21)	(313,413)	(1,504,981)
Acquisition of intangible assets	(19)	(129,121)	(156,702)
Returned from selling property, plant and equipment		3,135	15
Dividends received	(8)	459,626	327,345
Payments to acquire financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	(18/A)	(714,168)	(676,582)
Change in investments in subsidiaries and associates	(18/D)	14,140	(20,090)
payments to acquire financial investments at amortized cost	(18/C)	(9,744,840)	(16,211,188)
Net cash flows (used in) investment activities		(10,424,641)	(18,242,183)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Dividends paid		(1,597,659)	(2,241,908)
Net cash flows (used in) financing activities		(1,597,659)	(2,241,908)
Net Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalent during the period		8,021,770	(13,131,799)
Cash and cash equivalent balance - at the beginning of the period		74,173,761	90,319,870
Cash and cash equivalent balance - at the end of the period		82,195,531	77,188,071
Cash and cash equivalent are represented in:			
Cash and balances at the Central Bank of Egypt		21,072,189	17,755,864
Due from banks		67,934,734	66,072,032
Other Government securities deductible at the Central Bank of Egypt		64,073,879	52,075,943
Balances at the Central Bank of Egypt within the framework of reserve ratio		(18,148,805)	(15,145,898)
Government Securities with maturity (exceeding three months)		(52,736,466)	(43,569,870)
Cash and cash equivalent	(29/1)	82,195,531	77,188,071

- Cash Flow Statement did not include non-cash transactions comprising of amounts as disclosed in note no. (29/2)
- The accompanying notes from No. (1) to (32) are integral part of these Separate statements.

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 44 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 15 October 2026, the Board of Directors approved the Bank's Financial Statements.

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 separate financial statements

These separate financial statements have been prepared according to the instructions of the Central Bank of Egypt (CBE) rules approved by its Board of Directors on 16 December 2008, and in accordance with the instructions of the Central Bank of Egypt regarding financial reporting standards in compliance with IFRS9 "Financial Instruments" requirements issued on 26 February 2019.

These Separate Financial Statements are also prepared according to the provisions of the relevant applicable local laws, and the Bank will prepare Consolidated Financial Statements of the Bank and its subsidiaries in accordance with CBE's instructions, Subsidiaries are entirely included in the consolidated financial statements and these companies are the companies that the Bank - directly or indirectly - has more than half of the voting rights or has the ability to control the financial and operating policies regardless the type of activity, The Consolidated Financial Statements can be obtained from the Bank's Management, The investments in subsidiaries and associated companies are disclosed in the separate financial statements of the Bank and its accounting treatment is at cost less impairment losses.

The separate financial statements of the Bank should be read with its consolidated financial statements for the Period ended 30 September 2026 in order to get complete information about the Bank's financial position, business results, cash flows, and changes in shareholder's equity for the period then ended.

The Bank's financial statements were prepared until 31 December 2018 using the rules of preparation and presentation of financial statements and 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, The Bank's management has adjusted some accounting policies to comply with these regulations.

B- Investment in subsidiaries and associates:

Investments in subsidiaries and associates are presented in the attached separate financial statements using the cost method, representing the Bank's direct share in owner's equity and not based on business results and net assets of subsidiaries, The consolidated financial statements reflect full understanding of consolidated financial position, business results, and the consolidated cash flows of the Bank and its subsidiaries (the group), as well as the Bank's share in net assets of its associates.

B/1-Investment in subsidiaries :

Are the companies over which the Bank owns directly or indirectly the power to control and govern financial and operating policies, Generally, the Bank has a shareholding of more than a half of the voting rights. The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are consider in assessing whether the bank has the control over its investees.

B/2-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 between 20% and 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 is 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 acquisition date adding any costs directly attributed 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 recognized directly in the income statement under "Other operational revenues (expenses)" item.

Investments in subsidiaries and associates in the separate financial statements are accounted for according to the cost method, under which the investments are recorded at the acquisition cost including any goodwill and less any impairment losses, Dividends are recorded in the income statement when dividends are declared, and the Bank's right in its collection is affirmed.

C- 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.

D-Functional and Presentation currency:

The Bank's separate financial statements are presented in Egyptian Pound, which is the Bank's Functional and Presentation currency.

H- Transactions and Balances in foreign currencies:

The Bank maintains the separate financial statements in Egyptian Pound and transactions in foreign currencies conducted during the period / 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 period / year, foreign exchange profits or losses resulting from adjustment introduce to these transactions and evaluation differences are recognized in the income statement in the following items:

- Net trading income (for trading purposes assets and liabilities).
- Other operating revenues (expenses) for the remaining items.
- The other comprehensive income items recorded in equity for the Investment in equity instruments recognized at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Changes in the fair value of monetary financial instruments denominated in foreign currency which are classified as investments at fair value through other comprehensive income (debt instruments) are analyzed into evaluation differences resulting from changes in the amortized cost of the instruments differences resulting from change in the prevailing exchange rates, differences from change in the fair value of the instrument, Evaluation differences resulting from changes in the amortized cost of the instrument are recognized in the income statement under return on investment and similar revenues, While differences resulted from change in the prevailing exchange rate are recognized under other operationing 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 related to the changes in the amortized costs are recognized under the return on investment and like in the income statement while the differences resulting from the exchange rate are recognized in other operationing revenues (expenses) while the differences in changes in the fair value (fair value reserve / investment at fair value through other comprehensive income) are recognized in equity.

USD = EGP **51.9887** at the end of September 2026, USD = EGP 47.6712 at the end of December 2025.

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.

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

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.

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, 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 return 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.

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 return rate of the financial instrument, The adjustment is recognized as either revenue or expense in the profits and losses.

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 return 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 Comprehenaive 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).

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.

F- 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

G- 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 separate 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 separated 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)
- 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.

G/1 - 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 return 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.

G/2 - 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.

G/3 - 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.

G/4 - 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".

H - 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 return 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 return 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.

I - 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 return rate of a financial asset are treated as an adjustment to the effective return 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 return rate available for other participants.

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 that period 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.

J – Dividend income:

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

K - 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.

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.

K/1 - 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.

K/2- 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).

K/3- 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
- A backstop 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 10 based on the bank's obligator risk rating model
- The borrower is more than 90 days past due on any material credit obligation to the bank (exept for SMEs where the central bank rules are applied in this matter).

K/4- 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 return 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.

L - Intangible assets

L/1 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

L/2- 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 exceedingly 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

M- Property, plant and equipment

Lands and buildings comprise mainly of head office, branches and offices, all property equipment is stated at historical cost less depreciation and impairment losses, The historical cost includes expenditure that is directly related to acquisition of property equipment items.

Subsequent expenses are recognized within the book value of the current asset or as a separate 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 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	10 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 proceeds against the book value, Profit (Loss) are included in other operating revenues (expenses) in the income statement.

N- 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.

O- Leases:

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

O/1-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.

O/2- 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.

P- Cash and cash equivalent:

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.

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

R- 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 at fair value in the financial statements at the date of collateral granting that may reflect the guarantee fees later, So, the Bank commitment is measured by collateral on the basis of the first measuring amount deducting depreciation in order to record collateral fees in the income statement based on straight-line method over the collateral lifetime or a best estimate for the amounts required to settle any obligation resulting from the financial collateral at the date of the balance sheet, whichever higher, These estimates are determined according to experience in similar transactions and historical losses, sustained by the management decree.
Any increase in liabilities resulting from financial collateral is recognized in the income statement under "Other operational revenues (expenses)" item

S- Employee benefits:

Specific Retirement Schemes are defined as pension regulations whereby the Bank is committed to pay income-based contributions to a separate 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.

T- Income Taxes:

Income tax on the profit or loss of the period 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.
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.

U- 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.

V- Capital:

V/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.

V/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.

W- Fiduciary activities:

The Bank carries out fiduciary activities that resulted in ownership or management of assets on behalf of individuals, 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.

X- Comparative Figures:

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

3 - 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 and 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, return 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 policies 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.

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, return rate risk, and financial and non-financial derivatives instruments, Moreover, Risk Management Dept, is independently responsible for the periodic review of risk management and control environment.

Risk Management strategy:

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 kinds:

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 individuals 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 return 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 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 return 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 and return rates, Foreign exchange rates or return 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 team 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 return 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 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 Treasury 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
Finally, a team of internal auditors monitor the principles, procedures and structure of the Bank's Risk Management.

3/A - 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.

A/1 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 data (the incurred loss model) rather than the expected losses (Note A/3).

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 credit worthiness rating and its predictive power with regard to default events.

Internal ratings

Rating	Rating Indicator
1	Performing loans
2	Regular follow 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, and 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 to the debt amount and this typically varies by 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.

A/2 Risk mitigation and prevention policies:

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

The Bank controls acceptable credit risk levels using limits for the risk exposure for each borrower, group of borrowers, 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 borrower/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:

- 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 individuals 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

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 amount and period, In all cases, the amount subject to credit risk 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 they 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.

A/3 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 following table illustrates the percentage of on-balance sheet items regarding finance, facilities and expected credit losses related to each internal rating category of the Bank

The Bank's rating	30 September 2026		31 December 2025	
For customers	Finance and Facilities %	Expected Credit Loss Provision %	Finance and Facilities %	Expected Credit Loss Provision %
Performing loans	78.5	62.2	96.1	80.0
Regular follow up	15.6	2.3	1.2	1.1
Watch list	2.4	6.3	0.6	0.7
Non-performing loans	3.5	29.2	2.1	18.2
	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %

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.
- 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.

A/4 Model for measuring general banking risks:

In addition to the four categories of credit ratings indicated in note (A/1), the management 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 undistributable, Note (28/A) shows the "general banking risk reserve" movement during the period

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 rating 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

30 September 2026 **(EGP in Thousand)**

	Note, No,	Stage (1) Individual basis	Stage (1) Collective basis	Stage (2) Individual basis	Stage (2) Collective basis	Stage (3) Collective basis	Total
Cash and due from Central Bank of Egypt	(15)	-	-	8,912	-	-	8,912
Due from banks	(16)	-	-	16,581	-	-	16,581
Musharaka, Murabaha and Mudaraba with customers	(17/A)	3,721	-	-	-	-	3,721
Musharaka, Murabaha and Mudaraba with customers	(17/B)	-	254,163	-	1,155,933	582,504	1,992,600
Financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	(27/D)	3	-	12,034	-	-	12,037
Financial investments at amortized cost	(18/C)	243	-	828,855	-	-	829,098
Other provisions (Without provisions for lawsuits, operational losses and provision of assets held by the bank with an amount of EGP 187,952 thousand)	(25)	-	15,178	-	38,082	9,447	62,707
Total impairment loss		3,967	269,341	866,382	1,194,015	591,951	2,925,656

31 December 2025						(EGP in Thousand)	
	Note, No,	Stage (1) Individual basis	Stage (1) Collective basis	Stage (2) Individual basis	Stage (2) Collective basis	Stage (3) Collective basis	Total
Cash and due from Central Bank of Egypt	(15)	-	-	15,281	-	-	15,281
Due from banks	(16)	-	-	31,269	-	-	31,269
Musharaka, Murabaha and Mudaraba with customers	(17/A)	188	-	-	-	-	188
Musharaka, Murabaha and Mudaraba with customers	(17/B)	-	304,485	-	942,437	308,349	1,555,271
Financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	(27/D)	10	-	86,313	-	-	86,323
Financial investments at amortized cost	(18/C)	551	-	1,423,913	-	-	1,424,464
Other provisions (Without provisions for lawsuits, operational losses and provision of assets held by the bank with an amount of EGP 188,179 thousand)	(25)	-	12,535	-	24,282	7,787	44,604
Total impairment loss		749	317,020	1,556,776	966,719	316,136	3,157,400

A/5 Musharaka, Murabaha and Mudaraba with customers

The following table represents the status of balances of Musharaka, Murabaha and Mudaraba with customers according to their creditworthiness for finance and investment:

The Bank's rating	**Musharaka, Murabaha and Mudaraba with customers 30 September 2026 EGP in Thousand**	Musharaka, Murabaha and Mudaraba with customers 31 December 2025 EGP in Thousand
Neither overdues nor impairment exist	22,282,162	19,430,632
Overdues but not impaired	583,241	13,912
Subject to impairment	827,271	439,550
Total	23,692,674	19,884,094
less:		
Unearned Revenues	(2,328,164)	(2,143,203)
Expected credit loss provision	(1,992,600)	(1,555,271)
Net	19,371,910	16,185,620

Analysis of total Musharaka, murabaha and mudaraba with customers based on stages:

30 September 2026 (EGP in Thousand)

Internal rating Bases	Stage (1)	Stage (2)	Stage (3)	Total
Performing	11,559,073	7,029,549	-	18,588,622
Regular watching	2,951,960	741,580	-	3,693,540
watch list	-	583,241	-	583,241
Non-performing	-	-	827,271	827,271
Total	14,511,033	8,354,370	827,271	23,692,674

Analysis of total Musharaka, murabaha and mudaraba with customers based on stages:

31 December 2025 (EGP in Thousand)

Internal rating Bases	Stage (1)	Stage (2)	Stage (3)	Total
Performing	12,396,375	6,006,660	-	18,403,035
Regular watching	-	316,470	-	316,470
watch list	-	69,295	-	69,295
Non-performing	-	-	453,965	453,965
Total	12,396,375	6,392,425	453,965	19,242,765

The following table illustrates total Expected credit loss provision based on stages:

30 September 2026 (EGP in Thousand)

Internal rating Bases	Stage (1) Collective basis	Stage (2) Collective basis	Stage (3) Collective basis	Total
Performing	254,163	984,772	-	1,238,935
Regular watching	-	46,083	-	46,083
watch list	-	125,078	-	125,078
Non-performing	-	-	582,504	582,504
Total	254,163	1,155,933	582,504	1,992,600

The following table illustrates total Expected credit loss provision based on stages:

31 December 2025 (EGP in Thousand)

Internal rating Bases	Stage (1) Collective basis	Stage (2) Collective basis	Stage (3) Collective basis	Total
Performing	256,738	1,067,849	-	1,324,587
Regular watching	-	15,025	-	15,025
watch list	-	3,424	-	3,424
Non-performing	-	-	349,306	349,306
Total	256,738	1,086,298	349,306	1,692,342

A/ 6 - Debt instruments and Government securities

The following table represents an analysis of debt instruments and government securities according to rating agencies at the end of the period.

	30 September 2026	(EGP in Thousand)	
	Government securities	Investments in financial securities	Total
	EGP Thousand	EGP Thousand	EGP Thousand
AA+ to AA-	-	7,086,303	7,086,303
A+ to A-	-	418,940	418,940
Less than A-	67,743,187	82,226,102	149,969,289
Total	67,743,187	89,731,345	157,474,532

	31 December 2025	(EGP in Thousand)	
	Government securities	Investments in financial securities	Total
	EGP Thousand	EGP Thousand	EGP Thousand
AA+ to AA-	-	6,516,149	6,516,149
A+ to A-	-	142,867	142,867
Less than A-	54,672,354	65,745,891	120,418,245
Total	54,672,354	72,404,907	127,077,261

A/7 Concentration of risks of financial assets exposed to investment and finance risk

Geographical segments

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:

	30 September 2026		(EGP in Thousand)		
	Arab Republic of Egypt	Europe	Arab Gulf Countries	Other countries	Total
Musharaka, Murabaha and Mudaraba with banks	268,132	-	-	-	268,132
Musharaka, Murabaha and Mudaraba with customers	19,371,910	-	-	-	19,371,910
Financial investments:					
-At fair value through other comprehensive income	40,818,121	5,198,678	1,690,937	3,600,029	51,307,765
-At fair value through profit and loss	582,210	-	-	-	582,210
- At amortized cost	109,565,054	-	9,289,443	571,498	119,425,995
Other assets	7,476,246	-	95,382	-	7,571,628
Total at the end of the current Period	178,081,673	5,198,678	11,075,762	4,171,527	198,527,640
Total at the end of the comparative period	155,996,892	3,510,170	9,148,380	3,953,662	172,609,104

A/8 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:

30 September 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	268,132	-	-	-	-	-	-	268132
Musharaka, Murabaha and Mudaraba with customers	236,610	6,295,513	1,879,883	2,445,421	-	4,581,810	3,932,673	19,371,910
Financial investments:								
- At fair value through other comprehensive income	108,593	3,038,805	3,131,290	1,621,283	33,066,496	10,341,298	-	51,307,765
- At fair value through profit and loss	-	-	-	-	-	582,210	-	582210
- At amortized cost	-	-	-	-	109,565,054	9,860,941	-	119,425,995
Other assets	7,278,527	-	293,101	-	-	-	-	7,571,628
Total at the end of the current Period	7,891,862	9,334,318	5,304,274	4,066,704	142,631,550	25,366,259	3,932,673	198,527,640
Total at the end of the comparative year	8,060,694	8,795,183	5,207,011	3,510,904	126,123,671	17,332,187	3,579,454	172,609,104

3/B- 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 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.

B/1 Value at Risk summary

Total Value at Risk according to the risk type:

(EGP in Thousand)

	6 month till the end of September 2026			12 months till the end of December 2025		
	Average	High	Low	Average	High	Low
Foreign exchange risk	155,278,690	163,458,735	144,180,886	166,940,738	322,778,438	144,180,886
Return rate risk	80,533,024	84,893,789	74,205,560	72,164,169	76,643,400	69,011,679
Equity instruments risk	34,512,871	36,510,247	30,100,615	29,409,018	31,615,560	27,918,288
Total value at risk	270,324,585	284,862,771	248,487,061	268,513,925	431,037,398	241,110,853

Value at risk for trading portfolio by risk type

(EGP in Thousand)

	6 months till the end of September 2026			12 months till the end of December 2025		
	Average	High	Low	Average	High	Low
Foreign exchange risk	-	-	-	90,538	221,536	-
Return rate risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity instruments risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total value at risk	-	-	-	90,538	221,536	-

Value at risk for non-trading portfolio by risk type

(EGP in Thousand)

	6 months till the end of September 2026			12 months till the end of December 2025		
	Average	High	Low	Average	High	Low
Foreign exchange risk	155,278,690	163,458,735	144,180,886	166,850,200	322,778,438	144,180,886
Return rate risk	80,533,024	84,893,789	74,205,560	72,164,169	76,643,400	69,011,679
Equity instruments risk	34,512,871	36,510,247	30,100,615	29,409,018	31,615,560	27,918,288
Total value at risk	270,324,585	284,862,771	248,487,061	268,423,387	431,037,398	241,110,853

Increase in the value at risk, particularly the return rate, depends on the increase of in the return rate sensitivity in international financial markets.

The above three results of value at risk are calculated independently from the underlying positions and historical market movements, Total trading and non-trading value at risk does not represent the Bank's value at risk due to correlation between risk types and portfolio types and their subsequent various effects.

B/2 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:

30 September 2026 (EGP in Thousand)

	EGP	USD	EUR	GBP	Other currencies	Total
Financial assets						
Cash and balances at the Central Banks	7,820,382	12,818,688	202,185	69,293	161,641	21,072,189
Due from banks	6,810,535	50,170,418	4,938,418	596,317	5,419,046	67,934,734
Musharaka, Murabaha and Mudaraba with banks	-	268,132	-	-	-	268,132
Musharaka, Murabaha and Mudaraba with customers	15,740,925	3,572,705	58,280	-	-	19,371,910
Financial investments:						
-At fair value through other comprehensive income	36,535,314	12,949,334	1,615,346	-	207,771	51,307,765
-At fair value through profit or loss	582,210	-	-	-	-	582,210
-At amortized cost	54,655,393	64,535,473	235,129	-	-	119,425,995
Other financial assets	7,067,013	541,225	(1,790)	4,920	(39,740)	7,571,628
Total financial assets	129,211,772	144,855,975	7,047,568	670,530	5,748,718	287,534,563

	EGP	USD	EUR	GBP	Other currencies	Total
Financial liabilities						
Due to banks	5,917	10,917,220	1,183,988	14	-	12,107,139
Saving pools and certificates	105,724,257	103,516,342	5,568,467	670,104	5,680,874	221,160,044
Other financial liabilities	6,739,009	1,315,747	28,953	5,918	47,165	8,136,792
Total financial liabilities	112,469,183	115,749,309	6,781,408	676,036	5,728,039	241,403,975
Net balance sheet	16,742,589	29,106,666	266,160	(5,506)	20,679	46,130,588
Commitments related to finance	3,866,929	5,124,862	12,869	-	8,443	9,013,103
At the end of the comparative period						
Total financial assets	112,027,379	127,114,368	7,930,304	556,571	4,997,155	252,625,777
Total financial liabilities	98,667,737	101,805,621	7,700,884	565,624	5,016,291	213,756,157
Net balance sheet	13,359,642	25,308,747	229,420	(9,053)	(19,136)	38,869,620

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.
- Coordinate 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.

Return 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 return 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 (VaR) 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.

B/3 Return rate fluctuation risk

The Bank is exposed to risk of fluctuations in return rates prevailing at the market, that is the possibility that changes in the return rates will affect future cash flows or fair value of a financial instrument due to changes in market return rates, The return rate 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 return 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 limit

The following table summarizes the Bank exposure to risk of return rate fluctuations that includes book value of financial instruments distributed based on re-pricing dates or maturity dates, whichever is earlier:

30 September 2026 (EGP in Thousand)

	Up to one month	More than one month and up to 3 months	More than 3 months and up to 1 year	More than 1 year and up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Without return	Total
Financial assets							
Cash and due from Central Bank of Egypt	11,494,217	-	-	-	-	9,577,972	21,072,189
Due from banks	35,775,807	28,736,181	341,799	2,760,320	-	320,627	67,934,734
Musharaka, Murabaha and Mudaraba with banks			268,132				268,132
Musharaka, Murabaha and Mudaraba with customers	101,225	119,093	4,670,525	2,180,388	11,624,275	676,404	19,371,910
Financial investments:							
At fair value through other comprehensive income	5,102,154	5,917,364	8,750,825	31,428,829	108,593	-	51,307,765
At fair value through profit or loss	-	582,210	-	-	-	-	582,210
At amortized cost	3,508,395	15,640,581	3,965,943	85,799,584	10,511,492	-	119,425,995
Other financial assets	1,892,907	1,892,907	1,892,907	1,892,907	-	-	7,571,628
Total financial assets	57,874,705	52,888,336	19,890,131	124,062,028	22,244,360	10,575,003	287,534,563

	Up to one month	More than one month and up to 3 months	More than 3 months and up to 1 year	More than 1 year and up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Without return	Total
Financial liabilities							
Due to banks	11,818,362	-	-	-	-	288,777	12,107,139
Saving pools and other deposits	34,444,136	29,205,496	29,205,496	39,028,334	70,460,175	18,816,407	221,160,044
Other financial liabilities	2,034,198	2,034,198	2,034,198	2,034,198	-	-	8,136,792
Total financial liabilities	48,296,696	31,239,694	31,239,694	41,062,532	70,460,175	19,105,184	241,403,975
Return re-pricing gap	9,578,009	21,648,642	(11,349,563)	82,999,496	(48,215,815)	(8,530,181)	46,130,588
At the end of the comparative year							
Total financial assets	47,977,157	45,746,831	23,414,251	106,443,393	19,054,148	9,989,997	252,625,777
Total financial liabilities	42,665,616	27,803,080	27,803,080	35,949,988	62,080,759	17,453,634	213,756,157
Return re-pricing gap	5,311,541	17,943,751	(4,388,829)	70,493,405	(43,026,611)	(7,463,637)	38,869,620

3/C Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk represents difficulties that encounter 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 the depositors and fulfill commitments of investment and finance operations.

Liquidity risk management

The Bank's liquidity management process, as carried out by the Bank's Financial Sector 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
- 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 separate team in the Bank's market risk Dept, to maintain a wide diversification in respect of currencies, geographical areas, sources, products and terms.

Non-derivative cash flows:

The following table represents cash flows paid by the Bank under non-derivative financial liabilities distributed over the remaining period of contractual maturities at the date of the balance sheet, Amounts stated in the table represent undiscounted contractual cash flows, while the Bank manages liquidity risk on the basis of expected - and not contractual - undiscounted cash flows:

30 September 2026 (EGP in Thousand)

	Up to one month	More than one month and up to 3 months	More than 3 months and up to 1 year	More than 1 year and up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Financial liabilities						
Due to banks	11,818,362	-	-	-	288,777	12,107,139
Saving pools and other deposits	34,444,136	29,205,496	29,205,496	39,028,334	89,276,582	221,160,044
Other financial liabilities	2,034,198	2,034,198	2,034,198	2,034,198	-	8,136,792
Total financial liabilities based on the contractual maturity date	48,296,696	31,239,694	31,239,694	41,062,532	89,565,359	241,403,975
Total financial assets based on the contractual maturity date	57,874,705	52,888,336	19,890,131	124,062,028	32,819,363	287,534,563

31 December 2025 (EGP in Thousand)

	Up to one month	More than one month and up to 3 months	More than 3 months and up to 1 year	More than 1 year and up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Financial liabilities						
Due to banks	10,192,494	-	-	-	532,140	10,724,634
Saving pools and other deposits	30,583,641	25,913,599	25,913,599	34,060,508	79,002,253	195,473,600
Other liabilities	1,889,481	1,889,481	1,889,481	1,889,480	-	7,557,923
Total financial liabilities based on the contractual maturity date	42,665,616	27,803,080	27,803,080	35,949,988	79,534,393	213,756,157
Total financial assets based on the contractual maturity date	47,977,157	45,746,831	23,414,251	106,443,393	29,044,145	252,625,777

3/D- 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, 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 liability, 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:

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 100% 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 resulting from the distribution of profits after deducting previously-recognized goodwill and any carried-forward losses. (Except the general banking risk reserve, and special 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 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 been compliant with all local capital requirements over the past two year.

The following table summarizes the components of the core, supplementary capital and capital adequacy ratios at the end of the financial period:

	30 September 2026	31 December 2025
	EGP in Thousands	EGP in Thousands
Tier 1 (core and supplementary capital)		
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
Risk reserve	149,153	149,153
Retained earning	20,662,466	18,391,485
Interim / Yearly profit	6,177,559	807,309
Minority interest	4,844	4,553
Total deductions from Going-Concern Capital "Common Equity"	(4,285,221)	(3,530,098)
Total balance of accumulated other comprehensive income items after regulatory adjustments	8,506,978	7,714,931
Total Tier 1 - core and supplementary capital	42,837,812	34,725,891
Tier 2 (supplementary capital):		
45% of the increase in fair value over the book value of financial investments in subsidiaries and associates,	1,536,524	1,446,895
Balance of provisions required against debt instruments and credit facilities under stage 1	273,305	317,759
Total (supplementary capital)	1,809,829	1,764,654
Total Capital Base after deductions (total capital)	44,647,641	36,490,545
Risk-weighted assets and contingent liabilities:		
Total assets and contingent liabilities adjusted with credit, market and operation risk weights	157,895,828	136,349,203
Total capital base / Total assets and contingent liabilities adjusted with credit, market and operation risk weights	28.28%	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 limit of (3%) on a quarterly basis as follows:

As a guide ratio applicable as from the end of September 2015 until 2017.

As a mandatory ratio as of 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:

Components of the numerator: the numerator of leverage ratio consists of Tier 1 of 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%).

	30 September 2026	31 December 2025
	EGP in Thousands	EGP in Thousands
First: The numerator		
Capital "Tier 1" after deductions	**42,837,812**	34,725,891
Second: The denominator		
Total on balance sheet, derivatives transactions and securities financing transaction exposures	**289,112,103**	254,933,566
Off-balance sheet exposures	**5,836,959**	4,372,748
Total on- and off -balance sheet exposures	**294,949,062**	259,306,314
Financial Leverage ratio %	**14.52%**	13.39%

4- Significant accounting estimates and assumptions:

4/A 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 before 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 experience in the asset's losses associated 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.

4/B 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 assess 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 quantity close to maturity, at that time all investments at amortized cost are reclassified as at fair value through other comprehensive income, Hence, these investments will be measured at fair value not at amortized cost, In addition to suspending any other investment classification in this item.

4/C Fair value of derivatives

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

4/D 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 items under "Fair Value Reserve", With regard to investments in equity instruments, listed shares are measured at fair value according to the Stock Exchange Market's quoted prices at the date of separate financial statements, As for unlisted shares, except for strategic investments, they are evaluated by using acceptable technical evaluation methods such as "Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) and Multiples Approach", and valuation differences are to be recognized in the other comprehensive income statement under "Fair Value Reserve", As for strategic investments, the cost or nominal value is deemed as the fair value of these investments.

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

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

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 in expected credit 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 under "the business model of financial assets held

to collect contractual cash flows

Saving Pools and Saving Certificates:

Saving pools and Saving Certificates are presented in amortized cost.

5- Segment analysis

- By activity segment

Activity segment includes operating processes and assets used in providing banking services, management of inherent risks and the return 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, debit 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 carried out according to the bank's ordinary course of business activity cycle and it includes operating assets and liabilities as stated in the balance sheet.

6- Net income

	30 September 2026 EGP in Thousands	30 September 2025 EGP in Thousands
Return on Musharaka, Murabaha, Mudaraba and similar revenues from:		
The Central Bank of Egypt	399,003	1,723,708
Other banks	2,876,501	2,501,289
Customers	2,481,839	2,972,483
Total	5,757,343	7,197,480
Return on government debt instruments	15,939,373	12,019,385
Return on non-government debt instruments	603,283	411,382
Total	22,299,999	19,628,247
Cost of saving pools and similar costs from:		
Banks	(592,213)	(577,384)
Customers	(11,663,479)	(11,317,245)
Total	(12,255,692)	(11,894,629)
Net	10,044,307	7,733,618

7- Fees and commissions income

	30 September 2026 EGP in Thousands	30 September 2025 EGP in Thousands
Fees and commissions related to finance and investment transactions	54,403	58,884
Fees of corporate financing services	21,231	22,353
Custody and bookkeeping fees	10,846	9,150
Other fees	483,913	323,014
Total	570,393	413,401

8- Dividends

	30 September 2026 EGP in Thousands	30 September 2025 EGP in Thousands
Financial Investments at fair value through profit or loss	11,660	18,055
Financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	375,120	225,084
Subsidiaries and associates	72,846	84,206
Total	459,626	327,345

9- Net trading income

	30 September 2026 EGP in Thousands	30 September 2025 EGP in Thousands
Foreign currency transactions		
Gain from foreign currency transactions	**99,436**	86,592
Gain from evaluation of assets and liabilities balances in foreign currency for trading purpose	**15,431**	19,158
Equity instruments (trading income)	**179,031**	49,809
Total	**293,898**	155,559

10-Reverse (charge) of Impairment credit losses

	30 September 2026 EGP in Thousands	30 September 2025 EGP in Thousands
Cash and balances at the Central Bank of Egypt	**7,343**	(897)
Due from banks	**17,121**	(5,908)
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	**74,958**	23,834
Debt instruments at amortized cost	**737,063**	(328,788)
Musharaka, Murabaha and Mudaraba with customers	**(378,271)**	(315,843)
Musharaka, Murabaha and Mudaraba with banks	**(3,262)**	(561)
Total	**454,952**	(628,163)

11- Administrative expenses

	30 September 2026 EGP in Thousands	30 September 2025 EGP in Thousands
Staff cost		
Wages and salaries	**(718,702)**	(970,093)
Social insurance	**(28,202)**	(25,701)
Pension cost		
Cost of specific retirement schemes	**(13,189)**	(13,100)
	(760,093)	(1,008,894)
Depreciation and amortization (Notes 19,21)	**(440,700)**	(502,875)
Other administrative expenses	**(1,398,510)**	(1,074,154)
Total	**(2,599,303)**	(2,585,923)

12- Other operating revenues (expenses)

	30 September 2026 EGP in Thousands	30 September 2025 EGP in Thousands
Gain(Loss) from valuation of monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currency (other than those classified as for trading purposes)	**1,254,166**	(1,017,839)
Profits from the sale of property, plant and equipment	**1,414**	15
Operating lease	**(1,987)**	(3,194)
others	**81,798**	163,257
(Charge) of other provisions	**(15,763)**	(22,369)
Total	**1,319,628**	(880,130)

13- Income tax (expenses)

	30 September 2026 EGP in Thousands	30 September 2025 EGP in Thousands
Current income taxes	**(2,761,395)**	(1,690,312)
Current income taxes are represented in:		
Current income taxes	**(2,729,269)**	(1,777,436)
Deferred tax revenues	**(32,126)**	87,124
Total	**(2,761,395)**	(1,690,312)

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, the review and notification have been done, and the final settlement is in progress.
- As For the years 2021 to 2023: the tax return has been filed and the due taxes have been paid on time according to the law, and the review process is currently ongoing.
- As for 2024 and 2025, 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.

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 years 2024-2025 ,accrued monthly tax was remitted on the prescribed legal date ,and the review is in progress.
- As for the period from 1/1/2024 to 30/9/2026, 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 2023.
- As for the years 2024-2025 , quarterly tax return was submitted in scheduled time and accrued tax was paid accordingly, and the review is in progress.
- As for the period from 1/1/2024 to 30/6/2026, 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 2026 in accordance with Law No, 196 of 2008, which came into force on 1/7/2013.

14- Earnings per share

	30 September 2026 EGP in Thousands	30 September 2025 EGP in Thousands
Net profit of the Period	**7,496,606**	2,470,395
Employees' profit share (Estimated)	**(247,500)**	(232,500)
Board of Director's remuneration (Estimated)	**(52,500)**	(45,000)
	7,196,606	2,192,895
Weighted average of issued common shares	**637,845**	637,845
Earnings per share (EGP)	**11.283**	3.438

Classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities:

The following table shows total financial assets (before deducting any impairment provisions) based on business model classification :

EGP in Thousands

30 September 2026	Amortized cost	Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	Total book value
Cash and due from Central Bank of Egypt	21,081,101	-	-	21,081,101
Due from banks	67,951,315	-	-	67,951,315
Musharaka, Murabaha and Mudaraba with banks	271,853	-	-	271,853
Musharaka, Murabaha and Mudaraba with customers	21,364,510	-	-	21,364,510
Financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	34,379,229	16,928,536	51,307,765
Financial investments at amortized cost	120,255,093	-	-	120,255,093
Total assets	230,923,872	34,379,229	16,928,536	282,231,637

The following table shows total financial assets (before deducting any impairment provisions) based on business model classification :

EGP in Thousands

31 December 2025	Amortized cost	Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	Total book value
Cash and due from Central Bank of Egypt	19,681,202	-	-	19,681,202
Due from banks	60,382,021	-	-	60,382,021
Musharaka, Murabaha and Mudaraba with banks	49,923	-	-	49,923
Musharaka, Murabaha and Mudaraba with customers	17,740,891	-	-	17,740,891
Financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	29,221,046	14,519,054	43,740,100
Financial investments at amortized cost	107,842,695	-	-	107,842,695
Total assets	205,696,732	29,221,046	14,519,054	249,436,832

15 - Cash and balances at the Central Bank of Egypt

	30 September 2026 EGP in Thousands	31 December 2025 EGP in Thousands
Cash	2,923,384	2,486,431
Balances at the Central Bank of Egypt within the mandatory reserve percentage	18,199,930	17,233,873
Total (1)	21,123,314	19,720,304
Less: Unearned revenues	(42,213)	(39,102)
Less: Expected credit loss provision	(8,912)	(15,281)
Total (2)	(51,125)	(54,383)
Total (1) + (2)	21,072,189	19,665,921
Non-return bearing balances	9,577,972	9,316,475
Return-bearing balances	11,494,217	10,349,446
Total	21,072,189	19,665,921

16 - Due from banks

	30 September 2026 EGP in Thousands	31 December 2025 EGP in Thousands
Current accounts	320,627	315,727
Deposits	67,946,899	60,277,579
Less: Unearned revenues of foreign banks	(167,184)	(80,736)
Less: Unearned revenues of local banks	(149,027)	(130,549)
Total (1)	67,951,315	60,382,021
Less: Expected credit loss provision of foreign banks	(62)	(1,542)
Less: Expected credit loss provision of local banks	(16,519)	(29,727)
Total (2)	(16,581)	(31,269)
Total (1) + (2)	67,934,734	60,350,752
The Central Bank of Egypt other than the mandatory reserve percentage	-	-
Local banks	53,047,620	49,025,904
Foreign banks	14,887,114	11,324,848
Total	67,934,734	60,350,752
Non-return bearing balances	320,627	315,727
Return-bearing balances	67,614,107	60,035,025
Total	67,934,734	60,350,752
Current balances	64,853,787	59,211,018
Non-current balances	3,080,947	1,139,734
Total	67,934,734	60,350,752

17/A- Musharaka, Murabaha and Mudaraba with banks

	30 September 2026 EGP in Thousands	31 December 2025 EGP in Thousands
Total Musharaka, Mudaraba and Murabaha transactions with banks	**271,853**	49,923
Less: Impairment loss provision	**(3,721)**	(188)
Total	**268,132**	49,735

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

(EGP In Thousands)

	30 September 2026		31 December 2025	
	Stage (1)	**expected credit loss provision**	**Stage (1)**	expected credit loss provision
	271,853	**(3,721)**	49,923	(188)
Total	**271,853**	**(3,721)**	49,923	(188)

17/B - Musharaka, Murabaha and Mudaraba with customers

	30 September 2026 EGP in Thousands	31 December 2025 EGP in Thousands
Retail:		
Cars	1,021,940	900,378
Durable goods and others	726,061	639,322
Real estate	2,917,872	2,766,500
Total retail (1)	4,665,873	4,306,200
Corporate:		
Large and Medium-sized companies	18,084,162	14,617,403
Small companies	930,813	945,250
Micro-Sized companies	11,826	15,241
Total Corporate (2)	19,026,801	15,577,894
Total Musharaka, Mudaraba and Murabaha transactions with customers (1+2)	23,692,674	19,884,094
Less: unearned revenues	(2,328,164)	(2,143,203)
Less: Impairment loss provision	(1,992,600)	(1,555,271)
Total	19,371,910	16,185,620
Current balances	4,890,843	4,326,400
Non- current balances	14,481,067	11,859,220
Total	19,371,910	16,185,620

Table below analysis portfolio & ECL for each stage:

	30 September 2026						(EGP in Thousands)	
	Stage (1)	ECL provision	Stage (2)	ECL provision	Stage (3)	ECL provision	Total	ECL provision
Large companies	9,048,212	42,318	7,680,962	1,071,184	611,422	462,296	17,340,596	1,575,798
Medium-sized companies	454,981	5,044	180,536	1,968	108,049	72,459	743,566	79,471
Individuals	4,312,750	179,154	333,432	76,177	19,691	19,376	4,665,873	274,707
Small companies	691,076	27,647	159,440	6,604	80,297	23,270	930,813	57,521
Micro-Sized companies	4,014	-	-	-	7,812	5,103	11,826	5,103
Total	14,511,033	254,163	8,354,370	1,155,933	827,271	582,504	23,692,674	1,992,600

31 December 2025							(EGP in Thousands)	
	Stage (1)	ECL provision	Stage (2)	ECL provision	Stage (3)	ECL provision	Total	ECL provision
Large companies	7,182,314	77,207	6,270,798	872,195	242,874	206,438	13,695,986	1,155,840
Medium-sized companies	637,324	7,354	194,917	3,804	89,176	56,072	921,417	67,230
Individuals	4,050,739	185,969	238,875	60,393	16,586	16,241	4,306,200	262,603
Small companies	744,884	33,955	121,061	6,045	79,305	22,469	945,250	62,469
Micro-Sized companies	3,632	-	-	-	11,609	7,129	15,241	7,129
Total	12,618,893	304,485	6,825,651	942,437	439,550	308,349	19,884,094	1,555,271

Expected Credit loss provision (ECL)

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

30 September 2026		(EGP in Thousands)	
	Individuals only	Large, medium-sized, small and micro-enterprises,	Total
Balance at the beginning of the Period	**262,603**	**1,292,668**	**1,555,271**
Impairment burden during the Period	**28,408**	**642,397**	**670,805**
Amounts written off during the year	**(282)**	**(7,596)**	**(7,878)**
Provision no longer required	**(16,022)**	**(276,512)**	**(292,534)**
foreign exchange translation differences	**-**	**66,936**	**66,936**
Balance on 30 September 2026	**274,707**	**1,717,893**	**1,992,600**

31 December 2025		(EGP in Thousands)	
	Individuals only	Large, medium-sized, small and micro-enterprises,	Total
Balance at the beginning of the year	170,611	1,314,346	1,484,957
Impairment burden during the year	96,226	433,163	529,389
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	262,603	1,292,668	1,555,271

18- Financial investments

	30 September 2026 EGP in Thousands	31 December 2025 EGP in Thousands
18/A- Financial Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Debt instruments listed in the stock exchange market – at fair value:		
- Treasury bills	**32,183,226**	26,058,811
- Debt instruments	**2,196,003**	3,162,235
Equity instruments – at fair value:		
- Listed in the stock exchange market	**2,580,753**	2,451,427
- Unlisted in the stock exchange market	**5,726,047**	5,310,828
Mutual Fund Certificates:		
- Mutual Fund Certificates	**8,621,736**	6,756,799
Total financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income (1)	**51,307,765**	43,740,100
18/B- Financial Investments at fair value through profit and loss		
Equity instruments – at fair value:		
- Listed in the stock exchange market	**582,210**	507,047
Total financial investments at fair value through profit and loss (2)	**582,210**	507,047
18/C- Financial investments at amortized cost		
Debt instruments Listed in the stock exchange market		
Treasury bills	**32,336,971**	29,651,486
Unearned returns	**(363,976)**	(713,551)
Expected credit loss provision	**(82,342)**	(310,206)
Total (A)	**31,890,653**	28,627,729
Other debt instruments	**88,282,098**	78,904,760
Expected credit loss provision	**(746,756)**	(1,114,258)
Total (B)	**87,535,342**	77,790,502
Total financial investments at amortized cost (A+B) (3)	**119,425,995**	106,418,231
Total financial investments (1+2+3)	**171,315,970**	150,665,378

18- 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 Thousands)

	30 September 2026	31 December 2025
Treasury bills - 91 days maturity	11,337,413	11,336,578
Treasury bills - 182 days maturity	8,469,112	7,647,818
Treasury bills - 273 days maturity	11,543,971	7,000,211
Treasury bills - 365 days maturity	4,138,062	2,446,604
Sale of treasury bills with a commitment to repurchase	(27,881)	(30,434)
Unearned returns	(3,277,451)	(2,341,966)
Total	32,183,226	26,058,811

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

Treasury bills are represented in: (EGP in Thousands)

	30 September 2026	31 December 2025
Treasury bills - 365 days maturity	**32,336,971**	29,651,486
Undue returns	**(363,976)**	(713,551)
Expected credit loss provision	**(82,342)**	(310,206)
Total	**31,890,653**	28,627,729

18/D- Financial investments – Cont,

18/D- Investments in subsidiaries and associates

The Bank's shareholding percentages in subsidiaries and associates are as follows:

30 September 2026 **(EGP in Thousands)**

	country wherein the company's premises is located	Assets of the company	Liabilities of the company (Without equity)	Company revenues	Profit / (loss) of the company	Book Value	Percentage of shareholding
A- Subsidiaries:							
Ismailia National Co, for Food Industries (FOODICO) (2)	Egypt	407,750	146,377	206,793	30,865	36,479	34.72%
Horizon Co, for Investment and Industrial Development (2)	Egypt	2,106,501	1,515,129	1,291,487	76,792	56,901	40.00%
Cairo for packaging materials Industry "Copack" (2)	Egypt	3,927,715	2,103,650	2,382,816	489,938	113,493	40.00%
Faisal Bank Foreign Exchange (2)	Egypt	21,768	827	667,047	(239.0)	19,750	79.00%
Faisal Financial Investments Co, (2)	Egypt	1,065,678	43,206	84,233	68,622	749,958	99.99%
Faisal Securities Brokerage Co, (2)	Egypt	176,804	41,212	28,896	11,738	60,040	99.90%
Al-Faisal Real Estate Investment Co, (2)	Egypt	941,009	586,180	159,329	43,866	4,990	2.50%
Total (A)						1,041,611	
B- Associates:							
Misr International Hospital (2)	Egypt	1,772,847	271,733	843,863	181,464	23,723	24.30%
Al-Masryia Co, for Takaful Insurance on Property (1)	Egypt	1,387,367	172,320	76,250	59,028	74,773	32.75%
Al-Arabiya Co, for Disinfection Works "ARADIS" (1)	Egypt	807	102	1,741	48	-	40.00%
GIG Egypt Life Takaful (1)	Egypt	1,615,085	270,921	127,507	111,399	128,059	25.24%
ARDIC For Real Estate Development and investment (1)	Egypt	4,759,201	4,679,105	32,865	(14,987)	58,421	25.51%
Total (B)						284,976	
Total (A + B)						1,326,587	

Some companies have been listed as subsidiaries, although the percentage of shareholding is less than 50%, as the Bank owns - directly or indirectly - the power to govern financial and operating policies for these companies.

1-	The stated data is according to financial statements on 31/12/2025
2-	The stated data is according to financial statements on 30/6/2026

The Bank's shareholding percentages in subsidiaries and associates are as follows:

31 December 2025 (EGP in Thousands)

	country wherein the company's premises is located	Assets of the company	Liabilities of the company (Without equity)	Company revenues	Profit / (loss) of the company	Book Value	Percentage of shareholding
A- Subsidiaries:							
Ismailia National Co, for Food Industries (FOODICO) (4)	Egypt	400,751	149,976	320,612	64,155	36,479	34.72%
Horizon Co, for Investment and Industrial Development (4)	Egypt	1,906,091	1,365,999	1,381,534	52,441	56,901	40.00%
Cairo for packaging materials Industry "Copack" (4)	Egypt	3,399,644	1,986,778	2,805,820	108,438	113,493	40.00%
Faisal Bank Foreign Exchange (4)	Egypt	23,870	2,650	1,849	(1,853)	19,750	79.00%
Faisal Financial Investments Co, (4)	Egypt	1,025,364	49,976	137,494	99,592	749,958	99.99%
Faisal Securities Brokerage Co, (4)	Egypt	206,696	89,082	39,365	13,512	60,040	99.90%
TAQA Co, for Electronic Industries (4)	Egypt	1,095,762	769,317	311,158	36,268	4,990	2.50%
Al-Faisal Real Estate Investment Co, (4)	Egypt						
Total (A)						1,041,611	
B- Associates:							
Misr International Hospital (4)	Egypt	1,548,449	296,885	1,137,318	220,244	23,723	24.30%
Al-Masryia Co, for Takaful Insurance on Property (3)	Egypt	161,559	105,474	100,051	72,871	74,773	32.75%
Arabiya Co, for Insurance Brokerage (1)	Egypt	653	1,635	6	(191)	-	25.00%
Al-Arabiya Co, for Disinfection Works "ARADIS" (2)	Egypt	754	97	1,653	7	-	40.00%
GIG Egypt Life Takaful (3)	Egypt	940,438	183,770	462,955	39,973	90,199	25.24%
ARDIC For Real Estate Development and investment (3)	Egypt	3,853,061	4,129,018	9,151	(9,531)	58,421	25.51%
Total (B)						247,116	
Total (A + B)						1,288,727	

Some companies have been listed as subsidiaries, although the percentage of shareholding is less than 50%, as the Bank owns - directly or indirectly - the power to govern financial and operating policies for these companies.

1-	The stated data is according to financial statements on 31/12/2017
2-	The stated data is according to financial statements on 31/12/2024
3-	The stated data is according to financial statements on 30/6/2025
4-	The stated data is according to the financial statements on 30/9/2025

18/E- Gain of financial investments

	30 September 2026 EGP in Thousands	30 September 2025 EGP in Thousands
Gain from selling shares of subsidiaries and associates	52,000	-
total	52,000	-

19- Intangible assets

Represented in the automated systems and computer software

	30 September 2026 EGP in Thousands	31 December 2025 EGP in Thousands
Net book value at the beginning of the Period/ year	482,510	678,985
Additions	129,121	169,892
Amortization during the Period/ year	(254,032)	(366,367)
Net book value at the end of the Period/ year	357,599	482,510

20- Other assets

	30 September 2026 EGP in Thousands	31 December 2025 EGP in Thousands
Accrued revenues	5,251,779	3,600,104
Assets whose ownership has reverted to the Bank as settlement of debts (after deducting impairment) *	916,182	917,220
Projects are under construction	67,733	152,593
Advanced payments for purchase of fixed assets	225,368	232,443
Prepaid expenses	552,106	331,564
Insurance and custodies	23,299	37,855
Amounts paid on tax account	70,067	70,067
Interest-free loan	22	18
Others	465,072	366,507
Total	7,571,628	5,708,371

* Represented in housing and administrative units and plots of land that have been acquired by the Bank as settlement of debts of 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.

21-Property, plant and equipment

(EGP in Thousands)

	Lands and buildings	Leasehold improvements	Machinery and equipment	Others	Total
Balance on 1/1/2025					
Cost	1,851,727	91,495	644,289	739,256	3,326,767
Accumulated depreciation	(242,817)	(25,879)	(260,607)	(524,705)	(1,054,008)
Net book value on 1/1/2025	1,608,910	65,616	383,682	214,551	2,272,759
Balance on 1/1/2025					
Net book value on 1/1/2025	1,608,910	65,616	383,682	214,551	2,272,759
Additions	1,398,576	5,735	60,862	85,242	1,550,415
Disposals	-	-	-	(152)	(152)
Depreciation cost during the year	(43,570)	(61,792)	(106,005)	(73,752)	(285,119)
Depreciation of disposals	-	-	-	152	152
Net book value on 31/12/2025	2,963,916	9,559	338,539	226,041	3,538,055
Balance on 31/12/2025					
Cost	3,250,303	97,230	705,151	824,346	4,877,030
Accumulated depreciation	(286,387)	(87,671)	(366,612)	(598,305)	(1,338,975)
Net book value on 31/12/2025	2,963,916	9,559	338,539	226,041	3,538,055
Balance on 1/1/2026					
Net book value on 1/1/2026	**2,963,916**	**9,559**	**338,539**	**226,041**	**3,538,055**
Additions	**267,987**	**87**	**23,047**	**22,292**	**313,413**
Disposals	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(2,401)**	**(2,401)**
Depreciation cost during the period	**(43,695)**	**(1,389)**	**(82,498)**	**(59,086)**	**(186,668)**
Depreciation of disposals	**-**	**-**	**-**	**680**	**680**
Net book value on 30/9/2026	**3,188,208**	**8,257**	**279,088**	**187,526**	**3,663,079**
Balance on 30/9/2026					
Cost	**3,518,290**	**97,317**	**728,198**	**844,237**	**5,188,042**
Accumulated depreciation	**(330,082)**	**(89,060)**	**(449,110)**	**(656,711)**	**(1,524,963)**
Net book value on 30/9/2026	**3,188,208**	**8,257**	**279,088**	**187,526**	**3,663,079**

22-Due to banks

	30 September 2026 EGP in Thousands	31 December 2025 EGP in Thousands
Current accounts	**288,777**	532,140
Balances of deposits	**11,818,362**	10,192,494
Total	**12,107,139**	10,724,634
Local banks	**2,198,157**	3,041,672
Foreign banks and institutions	**9,908,982**	7,682,962
Total	**12,107,139**	10,724,634
Non-return bearing balances	**288,777**	532,140
Return-bearing balances	**11,818,362**	10,192,494
Total	**12,107,139**	10,724,634
Current balances	**11,818,362**	10,192,494
Non-current balances	**288,777**	532,140
Total	**12,107,139**	10,724,634

23- Saving pools and saving certificates

	30 September 2026 EGP in Thousands	31 December 2025 EGP in Thousands
On call accounts	18,212,669	16,382,569
Time deposits and callable accounts	134,083,072	119,933,299
Saving certificates	68,260,566	58,618,807
Other accounts	603,737	538,925
Total	221,160,044	195,473,600
Corporate accounts	7,405,109	5,836,347
Individual accounts	213,754,935	189,637,253
Total	221,160,044	195,473,600
Non-return bearing balances	18,816,406	16,921,494
Floating-return bearing balances	202,343,638	178,552,106
Total	221,160,044	195,473,600
Current balances	92,855,128	82,410,839
Non-current balances	128,304,916	113,062,761
Total	221,160,044	195,473,600

24- Other liabilities

	30 September 2026 EGP in Thousands	31 December 2025 EGP in Thousands
Returns due to customers	6,728,744	6,223,565
Sundry creditors	353,652	256,799
Miscellaneous credit balances	434,928	419,791
Legitimate due Zakat	337,500	396,661
Shareholder dividends	281,968	245,059
Accrued expenses	-	16,048
Total	8,136,792	7,557,923

25- Other provisions

	30 September 2026 EGP in Thousands	31 December 2025 EGP in Thousands
Balance at the beginning of the Period/ year as previously issued	232,648	207,093
Foreign exchange valuation differences	2,682	(220)
No longer required	(51,615)	(55,228)
Charged to Income statement	67,378	82,201
Used during the Period/ year	(434)	(1,198)
Total	250,659	232,648
Other provisions in details		
provision for Capital commitments	18,747	12,289
provision for non-performing Capital commitments	-	5
provisions for assets held by the bank	150,000	150,000
provisions for performing contingent liability	1,908	1,429
Provisions for financial commitment	32,605	23,099
Provisions for operational losses	3,829	3,716
provisions for lawsuits	34,123	34,328
provision for non-performing contingent liability	9,447	7,782
Total	250,659	232,648

26- Paid-up Capital

Paid-up capital reached EGP 7,214,228 thousand as at 30 September 2026, with $ 1 par value for each share and all shares are fully paid,

EGP in Thousands

	Number of shares	Common shares	Total
Balance at the beginning of the period	637,845,023	7,214,228	7,214,228
Balance at the end of the period	637,845,023	7,214,228	7,214,228

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

27-Reserves

	30 September 2026 EGP in Thousands	31 December 2025 EGP in Thousands
General banking risk reserve (A)	12,812	19,682
Legal reserve (general) (B)	4,372,606	3,939,663
Capital reserve (C)	45,091	44,559
Fair value reserve (D)	8,506,978	7,714,931
General risk reserve (E)	149,153	149,153
Total	13,086,640	11,867,988

A- General banking risk reserve

	30 September 2026 EGP in Thousands	31 December 2025 EGP in Thousands
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	(6,870)	(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	12,812	19,682

B- Legal reserve (general)

	30 September 2026 EGP in Thousands	31 December 2025 EGP in Thousands
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	4,372,606	3,939,663

C- Capital reserve

	30 September 2026 EGP in Thousands	31 December 2025 EGP in Thousands
Balance at the beginning of the Period/ year	44,559	41,311
Amount of previous fiscal year profits transferred to capital reserve	532	3,248
Balance at the end of the Period/ year	45,091	44,559

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

D- Fair value reserve

	30 September 2026 EGP in Thousands	31 December 2025 EGP in Thousands
Balance at the beginning of the Period/ year	7,714,931	7,204,993
Change in fair value during the Period/ year	1,118,521	653,288
Change in Deferred tax on fair value	(251,516)	(146,990)
Change in expected credit losses provision of debt instruments	(74,958)	3,640
Balance at the end of the Period/ year	**8,506,978**	7,714,931

E- General risk reserve

	30 September 2026 EGP in Thousands	31 December 2025 EGP in Thousands
Balance at the beginning of the Period/ year	149,153	149,153
Balance at the end of the Period/ year	**149,153**	149,153

28- Retained earnings (including profit of the Period/ year)

	30 September 2026 EGP in Thousands	31 December 2025 EGP in Thousands
Balance of retained earnings (including profit of the Period/ year) at the beginning of the fiscal Period/ year	22,560,316	23,174,008
Transferred from fair value reserve	(62,965)	89,436
Transferred from general banking risk reserve for assets whose ownership have reverted to the bank	-	827
Transferred to Capital Increase	-	(1,536,719)
Net profit of the Period/ year	7,496,606	4,329,968
Distributed as follows:		
The Bank's share in Banking Sector support and development	(43,294)	(117,361)
Transferred to capital reserve	(532)	(3,248)
Transferred to legal reserve (general)	(432,943)	(1,173,608)
Shareholders' dividends	(1,216,274)	(1,852,987)
Employees' profit share	(315,000)	(300,000)
Board members' remuneration	(60,000)	(50,000)
Balance of retained earnings (including profit of the Period/ year) *	27,925,914	22,560,316

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

29- Cash and cash equivalent

29/1 For the purpose of preparing cash flows statement, cash and cash equivalent include the following balances with maturities not exceeding 3 months from the acquisition date:

	30 September 2026 EGP in Thousands	30 September 2025 EGP in Thousands
Cash and balances at the Central Bank of Egypt	**2,923,384**	2,609,966
Due from banks	**67,934,734**	66,072,032
Treasury bills maturing within a period of (less than 3 months)	**11,337,413**	8,506,073
Total	**82,195,531**	77,188,071

29/2 For the purpose of preparing the statement of cashflow, this statement 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 (1,038) thousand ،in addition to bad debts of customers with an amount of EGP 7,878 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 792,047 thousand. in addition to gain from financial investments with an amount of EGP 52,000 thousand.

30- Contingent liabilities and commitments

A-Legal claims

There is a number of outstanding lawsuits filed against the Bank on 30 September 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.

B-Capital commitments

Contractual agreements of the Bank for capital commitments reached EGP 941,682 thousand during the period ended on 30 September 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.

C-Commitments on finance and investment transactions

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

	30 September 2026 EGP in Thousands	31 December 2025 EGP in Thousands
Finance commitments	**7,257,628**	4,929,239
Letters of guarantee and letters of credit	**813,793**	790,871
Total	**8,071,421**	5,720,110

31- Related-party transactions

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

A-Musharaka, Murabaha, and Mudaraba transactions with related parties

	Top management members and direct relatives		Subsidiaries and associates	
	30 September 2026	31 December 2025	30 September 2026	31 December 2025
	EGP in Thousands	EGP in Thousands	EGP in Thousands	EGP in Thousands
Musharaka, Murabaha, Mudaraba, and facilities for customers				
At the beginning of the financial Period/ year	1,307	1,367	712,432	876,697
Musharaka, murabaha and mudaraba carried out during the Period/ year	-	-	-	38,500
Musharaka, murabaha and mudaraba collected during the Period/ year	(45)	(60)	(235,797)	(202,765)
At the end of the Period/ year	1,262	1,307	476,635	712,432
Return on Musharaka, Murabaha and Mudaraba *	88	121	75,177	149,824

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

B- Related-party deposits

	Top management members and direct relatives		Subsidiaries and associates	
	30 September 2026	31 December 2025	30 September 2026	31 December 2025
	EGP in Thousands	EGP in Thousands	EGP in Thousands	EGP in Thousands
Deposits at the beginning of the Period/ year	22,624	12,229	148,264	204,577
Deposits placed during the Period/ year	89,747	92,934	6,747,889	4,827,357
Deposits recovered during the Period/ year	(89,531)	(82,147)	(6,779,776)	(4,882,668)
Valuation differences	845	(392)	52,651	(1,002)
Deposits at the end of the Period/ year	23,685	22,624	169,028	148,264
Costs of deposits and similar costs	210	695	7,264	9,416

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

C- 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 91,863,128 on 30 September 2026.

The redeemable value of the certificate on 30 September 2026 amounted to EGP 565,59 after distributions amounting to EGP 95.75 since the activity inception, While the number of the Fund's outstanding certificates was 1,322,309 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 16,729,600 on 30 September 2026.

The redeemable value of the certificate on 30 September 2026 amounted to EGP 522,80 The number of outstanding certificates of the fund was 2,783,854 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 8,589,830 for the financial period ending 30 September 2026, these fees and commissions are included under "fees and commissions revenues" item in the income statement.

32- 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%.

The Monetary Policy Committee of the Central Bank decided in its meeting on Thursday, October 29, 2026, to increase 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 20.0%, 21.0%, and 20.5% respectively, and the discount and credit rate by 100 basis points to reach 20.5%.

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