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FAISAL ISLAMIC BANK OF EGYPT

Annual Report 2025

Mission

To be a leading bank in Islamic banking activities in Egypt in order to be the first choice for our customers and to bring major benefits to all related parties. coupled with full commitment to Islamic sharia principles and banking regulations".

Vision

To be the best bank in providing Islamic banking products and services to our customers and correspondents. as well as achieving a positive and sustainable development in the Bank's position at regional and international levels.



Our values

Customer First: customer satisfaction is our top priority and primary goal. We are committed to understanding and fulfilling our customers' needs. building long-term customer loyalty and meeting all their expectations.

Islamic Banking: to fully comply with Islamic sharia principles that govern FIBE's Islamic banking activities and operations.

Excellence and Superiority: to be excellent in all activities is our standard; we are committed to improve our banking services and provide excellent. efficient and first-class services to our customers.

Shareholders' objectives: to reap competitive. stable and growing dividends on shareholders' investments in order to achieve long-term stability and growth. resulting in an increase of the Bank's economic value.

Job Satisfaction for employees: to create a perfect harmony in the workplace among employees at different levels of management and providing them with essential and effective means to enhance their skills and abilities to meet all the job requirements. This in addition to designing effective and fair system of pay and bonuses as well as increasing chances of promotion to achieve a high level of job satisfaction.

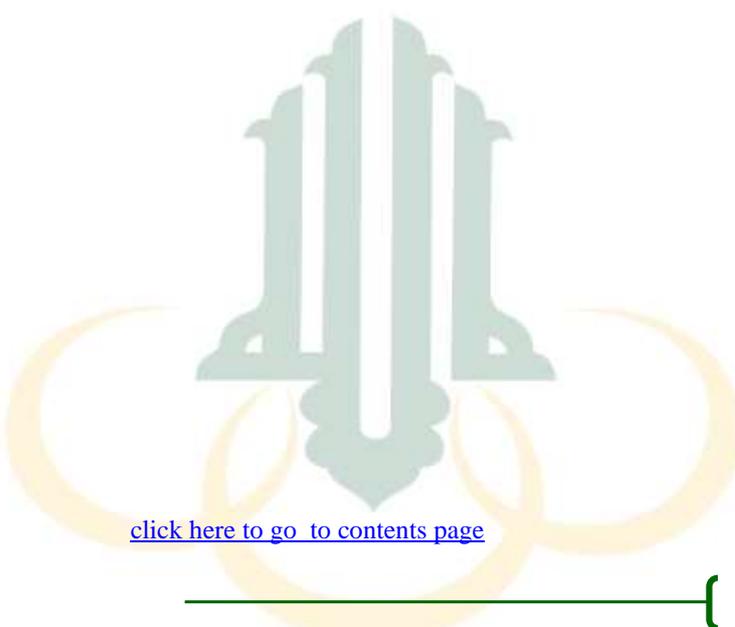
Social Responsibility: to participate in moving the national economy forward by investing in vital projects in different sectors. improving economic and social conditions and reducing the unemployment rates. This in addition to improving standards of living and offering help and assistance to the most vulnerable groups under the Bank's Social Responsibility.

Sustainability: The Bank strongly believes in achieving its goals according to the Principles of Sustainable Development by full commitment to governance and social standards. becoming more eco-friendly and adopting the latest FinTech trends.

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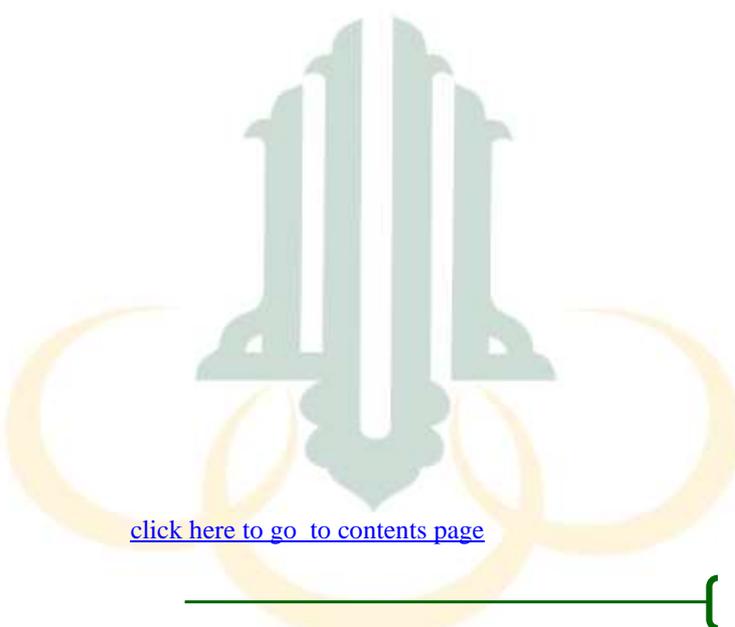
The Late His Royal Highness Prince
**Mohammed Al -Faisal bin Abdul-Aziz
Aal-Saoud,**
The founder of Faisal Islamic Bank of Egypt,
Former Chairman of The Board of Directors
And The pioneer of Islamic banking in the world



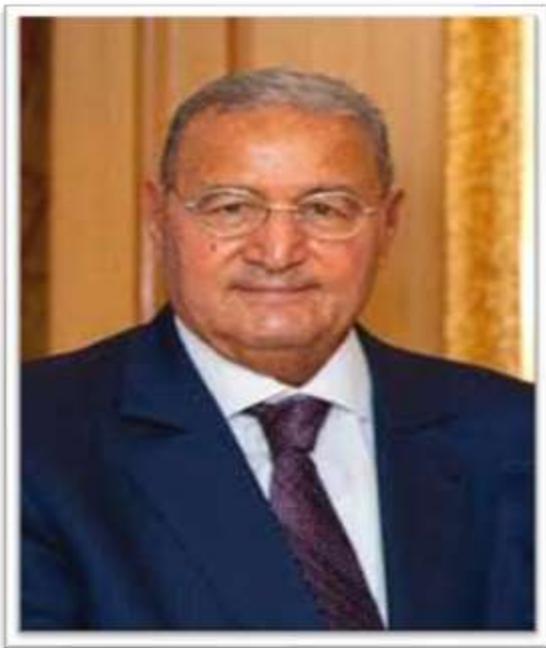
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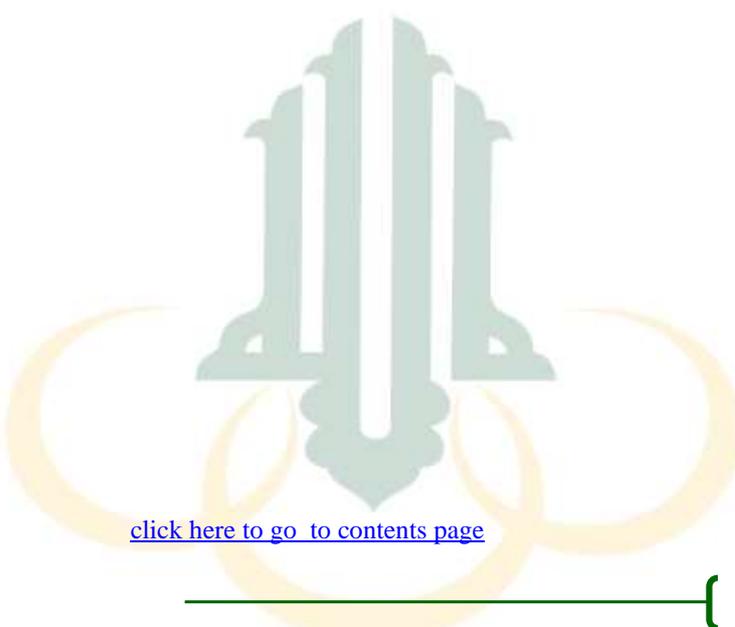
**His Royal Highness Prince
Amr Mohammed Al-Faisal
Aal-Saoud**
Chairman of the Board Of Directors



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Governor
**Mr. Abdel Hamid Mohammed
Aboumoussa**



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Board of Directors*

His Royal Highness Prince

Amr Mohammed Al-Faisal Aal-Saoud

Chairman

Sheikh. Ibrahim Bin Khalifa Aal-Khalifa

(Representative of Faisal Islamic Bank. Jersey)

Lieutenant General . Ahmed Saad Ali El-Shazly

Dr. Amani Khaled Mohammed Mubarak Bouresli

(Representative of Dar Al-Maal Al-Islami Holding (DMI))

Dr. Galal Mostafa Mohammed Saeed

(Representative of Faisal for Financial Investments Co.)

Dr. Hussein Mohammed Ahmed Isaa

(Representative of Egyptian company for Investments)

Mr. Khaled Mohamed El Tayeb Mohamed El Tayeb

(Representative of Al AWQAF Egyptian Authority)

Mr. Abdel Hamid Mohammed Aboumoussa

(The Bank's Governor)

Dr. Amr Ahmed Samih Talaat

Mr. Mohammed Bin Abdullah Bin Abdelkarim Elkhareiji

Mr. Mohammed Hani Bin Al Sayed Bin Ibrahim Al Ayouti

(Representative of Dar Al Maal Al Islami for Limited Administrative Services)

Dr. Nahed Mohammed Hassan Taher

(Representative of Saudi Gulf Business Co. for Trade)

Governor

Mr. Abdel Hamid Mohammed Aboumoussa

* Board members are arranged in Arabic alphabetical order.

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Board of Directors' Committees

(1) Senior Management Committee

- His Royal Highness Prince/ Amr Mohammed Al-Faisal Aal -Saoud	Chairman
- Dr. Galal Mostafa Mohammed Saeed	Member
- Mr. Khaled Mohamed El Tayeb Mohamed El Tayeb	Member
- Mr. Abdel Hamid Mohammed Aboumoussa (The Bank's Governor)	Member
- Dr. Nahed Mohammed Hassan Taher	Member
- Mr. Raafat Mokbel Hussein (CEO's Assistant)	Member

(2) Audit Committee

- Sheikh. Ibrahim Bin Khalifa Aal-Khalifa	Chairman
- Dr. Hussein Mohammed Ahmed Isaa	Member
- Mr. Mohamed Hani Bin Al Sayed Bin Ibrahim Al Ayouti	Member

(3) Risk Policies Committee

- Dr. Amani Khaled Mohammed Mubarak Bouresli	Chairman
- Lieutenant General . Ahmed Saad Ali El-Shazly	Member
- Mr. Abdel Hamid Mohammed Aboumoussa (The Bank's Governor)	Member
- Mr. Mohammed Bin Abdullah Abdelkarim Elkhareiji	Member

(4) Governance and Nominations Committee

- Dr. Amr Ahmed Samih Talaat	Chairman
- Dr. Hussein Mohammed Ahmed Isaa	Member
- Mr. Mohamed Hani Bin Al Sayed Bin Ibrahim Al Ayouti	Member

(5) Salaries and Remunerations Committee

- His Royal Highness Prince/ Amr Mohammed Al-Faisal Aal-Saoud	Chairman
- Mr. Khaled Mohamed El Tayeb Mohamed El Tayeb	Member
- Mr. Mohammed Bin Abdullah Abdelkarim Elkhareiji	Member

(6) Information Technology & Digitalization Committee

- Dr. Amr Ahmed Samih Talaat	Chairman
- Sheikh. Ibrahim Bin Khalifa Aal-Khalifa	Member
- Lieutenant General . Ahmed Saad Ali El-Shazly	Member
- Dr. Galal Mostafa Mohammed Saeed	Member
- Mr. Abdel Hamid Mohammed Aboumoussa (The Bank's Governor)	Member

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Religious Supervisory Board

Dr. Nasr Farid Mohammed Wassel	Chairman
Dr. Ali Gomaa Mohammed Abdulwahab	Deputy Chairman
Dr. Hamdi Sobh Taha Dawood	Member
Dr. Abdelhady Mohammed Abdelhady Zarea	Member
Dr. Ata Abdelaty Mohamed ELsonbaty	Member

Auditors

Mr. Mohanad Taha Khaled
(A partner in BDO Khaled & Co)

Mr. Ahmed Ibrhim Ahmed Yossaf
(A partner in KPMG- Hazem Hassan)

Statement of the Chairman

Dear Shareholders of Faisal Islamic Bank of Egypt

Peace, mercy and blessings of Allah be upon you

Today, I would like to welcome you all to our annual meeting and it's my pleasure to share with you the Bank's annual report for the fiscal year 2025 to review a new and significant milestone in our business excellence journey. During FY 2025, the Bank managed to realize impressive results and remarkable achievements, building on its legacy of trust and stability developed over decades, coupled with its deeply-rooted corporate culture marked by responsibility and commitment. This culture is also characterized by a sense of belonging, teamwork, effective cooperation and the spirit of harmony and coordination among all employees across the Bank's different departments and units. The Executive Management, under the guidance and directions of the Board of Directors, was able to reach high levels of professionalism and readiness to successfully navigate all market changes and trends by adopting proactive and flexible approach, keeping a balance between growth and asset quality and enhancing resource utilization efficiency. Despite continued global economic uncertainty, the Bank managed to achieve outstanding record of progress in different business activities, upholding its leading position in the banking sector as a key partner in creating sustainable value, supported by improvement in the domestic economic environment.

At the international level, the global economy experienced significant turbulence during 2025 due to the U.S. trade policy shifts, driven by the Trump administration's decision to raise tariffs on goods coming into the U.S. from most countries around the world, particularly China, bringing the average effective tariff rate imposed on U.S. imports to 17% compared to 2.3% in 2024. This move caused widespread trade tensions coupled with a high degree of uncertainty amidst geopolitical conflicts and rising global debt levels, alongside debt service burdens on many countries across the world. This in addition to high financing costs despite accommodative monetary policies adopted by some central banks around the world in 2025, resulting in high uncertainty about global economic prospects during the upcoming period. The global economy is projected to grow 3.2% during 2025 and 3.1% in 2026, falling from an average growth rate of 3.5% during the period (2022-2024), according to the International Monetary Fund's (IMF's) World Economic Outlook (WEO). Locally, the decisions and measures taken by Egypt's government during 2025 under the ongoing reform program contributed to a significant improvement in most macroeconomic indicators, as detailed later in the next part of the report titled "Domestic Economic Developments". Additionally, Egypt's economic outlook during the coming period showed an upward trend, as Egypt's economy grew by 5.3% during the first quarter of FY 2025/2026 for the first time in more than three years.

Despite the pressures and challenges posed by some anticipated changes amidst intense competition and considerable expansion in the banking sector, along with new entrants to the banking industry and expansion of the customer base in the banking system as a whole, our Bank maintained its strong performance trajectory by enhancing its credit portfolio quality, improving operational efficiency, and developing high-yield products. This, in turn, reflected positively on the Bank's performance and profitability ratios, as total revenues amounted to EGP 27144 million during FY 2025 compared to EGP 30842 million a year earlier, recording a 12% decline amounting to EGP 3698 million ... As FY 2024 revenues included credit valuation differences amounting to EGP 5759.1 million generated from devaluation of the Egyptian pound against foreign currencies owing to the decision of exchange rate liberalization. On the contrary, the value of Egyptian pound remained relatively stable and it continued its upward momentum against the US dollar during FY 2025, as clearly stated in the next part of the report titled "Domestic Economic Developments". Accordingly, total revenues of FY 2025 (after excluding the valuation differences in credit and debit balances from the two comparative years) reach EGP 26068 million compared to EGP 25082 million in the previous year, recording an actual increase of EGP 986 million at a rate of 3.9%.

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Generally, total revenues during the year under review amounted to EGP 27144 million, enabling the Bank to distribute returns to owners of saving pools and certificates with an amount of EGP 15796 million against EGP 13982 million a year earlier. Consequently, average annual return rates increased to reach 5.75% for General Investment Accounts held in local currency, 4.625% for Investment Accounts held in foreign currency, 19.05% for three-year saving certificates, 13.95% for four-year saving certificates, 19.50% for five-year saving certificates "Izdhar", and 20.10% for seven-year saving certificates "Nam'a" with a 21.67% cumulative return. As a result, total profits of the year amounted to EGP 22559.8 million, including retained earnings of EGP 18230.3 million, so the residual amount of EGP 4329.5 million representing the net distributable profit for FY 2025. Given the outstanding record of progress, our Bank received the CIBAFI's Award 2025 on "Innovation for Advancing Financial Inclusion and Islamic Finance Objectives". The Bank also occupied a high position in The Banker's Top 100 Arab Banks 2025 ranking. Moreover, our Bank received (Best Retail Banking Award) from The Global 2T Group. At the same time, Mr. Abdel Hamid Aboumoussa was among the distinguished winners of the 2025 "Best 100 Arab CEOs" G2T Global Awards, an esteemed annual business awards ceremony that recognizes outstanding achievements and exceptional leadership. Additionally, the Bank held a dominant position among the "Egypt's Top 50 Listed Companies 2025" based on the ranking of "The Forbes Middle East".

Regarding other financial indicators, total volume of business - represented in total assets, contingent liabilities and commitments - reached EGP 264.6 billion at the end of 2025, recording an annual increase of EGP 18 billion at a growth rate of 7.3%. Total balances of saving pools and certificates (funds under management) increased by EGP 18.4 billion at a growth rate of 10.4% to reach EGP 195.5 billion. These balances are distributed among more than 2 million accounts managed by the Bank for its customers. Net finance and investment balances (after deducting the provision) reached EGP 238.6 billion, recording an increase of EGP 15.9 billion at a rate of 7.1%. These balances account for 92.5% of total assets. On the other hand, the Bank also managed to achieve a significant increase in the shareholders' equity up to a total of EGP 41.6 billion, recording EGP 2.6 billion annual increase at a rate of 6.7% to greatly boost the Bank's own Fund. Moreover, The Bank was very keen to fully abide by banking rules and regulations imposed by Central Bank of Egypt (CBE), most notably the Risk-based Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) that amounted to 26.8% at the end of 2025 against a regulatory minimum of 12.5%. Non-risk based Leverage Ratio (LR) reached 13.4% against a regulatory minimum of 3%.

In line with CBE's guidelines for Digital Transformation and Financial Inclusion, the Bank paid much attention to digital solutions during 2025 with a full commitment to widespread adoption of digital financial solutions-based strategies. Therefore, our Bank was able to achieve remarkable progress to be up against fierce competition among the banks operating in Egypt and to keep up with the fast-paced technological changes that the world has witnessed in recent years. To this end, the Bank launched a wide range of first-class digital banking services and products to meet the changing customer needs and expectations, including the Platinum Card in foreign currencies. The Bank also updated and developed systems for "Online Banking" service with the aim of improving the quality level of current services and offering new ones. During the upcoming period, the Bank is planning to launch a number of new services and products, most notably the "Corporate Account with a periodic return" product, and a "Prize-linked Saving Scheme". This is addition to introducing a new system for E-wallet application, providing an "Online Finance" service through the Bank's website, along with "Digital Onboarding" solution that allows customers to digitally open their accounts without actually visiting any of the Bank's branches. Furthermore, the Bank is also planning to launch a number of services, including E-statement, tokenization of payment cards on mobile applications, activation of E-wallets at the Bank's ATMs "Cardless Services", along with the activation of E-payment by Meeza prepaid card, and card activation via SMS ... As for financial Inclusion, the Bank actively participated in all CBE's initiatives and events either inside or outside its branches through the presence in sports clubs and universities by providing exclusive offers to encourage citizens to have access to the financial system. Additionally, the Bank signed a set of cooperation

protocols with trade unions and Egyptian universities, enabling their employees and faculty members to benefit from the Bank's distinctive finance options based on Sharia-compliant transactions at competitive return rates.

As part of its geographical expansion plan to increase the number of branches and expand the customer base, the Bank has recently opened its newest branch in the Financial and Business District located in the heart of the New Administrative Capital, to be the first private bank providing high-quality banking products and services for the New Capital's residents, workers and frequent visitors. As a result, total number of the Bank's branches at the end of 2025 reached 43 covering most governorates and main cities all over the country. Moreover, the Bank also opened two new branch locations in the cities of Benha and El-Minya, to be in line with the Bank's strategy to develop its branch network and enhance the quality of banking services, enabling its customers to conduct their banking transactions in a secure, easy and convenient way, worthy of its leading position as a pioneer of Islamic banking. The Bank is preparing to open new branches in different cities across the country; namely Mit Ghamr, El-Shorouk, El-Badrashein, and Kafr El-Sheikh. Furthermore, the Bank's ATMs network has been increased by adding 87 ATMs covering the most densely populated areas as well as remote and financially under-served communities, bringing the total number of ATMs to 648 at the end of December 2025. In the same context, the Bank also launched Mobile ATM service That offers convenient and easy to use ATMs services anywhere all around the country, making it easier for customers to carry out their daily banking transactions instead of looking for fixed ATMs. These ATM vehicles are available at seasonal events, exhibitions, public events, etc. This comes as a tribute to great efforts made by the Bank to ensure an excellent customer experience that goes beyond the traditional banking concept based on a client-centric approach. Additionally, the number of active Visa & Meeza cards increased by 16 thousand cards to reach 430 thousand cards at the end of 2025.

With regard to human resources, our Bank continued to carry out its policy aimed at investing in human capital, which is widely regarded as one of the most important factors for the Bank's success and sustainability, and the key driver of strong performance, innovation and achieving of strategic goals. To this end, the Bank always seeks to develop practical and professional skills of its employees by providing continuous training and learning programs, creating a motivational work environment, and fostering a culture of appreciation and belonging within the workplace. This, in turn, contributes to building resilient leaders capable of facing challenges and staying adaptable in the face of changes, which has a positive impact on the Bank's performance indicators and productivity levels, as well as enhancing institutional reputation and long-term competitiveness. In this regard, the Bank provided a diverse range of specialized training courses and programs during 2025, including technical skills, behavioral and managerial skills, supervisory and leadership, specialized certificates, as well as sustainability training courses. This training package was offered to around 2,906 trainees. Additionally, the Bank also provided a total of 890 training opportunities during the summer of 2025 for Egyptian university students across the Bank's headquarters and branches.

In the light of its deep commitment to sustainable practices, the Bank issued its Sustainability Report (ESG) and Carbon Footprint Report (CFP) for the FY 2024, showing remarkable progress made by our Bank in reducing carbon emissions generated from its banking operations and activities based on its strategic goal of reducing the amount of Scope 1 and 2 carbon emissions (GHGs) by 42% by 2030, compared to the 2022 baseline levels. To this end, the Bank is currently finalizing the creation and implementation of an integrated Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS), enabling the Bank to monitor and mitigate the potential negative impacts of its activities and maximize positive social and environmental impact. The launch of ESMS is a testament to the Bank's firm commitment to responsible and sustainable banking practices.

Since its inception, the Bank has given a top priority to social responsibility due to its crucial role in offering help and assistance to the poor and the needy to improve their living conditions. In this respect, the Bank has broadened its participation in several social programs, humanitarian aids and sustainable development projects, along with healthcare and education initiatives, reflecting its ongoing commitment to achieving comprehensive development and fostering social solidarity. To this end, total contributions made by the Bank on these activities increased to reach EGP 476 million during 2025 compared to EGP 456 million a year earlier.

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These contributions were disbursed on legitimate channels including EGP 316 million was allocated for Zakat beneficiaries of individuals with a total of 100 thousand cases recommended by Social Solidarity Directorates, hospitals and medical centers, as well as urgent surgeries such as Kidney, liver and bone marrow transplants and open-heart surgeries for children and adults. This in addition to an amount of EGP 3.5 million was earmarked for students who are studying at colleges of commerce at Egyptian universities. Moreover, the Bank also allocated an amount of EGP 1.9 million for Holy Quran Memorization Centers and competitions in some governorates around the country, and an amount of EGP 562 thousand was earmarked to provide a number of mosques in Cairo, Giza and Asuit governorates with furniture and equipment. Additionally, an amount of EGP 13.8 million was earmarked for Eid Al-Adha Sukuk (Al-Adha Feast sacrifice certificates) and Ramadan Feeding Project (to provide a meal to a needy fasting person) during the Holy Month of Ramadan. Furthermore, the Bank contributed EGP 10.2 million to Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), including Misr El Kheir Foundation and Al-Rahman Al-Rahem Charity Organization for Development located in North Sinai Governorate. This in addition to an amount of EGP 65 million was earmarked for the health sector by providing financial support and assistance to several public hospitals all over the country, including Ahmed Maher Educational Hospital, Beni Suef University Hospital, Assiut University Hospital, Ahl Masr Burn Hospital, National Heart Institute (NHI), and Shifaa Al-Orman Hospital for treatment of child and adult cancer patients in Upper Egypt, along with an amount of EGP 8.4 million for Theodor Bilharz Research Institute (TBRI). All of these social activities and initiatives were undertaken under the umbrella of the Bank's Zakat Fund whose total resources reached EGP 2.166 billion at the end of 2025.

Dear Esteemed Shareholders,

The Bank's impressive results and achievements during 2025 resulted from the comprehensive development of all the Bank's systems, policies and procedures as well as positive interaction and mutual trust between the Bank's employees and management. This in addition to adopting a culture of change, competition, and a challenging spirit at different job levels, allowing them to remain resilient and competitive in a fast-changing business environment. These factors contributed to strengthening the Bank's pre-eminent position in the Egyptian banking sector, achieving the highest growth rates, and maximizing customer satisfaction, which acts as a cornerstone of our strategy during the upcoming period. On the other hand, the Bank's management and staff are fully aware of their national responsibility towards sustainable development trajectory, as a key pillar of our country's future. To this end, they are performing their duties in a diligent and systematic manner based on scientific approach in order to move forward with a remarkable record of progress by reaching the highest levels of efficiency and performance, to be always the pioneer of Islamic banking industry in Egypt. This in addition to maintaining the Bank's financial structure soundness, safeguarding the depositors' funds and maximizing its returns.

In conclusion, let me express my sincere gratitude and appreciation to you, the board members, all the Bank's customers, our correspondents and partners for their continuing support and great confidence that has always been appreciated and cherished. I also appreciate hard work and sincere efforts devoted by the Bank's staff regarded as the most valuable assets, building upon to move forward. Therefore, I am confident that everyone in the Bank Group consistently strives to be on our forward march towards continued success, growth and progress, having set our sights on our vision and strategic objectives. I highly praised the CBE's major efforts aimed at enhancing stability and resilience of Egypt's banking sector. I also extend my sincere appreciation to the chairman and members of the Bank's Sharia Supervisory Board (SSB) for their good communication and fruitful coordination. I must also never forget our pledge to expend a great deal of effort by unlocking our full potential to achieve greater success and progress and to be always the undisputed leader in Islamic banking.

."Allah is the grantor of success and He is the only one whose help should be sought"

Peace, mercy and blessings of Allah be upon you.

Chairman of the Board of Directors

Prince Amr Al-Faisal

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Domestic Economic Developments

Egypt's economy witnessed significant economic and financial shifts during 2025, reflecting the full impact of policies as well as monetary and structural reforms undertaken by the government under the comprehensive Economic Reform Program. Given the landscape of a volatile and uncertain world marked by geopolitical risks, the government continued to make great efforts aimed at achieving macroeconomic stability and moving economic development forward. These efforts resulted in significant progress in several indicators, serving as clear evidence that Egypt's economy has begun to reap the benefits of the reform policies adopted by the government. These indicators include a substantial decline in inflation rates, a noticeable improvement in economic growth rates, driven by the recovery of non-oil manufacturing industries, tourism, and telecommunications sectors. This in addition to an increase in remittances of Egyptians working abroad and the CBE's net international reserves, along with an increase in the banking sector's net foreign assets, recording US\$ 23.7 billion in November 2025. Moreover, the government successfully managed to restore investor confidence in Egypt's economy, to be one of the most attractive destinations for local and foreign investments. This was clearly shown by the US\$ 35 billion coastal city of Ras El-Hekma development project deal between Egypt the United Arab Emirates, along with the US\$ 29.7 billion investment deal with Qatar for the development of Alam El-Roum coastal area of Marsa Matrouh city. Additionally, similar deals with Saudi Arabia and Kuwait would be concluded within the upcoming period ... These developments come at a time when the strong performance of Egypt's economy is highly praised by the International Financial Institutions, including the IMF and the World Bank, forecasting the country's performance to continue its upward trajectory in the next period. As a result, S&P Global Ratings upgraded Egypt's credit rating on 10th October 2025 from "B-" to "B" with a stable outlook. On the other hand, Egypt's economy is still facing some challenges, most notably the accumulation of domestic and external debts and crippling debt service burdens, thereby undermining the country's ability to absorb future economic shocks or spend on development projects. Other challenges include the decline in local manufacturing, high population growth rate, and an increase in the number of refugees, imposing additional economic and social burden on the government. Therefore, these challenges should be adequately addressed during the forthcoming period in order to maintain stability and achieve sustainable development.

The most significant developments of economic indicators during 2025 are as follows:

- 1- Egypt's economy achieved a 4.4% growth rate during FY 2024/2025 compared to 2.4% during the previous fiscal year, recording a 5.3% increase during the first quarter of FY 2025/2026.
- 2- Overall deficit in the State's General Budget showed an increase during the period (July – May) of FY 2024/2025 to record 6.9% of GDP compared with a 3.6% decline of GDP during the same period of FY 2023/2024. (Due to revenues generated from the coastal city of Ras El-Hekma development project deal between Egypt and the United Arab Emirates).
- 3- Total domestic public debt increased by EGP 2.345 trillion to reach EGP 11.072 trillion at the end of June 2025 compared to EGP 8.727 trillion at the end of December 2024. The external debt also increased by US\$ 6.1 billion to record US\$ 161.2 billion at the end of June 2025 compared with US\$ 155.1 billion at the end of December 2024.
- 4- The average annual inflation rate for urban areas declined from 28.4% during 2024 to 14.2% during 2025.
- 5- Regarding Egypt's credit rating during 2025. On October 10th, S&P Global Ratings upgraded Egypt's credit rating from "B-" to "B" with a stable outlook. At the same time, Fitch Ratings maintained Egypt's credit rating at "B" with a stable outlook. On February 19th, Moody's Investors Service affirmed Egypt's credit rating at "Caa1" with a positive outlook.

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- 6- Transactions of the Egyptian economy with the external world resulted in an overall Balance of Payments "BOP" deficit of US\$ 2.074 billion during FY 2024/2025 compared with a surplus of US\$ 9.687 billion a year earlier. This was primarily driven by the following.
- ✓ A significant decline in net inflows channeled into the capital and financial account to record US\$ 10.205 billion compared to US\$ 29.879 billion during the same period of FY 2023/2024 (due to a fall in net foreign direct investment to reach US\$ 12.224 billion against US\$ 46.065 billion as well as a drop in the outflows of the portfolio investment in Egypt to record US\$ 1.629 billion against US\$ 14.532 billion).
 - ✓ The Current Account deficit experienced a decline to reach US\$ 15.425 billion compared to US\$ 20.807 billion, resulting from a surge in remittances from Egyptians working abroad to reach US\$ 36.3 billion against US\$ 21.9 billion.
- 7- Egypt's main sources of foreign exchange varied during the FY 2024/2025 according to the following:
- ✓ Tourism revenues increased by 16% to reach US\$ 16.7 billion against US\$ 14.4 billion in the previous fiscal year.
 - ✓ Remittances of Egyptians working abroad increased by 66.7% to reach a record high of US\$ 36.5 billion compared to US\$ 21.9 billion during FY 2023/2024.
 - ✓ The Suez Canal revenues dropped 45.5% to reach US\$ 3.6 billion compared to US\$ 6.6 billion a year earlier.
- 8- The CBE's International Reserves increased by US\$ 4.34 billion to reach US\$ 51.45 billion at the end of 2025 compared to US\$ 47.11 billion at the end of 2024.
- 9- The Monetary & Banking Developments
- 9/1 The CBE's Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) cut key interest rates five times by a total of 7.25% during 2025. Consequently, the overnight deposit rate, overnight lending rate and the rate of the main operation decreased to reach 20%, 21% and 20.5% respectively. Similarly, the discount rate was also cut to 20.5%. On the other hand, the Egyptian Pound's exchange rate against the US dollar at the end of 2025 increased by 6.2% to reach 47.63 EGP/USD compared with 50.79 EGP/USD at the end of 2024, but it fell against the Euro by 5.9% to reach 55.98 EGP/EUR compared to 52.86 EGP/EUR a year earlier.
- 9/2 Financial Soundness Indicators (FSIs) of the Banking Sector (commercial banks) varied during the FY 2024/2025, as loans to deposits ratio increased to 63.3% compared to 60.3% in the FY 2023/2024. Meanwhile, the Risk-based Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) remained stable at 18.6% (12.5% regulatory minimum). Moreover, the average liquidity ratio in local currency increased to 38.6% compared to 33.1% (20% regulatory minimum), but the average liquidity ratio in foreign currency declined by 74.4% compared to 83.6% (25% regulatory minimum). With regard to profitability ratios, the return on average assets and the return on average equity increased to 2.6% and 39% respectively, compared with 2% and 32.2% during the comparative year.

Assessment of the Bank's performance during 2025

The Bank's efforts and its financial policies adopted during the FY 2025 led to achieve a number of impressive results, most notably total balance sheet amounted to EGP 257.9 billion and total revenues reached EGP 27.1 billion. These revenues enhanced the Bank's ability to distribute returns to owners of saving pools and certificates at average annual rates of 5.75% for General Investment Accounts held in local currency, 19.05% for three-year saving certificates, 13.95% for four-year saving certificates, 19.50% for five-year saving certificates "Izdhar", 20.10% for seven-year saving certificates "Nam'a" (21.67% cumulative return), and 4.625% for Investment Accounts held in foreign currencies.

Regarding the Bank's different liabilities, the Bank has formed provisions to face finance and investment risks and to cover current expenses (General and administrative expenses, depreciation, income taxes, and legitimate Zakat "Almsgiving" accrued on the Bank's funds).

After fulfilling the above-mentioned obligations and transferring an amount of EGP 0.5 million from the net profit to the capital reserve account (resulted from profits from the sale of some fixed assets under the CBE's regulations), an amount of EGP 4.3 billion represents the net distributable profit for FY 2025.

It is noteworthy that:

- At the end of the FY 2025, the Bank's financial statements were prepared in accordance with instructions regarding the rules of preparation and presentation of financial statements and bases of recognition and measurement for Egyptian banks issued by the Central Bank of Egypt (CBE) dated 16 December 2008. Additionally, these rules were amended based on CBE's Instructions issued on 26 February 2019 and the Central Bank and Banking Sector Law No. 194 of 2020.
- The Foreign exchange rates of the comparative year 2024 were not amended based on the CBE's instructions (USD= EGP 47.6712 at the end of FY 2025 compared to EGP 50.8388 at the end of FY 2024).

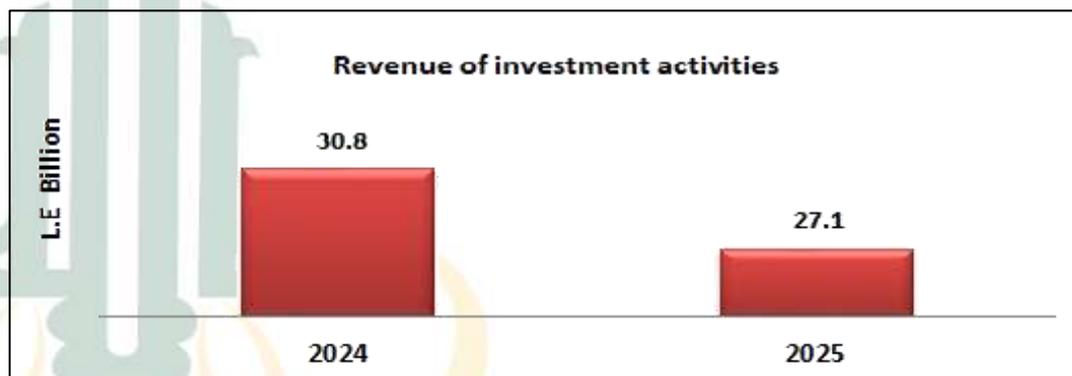
1- Business results:

The net distributable profit for FY 2025 amounted to the equivalent of EGP 4.3 billion. This profit resulted from revenues and expenses stated in the income statement as follows:

1-1 Revenues:

Total revenues during 2025 amounted to EGP 27.1 billion, which were generated from different banking activities according to the following:

- Revenues from Musharaka, Murabaha and Mudaraba transactions and similar revenues with an amount of EGP 26.5 billion, representing 97.8% of total revenues.
- Revenues from different banking services, net trading income, dividends, and other operating revenues amounted to EGP 0.6 billion, which accounted for 2.2% of total revenues.



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1-2 Expenses:

Total expenses amounted to EGP 22.8 billion which are represented in the following:

1 – 2 -1 Return on saving pools:

Total returns distributed to owners of saving pools and certificates amounted to the equivalent of EGP 15.8 billion, accounting for 69.3% of total expenses.

1 – 2-2 Impairment charge for finance and investment transactions:

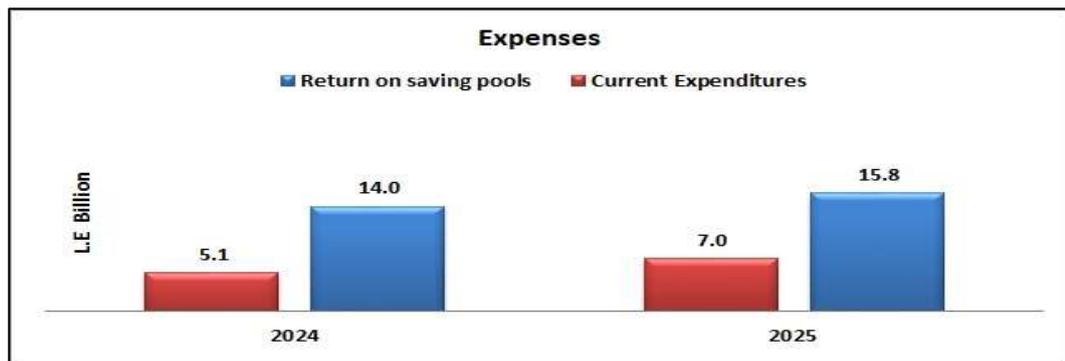
Total Impairment charge (provisions) amounted to the equivalent of EGP 0.9 billion, representing 3.9% of total expenses.

1 – 2 -3 Administrative expenses and legitimate due Zakat (almsgiving):

Total administrative expenses and Zakat (almsgiving) amounted to EGP 3.8 billion, accounting for 16.7% of total expenses.

1 – 2-4 Income Tax expenses:

Total income tax expenses reached EGP 2.3 billion, accounting for 10.1% of total expenses.



2- Volume of Business and Main Activities:

2-1 Business Volume:

Total balance sheet at the end of December 2025 amounted to the equivalent of EGP 257.9 billion. Off-balance contingent liabilities and commitments amounted to the equivalent of EGP 6.6 billion.

2-2 Saving pools:

Total balances of current, investment accounts and saving certificates reached EGP 195.5 billion at the end of December 2025. These balances account for 75.8% of total balance sheet.

2-3 Finance and Investment Balances:

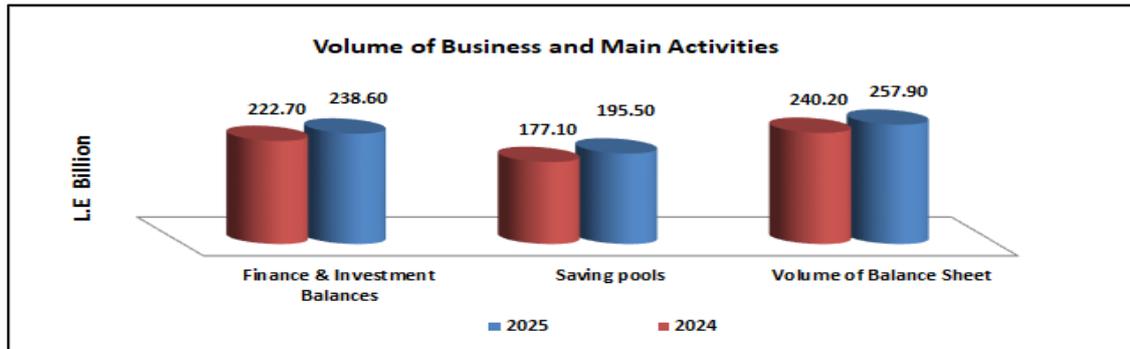
Finance and investment balances (after deducting the provision) amounted to the equivalent of EGP 238.6 billion at the end of December 2025. These balances account for 92.5% of total balance sheet. In this regard, the Bank is very keen to provide the necessary finance for various production and service sectors in accordance with the objectives of the country's Socio-Economic plan.

2-4 The Bank Companies:

The Bank directs a part of its investments towards setting up subsidiaries operated in accordance with the Islamic Sharia principles, or having shares in the capitals of similar companies with others. The Bank is also very keen to cover all sectors of economic activity by setting up companies or holding stocks in wide-ranging companies whose number reached (45) companies. Therefore, The Bank arranges finances required for those companies by sharia-compliant instruments. These companies contribute greatly to moving Egypt's economy forward and providing people with thousands of job opportunities. Total issued capital of these companies reached EGP 44.92 billion, of which EGP 44.91 billion is paid. The Bank's shareholding in these companies amounted to EGP 4.2 billion with a book value of EGP 7.8 billion at the end of 2025, accounting for 3% of total balance sheet.

Attachment (1) Table of Bank Companies.

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3 - Banking Criteria and Ratios:

Regarding the acceptable banking criteria, our Bank holds a pre-eminent position and adheres to all regulations and instructions issued by the Central Bank of Egypt.

Under the Central Bank and Banking Sector Law No. 194 of 2020, all banks operating in Egypt must have the minimum issued and fully paid-up capital of EGP 5 billion. As a result, our Bank abided by this law and increased its capital to reach more than EGP 5 billion at the end of 2021.

In its meeting held on 15th May 2025, the Bank's Extraordinary General Assembly approved the distribution of bonus shares at 5% (funded by the Bank's retained profit) to the shareholders from their own shares in the same currency. This, in turn, led to an increase in the Bank's issued and paid up capital to reach EGP 7.2 billion.

4 - The Bank's staff, Training and branches:

4-1 Staff and Training:

The Bank's management pays special attention to human capital, as a key pillar of the Bank's durable competitive advantage. To this end, our Bank always seeks to develop managerial, technical and professional skills of its employees through continuous training and learning in order to achieve greater efficiency and maintain a high level of performance of the Bank's employees at all job levels across different banking careers. This, in turn, will help achieve the Bank's strategic goals and secure its leading position in Islamic banking industry. Accordingly, a total of 223 training programs were provided at a number of 42307 training hours, with a total of 3459 training opportunities distributed to 1162 employees, accounting for 99% of the bankers as well as 68 service assistants. Total training cost amounted to around EGP 17.4 million. These training programs were designed and provided in accordance with the following pillars:

Pillar 1: Training Approach: The training paths were prepared and developed by adopting a holistic and integrated training approach, including (Lectures, Workshops, Simulation Models, International Programs, and Conferences & Seminars). In this respect, advanced training techniques and different activities are being applied to improve and enhance the employees' awareness of the Bank's policies, local regulations, Islamic Sharia principles and the best practices in the banking sector through effective teaching methods and sharing experience and knowledge among employees.

Pillar 2: Artificial Intelligence (AI), Data Analysis, and Information Security Awareness: In accordance with our Bank's digital transformation strategy and set targets, excellent training opportunities were offered regarding tools and applications of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and digital transformation. These training programs included AI applications in internal audit, digital marketing, human resources management, professional communications, and information security awareness.

Pillar 3: Customer Rights Protection: Training courses were offered to a number of ٣٨٢ employees across the Bank's headquarters and branches. These courses focused on building awareness of customer rights protection principles and achieving excellence in customer service by applying modern techniques for handling and resolving customer complaints

Pillar 4: Supporting People of Determination (PoD) & Financial Inclusion: In the light of providing support and assistance for People of Determination (PoD), training courses in "Sign Language and How to deal with PoD in a highly professional way" were offered to 49 employees working at the Bank's different branches, showing our firm commitment to making banking experience easy and convenient for our PoD

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customers. Additionally, training programs were offered to 342 employees working at the Bank's different branches, focusing on financial inclusion, awareness of its products, along with promoting financial literacy for everyone in order to keep up with the rapid changes in this field.

Pillar 5: Sustainable Development: Given the vital role performed by the Bank to achieve the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN-SDGs) and "Egypt Vision 2030", and to be in line with the first principle of Guiding Principles for Sustainable Finance that involves the Bank's employee capacity building and development, contributing to improve and broaden their knowledge of sustainable finance concepts and application. To this end, the Bank provided its employees across different branches and departments with a total of 312 training opportunities related to programs of Sustainability & Sustainable Finance, Climate Change Risks, and Green Banking Products. This in addition to participation in local and international conferences and seminars organized and held by relevant bodies.

Pillar 6: Preparing Second-and Third-level Cadres of Leaders & Succession Plan: Based on the Bank's strategy aimed at employee capacity building and development, enabling them to occupy future leadership roles. Consequently, a total of 143 employees received training programs by using modern and innovative teaching methods, simulation models and different training techniques in collaboration with a lot of high-profile training institutes and entities offering specialized training services.

Pillar 7: Induction Programs: For the purpose of increasing productivity and performance levels as well as business efficiency, induction programs were offered to 43 new employees who have recently joined our Bank. These programs included lectures and workshops aimed at achieving excellence in the fields of customer service, sales techniques, rules of professional business etiquette, code of business ethics and skills of communication and collaboration with different teams in the workplace. This in addition to a number of meetings held with representatives from the Bank's different departments in order for these employees to gain and share experience and knowledge.

Pillar 8: Specialized Certificates: In the light of improving practical knowledge and broadening professional experience to the Bank's staff so as to achieve higher levels of performance and business efficiency, a total of 59 employees completed and received certificates in specialized courses and programs such as Banking Compliance, Corporate Finance, Internal Audit, Governance, Risk, and Compliance (GRC). These certificates were awarded in collaboration with local and international training institutes and entities offering specialized training services.

Pillar 9: Social Responsibility: As part of our Bank's social responsibility, the Bank provided a total of 890 training opportunities during the summer of 2025 for Egyptian university students across the Bank's headquarters and branches. These training programs are aimed at providing students with necessary skills and knowledge to prepare them for the banking job market and bridge the gap between academic education and job market requirements

4-2 Branches:

Total number of the Bank's branches operating in Egypt reached 43 branches at the end of 2025 covering most governorates and main cities across the country. Moreover, new branches will be opened, by Allah's will, in different cities; namely Mit Ghamr, El-Shorouk, El-Badrashein, and Kafr El-Sheikh.

Attachment (2) is a table of bank branches

5 - Budget plan 2026:

The FY 2026 Budget Plan was prepared to reflect the Bank's objectives, policies and business plans for the said year. The budget's estimates were based on actual historical data of the Bank's activities and results during the past years, bearing in mind the current and future business conditions that may affect the economy and the Banking Sector. The draft budget showed the following features:

5- 1 Financial Position: an increase in the Bank's total financial position at a growth rate of 4.2%.

5-2 Saving pools an increase in these balances to reach EGP 204 billion.

5-3 Shareholders' Dividends: Achieving distributable net profit sufficient to allow share holder distributions at a net rate of 6% after zakat and other applicable distributions, while reinforcing equity.

Separate Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 December 2025 corresponding to 11 Ragab 1447 H.

Assets	Note No,	31 December 2025 EGP In Thousand	31 December 2024 EGP In Thousand
Cash and balances at the Central Bank of Egypt	(15)	19,665,921	18,226,147
Due from banks	(16)	60,350,752	78,251,274
Musharaka, Murabaha and Mudaraba with banks	(17/A)	49,735	-
Musharaka, Murabaha and Mudaraba with customers	(17/B)	16,185,620	15,382,244
Financial investments			
At Fair value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)	(18/A)	43,740,100	33,573,907
At Fair value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)	(18/B)	507,047	752,987
At Amortized Cost	(18/C)	106,418,231	83,814,528
Investments in subsidiaries and associates	(18/D)	1,288,727	1,268,637
Intangible assets	(19)	482,510	678,985
Other assets	(20)	5,708,371	6,010,285
Property, plant and equipment	(21)	3,538,055	2,272,759
Total assets		257,935,069	240,231,753
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity			
Liabilities			
Due to banks	(22)	10,724,634	14,810,831
Saving pools and saving certificates	(23)	195,473,600	177,055,178
Other liabilities	(24)	7,557,923	6,803,494
Other provisions	(25)	232,648	207,093
Deferred Tax liabilities		979,277	1,021,630
Current Income Tax Payable		1,324,455	1,303,559
Total Liabilities		216,292,537	201,201,785
Shareholders' Equity			
Paid-up Capital	(26)	7,214,228	5,677,509
Reserves	(27)	11,867,988	10,178,451
Retained earnings (including profit of the year)	(28)	22,560,316	23,174,008
Total Shareholders' Equity		41,642,532	39,029,968
Total Liability and Shareholders' Equity		257,935,069	240,231,753

Governor
Abdel Hamid Mohammed
Aboumoussa



Chairman of the board
Amr Mohammed Al-Faisal Aal Saoud



- The accompanying notes from (1) to (32) are integral part of the unconsolidated financial statements,
- Auditors' report is attached

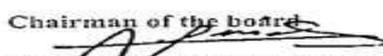
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Separate income Statement

For the financial year ended 31 December 2025 corresponding to 11 Ragab 1447 H,

	Note No,	31 December 2025 EGP In Thousand	31 December 2024 EGP In Thousand
Return on Musharaka, Murabaha , Mudaraba and similar revenues	(6)	26,524,539	23,709,313
Cost of saving pools and similar costs	(6)	(15,796,097)	(13,981,934)
Net interest income	(6)	10,728,442	9,727,379
Fees and commissions income	(7)	581,146	529,597
Dividends	(8)	350,541	417,626
Net trading income	(9)	258,678	270,316
Gain from financial investments	(18/H)	-	24,525
Impairment credit losses	(10)	(866,191)	(299,048)
Administrative expenses legitimately due Zakat	(11)	(3,449,571)	(2,655,461)
Other operating (expenses) revenues	(12)	(571,193)	5,890,320
Profit before income tax		6,635,191	13,600,019
Income tax (expenses)	(13)	(2,305,223)	(1,860,695)
Net profit of the year		4,329,968	11,739,324
Earnings per share (EGP)	(14)	6.201	18.749


Governor
Abdel Hamid Mohammed Aboumoussa


Chairman of the board
Amr Mohammed Al-Faisal Aal Saoud

Separate other comprehensive income Statement

For the financial year ended 31 December 2025 corresponding to 11 Ragab 1447 H

	31 December 2025 EGP Thousand	31 December 2024 EGP Thousand
Net profit of the year based on income statement	4,329,968	11,739,324
<u>Other comprehensive income items that will not be re-classified in profit or loss</u>		
Net change in fair value of investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	470,287	4,782,232
<u>Net change in deferred tax on equity instruments at fair value</u>	(105,815)	(1,076,002)
<u>Other comprehensive income items that are or may be re-classified to profit or loss</u>		
Net change in fair value of investments in debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	183,001	68,417
Expected credit losses of debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	3,640	48,881
Net change in deferred tax for debt instruments at fair value	(41,175)	(15,394)
Total other comprehensive income during the year	509,938	3,808,134
Total comprehensive income during the year	4,839,906	15,547,458

- The accompanying notes from (1) to (32) are integral part of the Separate financial statements,

Separate statement of changes in Equity

For the financial year ended 31 December 2025 corresponding to 11 Ragab 1447 H

	Note No,	Paid-up Capital EGP In Thousand	Reserves EGP In Thousand	Retained profit EGP In Thousand	Net profit of the year EGP In Thousand	Total EGP In Thousand
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	(27/D)	-	509,938	89,436	-	599,374
Dividends		-	-	-	(2,320,348)	(2,320,348)
Transferred to legal reserve (general)		-	1,173,608	-	(1,173,608)	-
Transferred to capital reserve		-	3,248	-	(3,248)	-
Transferred from banking risk reserve for Assets acquired by the Bank		-	(827)	827	-	-
Transfer to banking reserve for assets acquired by the bank		-	3,570	-	-	3,570
Transferred to retained profit		-	-	8,242,120	(8,242,120)	-
Transferred to Capital From retained profit		1,536,719	-	(1,536,719)	-	-
Net profit of the year		-	-	-	4,329,968	4,329,968
Balances on 31 December 2025	(26),(27),(28)	7,214,228	11,867,988	18,230,348	4,329,968	41,642,532
Balances as of 1 January 2024 as previously issued		5,677,509	5,959,299	9,173,177	4,056,839	24,866,824
Net change in financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	(27/D)	-	3,808,134	28,158	-	3,836,292
Dividends		-	-	-	(1,412,472)	(1,412,472)
Transferred to legal reserve (general)		-	404,711	-	(404,711)	-
Transferred to capital reserve		-	9,732	-	(9,732)	-
Transferred from banking risk reserve for Assets acquired by the Bank		-	(3,425)	3,425	-	-
Transferred to retained profit		-	-	2,229,924	(2,229,924)	-
Net profit of the year		-	-	-	11,739,324	11,739,324
Balances on 31 December 2024	(26),(27),(28)	5,677,509	10,178,451	11,434,684	11,739,324	39,029,968

The accompanying notes from (1) to (32) are integral part of the Separate financial statements,

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Separate statement Cash Flows

For the financial year ended 31 December 2025 corresponding to 11 Ragab 1447 H,

	Note No,	31 December 2025 EGP In Thousand	31 December 2024 EGP In Thousand
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net Profit before Taxes		6,635,191	13,600,019
Adjustments to reconcile net profit with cash flows from operating activities			
Depreciation and Amortization	(19,21)	651,486	407,138
Impairment of assets		864,862	357,864
Revaluation differences for other provisions in foreign currencies	(25)	220	5,751
Charge (Reverse) of other provisions	(12)	26,973	(23,109)
Gain from financial investments		-	(24,525)
(Profits) of selling property, plant and equipment		(532)	(3,248)
Dividends income	(8)	(350,541)	(417,626)
Operating income before changes in assets and liabilities from operating activities		7,827,659	13,902,264
Net change in assets and liabilities			
Balances at the Central Bank of Egypt within the framework of mandatory reserve ratio	(15)	(1,465,970)	(4,857,877)
Government securities with maturity exceeding three months	(18/C)	(5,026,597)	(5,760,897)
Financial Investments at fair value through profit and loss	(18/B)	245,940	(378,096)
Musharaka, Murabaha and Mudaraba with banks	(17/A)	(49,512)	63,625
Musharaka, Murabaha and Mudaraba with customers	(17/B)	(1,962,969)	(2,028,797)
Other assets	(20)	1,270,631	(493,225)
Due to banks	(22)	(4,086,197)	(55,360)
Deferred tax (assets) liabilities		(42,353)	555,716
Saving pools and certificates	(23)	18,418,422	46,596,375
Income tax paid		(2,284,327)	(1,971,213)
Other liabilities	(24)	672,474	1,749,696
Net cash flows resulting from operating activities		13,517,201	47,322,211
Cash flows from investment activities			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(21)	(1,550,415)	(449,747)
Acquisition of intangible assets	(19)	(169,892)	(642,568)
Returned from selling property, plant and equipment		532	5,470
Dividends received	(8)	350,541	417,626
Payments to acquire financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	(18/A)	(1,008,044)	(1,893,527)
Change in investments in subsidiaries and associates	(18/D)	(20,090)	741
payments to acquire financial investments at amortized cost	(18/C)	(25,027,549)	(12,487,960)
Net cash flows (used in) investment activities		(27,424,917)	(15,049,965)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Dividends paid		(2,238,393)	(1,559,427)
Net cash flows (used in) financing activities		(2,238,393)	(1,559,427)
Net (Decrease) Increase in cash and cash equivalent during the year		(16,146,109)	30,712,819
Cash and cash equivalent balance - at the beginning of the year		90,319,870	59,607,051
Cash and cash equivalent balance - at the end of the year		74,173,761	90,319,870
Cash and cash equivalent are represented in:			
Cash and balances at the Central Bank of Egypt		19,665,921	18,226,147
Due from banks		60,350,752	78,251,274
Other Government securities deductible at the Central Bank of Egypt		54,686,540	47,880,992
Balances at the Central Bank of Egypt within the framework of reserve ratio		(17,179,490)	(15,715,178)
Government Securities with maturity (exceeding three months)		(43,349,962)	(38,323,365)
Cash and cash equivalent	(29/1)	74,173,761	90,319,870

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

The Proposed Profit Distribution Statement

For the financial year ended 31 December 2025 corresponding to 11 Ragab 1447 H,

	31 December 2025 EGP In Thousand	31 December 2024 EGP In Thousand
Net profit of the year (from the income statement)	4,329,968	11,739,324
Less:		
Profit from sale of fixed assets credited to the capital reserve according to the provisions of Law	(532)	(3,248)
Net distributable profit of the year *	4,329,436	11,736,076
Add:		
Retained earnings at the beginning of the year	19,676,804	11,403,101
Amounts transferred form banking risk reserve due to assets acquired by the bank	827	3,425
Amounts transferred from fair value reserve	89,436	28,158
Transferred to Capital Increase	(1,536,719)	-
Net retained earnings	18,230,348	11,434,684
Total	22,559,784	23,170,760
Distributed as Follows:		
Legal (general) reserve **	432,944	1,173,608
The Bank's share in the Banking Sector development and Support Fund***	43,294	117,361
Shareholders' Dividends****	1,216,274	1,852,987
Employees' profit share	315,000	300,000
Board of director's Remuneration	60,000	50,000
Retained earnings at the end of the year	20,492,272	19,676,804
Total	22,559,784	23,170,760

* Distributed according to the provisions of Article 59 of the Bank's statute, The distribution process is based on CBE's decision under the provisions of Article 125 of CBE's and banking sector Law no, 194 of 2020.

** Legal reserve (General) is calculated at 10% of net profit for the year less profit from sales of fixed assets according to CBE's instructions,.

*** Calculated at 1% of the annual distributable net profits for the fiscal year according to Article no,(178) of the Central Bank and Banking Sector Law No,(194) of the year 2020.

1. Divided per share amounted to \$0.04 equivalent to EGP 1,906848 at a rate of 4% of nominal value of the share (one US dollar).
2. Under the article "56-Bis" of Law no. 53 of 2014, Dividends of Associations of Capital are subject to a tax, and the Bank committed to remit this tax to "Misr for Central Clearing, Depository and Registry (MCDR)" which shall deduct the taxes due from the shareholders.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2025 corresponding to 11 Ragab 1447 H

1- Background

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

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

On 17 January 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 relevant instructions of the Central Bank of Egypt, 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 year ended 31 December 2025 in order to get complete information about the Bank's financial position, business results, cash flows, and changes in shareholder's equity for the year 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 in associates

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 are 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.

E- Transactions and Balances in foreign currencies::

The Bank maintains the separate financial statements in Egyptian Pound and transactions in foreign currencies conducted during the year are recorded at the foreign exchange rates prevailing at the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are revaluated at the foreign exchange rate prevailing at the end of reporting year, foreign exchange profits or losses resulting from 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.

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

USD= EGP 47.6712 at the end of December 2025, USD= EGP 50.8388 at the end of December 2024.

F- 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 assets at amortized cost and financial assets 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 (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.

F/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.

F/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.

F/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.

F/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.

F/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.

F/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 amounts 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).

F/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 comparing to the business model maintained for collecting contractual cash flows.

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

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

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

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).

F/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 the contractual cash flows and sale.

Collection of contractual cash flows is an exceptional incident compared 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.

G- 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

H- 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.

H/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.

H/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.

H/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.

H/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”.

I- 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.

J - 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.

K- Dividend Income:

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

L- 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.

L/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 in 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.

L/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).

L/3- Quantitative factors:

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

The bank uses three criteria for determining whether has been a significant increase in credit risk:

- A quantitative test based on movement in PD
- Qualitative indicators ;and
- A back stop of 30 days past due

L/4- Qualitative criteria:

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 of institutions , medium,small,micro and retail banking are included in stage two if the period of non-payment is more than 60 days and less than 90 days, (180 days for SME's according to CBE circular dated 14 December 2021 regarding the temporary amendments of SME's NPL treatment in IFRS9 regulation). Note that this period (60 days) will be reduced by (10) days per year to become (30) days during (3) years from the date of application (year 2019).

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.

M- Intangible assets

M/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,

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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.

M/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 exceeding more than a year, are recognized as an intangible asset, The direct expenses include the cost of program staff, in addition to an appropriate share from related public expenses.

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

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

N-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, Profits 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.

O- 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.

P- Leases:

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

P/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.

P/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.

Q- 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.

R- 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 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.

S - 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

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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.

T - 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.

U- Income Taxes:

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

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

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

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.

V- 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.

W- Capital:

W/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.

W/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 firm's law.

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X- Trust 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.

Y- 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 polices and systems of risk management and introduces makes 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 derivative instruments, Moreover, Risk Management Dept, is independently responsible for the periodic review of risk management and control environment.

Risk Management Governance:

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

- 1-Strong organizational-level intervention, starting from the Bank's Board of Directors to the 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

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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- Operational 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, systems, violation 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 and 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 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 the risk management framework's compatibility with the following basic principles.

- Full independence of Risk Assessment Department from the Operating Units.
- Using a consistent and 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 reports 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 joint team of internal and external auditors work together to 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 the impairment loss according to the Egyptian Accounting Standard No, 26, Which is based on losses that have been incurred on the balance sheet date (the incurred loss model) rather than the expected losses (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, as for commitments, the Bank records all actual withdrawals in addition to any withdrawals occurred till the date of delay, if any.

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

Debt instruments, Treasury bills and other bills:

As for debt instruments and bills, the Bank uses external ratings issued from credit rating agencies 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 customer , group of customers , and at the level of economic activities and geographical sectors, Such risks are monitored on a regular basis and subject to an annual or more frequent review, when considered necessary, Credit risk limits at the level of the customer /the group, the product, the sector, and the state are approved quarterly by the Board of Directors.

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

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

Some other specific mitigation measures are outlined below:

Collaterals

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

- 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 asset-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 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 goods consequently they hold risks less than direct financing.

Commitments of credit granting represent the unused part of amounts allowed for granting finance, collaterals or letters of credit, 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 For customers	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	Finance and Facilities %	Expected Credit Loss Provision %	Finance and Facilities %	Expected Credit Loss Provision %
Performing loans	96,0	79,4	97.2	88.6
Regular follow up	1.7	0.7	0.5	0.9
Watch list	0,1	0.1	1.0	0.2
Non-performing loans	2.2	19.8	1.3	10.3
	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 credit worthiness.

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 collections 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.

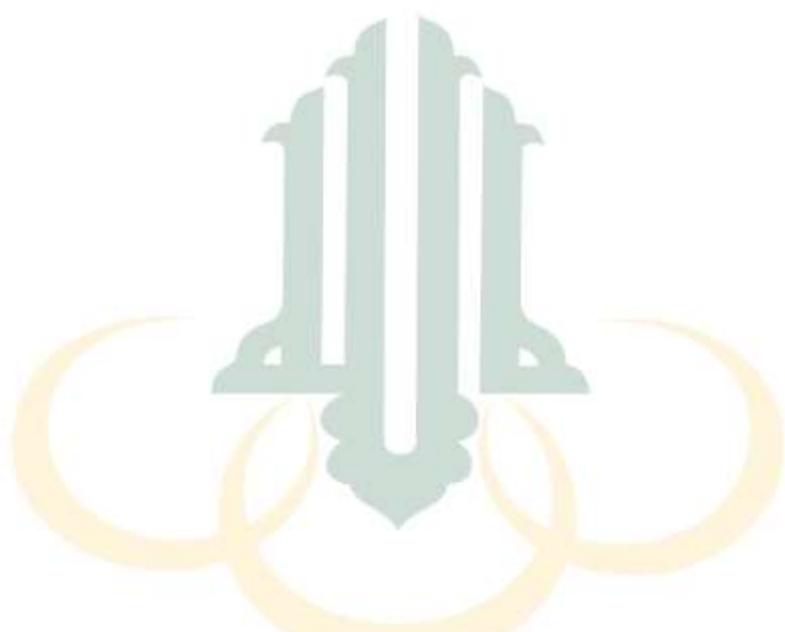
A/4 Model for measuring general banking risks:

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

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

Below is a statement of institutional creditworthiness 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



31 December 2025

(EGP 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 banks		188	-				1888
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 188,044 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

31 December 2024

(EGP 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)	-	-	14,499	-	-	14,499
Due from banks	(16)	-	-	29,634	-	-	29,634
Musharaka, Murabaha and Mudaraba with customers	(17/D)	-	187,132	-	1,144,832	152,993	1,484,957
Financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	(27/D)	48	-	82,635	-	-	82,683
Financial investments at amortized cost	(18/C)	283	-	818,631	-	-	818,914
Other provisions (Without provisions for lawsuits, operational losses and provision of assets held by the bank with an amount of EGP 188,519 thousand)	(25)	-	9,314	-	8,211	1,049	18,574
Total impairment loss		331	196,446	945,399	1,153,043	154,042	2,449,261

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 31 December 2025 EGP in Thousand	Musharaka, Murabaha and Mudaraba with customers 31 December 2024 EGP in Thousand
Neither overdues nor impairment exit	19,430,632	18,098,228
Overdues but not impaired	13,912	177,873
Subject to impairment	439,550	238,331
Total	19,884,094	18,514,432
less:		
Unearned Revenues	(2,143,203)	(1,647,231)
Expected credit loss provision	(1,555,271)	(1,484,957)
Net	16,185,620	15,382,244

**Analysis of total Musharaka, murabaha and mudaraba with customers based on stages:
31 December 2025 (EGP Thousand)**

Internal rating Bases	Stage (1)	Stage (2)	Stage (3)	Total
Performing	12,618,893	6,477,210	-	19,096,103
Regular watching watch list	-	334,529	-	334,529
Non-performing	-	13,912	-	13,912
Total	12,618,893	6,825,651	439,550	19,884,094

**Analysis of total Musharaka, murabaha and mudaraba with customers based on stages:
31 December 2024 (EGP Thousand)**

Internal rating Bases	Stage (1)	Stage (2)	Stage (3)	Total
Performing	12,235,538	5,769,022	-	18,004,560
Regular watching watch list	-	93,668	-	93,668
Non-performing	-	177,873	-	177,873
Total	12,235,538	6,040,563	238,331	18,514,432

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

Internal rating Bases	31 December 2025 (EGP Thousand)			Total
	Stage (1) Collective basis	Stage (2) Collective basis	Stage (3) Collective basis	
Performing	304,485	930,609	-	1,235,094
Regular watching watch list	-	10,493	-	10,493
Non-performing	-	1,335	-	1,335
Total	304,485	942,437	308,349	1,555,271

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

Internal rating Bases	31 December 2024 (EGP Thousand)			Total
	Stage (1) Collective basis	Stage (2) Collective basis	Stage (3) Collective basis	
Performing	187,132	1,128,898	-	1,316,030
Regular watching watch list	-	12,677	-	12,677
Non-performing	-	3,257	-	3,257
Total	187,132	1,144,832	152,993	1,484,957

A/ 6 - Debt instruments and Government securities

The following table represents an analysis of debt instruments and government securities based on the ratings issued by credit rating agencies at the end of the fiscal year.

	31 December 2025 (EGP in Thousand)		Total
	Government securities	Investments in financial securities	
AA+to AA-	-	6,259,899	6,259,899
A+ to A-	-	142,331	142,331
Less than A-	54,716,974	74,550,507	129,267,481
Total	54,716,974	80,952,737	135,669,711

	31 December 2024 (EGP in Thousand)		Total
	Government securities	Investments in financial securities	
AA+ to AA-	-	4,930,530	4,930,530
Less than A-	50,018,575	51,880,852	101,899,427
Total	50,018,575	56,811,382	106,829,957

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

Geographical sectors

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

	31 December 2025				
	(EGP Thousand)				
	Arab Republic of Egypt	Europe	Arab Gulf Countries	Other countries	Total
Musharaka, Murabaha and Mudaraba with banks	49,735	-	-	-	49,735
Musharaka, Murabaha and Mudaraba with customers	16,185,620				16,185,620
Financial investments:					
-At fair value through other comprehensive income	34,979,178	3,510,170	1,821,241	3,429,511	43,740,100
-At fair value through profit and loss	507,047	-	-	-	507,047
- At amortized cost	98,652,883	-	7,241,197	524,151	106,418,231
Other assets	5,622,429	-	85,942	-	5,708,371
Total at the end of the current year	<u>155,996,892</u>	<u>3,510,170</u>	<u>9,148,380</u>	<u>3,953,662</u>	<u>172,609,104</u>
Total at the end of the comparative year	<u>125,210,531</u>	<u>2,310,601</u>	<u>8,015,315</u>	<u>3,997,504</u>	<u>139,533,951</u>

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:

	31 December 2025							
	(EGP Thousand)							
	Financial institutions	Industrial institutions	Real estate	Wholesale and retail trade	Governmental Sector	Other activities	Individuals	Total
Musharaka, Murabaha and Mudaraba with banks	49,735	-	-	-	-	-	-	49,735
Musharaka, Murabaha and Mudaraba with customers	403,544	5,817,015	2,021,075	1,858,605		2,505,927	3,579,454	16,185,620
Financial investments:								
- At fair value through other comprehensive income	2,284,080	2,978,168	2,800,900	1,652,299	27,470,788	6,553,865	-	43,740,100
- At fair value through profit and loss	-	-	-	-	-	507,047	-	507,047
- At amortized cost	-	-	-	-	98,652,883	7,765,348	-	106,418,231
Other assets	5,323,335	-	385,036	-	-	-	-	5,708,371
Total at the end of the current year	<u>8,060,694</u>	<u>8,795,183</u>	<u>5,207,011</u>	<u>3,510,904</u>	<u>126,123,671</u>	<u>17,332,187</u>	<u>3,579,454</u>	<u>172,609,104</u>
Total at the end of the comparative year	<u>6,738,579</u>	<u>8,443,031</u>	<u>6,009,742</u>	<u>2,509,870</u>	<u>102,809,036</u>	<u>9,939,056</u>	<u>3,084,637</u>	<u>139,533,951</u>

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 Thousand)					
	12 months till the end of December 2025			12 months till the end of December 2024		
	Average	High	Low	Average	High	Low
Foreign exchange risk	166,940,738	322,778,438	144,180,886	148,181,360	159,609,899	103,427,324
Return rate risk	72,164,169	76,643,400	69,011,679	61,848,210	68,580,218	45,105,312
Equity instruments risk	29,409,018	31,615,560	27,918,288	23,746,476	27,929,395	17,127,546
Total value at risk	268,513,925	431,037,398	241,110,853	233,776,046	256,119,512	165,660,182

Value at risk for trading portfolio by risk type

	(EGP Thousand)					
	12 months till the end of December 2025			12 months till the end of December 2024		
	Average	High	Low	Average	High	Low
Foreign exchange risk	90,538	221,536	-	210,279	234,967	152,508
Return rate risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity instruments risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total value at risk	90,538	221,536	-	210,279	234,967	152,508

Value at risk for non-trading portfolio by risk type

	(EGP Thousand)					
	12 months till the end of December 2025			12 months till the end of December 2024		
	Average	High	Low	Average	High	Low
Foreign exchange risk	166,850,200	322,778,438	144,180,886	147,971,080	159,380,201	103,269,335
Return rate risk	72,164,169	76,643,400	69,011,679	61,848,210	68,580,218	45,105,312
Equity instruments risk	29,409,018	31,615,560	27,918,288	23,746,476	27,929,395	17,127,546
Total value at risk	268,423,387	431,037,398	241,110,853	233,565,766	255,889,814	165,502,193

Increase in the value at risk, particularly the return rate, depends on the increase of 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:

	31 December 2025 (EGP Thousand)					Total
	EGP	USD	EUR	GBP	Other currencies	
Financial assets						
Cash and balances at the Central Banks	7,914,216	11,379,921	206,315	63,303	102,166	19,665,921
Due from banks	5,356,788	44,428,125	5,361,770	492,094	4,711,975	60,350,752
Musharaka, Murabaha and Mudaraba with banks	-	49,735	-	-	-	49,735
Musharaka, Murabaha and Mudaraba with customers	12,916,712	3,195,311	73,597	-	-	16,185,620
Financial investments:						
-At fair value through other comprehensive income	30,109,757	11,410,344	2,039,791	-	180,208	43,740,100
-At fair value through profit or loss	507,047	-	-	-	-	507,047
-At amortized cost	49,985,105	56,220,284	212,842	-	-	106,418,231
Other financial assets	5,237,754	430,648	35,989	1,174	2,806	5,708,371
Total financial assets	112,027,379	127,114,368	7,930,304	556,571	4,997,155	252,625,777
	EGP	USD	EUR	GBP	Other currencies	Total
Financial liabilities						
Due to banks	31,209	7,888,772	2,804,640	13	-	10,724,634
Saving pools and certificates	92,298,263	92,783,574	4,859,003	560,467	4,972,293	195,473,600
Other financial liabilities	6,338,265	1,133,275	37,241	5,144	43,998	7,557,923
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
Commitments related to finance	2,932,025	3,670,231	12,193	-	7,743	6,622,192
At the end of the comparative year						
Total financial assets	91,174,842	135,086,878	4,501,101	474,677	4,773,874	236,011,372
Total financial liabilities	81,000,552	108,147,860	4,277,033	480,362	4,763,696	198,669,503
Net balance sheet	10,174,290	26,939,018	224,068	(5,685)	10,178	37,341,869

Dealing Room Functions:

- 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 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 validity.
- 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 he 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 margin could increase as a result of these changes, and profits may be decreasea in case of unexpected movements, The board of directors sets limits to in the level of the difference return rate re-pricing rate that the Bank may apply.

The Bank's objective of return rate risk management:

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

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

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:

31 December 2025

(EGP 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	10,349,446	-	-	-	-	9,316,475	19,665,921
Due from banks Musharaka, Murabaha and Mudaraba with bank	28,153,943	30,350,441	706,634	824,006	-	315,728	60,350,752
Musharaka, Murabaha and Mudaraba with customers	101,838	558,409	49,735	2,198,644	9,302,782	357,794	16,185,620
Financial investments:							
At fair value through other comprehensive income	5,880,736	5,114,333	7,480,775	24,940,203	324,053	-	43,740,100
At fair value through profit or loss	-	507,047	-	-	-	-	507,047
At amortized cost	2,064,101	7,789,508	10,083,861	77,053,488	9,427,313	-	106,418,231
Other financial assets	1,427,093	1,427,093	1,427,093	1,427,092	-	-	5,708,371
Total financial assets	47,977,157	45,746,831	23,414,251	106,443,393	19,054,148	9,989,997	252,625,777

	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	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	62,080,759	16,921,494	195,473,600
Other financial liabilities	1,889,481	1,889,481	1,889,481	1,889,480	-	-	7,557,923
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
At the end of the comparative year							
Total financial assets	60,159,880	55,940,916	20,016,437	78,424,704	12,697,839	8,771,596	236,011,372
Total financial liabilities	45,120,881	25,997,092	25,997,092	29,853,857	55,297,059	16,403,522	198,669,503
Return re-pricing gap	15,038,999	29,943,824	(5,980,655)	48,570,847	(42,599,220)	(7,631,926)	37,341,869

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 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 mangment 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 portion of the finance commitments, the usage of the debit and 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:

31 December 2025

(EGP 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 financial 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

31 December 2024

(EGP 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	14,599,775	-	-	-	211,056	14,810,831
Saving pools and other deposits	28,820,233	24,296,219	24,296,219	28,152,982	71,489,525	177,055,178
Other financial liabilities	1,700,873	1,700,873	1,700,873	1,700,875	-	6,803,494
Total financial liabilities based on the contractual maturity date	45,120,881	25,997,092	25,997,092	29,853,857	71,700,581	198,669,503
Total financial assets based on the contractual maturity date	60,159,880	55,940,916	20,016,437	78,424,704	21,469,435	236,011,372

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 liabilities, Since the beginning of January 2019, the minimum level of Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) has recorded 12,50% after taking into account the requirements of Conservation Buffer and Domestic Systemically Important Banks (D-SIBs).

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

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 less 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 financae (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 banking rserve),

Net interim profits has 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 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 financial (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 complied with all local capital requirements, during 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 year:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
	<u>EGP in Thousands</u>	<u>EGP in Thousands</u>
<u>Tier 1 (core and supplementary capital)</u>		
Issued and paid-up capital	7,214,228	5,677,509
Treasury stocks (-)	(9,892)	(9,892)
Reserves (Legal, general and capital)	4,417,698	2,807,366
Risk reserve	149,153	149,153
Retained earning	20,672,076	11,479,991
Interim profit	-	6,875,836
Minority interest	4,553	5,029
Total deductions from Going-Concern Capital "Common Equity"	(3,339,422)	(3,639,365)
Total balance of accumulated other comprehensive income items after regulatory adjustments	7,714,931	7,204,993
Total Tier 1 - core and supplementary capital	36,818,771	30,550,620
<u>Tier 2 (supplementary capital):</u>		
45% of the increase in fair value over the book value of financial investments in subsidiaries and associates,	1,446,895	1,208,674
Balance of provisions required against debt instruments and credit facilities under stage 1	317,759	196,729
Total (supplementary capital)	1,764,654	1,405,403
Total Capital Base after deductions (total capital)	38,587,978	31,956,023
<u>Risk-weighted assets and contingent liabilities:</u>		
Total assets and contingent liabilities adjusted with credit, market and operation risk weights	136,542,620	141,863,604
Total capital base / Total assets and contingent liabilities adjusted with credit, market and operation risk weights	% 28.26	22.53%

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%).

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
	<u>EGP in Thousands</u>	<u>EGP in Thousands</u>
<u>First: The numerator</u>		
Capital "Tier 1" after deductions	36,823,324	30,550,620
<u>Second: The denominator</u>		
Total on balance sheet, derivatives transactions and securities financing transaction exposures	255,124,241	236,948,721
Off-balance sheet exposures	4,372,748	4,581,857
Total on- and off -balance sheet exposures	259,496,990	241,530,578
Financial Leverage ratio %	% 14.19	12.65%

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 recognizing 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 assets 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 assesses 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 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 at 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 conditions and it includes operating assets and liabilities as stated in the balance sheet.

6- Net income

	<u>31 December 2025</u> <u>EGP in Thousands</u>	<u>31 December 2024</u> <u>EGP in Thousands</u>
Return on Musharaka, Murabaha, Mudaraba and similar revenues from:		
The Central Bank of Egypt	1,986,548	2,904,510
Other banks	3,372,559	3,549,351
Customers	3,941,394	3,805,261
Total	<u>9,300,501</u>	<u>10,259,122</u>
Return on government debt instruments	16,726,039	12,993,321
Return on non-government debt instruments	497,999	456,870
Total	<u>26,524,539</u>	<u>23,709,313</u>
Cost of saving pools and similar costs from:		
Banks	(760,815)	(934,757)
Customers	(15,035,282)	(13,047,177)
Total	<u>(15,796,097)</u>	<u>(13,981,934)</u>
Net	<u>10,728,442</u>	<u>9,727,379</u>

7- Fees and commissions revenues

	<u>31 December 2025</u> <u>EGP in Thousands</u>	<u>31 December 2024</u> <u>EGP in Thousands</u>
Fees and commissions related to finance and investment transactions	78,340	98,879
Fees of corporate financing services	29,378	26,566
Custody and bookkeeping fees	10,302	11,515
Other fees	463,126	392,637
Total	<u>581,146</u>	<u>529,597</u>

8- Dividends

	<u>31 December 2025</u> <u>EGP in Thousands</u>	<u>31 December 2024</u> <u>EGP in Thousands</u>
Financial Investments at fair value through profit or loss	21,809	33,676
Financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	244,526	259,783
Subsidiaries and associates	84,206	124,167
Total	<u>350,541</u>	<u>417,626</u>

9- Net trading income

	<u>31 December 2025</u> <u>EGP in Thousands</u>	<u>31 December 2024</u> <u>EGP in Thousands</u>
Foreign currency transactions		
Gain from foreign currency transactions	102,292	168,038
Profits from evaluation of assets and liabilities balances in foreign currency for trading purpose	41,946	30,658
Equity instruments (trading income)	114,440	71,620
Total	<u>258,678</u>	<u>270,316</u>

10- impairment credit losses

	31 December 2025 EGP in Thousands	31 December 2024 EGP in Thousands
Cash and balances at the Central Bank of Egypt	(1,658)	3,035
Due from banks	(4,098)	(16,833)
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	(3,640)	(48,815)
Debt instruments at amortized cost	(670,619)	(228,934)
Musharaka, Murabaha and Mudaraba with customers	(185,970)	(8,624)
Musharaka, Murabaha and Mudaraba with banks	(206)	1,123
Total	(866,191)	(299,048)

11- Administrative expenses

	31 December 2025 EGP in Thousands	31 December 2024 EGP in Thousands
Staff cost		
Wages and salaries	(1,193,447)	(946,050)
Social insurance	(34,138)	(28,962)
Pension cost		
Cost of specific retirement schemes	(17,395)	(16,928)
	(1,244,980)	(991,940)
Depreciation and amortization (Notes 19,21)	(651,486)	(407,138)
Other administrative expenses	(1,553,105)	(1,256,383)
Total	(3,449,571)	(2,655,461)

12- Other operating revenues (expenses)

	31 December 2025 EGP in Thousands	31 December 2024 EGP in Thousands
(loss)Gain from valuation of monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currency (other than those classified as for trading purposes)	(1,075,600)	5,759,078
Profits from the sale of property, plant and equipment	532	3,248
Operating lease	(4,450)	(2,182)
others	535,298	107,067
(charge) Reverse of other provisions	(26,973)	23,109
Total	(571,193)	5,890,320

13- Income tax (expenses)

	31 December 2025 EGP in Thousands	31 December 2024 EGP in Thousands
Current income taxes	(2,305,223)	(1,860,695)
Current income taxes are represented in:		
Current income taxes	(2,494,566)	(2,396,375)
Deferred tax revenues	189,343	535,680
Total	(2,305,223)	(1,860,695)

Tax position is described below:

First: Legal person earnings tax:

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

Second: Payroll Taxes

- Final settlement with large Taxpayers Center was made and accrued taxes were paid since the inception of the Bank's activity until 2022.
- As for the year from 1/1/2023 to 31/12/2025, 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 2020.
- As for the year from 1/1/2023 to 31/12/2025, Quarterly tax return was submitted in scheduled time and accrued tax was paid accordingly, but tax inspection has not been made yet until this date.

Fourth: Property Tax

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

14- Earnings per share

	31 December 2025 EGP in Thousands	31 December 2024 EGP in Thousands
Net profit of the year	4,329,968	11,739,324
Employees' profit share	(315,000)	(300,000)
Board of Director's remuneration	(60,000)	(50,000)
	<u>3,954,968</u>	<u>11,389,324</u>
Weighted average of issued common shares	637,845	607,471
Earnings per share (EGP)	<u>6.201</u>	<u>18.749</u>

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 :

	31 December 2025		EGP Thousand	
	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 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	205,646,809	29,221,046	14,519,054	249,386,909

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

	31 December 2024			EGP in Thousands
	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	18,240,646	-	-	18,240,646
Due from banks	78,280,908	-	-	78,280,908
Musharaka, Murabaha and Mudaraba with customers	16,867,201	-	-	16,867,201
Financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	20,877,846	12,696,061	33,573,907
Financial investments at amortized cost	84,633,442	-	-	84,633,442
Total assets	198,022,197	20,877,846	12,696,061	231,596,104

15 - Cash and balances at the from Central Bank of Egypt

	31 December 2025 EGP in Thousands	31 December 2024 EGP in Thousands
Cash	2,486,431	2,510,969
Balances at the Central Bank of Egypt within the mandatory reserve percentage	17,233,873	15,774,452
Total (1)	19,720,304	18,285,421
Less: Unearned revenues	(39,102)	(44,775)
Less: Expected credit loss provision	(15,281)	(14,499)
Total (2)	(54,383)	(59,274)
Total (1) + (2)	19,665,921	18,226,147
Non-return bearing balances	9,316,475	8,328,343
Return-bearing balances	10,349,446	9,897,804
Total	19,665,921	18,226,147

16 - Due from banks

	31 December 2025 EGP in Thousands	31 December 2024 EGP in Thousands
Current accounts	315,727	245,242
Deposits	60,277,579	78,302,400
Less: Unearned revenues of Central Bank of Egypt	-	(78,240)
Less: Unearned revenues of foreign banks	(80,736)	(33,766)
Less: Unearned revenues of local banks	(130,549)	(154,728)
Total (1)	60,382,021	78,280,908
Less: Expected credit loss provision of foreign banks	(1,542)	(2,293)
Less: Expected credit loss provision of local banks	(29,727)	(27,341)
Total (2)	(31,269)	(29,634)
Total (1) + (2)	60,350,752	78,251,274
The Central Bank of Egypt other than the mandatory reserve percentage	-	14,511,177
Local banks	49,025,904	55,563,964
Foreign banks	11,324,848	8,176,133
Total	60,350,752	78,251,274
Non-return bearing balances	315,727	245,242
Return-bearing balances	60,035,025	78,006,032
Total	60,350,752	78,251,274
Current balances	59,211,018	78,006,032
Non-current balances	1,139,734	245,242
Total	60,350,752	78,251,274

17/A - Musharaka, Murabaha and Mudaraba with banks:

	31 December 2025 EGP in Thousands	31 December 2024 EGP in Thousands
Total Musharaka, Mudaraba and Murabaha transactions with banks	49,923	-
Less: Impairment loss provision	(188)	-
Total	49,735	-

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

	EGP In Thousands			
	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	Stage (1)	expected credit loss provision	Stage (1)	expected credit loss provision
	49,923	(188)	-	-
Total	49,923	(188)	-	-

17/B - Musharaka, Murabaha and Mudaraba with customers

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
	<u>EGP in Thousands</u>	<u>EGP in Thousands</u>
Retail:		
Cars	900,378	691,848
Durable goods and others	639,322	498,545
Real estate	2,766,500	2,382,759
Total retail (1)	<u>4,306,200</u>	<u>3,573,152</u>
Corporate:		
Large and Medium-sized companies	14,617,403	13,649,761
Small companies	945,250	1,189,491
Micro-Sized companies	15,241	102,028
Total Corporate (2)	<u>15,577,894</u>	<u>14,941,280</u>
Total Musharaka, Mudaraba and Murabaha transactions with customers (1+2)	19,884,094	18,514,432
Less: unearned revenues	(2,143,203)	(1,647,231)
Less: Impairment loss provision	(1,555,271)	(1,484,957)
Total	<u>16,185,620</u>	<u>15,382,244</u>
Current balances	(1,5554,3264, 326,400)	3,695,029
Non- current balances	11,859,220	11,687,215
Total	<u>16,185,620</u>	<u>15,382,244</u>

Table below analysis portfolio & ECL for each stage:

	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	7,305	22,469	945,250	62,469
Micro-Sized companies	3,632	-	-	-	11,609	7,129	15,241	7,129
Total	<u>12,618,893</u>	<u>304,485</u>	<u>6,825,651</u>	<u>942,437</u>	<u>439,550</u>	<u>308,349</u>	<u>19,884,094</u>	<u>1,555,271</u>

	31 December 2024				EGP in Thousands			
	Stage (1)	ECL provision	Stage (2)	ECL provision	Stage (3)	ECL provision	Total	ECL provision
Large companies	7,199,259	50,944	5,393,986	1,090,894	39,764	33,437	12,633,009	1,175,274
Medium-sized companies	600,993	3,898	353,997	8,561	61,762	44,828	1,016,752	57,288
Individuals	3,462,898	122,485	98,193	36,383	12,061	11,743	3,573,152	170,611
Small companies	874,456	9,805	190,291	8,994	124,744	62,985	1,189,491	81,784
Micro-Sized companies	97,932	-	4,096	-	-	-	102,028	-
Total	<u>12,235,538</u>	<u>187,132</u>	<u>6,040,563</u>	<u>1,144,832</u>	<u>238,331</u>	<u>152,993</u>	<u>18,514,432</u>	<u>1,484,957</u>

Expected Credit loss provision (ECL)

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

	31 December 2025		
	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	<u>262,603</u>	<u>1,292,668</u>	<u>1,555,271</u>

	31 December 2024		
	Individuals only	Large, medium-sized, small and micro-enterprises,	Total
Balance at the beginning of the year	59,227	1,044,322	1,103,549
Impairment burden during the year	144,963	639,098	784,061
Amounts written off during the year	(54)	(28,736)	(28,790)
Provision no longer required	(33,525)	(741,912)	(775,437)
foreign exchange translation differences	-	401,574	401,574
Balance on 31 December 2024	<u>170,611</u>	<u>1,314,346</u>	<u>1,484,957</u>

18- Financial investments

	31 December 2025 EGP in Thousands	31 December 2024 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	26,058,811	17,500,036
- Debt instruments	3,162,235	3,377,810
Equity instruments – at fair value:		
- Listed in the stock exchange market	2,451,427	1,541,621
- Unlisted in the stock exchange market	5,310,828	5,483,993
Mutual Fund Certificates:		
- Mutual Fund Certificates	6,756,799	5,670,447
Total financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income (1)	43,740,100	33,573,907
18/B- Financial Investments at fair value through profit and loss		
Equity instruments – at fair value:		
- Listed in the stock exchange market	507,047	752,987
Total financial investments at fair value through profit and loss (2)	507,047	752,987
18/C- Financial investments at amortized cost		
Debt instruments Listed in the stock exchange market		
- Treasury bills	29,651,486	31,621,734
- Unearned returns	(713,551)	(915,932)
- Expected credit loss provision	(310,206)	(324,846)
Total (A)	28,627,729	30,380,956
Other debt instruments		
- Expected credit loss provision	(1,114,258)	(494,068)
Total (B)	77,790,502	53,433,572
Total financial investments at amortized cost (A+B) (3)	106,418,231	83,814,528
Total financial investments (1+2+3)	150,665,378	118,141,422

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)

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Treasury bills - 91 days maturity	11,336,578	9,557,627
Treasury bills - 182 days maturity	7,647,818	8,598,381
Treasury bills - 273 days maturity	7,000,211	194,817
Treasury bills - 365 days maturity	2,446,604	370,862
Sale of treasury bills with a commitment to repurchase	(30,434)	(33,787)
Unearned returns	(2,341,966)	(1,187,864)
Total	26,058,811	17,500,036

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

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Treasury bills are represented in:

(EGP in Thousands)

	<u>31 December 2025</u>	<u>31 December 2024</u>
Treasury bills - 365 days maturity	29,651,486	31,621,734
Undue returns	(713,551)	(915,932)
Expected credit loss provision	(310,206)	(324,846)
Total	<u><u>28,627,729</u></u>	<u><u>30,380,956</u></u>

18/D- Financial investments – Cont,
18/D- Investments in subsidiaries and associates

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

	31 December 2025		EGP Thousand				
	country wherein the compan y's premise s 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%
Al-Faisal Real Estate Investment Co, (4)	Egypt	1,095,762	769,317	311,158	36,268	4,990	2.50%
Total (A)						<u><u>1,041,611</u></u>	
B- Associates:							
Misr International Hospital (2)	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)						<u><u>247,116</u></u>	
Total (A + B)						<u><u>1,288,727</u></u>	

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 of these companies.

1-	The stated data is according to the financial statements on 31/12/2017
2-	The stated data is according to the financial statements on 31/12/2024
3-	The stated data is according to the financial statements on 30/06/2025
4-	The stated data is according to the financial statements on 30/09/2025

18/D- Financial investments – Cont, 18/D- Investments in subsidiaries and associates

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

	31 December 2024			EGP Thousand			
	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	341,396	172,241	276,039	77,923	36,479	34.72%
Horizon Co, for Investment and Industrial Development (4)	Egypt	1,398,245	899,780	1,039,631	44,570	56,901	40.00%
Cairo for packaging materials Industry "Copack" (4)	Egypt	3,224,283	1,848,804	3,231,286	509,103	113,493	40.00%
Faisal Bank Foreign Exchange (4)	Egypt	24,370	59	3,450	1,326	19,750	79.00%
Faisal Financial Investments Co, (4)	Egypt	1,037,013	122,677	107,158	83,150	749,958	99.99%
Faisal Securities Brokerage Co, (4)	Egypt	160,303	57,557	60,804	33,353	39,950	79.90%
TAQA Co, for Electronic Industries (4)	Egypt	1,353,598	1,050,586	334,095	36,903	4,990	2.50%
Al-Faisal Real Estate Investment Co, (4)							
Total (A)						<u>1,021,521</u>	
B- Associates:							
Misr International Hospital (†)	Egypt	1,330,714	296,607	990,442	203,232	23,723	24.30%
Al-Masryia Co, for Takaful Insurance on Property (3)	Egypt	3,549,610	2,655,726	376,751	255,654	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	755	105	883	3	-	40.00%
GIG Egypt Life Takaful (3)	Egypt	839,002	148,300	114,602	86,237	90,199	25.24%
ARDIC For Real Estate Development and investment (3)	Egypt	3,357,876	3,616,857	6,071	(14,830)	<u>58,421</u>	25.51%
Total (B)						<u>247,116</u>	
Total (A + B)						<u>1,268,637</u>	

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 of these companies.

1-	The stated data is according to the financial statements on 31/12/2017
2-	The stated data is according to the financial statements on 31/12/2023
3-	The stated data is according to the financial statements on 30/06/2024
4-	The stated data is according to the financial statements on 30/09/2024

18/H- gain of financial investments

	<u>31 December 2025</u> <u>EGP in Thousands</u>	31 December 2024 <u>EGP in Thousands</u>
Gain from selling subsidiaries and associates	-	20,435
Return of impairment for subsidiaries and associates	-	4,090
Total	<u>-</u>	<u>24,525</u>

19- Intangible assets

Represented in the automated systems and computer software

	<u>31 December 2025</u> <u>EGP in Thousands</u>	31 December 2024 <u>EGP in Thousands</u>
Net book value at the beginning of the year	678,985	258,816
Additions	169,892	642,568
Amortization during the year	<u>(366,367)</u>	<u>(222,399)</u>
Net book value at the end of the year	<u>482,510</u>	<u>678,985</u>

20- Other assets

	<u>31 December 2025</u> <u>EGP in Thousands</u>	31 December 2024 <u>EGP in Thousands</u>
Accrued revenues	3,600,104	2,135,946
Assets whose ownership has reverted to the Bank as settlement of debts (after deducting impairment) *	917,220	1,890,843
Projects are construction	152,593	1,122,604
Advanced payments for purchase of fixed assets	232,443	254,814
Prepaid expenses	331,564	227,555
Insurance and custodies	37,855	13,475
Amounts paid on tax account	70,067	17,597
Interest-free loan	18	19
Others	<u>366,507</u>	<u>347,432</u>
Total	<u>5,708,371</u>	<u>6,010,285</u>

* 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 thousand				
	Lands and buildings	Leasehold improvements	Machinery and equipment	Others	Total
Balance on 1/1/2024					
Cost	1,799,758	76,916	360,176	643,004	2,879,854
Accumulated depreciation	(216,191)	(18,242)	(177,335)	(458,113)	(869,881)
Net book value on 1/1/2024	1,583,567	58,674	182,841	184,891	2,009,973
Balance on 1/1/2024					
Net book value on 1/1/2024	1,583,567	58,674	182,841	184,891	2,009,973
Additions	53,292	14,579	284,113	97,763	449,747
Disposals	(1,323)	-	-	(1,511)	(2,834)
Depreciation cost during the year	(26,835)	(7,637)	(83,272)	(66,995)	(184,739)
Depreciation of disposals	209	-	-	403	612
Net book value on 31/12/2024	1,608,910	65,616	383,682	214,551	2,272,759
Balance on 31/12/2024					
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 31/12/2024	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	(43,750)	(61,793)	(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	824,498	4,877,030
Accumulated depreciation	(286,387)	(87,671)	(366,612)	(598,457)	(1,338,975)
Net book value on 31/12/2025	2,963,916	9,559	338,539	226,041	3,538,055

22-Due to banks

	31 December 2025 EGP in Thousands	31 December 2024 EGP in Thousands
Current accounts	532,140	211,056
Balances of deposits	10,192,494	14,599,775
Total	10,724,634	14,810,831
Local banks	3,041,672	1,093,958
Foreign banks and institutions	7,682,962	13,716,873
Total	10,724,634	14,810,831
Non-return bearing balances	532,140	211,056
Return-bearing balances	10,192,494	14,599,775
Total	10,724,634	14,810,831
Current balances	10,192,494	14,599,775
Non-current balances	532,140	211,056
Total	10,724,634	14,810,831

23- Saving pools and saving certificates

	31 December 2025 EGP in Thousands	31 December 2024 EGP in Thousands
On call accounts	16,382,569	15,902,774
Time deposits and callable accounts	119,933,299	112,354,570
Saving certificates	58,618,807	48,508,142
Other accounts	538,925	289,692
Total	195,473,600	177,055,178

Corporate accounts	5,836,347	4,211,844
Individual accounts	189,637,253	172,843,334
Total	195,473,600	177,055,178
Non-return bearing balances	16,921,494	16,192,466
Floating-return bearing balances	178,552,106	160,862,712
Total	195,473,600	177,055,178
Current balances	82,410,839	77,412,671
Non-current balances	113,062,761	99,642,507
Total	195,473,600	177,055,178

24- Other liabilities

	<u>31 December 2025</u> <u>EGP in Thousands</u>	<u>31 December 2024</u> <u>EGP in Thousands</u>
Returns due to customers	6,223,565	5,577,388
Sundry creditors	256,799	286,202
Miscellaneous credit balances	419,791	290,157
Legitimate due Zakat	396,661	305,235
Shareholder dividends	245,059	327,014
Accrued expenses	16,048	17,498
Total	7,557,923	6,803,494

25- Other provisions

	<u>31 December 2025</u> <u>EGP in Thousands</u>	<u>31 December 2024</u> <u>EGP in Thousands</u>
Balance at the beginning of the year as previously issued	207,093	224,779
Foreign exchange valuation differences	(220)	5,751
No longer required	(55,228)	(57,128)
Charged to Income statement	82,201	34,019
Used during the year	(1,198)	(328)
Total	232,648	207,093
Details of other provisions		
provision for Capital commitments	12,289	6,151
provision for non-performing Capital commitments	5	429
provisions for assets held by the bank	150,000	150,000
provisions for performing contingent liability	1,429	3,650
Provisions for financial commitment	23,099	7,724
Provisions for operational losses	3,716	3,680
provisions for lawsuits	34,328	34,839
provision for non-performing contingent liability	7,782	620
Total	232,648	207,093

26- Paid-up Capital

Paid-up capital reached EGP 7,214,228 thousand as at 31 December 2025, with \$ 1 par value for each share and all shares are fully paid.

	EGP Thousand		
	Number of shares	Common shares	Total
Balance at the beginning of the year	607,471,450	5,677,509	5,677,509
Convertible into capital increase	30,373,573	1,536,719	1,536,719
Balance at the end of the year	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.

- The extraordinary general meeting (EGM) approved the increase of the issued and paid-up capital of the bank in its meeting on 15/5/2025 to distribute free shares to the esteemed shareholders at a rate of 5% according to the value of their contribution, financed from retained earnings, totaling 1,536,719 thousand Egyptian pounds

27-Reserves

	31 December 2025 EGP in Thousands	31 December 2024 EGP in Thousands
General banking risk reserve (A)	19,682	16,939
Legal reserve (general) (B)	3,939,663	2,766,055
Capital reserve (C)	44,559	41,311
Fair value reserve (D)	7,714,931	7,204,993
General risk reserve (E)	149,153	149,153
Total	11,867,988	10,178,451

A- General banking risk reserve

	31 December 2025 EGP in Thousands	31 December 2024 EGP in Thousands
Balance at the beginning of the year	16,939	20,364
Transferred to banking risk reserve for Assets whose ownership have reverted to the Bank	(827)	(3,425)
Transferred from banking risk reserve for Assets whose ownership have reverted to the Bank	3,570	-
Balance at the end of the year	19682	16,939

B- Legal reserve (general)

	31 December 2025 EGP in Thousands	31 December 2024 EGP in Thousands
Balance at the beginning of the year	2,766,055	2,361,344
Amount transferred from previous fiscal year profit to legal reserve (general)	1,173,608	404,711
Balance at the end of the year	3,939,663	2,766,055

C- Capital reserve

	31 December 2025 EGP in Thousands	31 December 2024 EGP in Thousands
Balance at the beginning of the year	41,311	31,579
Amount of previous fiscal year profits transferred to capital reserve	3,248	9,732
Balance at the end of the year	44,559	41,311

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

	31 December 2025 EGP in Thousands	31 December 2024 EGP in Thousands
Balance at the beginning of the year	7,204,993	3,396,859
Change in fair value during the year	653,288	4,850,649
Change in Deferred tax on fair value	(146,990)	(1,091,396)
Change in expected credit losses provision of debt instruments	3,640	48,881
Balance at the end of the year	7,714,931	7,204,993

E- General risk reserve

	31 December 2025 EGP in Thousands	31 December 2024 EGP in Thousands
Balance at the beginning of the year	149,153	149,153
Balance at the end of the year	149,153	149,153

28- Retained profit (including profit of the year)

	31 December 2025 EGP in Thousands	31 December 2024 EGP in Thousands
Balance of retained earnings (including profit of the year) at the beginning of the fiscal year	23,174,008	13,230,016
Transferred from fair value reserve	89,436	28,158
Transferred from general banking risk reserve for assets whose ownership have reverted to the bank	827	3,425
Transferred to Capital Increase	(1,536,719)	-
Net profit of the year	4,329,968	11,739,324
Distributed as follows:		
The Bank's share in Banking Sector support and development	(117,361)	(40,471)
Transferred to capital reserve	(3,248)	(9,732)
Transferred to legal reserve (general)	(1,173,608)	(404,711)
Shareholders' dividends	(1,852,987)	(1,126,001)
Employees' profit share	(300,000)	(220,000)
Board members' remuneration	(50,000)	(26,000)
Balance of retained earnings (including profit of the year) *	<u>22,560,316</u>	<u>23,174,008</u>

* 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:

	31 December 2025 EGP in Thousands	31 December 2024 EGP in Thousands
Cash and balances at the Central Bank of Egypt	2,486,431	2,510,969
Due from banks (less than 3 months)	60,350,752	78,251,274
Treasury bills maturing within a period of (less than 3 months)	11,336,578	9,557,627
Total	<u>74,173,761</u>	<u>90,319,870</u>

29/2 For the purpose of preparing Cash Flow Statement, 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 973,623 thousand, in addition to bad debts of customers with an amount of EGP 56,250 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 509,938 thousand.

30- Contingent liabilities and commitments

A- Legal claims

There is a number of outstanding lawsuits filed against the Bank on 31 December 2025, 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 902,802 thousand during the fiscal year ended on 31 December 2025 compared to EGP 805,815 thousand at the end of December 2024, 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:

	31 December 2025 EGP in Thousands	31 December 2024 EGP in Thousands
Finance commitments	4,929,239	4,886,245
Letters of guarantee & Import letters of credit	790,871	667,258
Total	5,720,110	5,553,503

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	
	31 December 2025 EGP in Thousands	31 December 2024 EGP in Thousands	31 December 2025 EGP in Thousands	31 December 2024 EGP in Thousands
Musharaka, Murabaha, Mudaraba, and facilities for customers				
At the beginning of the financial year	1,367	2,717	876,697	927,606
Musharaka, murabaha and mudaraba carried out during the year	-	-	38,500	73,950
Musharaka, murabaha and mudaraba collected during the year	(60)	(1,350)	(202,765)	(124,859)
At the end of the year	1,307	1,367	712,432	876,697
Return on Musharaka, Murabaha and Mudaraba *	121	126	149,824	184,369

* 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	
	31 December 2025 EGP in Thousands	31 December 2024 EGP in Thousands	31 December 2025 EGP in Thousands	31 December 2024 EGP in Thousands
Deposits at the beginning of the year	12,229	16,120	204,577	209,861
Deposits placed during the year	92,934	31,252	4,827,357	3,515,288
Deposits recovered during the year	(82,147)	(37,679)	(4,882,668)	(3,525,322)
Valuation differences	(392)	2,536	(1,002)	4,750
Deposits at the end of the year	22,624	12,229	148,264	204,577
Costs of deposits and similar costs	695	467	9,416	9,743

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

C- According to the decision of the Central Bank of Egypt's Board of Directors in its meeting held on July 5, 2011, and within the framework of banking governance instructions, each bank is required, according to these instructions, to disclose the total value (on a monthly average basis) of what the top twenty recipients of bonuses and highest salaries collectively receive in the bank. Consequently, the mentioned monthly average for the financial year ending on December 31, 2025, amounted to 45,538,544 Egyptian pounds.

D- 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 71,177,317 on 31 December 2025.

The redeemable value of the certificate on 31 December 2025 amounted to EGP 438,23 after distributions amounting to EGP 95,75 since the activity inception, While the number of the Fund's outstanding certificates was 935,927 certificates on the same date.

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

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

The Bank purchased 32,000 certificates held with an amount of EGP 2,353,653 who's a redeemable value of EGP 13,022,720 on 31 December 2025.

The redeemable value of the certificate on 31 December 2025 amounted to EGP 406.96The number of outstanding certificates of the fund was 1,053,109certificates 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 9,083,656 for the financial year ending 31 December 2025, these fees and commissions are included under "fees and commissions revenues" item in the income statement.

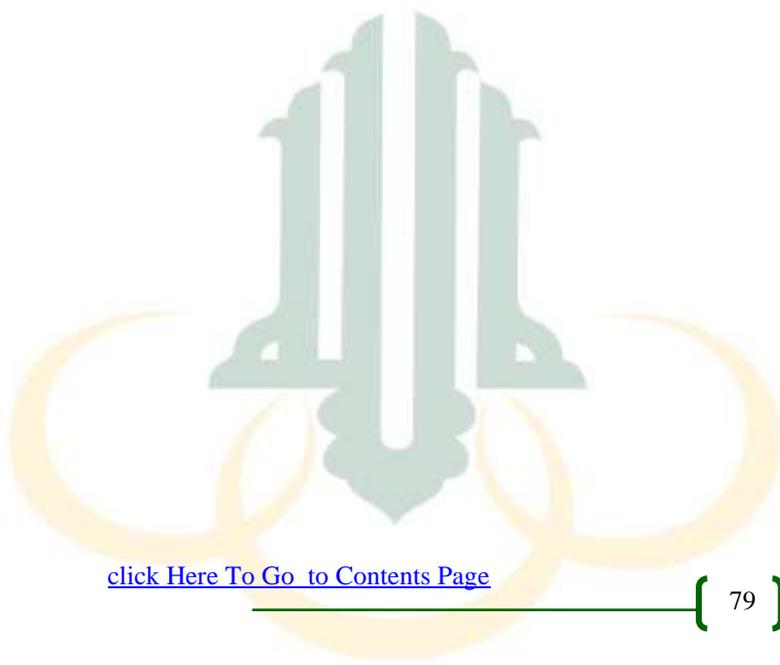
32- Significant events

The Monetary Policy Committee of the Central Bank reduced interest rates by 725 basis points, equivalent to 7.25%, bringing the overnight deposit and lending yields and the central bank's main operation rate to 20.0%, 21.0%, and 20.5%, respectively, and the credit and discount rate by 725 basis points to reach 20.5% as follows :

- In its meeting on February 20, 2025, it decided to maintain the overnight deposit and lending rates and the central bank's main operation rate at 27.25%, 28.25%, and 27.75%, respectively, and also decided to keep the credit and discount rate at 27.75%.
- Then, in its meeting on April 17, 2025, it reduced the overnight deposit and lending rates and the central bank's main operation rate by 225 basis points to reach 25.0%, 26.0%, and 25.5%, respectively, and also decided to reduce the credit and discount rate by 225 basis points to reach 25.5%.
- Then, in its meeting on May 22, 2025, it lowered the overnight deposit and lending rates and the central bank's main operation rate by 100 basis points to reach 24.0%, 25.0%, and 24.5%, respectively. It also decided to reduce the credit and discount rate by 100 basis points to reach 24.5%.

- Then, in its meeting on August 28, 2025, it lowered the overnight deposit and lending rates and the central bank's main operation rate by 200 basis points to reach 22.0%, 23.0%, and 22.5%, respectively. It also decided to reduce the credit and discount rate by 200 basis points to reach 22.5% .
- Then, in its meeting on October 2, 2025, it lowered the overnight deposit and lending rates and the central bank's main operation rate by 100 basis points to reach 21.0%, 22.0%, and 21.5%, respectively. It also decided to reduce the credit and discount rate by 100 basis points to reach 21.5% .
- Then, in its meeting on December 25, 2025, it lowered the overnight deposit and lending rates and the central bank's main operation rate by 100 basis points to reach 20.0%, 21.0%, and 20.5%, respectively. It also decided to reduce the credit and discount rate by 100 basis points to reach 20.5%. This decision comes as a reflection of the latest inflation developments and economic forecasts.

Auditor's Report



KPMG Hazem Hassan
Public Accountants & Consultants

BDO Khaled & Co.
Public Accountants & Advisers

*Translation of Auditors' report
originally issued in Arabic*

Auditors' Report on the Separate Financial Statements

To The Shareholders of Faisal Islamic Bank of Egypt - S.A.E.

Report on the Separate Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying separate financial statements of Faisal Islamic Bank of Egypt S.A.E, which comprise the separate financial position as at 31 December 2025, and the related separate statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the financial year then ended, a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

Management's Responsibility for the Separate Financial Statements

These separate financial statements are the responsibility of the Bank's Management as Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these separate financial statements in accordance with the rules of preparation and presentation of the banks' financial statements bases of recognition and measurement issued by the Central Bank of Egypt on 16 December 2008 as amended by the regulations issued on 26 February 2019 and in the light of the prevailing Egyptian laws . Management responsibility includes designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair and clear presentation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. Management responsibility also includes selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these separate financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Egyptian Standards on Auditing and in the light of the prevailing Egyptian laws. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the separate financial statements are free from material misstatements.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidences about the amounts and disclosures in the separate financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's personal judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the separate financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Bank's preparation and fair presentation of the separate financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the bank's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of these separate financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the separate financial statements.

Opinion

In our opinion, the separate financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the separate financial position of Faisal Islamic Bank of Egypt S.A.E. as of 31 December 2025, its separate financial performance and its separate cash flows for the financial year then ended in accordance with the rules of preparation and presentation of the bank's separate financial statements and the bases of recognition and measurement approved by the Central Bank of Egypt on 16 December 2008 as amended by the instructions issued on 26 February 2019 and in the light of the prevailing Egyptian laws relevant to the preparation of these separate financial statements .

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

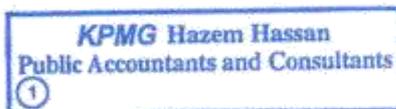
According to the information and explanations given to us during the financial year ended on 31 December 2025 no contravention of the Central Bank of Egypt and Banking Sector Law No. 194 of 2020 was observed.

The bank maintains proper books of accounts, which include all that is required by law and the statutes of the bank, and these separate financial statements are in agreement thereto.

The financial information included in the Board of Directors' report which is prepared according to Law No. 159 of 1981, its Executive Regulations and their amendments, are in agreement with the relevant information recorded in the books of the bank insofar as such information is recorded therein.



Ahmed Ibrahim Ahmed Yousef
FRA No. 405
KPMG Hazem Hassan
Public Accountants & Consultants



Auditors

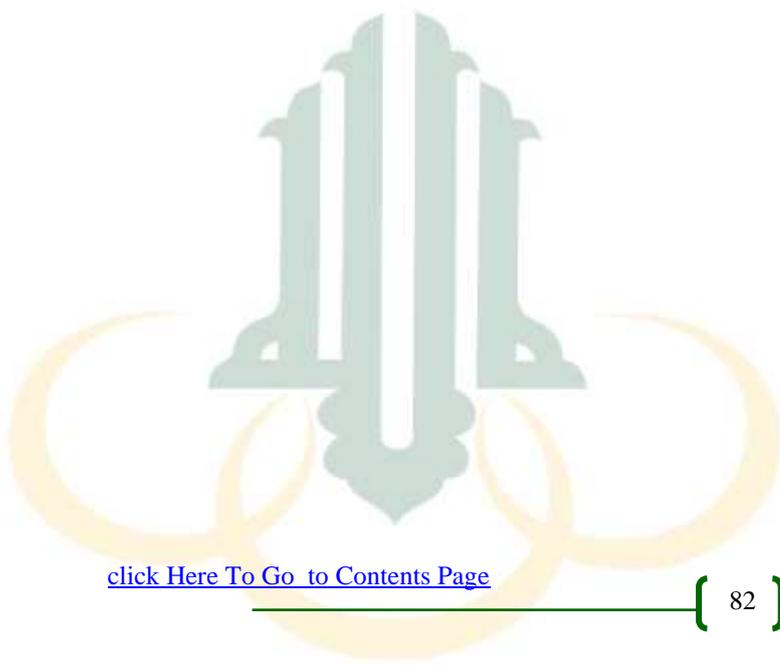


Mohanad T. Khaled
Fellow of ACCA
Fellow of ESAA
RAA No. 22444
FRA No. 375
BDO Khaled & Co.
Public Accountants & Advisers



Cairo, 24 February 2026

Religious Supervisory Board Report



Religious Supervisory Board Report

Report of the Bank's Religious Supervisory Board, For the Financial year ended 31/12/2025 corresponding to 11 Ragab 1447 H

All praise is due to Allah, the lord of all worlds, Peace and blessings be upon the Messenger of Allah; our prophet Mohammed Ibn Abdellah, the last of all prophets and messengers, Allah has sent him as a mercy to all mankind, May Allah's Peace and Blessings be upon him, his Household, Companions and upon those who followed his guidance and path to the Day of Judgment.

The Sharia Supervisory Board of Faisal Islamic Bank of Egypt assembled on Tuesday 25th of January 2025 corresponding to 6 Shaban 1447 H, at the Bank's head office, During this meeting, Sharia Supervisory Board (SSB) discussed with the Bank's representatives the contents of the Bank's financial statements and their explanatory notes for the fiscal year ended 31 December 2025 corresponding to 11 Ragab 1447 H., which have been approved by the Bank's Board of Directors in its session held on 17/01/2025, This meeting was attended by officials from the Bank's different departments including Finance, Investment, Retail and Corporate Banking and also Executive officers.

Therefore

In the light of discussions raised on the financial statements and notes, The Sharia Supervisory Board has decided that Faisal Islamic Bank's transactions including financing & investment activities, banking services, and Zakat's resources and disbursements during the fiscal year ended 31 December 2025 were carried out in accordance with the principles and provisions of Islamic Sharia and were based on the Fatwas (verdicts) and rulings issued by the Board.

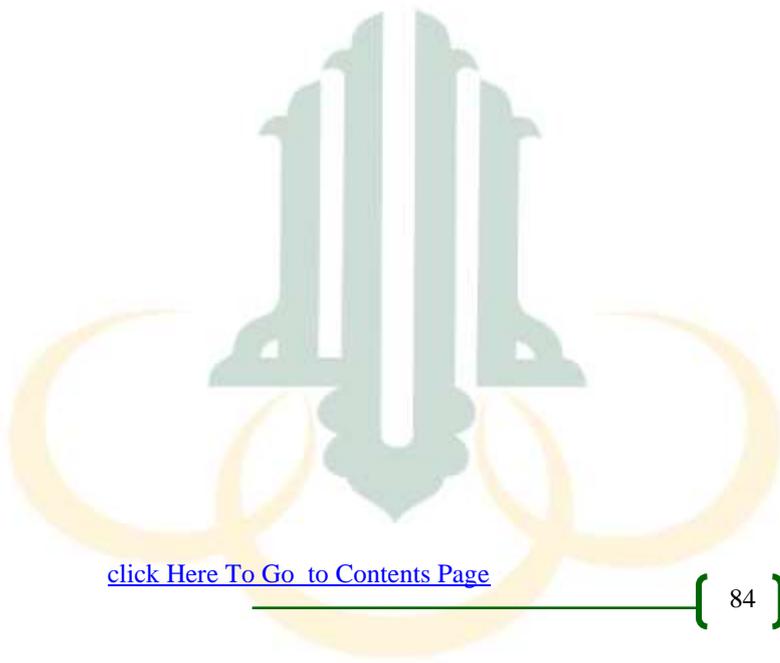
To this end, The Board (SSB) has delegated its chairman to prepare the final report to be submitted to the Bank's ordinary General Assembly of the Bank's shareholders upon the request of His Excellency Mr, Abdel Hamid Aboumoussa, the Bank's Governor and Chief Executive Officer.

We pray to Allah almighty to guide us to the path of truth and righteousness and bestows prosperity and welfare to all humankind everywhere.

Chairman of the Religious Supervisory Board
Dr, Nasr Farid Mohamed Wasel
Member of Senior Scholars Council
Member of Fiqh Council - Muslim World League
Former Mufti of the Arab Republic of Egypt



The Zakat Fund



Zakat Fund

The Balance Sheet

31 December 2025 corresponding to 11 Ragab 1447 H.

<u>Statement</u>	31 December 2025 EGP	31 December 2024 EGP
Assets:		
Cash and balances in the Bank	5,138,041	1,205,840
Fund-owned Lands and buildings	16,375,084	24,325,783
Fund receivables from third parties	9,400,000	-----
Lands and buildings owned by others	5,782,140	5,782,140
Student housing owned by others	1,479,104	1,479,104
Shares owned by others	9,600,822	10,572,484
Charity Investment Accounts	382,881,549	299,986,303
Total assets	430,656,740	343,351,654
Liabilities:		
Zakat beneficiaries rights	30,913,125	25,531,623
Liabilities against Lands and buildings owned by others	5,782,140	5,782,140
Liabilities against Charitable student housing	1,479,104	1,479,104
Liabilities against Shares owned by others	9,600,822	10,572,484
Liabilities against Charity Investment Accounts	382,881,549	299,986,303
Total liabilities	430,656,740	343,351,654

Resources and Disbursements

31 December 2025 corresponding to 11 Ragab 1447 H.

<u>Statement</u>	31 December 2025 EGP	31 December 2024 EGP
Resources:		
Cash and balances in the Bank (at the beginning of the year)	1,205,840	4,012,173
Zakat due to the Bank's equity	305,235,527	234,129,153
Zakat Provided by the Bank's customers and others	64,935,527	139,973,821
Return on Investment Accounts	2,931,795	256,090
Return on Charity Investment Accounts	13,715,106	18,254,148
Miscellaneous revenues	177,488	606,311
Shareholders' zakat	50,000,000	-
Selling fixed assets	57,940,000	-
Total Resources	496,140,958	397,231,696
Disbursements:		
Individuals	322,641,964	203,770,808
Students	4,438,481	4,416,997
The Holy Quran competitions	1,897,250	1,800
Mosques	562,439	2,253,877
Medical institutions & legally-recognized charity associations transferred to charitable investment accounts	133,007,575	185,566,618
	28,356,294	-
Administrative expenses	98,914	15,756
Cash and balances in the Bank (at the end of the year)	5,138,041	1,205,840
Total disbursements	496,140,958	397,231,696

Explanatory Notes
Explanatory Notes for the Financial Statements on 31 December 2025
corresponding to 11 Ragab 1447 H

Firstly: About the Fund

The Bank's Zakat Fund is considered one of the main features that distinguish the Bank from any other similar institutions since its inception, Whereas the linkage between the social and economic activities has positive impacts on Sustainable Development Goals.

One of the most important activities of the Fund was establishing Al-Faisal Development Foundation (The Orphanage) in Al-Mokattam district on an area of 2200 square meters with a capacity of 160 orphans. The Orphanage has an independent account no. 262500 to receive donations.

Secondly: Notes to the Fund

For the purposes of the balance sheet preparation, balances in foreign currencies have been converted to Egyptian Pound based on the exchange rates declared by the Central Bank of Egypt within the foreign currency free market at the date of preparation of the Fund's financial statements.

1- Cash and Balances with the Bank

This item represents the balances deposited at Faisal Bank including Zakat legitimately due to the Bank's owner's equity, along with balances of Philanthropists and Almsgivers

2- Fund-owned Plots of land and buildings

Fund-owned plots of Land and buildings amounting to EGP 16,4 million are represented in: (Al-Faisal Development Foundation "The orphanage" building in Al-Mokattam district, two plots of land at EL-Hadaba-El-Wosta in "Al-Mokattam district, Cairo", another plot of land in Al-Mokattam district, 30 housing apartments in Badr City and a villa in Boulak Eldakrouh district in Giza governorate).

3- The Fund's receivables from others:

These consist of the remaining proceeds from the sale of (2) residential buildings in the Central Plateau in Al-Muqattam, which were sold at public auction for an amount of 31.2 million Egyptian pounds. It is worth noting that Explanation No. 1 and 2 represent what is listed in the liabilities under the item (rights of those entitled to Zakat)>

It is noteworthy that notes (1 and 2 and 3) represent "Zakat beneficiaries' rights" item included in liabilities

4- Plots of Land and buildings owned by others

Plots of Land and buildings owned by others amounting to EGP 5.8 million are represented in: (a villa in New Cairo city and an apartment in El-Matara district, Cairo) which were donated to the Zakat fund, but they will be received after the death of their owners/donors as stated in the deed of donation. This item is recorded in Liabilities against Plots of Land and Buildings owned by others.

5 - Dormitories owned by others

Charitable dormitories amounting to EGP 1.5 million are represented in buildings and furnishings in El-Mansoura city, which were delivered to the management of Al-Azhar University. This item is recorded in Liabilities against Charitable dormitories owned by others.

6- Shares owned by others

This item represents listed stocks amounting to EGP 9,6 million, which were donated by a philanthropist to the Bank's Zakat Fund and whose returns are disbursed on the Zakat legitimate channels and other charity purposes. These shares shall be transferred to the Fund ownership after the death of the donor as stated in the deed of donation. This item is recorded in Liabilities against shares owned by others".

7- Charity Investment Accounts

Due to the great trust in the Bank's Zakat Fund and its good reputation, benevolent and bountiful benefactors deposited funds in Charity Accounts (Waqf) amounted to EGP 383 million till the end of 2025. Returns on these accounts are disbursed on the Zakat legitimate channels and other charity purposes including charity associations, public hospitals and orphanages according to the terms and conditions of Charitable Investment Contracts. The number of charitable investment accounts reached 4971 accounts. This item is recorded in Liabilities against Charitable Investment Accounts.

8- The Fund's Resources

Regarding the business volume of Zakat Fund during 2025, the Fund's resources reached EGP 496,14 million (including the beginning balance with an amount of EGP 494,94 million plus the Fund's resources against EGP 387 thousand in 1980. In this regard, cumulative resources of the fund at the end of 2025 amounted to EGP 2166 million; of which EGP 1370 million represents Zakat legitimately due on the Bank's funds, and the remaining balance represents Zakat from investment accounts' holders and individuals, as well as grants, donations, returns on charitable investment accounts and others. These resources were directed to the beneficiaries and taking care of students either in cash and in kind or through construction of dormitories at the universities in several cities including: (Cairo, Assiut, Sohag, El-Mansoura and Shebin-ElKom). Disbursements also included the Holy Koran competitions, rehabilitation of mosques and providing public hospitals and medical facilities in all governorates with medical supplies and equipment. This in addition to establishing Al-Faisal Development Foundation (The Orphanage). Therefore, Total actual disbursements during the reporting year amounted to EGP 491 million, which were distributed as follows:

"EGP Million"

Aspects of spending	Individuals	Students	The Holy Quran Competitions	Mosques	Medical institutions & legally recognized charity associations	Transferred to charitable investment accounts	Administrative expenses	Total
Amounts	322,64	4,44	1,90	0,56	133	28,36	0,099	491

9- Individuals

Individual is the cornerstone of the nation's integrity and progress of society. Consequently, the Zakat Fund must support individuals. In this regard, an amount of EGP 322,6 million was allocated for zakat beneficiaries of individuals during 2025 compared to EGP ٢٠٣,٨ million a year earlier

10- Students, The Holy Quran Competitions and Mosques

As part of the Zakat Fund's commitment to support and encourage students, the Holy Quran Competitions and mosque rehabilitation, an amount of EGP 6,9 million.

11- Medical Institutions & Legally-recognized Charity Associations

In the light of the Bank's social responsibility and due to the great challenges facing Egypt's economy, an amount of EGP 133 million was disbursed on public hospitals and medical facilities.

12- Transferred to Investment Accounts:

The amount represents the proceeds from the sale of plot number (8915) in Al-Muqattam, which was donated by a benefactor to the Zakat Fund. He requested that it be sold and the proceeds added to a charitable investment account, the returns of which are spent on Sharia-compliant zakat and charitable works.

KPMG Hazem Hassan
Public Accountants & Consultants

BDO Khaled & Co.
Public Accountants & Advisers

*Translation of Auditors' report
originally issued in Arabic*

Auditors' Report

To The Shareholders of Faisal Islamic Bank of Egypt - S.A.E.

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Faisal Islamic Bank of Egypt Zakat Fund, represented in the financial position as of 31 December 2025 corresponding to 30 Jumada Al-Akhirah 1447 H, and the Statement of Cash Revenues and Expenses for the financial year then ended, and also a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Fund Management and our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

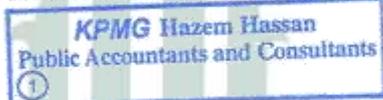
We conducted our audit in accordance with Egyptian Standards on Auditing and applicable Egyptian laws. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit in order to obtain reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from any material misstatements. The audit process involves performing test examination of the documents and audit evidences supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The audit works also include assessing the appropriateness of accounting policies and significant accounting estimates made by the management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We have obtained from Management the data and Notes that we believe are necessary for the audit purposes. We believe that the audit works performed are sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on these financial statements.

The fund's policy is to prepare the accompanying financial statements according to the work system and the bylaws of the Fund based on the cash receipts and payments basis. Based on this principle the revenues are recognized when collected and not when earned and the expenses are recognized when paid not when incurred.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above, present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Faisal Islamic Bank of Egypt (S.A.E.), Zakat Fund as at 31 December 2025 corresponding to 30 Jumada Al-Akhirah 1447 H, and the revenues collected and expenses disbursed by the Fund during the financial year then ended according to the cash receipts and payments basis as indicated in Note No. (2) to the financial statements.

Auditors


Ahmed Ibrahim Ahmed Yousef
FRA No. 405
KPMG Hazem Hassan
Public Accountants & Consultants


Cairo, 24 February 2026


Mohanad T. Khaled
Fellow of ACCA
Fellow of ESAA
RAA No. 22444
FRA No. 375
BDO Khaled & Co.
Public Accountants & Advisers


Sectoral Distribution of the Bank companies

Attachment (1)

Sectoral Distribution of the Bank companies

The Bank invests a part of its funds directly in establishing companies by participating in their capital with other qualified and experienced investors, The Bank was keen to cover all economic activities by diversity and multiplicity of companies, These companies have contributed to Speeding Up Economic development process and provided thousands of jobs,

Most of these companies have leading positions in their fields, and They have contributed to cover a big part of local market needs and exports,

The Number of companies established and participated in by the Bank amounted to (45) companies,(including 31 available- for sale companies and 14 subsidiaries and associates) with issued capital amounting to (EGP 9,404 billion, USD 735 million, and SDP 6,212 billion) equivalent to EGP 45,867 billion, of which EGP 44,913 billion is paid after currency evaluation by exchange rates on 31/12/2025.

The Bank's Contributes in these companies with an amount of EGP 4,149 billion, at a cost of EGP 9,066 billion and book value of EGP 7,089 billion,

Statement of consolidated sectoral distribution for these companies is as follows

EGP Thousand

Sector	No, of companies	Issued and Paid-up Capital						Equity	Participation	Book
		EGP		USD		SDP		share	cost	value
		Issued	Paid	Issued	Paid	Issued	Paid	EGP	EGP	EGP
Real estate activities and leasing	3	220600	220600	-----	-----	-----	-----	7390	7490	4990
Agriculture, forest exploitation and logging	1	15000	15000	-----	-----	-----	-----	5	5	0
Food products, drinks, Food, beverage	1	72737.5	72737.5	-----	-----	-----	-----	25255	36479	36479
Building and construction	2	707292	704085	-----	-----	-----	-----	79100	218421	112521
Hotel and restaurant (accommodation and food services)	1	-----	-----	23	23	-----	-----	14	774766	774766
Chemical, materials, products and leather products	3	465500	465500	150000	150000	-----	-----	543753	2087290	2087081
Metallurgy, iron and steel	1	35000	35000	-----	-----	-----	-----	5250	6274	6274
Textile and ready-made clothes	1	142834	142834	-----	-----	-----	-----	1903	1797	9102
Financial mediation and insurance (other than banks)	13	4012951	4012651	420408	420408	-----	-----	2886919	3091613	1444255
Social and administrative activities and education	4	256520	256520	-----	-----	-----	-----	42300	182567	182107
Electricity, gas and water supply	3	36450	36450	164200	164200	-----	-----	392404	1144474	1143714
Transportation, storage, communications and information	5	2853222	2853222	-----	-----	-----	-----	59365	290463	290463
Glass, ceramics, building materials	1	142288	142288	-----	-----	-----	-----	56901	56901	56901
Electrical and household appliances, equipment and machinery	2	191917.5	191917	-----	-----	-----	-----	36665	36595	0
Wholesale and retail trade	1	252000	252000	-----	-----	-----	-----	35245	1652299	1652299
Others	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	6211674	6211674	10503	66489	0
Total	45	9404312	9400805	734631	734631	6211674	6211674	4182971	9653922	7800951

No	Statement	Type of participation	Percentage of Bank's participation	Issued capital of the company	Paid-up capital of the company	Type of currency	No. of Bank's Shares	Nominal value of the company share	The Bank's Share EGP	Contractual participation cost EGP	Book Value EGP	Host Country	Date of starting activity	Company classification	
The agriculture sector, forest exploitation and logging															
١	Al-Nubariya Co, for Agricultural	Available for sale	%0,03	15000	15000	EGP	500	EGP 10	5	5	0	El Behiera	1983	Small	
Total				15000	15000	EGP			5	5	0				
The sector of food products, drinks															
1	"Ismailia National Co "FOODICO	Subsidiary	34,72%	63250	72738	EGP	5051647	EGP 5	25255	36479	36479	Ismailia	1987	Medium	
Total				63250	72738	EGP			25255	36479	36479				
Real estate activities and leasing sector															
١	Arab Land Direct Mutual Fund	Available for sale	11,36%	17600	17600	EGP	20000	EGP 100	2000	2100	.	Giza	2000	Medium	
٢	Al-Faisal for Real Estate Investment	Subsidiary	2,50%	200000	200000	EGP	49900	EGP 100	4990	4990	4990	Cairo	2016	Large	
٣	Almasriya Co, for Construction and Management of Commercial Centers	Available for sale	13,33%	3000	3000	EGP	40000	EGP 10	400	400	0	Cairo	2008	Under Liquidation	
Total				220600	220600	EGP			7390	7490	4990				
Building and construction works sector															
١	Ashger City for Development & Upgrad	Available for sale	4.,21%	475591	475591	EGP	20000	EGP 1000	20000	160000	54100	Giza	2006	Large	
٢	Ardak for Development & Real Estate	Associate	25,51%	231701	228494	EGP	5910029	EGP 10	59100	58421	58421	Cairo	1999	Small	
Total				707292	704085	EGP			79100	218421	112521				
Hotel and restaurant sector (accommodation and food services)															
١	T M G investment international	Available for sale	1,25%	23	23	USD	284	EGP 1	14	774766	774766	-	2023	Large	
Total				23	23	EGP			14	774766	774766				
The sector of materials, chemical products and leather products															
1	Cairo Co, for Cartoon Industry "Copack"	Subsidiary	40%	465000	465000	EGP	1860187	EGP 100	186019	113493	113493	6 Octber	2005	Large	
2	Al-Arabiya Co, "Aradis"	Associate	40%	500	500	EGP	2000	EGP 100	200	209	0	Giza	1984	Micro	
3	Helwan Fertilizers Co,	Available for sale	5%	150000	150000	USD	7500000	\$ 1	357534	1973588	1973588	Helwan	2007	Large	
Total				465500	465500	EGP			543753	2087290	2087081				
Total				150000	150000	USD									

م	Statement	Type of participation	Percentage of Bank's participation	Issued capital of the company	Paid-up capital of the company	Type of currency	No. of Bank's Shares	Nominal value of the company share	The Bank's Share EGP	Contractual participation cost EGP	Book Value EGP	Host country	Date of starting activity	Company classification	
Sector of metallurgy, iron and steel															
١	International Co, For Casting and Modern	Available for sale	15%	35000	35000	EGP	525000	EGP 10	5250	6274	6274	El Sharqeya	2007	Medium	
Total				35000	35000	EGP			5250	6274	6274				
The textile and ready-made clothes sector															
١	Golden Textiles & Wool Clothes Co	Available for sale	1,33%	142834	142834	EGP	190345	EGP 10	1903	1797	9102	El Sharqeya	1985	large	
Total				142834	142834	EGP			1903	1797	9102				
Financial mediation and insurance sector (financial services other than banks)															
١	Faisal Bank Exchange	Subsidiary	79,00%	25000	25000	EGP	19750	EGP 1000	19750	19750	19750	Giza	1993	Micro	
٢	Faisal Financial Investments Co	Subsidiary	99,99%	750000	750000	EGP	7499578	EGP 100	749958	749958	749958	Giza	2011	Medium	
٣	Faisal Financial Securities Co	Subsidiary	99,99%	70000	70000	EGP	6992998	EGP 10	69930	60040	60040	Cairo	2016	small	
٤	Egyptian-Emirates Life Takaful - salama Co	Available for sale	9,95%	400000	400000	EGP	3980000	EGP 10	39800	43621	43621	Cairo	2015	small	
٥	Arabiya Co, for insurance brokerage	Associate	25,00%	2000	1700	EGP	50000	EGP 10	500	456	0	Giza	2011	stopped	
٦	Egyptian Takaful Insurance on Properties	Associate	32,75%	500000	500000	EGP	1637500	EGP 100	1637500	74773	74773	Cairo	2008	large	
٧	Egyptian Mortgage Refinance Co	Available for sale	0,99%	470333	470333	EGP	4669	EGP 1000	4669	10526	10526	Cairo	2007	large	
٨	Salama Takaful Insurance Co	Available for sale	13,50%	550000	550000	EGP	7425000	EGP 10	74250	112563	112563	Giza	2003	large	
٩	International Co, For Leasing 'Incolease	Available for sale	9,00%	200000	200000	EGP	1799999	EGP 10	18000	202644	202644	Giza	1997	large	
١٠	G I G Egypt Haye Takaful Co	Associate	25,24%	275000	275000	EGP	694076	EGP 100	69408	90200	90200	Cairo	2008	Medium	
١١	Ayadi Co, for Investment & Development	Available for sale	3,69%	770618	770618	EGP	284413	EGP 100	28441	80182	80182	Cairo	2015	Medium	
١٢	Dar Al-Maal Al-Islami Trust	Available for sale	8,31%	385161	385161	USD	320051	\$ 100	1525722	1525722	1	The Bahamas	1981	large	
١٣	Islamic Development Limited Co,- Sudan	Available for sale	7,30%	35247	35247	USD	2574762	\$ 1	122742	121180	0	Sudan	1985		
Total				4012951	4012651	EGP			2886919	3091613	1444255				
Total				420408	420408	USD									
The social and administrative activities and education sector															
١	Educational Projects Co	Available for sale	7,66%	6000	6000	EGP	45980	EGP 10	460	460	0	El Sharqeya	1988	Under Liquidation	
٢	Misr International Hospital	Associate	24,30%	132000	132000	EGP	32080	EGP 1000	32080	23723	23723	Giza	1983	large	
٣	Cairo Specialized Hospital	Available for sale	7,53%	76520	76520	EGP	576009	EGP 10	5760	152648	152648	Cairo	1981	large	
٤	El Mona Co, for Medical Services	Available for sale	9,52%	42000	42000	EGP	4000	EGP 1000	4000	5736	5736	Giza	2004	Medium	
Total				256520	256520	EGP			42300	182567	182107				

No	Statement	Type of participation	Percentage of Bank's participation	issued capital of the company	Paid-up capital of the company	Type of currency	No. of Bank's Shares	Nominal value of the company share	The Bank's Share EGP	Contractual participation cost EGP	Book Value EGP	host county	Date of starting activity	Company classification
Electricity, gas and water supply sector														
١	Suez Gas Co, "Sugaz"	Available for sale	0,99%	26000	26000	EGP	2582	EGP 100	258	86	86	Suez	2003	Medium
٢	Multi Gas Co,	Available for sale	7,27%	10450	10450	EGP	7600	EGP 100	760	760	0	El Menofia	2002	Medium
٣	Midor Co,for Electricity "Midalic"	Available for sale	5,00%	164200	164200	USD	821010	\$ 10	391385	1143628	1143628	Alex	2001	large
Total				36450	36450	EGP			391385	1144474	1143714			
				164200	164200	USD								
Glass, ceramics, building materials sector														
١	Horizon Co, for Investment and Industrial	Subsidiary	39,99%	142288	142288	EGP	4064338	EGP 14	56901	56901	56901	El Menofia	2000	large
Total				142288	142288	EGP			56901	56901	56901			
The sector of electrical and household appliances, equipment and machinery														
١	Egyptian Co "Sital Pacific"	Available for sale	2,39%	69730	69730	EGP	166456	EGP 10	1665	1595	0	Cairo	1986	stopped
٢	Energy Co, for Electronic and lighting	Subsidiary	28,64%	122188	122187	EGP	350000	EGP 100	35000	35000	0	Cairo	2015	Under Liquidation
Total				191918	191917	EGP			36665	36595	0			
Wholesale and retail trade sector														
١	" Ibn Sina "Pharma	Available for sale	13,99%	252000	252000	EGP	140981127	EGP0,25	35245	1652299	1652299	Cairo	2002	large
Total				252000	252000	EGP			35245	1652299	1652299			
Transportation, storage, communications and information sector														
١	Technology Development Fund Co	Available for sale	11,54%	130000	130000	EGP	1500000	EGP 10	15000	15000	15000	Giza	2005	small
٢	Al Ahly Computer Equipment Co	Available for sale	10,00%	5000	5000	EGP	5000	EGP 100	500	1693	1693	Giza	1998	Medium
٣	The Egyptian Credit Bureau "I-Score"	Available for sale	3,57%	600000	600000	EGP	5357148	EGP 4	21429	219322	219322	Cairo	2008	large
٤	Misr for Central Clearing	Available for sale	0,42%	1993222	1993222	EGP	84398	EGP 100	8440	702	702	Cairo	1996	large
٥	Smart card applications "Smart "	Available for sale	11,20%	125000	125000	EGP	1399640	EGP 10	13996	53746	53746	Giza	2005	large
Total				2853222	2182748	EGP			59365	290463	290463			
Other sectors														
١	Sudanese Islamic Bank	Available for sale	0,68%	1101319	1101319	SDP	57570936	SDP 0,13	593	7382	0	Sudan	1983	
٢	Faisal Islamic Bank of Sudan	Available for sale	2,50%	5000000	5000000	SDP	125108418	SDP 1,00	9909	58698	0	Sudan	1978	
٣	Export Development Bank –Sudan	Available for sale	0,02%	110356	110356	SDP	185696	SDP 0,10	1	410	0	Sudan	1984	
Total				6211674	6211674	SDP			10503	66489	0			

Attachment (2)

Branches

Head office & Cairo branch & Giza

Cairo branch

Address: 3, 26th July St., Cairo, Egypt
Tel.: (02) 27868723 – 27868724 - 27868939
Fax: (02) 27866744
Postal Code: 11531
P,O,Box: 2446 cairo
Postal Address: Faisal Bank
SWIFT Code: FIEG EG CX
Website: <https://www.faisalbank.com.eg>
E-Mail: cairo@faisalbank.com.eg

Giza branch

Address: 149 El-Tahrir St.. Galaa Square. Dokki. Giza
Tel.: (02) 37621285 / 6 / 7 / 9
Fax: (02) 37621281
Telex: 93878 – 20952 F.BANK.UN
Postal Address: Faisal Bank – Cairo.
P.O.Box: 283 cairo
Postal Code: 12311
E-Mail: giza@faisalbank.com.eg

Greater Cairo

Al-Azhar branch

Address: 106 Gohar Alkaed St.. Al-Azhar District. Cairo
Tel.: (02) 25911280 - 25934263 – 25916341
Fax: (02) 27869538
Postal Code: 11111
P.O.Box: 20
E-Mail: azhar@faisalbank.com.eg

Ghamra branch

Address: 14 A El Sabaa St. Al Zaher District. Cairo
Tel.: (02) 25904756 - 25904794 - 27878620
Fax: (02) 25904828
Postal Code: 11271
P.O.Box: 8
E-Mail: ghamra@faisalbank.com.eg

Heliopolis branch

Address: 4 athary mohamed Bin Nafee. Heliopolis. Cairo
Tel.: (02) 256206 - 22561207
Fax: (02) 22561324 **Postal Code:** 11757
P.O.Box: 5962 West Heliopolis
E-Mail: helio@faisalbank.com.eg

Dokki branch

Address: 17 El Falouga St.. Agouza District. Giza
Tel.: (02) 33027513 - 33040417 - 33445909
Fax: (02) 33465823
P.O Box : 57
Postal Code: 12411 Agouza
E-Mail: dokki@faisalbank.com.eg

Nasr City branch

Address: 15 Ahmed Qassem Gouda St.. From Abbas El Akkad St. Nasr City. Cairo
Tel.: (02) 24023946 - 24029472 – 24023428
Fax: (02) 24023936
Postal Code: 11371 **P.O.Box:** 8202
E-Mail: nascity@faisalbank.com.eg

El Sayeda Zeinab branch

Address: 38 Abdel Magid El Labban St.. El Sayeda Zeinab. Cairo
Tel.: (02) 23611008 - 23637139 **Fax:** (02) 25322682
Postal Code: 11521 **P.O.Box:** 5 El Dawaween
E-Mail: saydah@faisalbank.com.eg

Zizinia branch

Address: In front of The American University in Cairo (AUC) Gate 4. Zizinia. 5th Settlement.
New Cairo
Tel.: (02) 26083777 - 26083900 **Fax:** (02) 26083700
Postal Code: 11835 **P.O.Box:** 184 5th Settlement
E-mail: zizinia@faisalbank.com.eg

6th of October branch

Address: 38. 39 Central Axis. Beside Administrative Prosecution Building . 6th of October
City. Giza
Tel.: (02) 38245017 – 38245256 – 38245259 **Fax:** (02) 38245433
Postal Code: 12596 **P.O.Box:** 28 3rd District
E-Mail: october@faisalbank.com.eg

El-Obour branch

Address: A.C Milan Club wall. units (8. 9). Golf City. El Obour City
Tel.: (02) 44828404 - 44828406
Fax: (02) 44828268 **Postal Code:** 18111
E-mail: obour@faisalbank.com.eg

Othman Ibn Affan branch

Address: 82 ST Othman Ibn Affan. Heliopolis. Cairo
Tel.: (02) 27764496 – 27764495 - 27764497
E-mail: othmanbinaffan@faisalbank.com.eg

El Haram branch

Address: 230 El Haram St., Zizinia Mall Building, El haram, Giza
Tel.: (02) 37808936 - 37808938 - 37808944 - 37808947
Fax: (02) 37808933 **Postal Code:** 12111
E-mail: haram@faisalbank.com.eg

Shoubra branch

Address: 51 Shoubra St Safwa tower, Cairo
Tel.: (02) 27737074 / 5 / 6 **Fax:** (02) 25798111
Postal Code: 12111 **P.O.Box:** 283
E-mail: shubra@faisalbank.com.eg

Madinaty branch

Address: Unit 111, First Floor, building of companies and banks, Administrative buildings area (First Phase), Madinaty, New Cairo.
Tel.: (02)- 21109904 – 2110993 – 21109902 **Fax:** (02) 21109905
E-mail: madinaty@faisalbank.com.eg

Maadi branch

Address: 62 Corniche El-Maadi St., Building of Bayt El Khebra Group, Beside Embassy of Japan, Maadi, Cairo.
Tel.: (02) 2565053 - 2565054 - 25265035 **Fax:** (02) 25263063
E-mail: maadi@faisalbank.com.eg

Al Mokattam branch

Address: 82 Rd. 9, Plot (D), Al-Mokattam district, Cairo.
Tel.: (02) 28469152 - 28469153 – 28469154 **Fax:** (02) 28469155
E-mail: _mokatam@faisalbank.com.eg

Al- Rehab branch

Address: Plot G40, Eastern Market, Banks Area, Al-rehab city, Cairo
Tel.: (02) 26920117 – 26820349 – 26920840 **Fax:** (02) 26920138
E-mail: Rehab@faisalbank.com.eg

Zayed branch

Address: Unit no. (K3) at Strip Mall Project, the Sodic Beverly Hills, El-Sheikh Zayed City, Giza.
Tel.: (02) 38863476 / 38863477 **Fax:** (02) 38863473
E-mail: zayed@faisalbank.com.eg

Alexandria & Upper Egypt Region

Alexandria branch

Address: 7 Victor Bassily St., El-azarita district, Alexandria Governorate.
Tel.: (03) 5466239 - 5466238 **Fax:** (03) 5466260
Postal Code: 21131 **P.O.Box:** 1215
E-Mail: alex@faisalbank.com.eg

Mustafa Kamel branch

Address: 392, 394 El Ashraf Towers, Intersection of El Horiya Rd. with Ahmed Shawky St., Mustafa Kamel, Alexandria
Tel.: (03) 5466039 – 5426848 – 5465278 - 5465426
Fax: (03) 5466075 **Postal Code:** 21311
P.O.Box: 181 Sidi Gaber
E-Mail: alex2@faisalbank.com.eg

El Montazah branch

Address: 698 (A) El Geish Road. Intersection of Atlas St. with Miami. El-Montazah Police Station. Alexandria

Tel.: (03) 5522125 / 6 / 7

Fax: (03) 5522105

P.O.Box: 230 El Saraya Post office

Postal Code: 31411

E-Mail: montazah@faisalbank.com.eg

El Agamy branch

Address: Commercial Center St.. Agamy Star Mall. Gate 8. Alexandria-Matrouh Rd. El Agmay's Traffic station. El Agamy district. Alexandria

Tel.: (03) 4318739 / 40 / 41 - 4318742

Fax: (03) 4318734

Postal Code: 21221 Hanoville

E-Mail: agamy@faisalbank.com.eg

El Mansoura branch

Address: 1 El Geish St.. Toril district. El Mansoura. El-Dakahlia Governorate

Tel.: (050) 2319965 – 2318792 -

Fax: (050) 2315635

Postal Code: 35111

E-Mail: mansoura@faisalbank.com.eg

New Damietta branch

Address: Plot 85. Central Zone. New Damietta City. Damietta Governorate

Tel.: (057) 2410201 – 2410202

Postal Code: 34517

Fax: (057) 2410203

E-Mail: domiat@faisalbank.com.eg

El Mahala AlKobra branch

Address: El Geish St.. El Awqaf building. El Mahalla El Kobra. El Gharbeya

Tel.: (040) 2237708 - 2231708 - 2239274

Fax: (040) 2246817

Postal Code: 31911

P.O.Box: 244

E-Mail: mehalla@faisalbank.com.eg

El Zagazig branch

Address: El Akkadin building. El Montazah Square. El Zagazig. El Sharkeya Governorate

Tel.: (055) 2308506 – 2308507

Fax: (055) 2314628

Postal Code: 44511

P.O.Box: 435

E-Mail: zagazig@faisalbank.com.eg

Damanhour branch

Address: El Sheikh Mohammed Abdel Karim St.. Damanhour. El Beheira Governorate

Tel.: (045) 3311888 - 3310099 - 3311199

Fax: (045) 3314000

Postal Code: 22511

P.O.Box: 22111

E-Mail: damanhour@faisalbank.com.eg

Tanta branch

Address: 2 Mohamed Said Pasha St.. on the corner of El Galaa St.. El Gomhoureya Sq..
Tanta. El Gharbeya Governorate

Tel.: (040) 3287982 - 3287983 - 3287981

Fax: (040) 3287986

Postal Code: 31111

P.O.Box: 393

E-Mail: tanta@faisalbank.com.eg

Banha branch

Address: Nile Corniche – Nile view mall. Banha. El Qalubiya Governorate

Tel.: (013) 3271812 – 3271819

Fax: (013) 3271811

Postal Code: 13511

E-Mail: banha@faisalbank.com.eg

Shebin El-Kom branch

Address: Gamal Abdel Nasser St.. in front of El Gomhoureya Club. Shebin Elkoum City. El Monofeya Governorate

Tel.: (048) 2223622 - 2225050 – 2223092

E-Mail: shebinelkom@faisalbank.com.eg

Canal Region

Suez branch

Address: 3 EL-Galaa St.. Suez

Tel.: (062) 3472731 - 3472746

Postal Code: 43111

E-mail: suez@faisalbank.com.eg

Fax: (062) 3472778

P.O.Box: 79

Ismailia branch

Address: 4 intersection of Orabi St. with El Geish St.. El Afrangy district. next to Suez Canal
villa. Ismailia Governorate

Tel.: (064) 3915035 - 3915034 - 3915028 - 3915029

Fax: (064) 3915019

Postal Code: 41511

P.O.Box: 10

E-mail: ismailia@faisalbank.com.eg

Port Said branch

Address: \V Tarh El Bahr St.. Garden city tower. beside the Eastern District. Port Said
Governorate

Tel.: (066) 3222756 - 3222757

Fax: (066) 3222817

P.O.Box: 15 El Amin & El Rous

Postal Code: 42515

E-mail: portsaid@faisalbank.com.eg

Tenth of Ramadan branch

Address: Building 4. 1st District. in front of Educational Administration. 10th of Ramadan

Tel.: (015) 373318 - 373319 - 373324

Fax: (015) 373066

Postal Code: 44637

P.O.Box: 225

E-Mail: tenthramadan@faisalbank.com.eg

Lower Egypt Region

El Fayoum branch

Address: 30 (repeated) Saad Zaghloul St.. next to Governmental Authorities Complex.

El Fayoum City. El Fayoum Governorate

Tel.: (084) 2174380 / 81 / 82 / 85

Fax: (084) 2174387

E-mail: fayoum@faisalbank.com.eg

El Menia branch

Address: 78 saad zaghloul street - El Menia

Tel.: (086) 2319851 / 2 / 3 / 4

Fax: (086) 2319863

Postal Code: 61512 **P.O.Box:** 24

E-mail: menia@faisalbank.com.eg

Sohag branch

Address: Baga St.. El Tatbiqeyeen Syndicate building. Sohag

Tel.: (093) 2100432

Fax: (093) 2100439

Postal Code: 82111

P.O.Box: 16

SWIFT Code: FIEG EG CX XXX

E-Mail: sohag@faisalbank.com.eg

Assiut branch

Address: Extension of Yousry Ragheb St.. Assiut

Tel.: (088) 2343312 - 2343313

Fax: (088) 2333739

Postal Code: 71511

P.O.Box: 112

E-Mail: assiut@faisalbank.com.eg

Aswan branch

Address: 74 Abtaal El-tahrir St.. From Abou Simbel St.. Awkaf Building. Aswan

Tel.: (097) 2440181 - 2306578

Fax: (097) 2440542

Postal Code: 81511

P.O.Box: 150

E-Mail: aswan@faisalbank.com.eg

Qena branch

Address: El Tatbiqeyeen Syndicate building. Extension of Luxor St. El Omal City. Qena

Tel.: (096) 5349315 / 6 / 7 / 8

Fax: (096) 5349314

Postal Code: 83111

P.O.Box: 22202 Qena Main Post Office

E-Mail: qena@faisalbank.com.eg

Beni Suef branch

Address: Zahret El Nil Tower. intersection of Corniche El Nil St. with Alrwda St. Beni Suef city

Tel.: (082) 2160027 / 28 / 34

Fax: (082) 2160053

E-Mail: Banisuef@faisalbank.com.eg

The New Administrative Capital

Address: 1A-2District of Business

Tel.: (082) 20563229 - 20563225

E-Mail: newcapital@faisalbank.com.eg

Branches to be opened soon

Kafr El-Sheikh – Shorouk - Badrshein - Mit Ghamr

Bank Correspondents

Currency	Bank Name	Account Number	IBAN	WIFT / BIC Code
USD	The Bank of New York Mellon, New York	803-3388-676		IRVT US 3N
EUR	UniCredit Bank Austria , Vienna UniCredit Spa, Milan CaixaBank , S,A	100100003677	AT 22 1200 0127 1714 6801 IT38 U020 0832 9780 0000 8334 200 ES9721000566550900090685	BKAU AT WW UNCR IT MM CAIXESBBXXX
GBP	The Bank of New York Mellon, New York London		GB141RVT70022596470360	IRTV GB 2X
SAR	Riyad Bank, Riyadh	9250307849940	SA8920000009250307849940	RIBL SA RI



Hot Line 19851

Head Office and Main Departments

Contact	E-mail
Internal Audit	Mails@faisalbank.com.eg
Compliance & Governance	Compliance@faisalbank.com.eg
Information Systems	Infosys@faisalbank.com.eg
Human Resources	careers@faisalbank.com.eg
Training Dept	Training@faisalbank.com.eg
Administrative Affairs	Admindept@faisalbank.com.eg
Foreign Relations	Foreigndept@faisalbank.com.eg
Remittances and Forex	Forex@faisalbank.com.eg
Retail & Branches Banking	Retail@faisalbank.com.eg
Real Estate	Realestate@faisalbank.com.eg
SME's	Sme@faisalbank.com.eg
Correspondents Accounts	corres@faisalbank.com.eg
Card Center	Card-center@faisalbank.com.eg
Local Investment	LocalInv@faisalbank.com.eg
Corporate Communication	Publicrelat@faisalbank.com.eg
Risk Management	Risk@faisalbank.com.eg
Financial Dept.	financedept@faisalbank.com.eg
Customer Service	Customer.care@Faisalbank.com.eg
Customers' Rights Protection	cr.Protection@faisalbank.com.eg
Financial inclusion Dept	Financial.inclusion@faisalbank.com.eg
Sustainability Dept	Sustainability@faisalbank.cim.eg

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