بنك القاهرة
Banque du Caire

SEPARATE

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

September 2026

And Limited Review
Report Thereon



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Translation
Originally issued in Arabic

KPMG Hazem Hassan
Public Accountants & Consultants

Accountability State Authority
Central Department of Banks Financial Control

Report on limited review of separate interim financial statements

To The board of Directors of Banque Du Caire (S.A.E)

Introduction

We have performed a limited review for the accompanying separate interim financial statements of Banque Du Caire (S.A.E) which comprise of the separate statement of financial position as of September 30, 2026 and the related separate statements of income, comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity statement for the nine-months period then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes. Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these separate interim financial statements in accordance with the rules of preparation and presentation of the banks' financial statements, basis of recognition and measurement issued by Central Bank of Egypt on December 16, 2008 as amended by the regulations issued on February 26, 2019 and in light of the prevailing Egyptian laws and regulations, Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these separate interim financial statements based on our limited review.

Scope of Limited Review

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

Conclusion

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

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to Note (39) of the separate financial statements, which related to the launch of official trading in the Bank's shares in the Egyptian Stock Exchange on 2 November 2026.

Auditors

KPMG Hazem Hassan
Public Accountants and Consultants
13

Fares Amer Emam Amer
Financial Regulator Authority No. 230

KPMG Hazem Hassan
Public accountants & Consultants

Lobna Abd El Aziz

Lobna Abdel Aziz Abdel Ghaffar
Accountability State Authority

Cairo on: 11 November 2026

Separate Statement of Financial Position
As at 30 September 2026

(All amounts are shown in thousands Egyptian Pounds)

بنك القاهرة
Banque du Caire

Originally Issued in Arabic

	Note No.	30 September 2026	31 December 2025
Assets			
Cash and balances at Central Bank	(15)	43,836,150	34,492,394
Due from banks	(16)	45,062,913	92,858,426
Loans and advances to banks	(17)	28,534,057	18,692,588
Loans and advances to customers	(18)	240,710,249	221,850,702
Financial investments			
At fair value through other comprehensive income	(19)	170,911,037	104,695,385
At amortized cost	(19)	36,881,520	37,549,336
At fair value through Profit and loss	(19)	156,445	--
Investments in subsidiaries and associates	(20)	4,164,515	3,868,372
Intangible assets	(21)	999,827	441,991
Other assets	(22)	15,282,961	13,639,816
Deferred tax assets	(29)	965,706	830,305
Property and equipment	(23)	3,911,206	3,642,984
Total assets		**591,416,586**	**532,562,299**
Liabilities and Equity			
Liabilities			
Due to banks	(24)	7,811,328	2,912,210
Customers' deposits	(25)	470,242,835	401,361,611
Other loans	(26)	18,757,937	43,452,985
Other liabilities	(27)	17,555,835	14,836,729
Other provisions	(28)	3,124,326	2,228,165
Current income tax payable		2,404,549	4,096,570
Deferred tax liabilities	(29)	525,598	508,840
Retirement benefit liabilities	(30)	2,380,217	2,118,674
Total liabilities		**522,802,625**	**471,515,784**
Equity			
Issued and paid-up capital	(31)	30,500,000	20,500,000
Amounts paid under capital increase	(31)	--	10,000,000
Reserves	(32)	5,118,440	7,210,046
Net profit for the period / year and retained earnings	(32)	32,995,521	23,336,469
Total equity		**68,613,961**	**61,046,515**
Total liabilities and equity		**591,416,586**	**532,562,299**

- The accompanying notes from (1) to (40) are an integral part of these separate financial statements and are to be read therewith.
- Limited Review Report (attached).

Chief Financial Officer

Mohamed Ibrahim

CEO & Managing Director

Hussein Abaza

Separate Income Statement
For the Nine months ended 30 September 2026

(All amounts are shown in thousands Egyptian Pounds)

بنك القاهرة Banque du Caire

Originally Issued in Arabic

	Note No.	Nine months ended		Three months ended	
		30 September 2026	30 September 2025	30 September 2026	30 September 2025
Interest and similar income	(6)	61,487,334	59,644,322	20,979,880	19,893,114
Interest and similar expense	(6)	(33,744,363)	(34,515,909)	(11,554,953)	(11,313,213)
Net interest income		**27,742,971**	**25,128,413**	**9,424,927**	**8,579,901**
Fee and commission income	(7)	5,924,201	5,120,228	2,083,592	1,872,484
Fee and commission expense	(7)	(766,854)	(564,762)	(263,135)	(235,985)
Net fee and commission income		**5,157,347**	**4,555,466**	**1,820,457**	**1,636,499**
Net interest, fee and commission income		**32,900,318**	**29,683,879**	**11,245,384**	**10,216,400**
Dividend income	(8)	202,567	701,640	27,164	33,692
Net Trading Income	(9)	39,101	54,546	14,511	5,833
Gains (Losses) from financial investments	(19)	440,456	185,930	184,939	69,257
(Charged) reversed of expected credit losses	(12)	(2,125,748)	(3,768,294)	(1,122,942)	(652,210)
Administrative expenses	(10)	(11,760,931)	(9,946,993)	(3,996,449)	(3,315,550)
Other operating revenues (expenses)	(11)	(871,030)	784,949	(258,831)	612,163
Profit before income tax for the period		**18,824,733**	**17,695,657**	**6,093,776**	**6,969,585**
Income tax expense	(13)	(6,155,307)	(5,123,953)	(2,011,760)	(1,857,493)
Net profit for the period after income tax		**12,669,426**	**12,571,704**	**4,082,016**	**5,112,092**
The basic earnings per share from net profit for the period	(14)	**0.91**	**1.24**		

- The accompanying notes from (1) to (40) are an integral part of these separate financial statements and are to be read therewith.

Chief Financial Officer

Mohamed Ibrahim

CEO & Managing Director

Hussein Abaza

Separate Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the Nine months ended 30 September 2026
(All amounts are shown in thousands Egyptian Pounds)

		30 September 2026	30 September 2025
Net profit for the period after income tax	**(1)**	**12,669,426**	**12,571,704**
Amount transferred to (from) retained earnings (net of tax)	(2)	14,967	(17,150)
Items not reclassified to profit and loss			
Net change-movement in fair value reserve for equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income		57,452	42,010
Items reclassified to profit and loss			
Net change in fair value reserve for debts instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income		(2,072,711)	495,440
Total other comprehensive income items for the period, net of tax	(3)	**(2,015,259)**	**537,450**
Total comprehensive income for the period, net of tax	(1+2+3)	**10,669,134**	**13,092,004**

- The accompanying notes from (1) to (40) are an integral part of these separate financial statements and are to be read therewith.

Separate Statement of Cash Flows

For the Nine months ended 30 September 2026

(All amounts are shown in thousands Egyptian Pounds)

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	Note No.	30 September 2026	30 September 2025
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before income tax for the period		**18,824,733**	**17,695,657**
Adjustments to reconcile net profit to cash flows from operating activities			
Depreciation		654,259	493,809
Amortization		228,607	158,359
Expected credit losses charged	(12)	2,125,748	3,768,294
Other provisions charged	(28)	1,061,379	526,551
Impairment for other assets formed	(22)	78,498	709
Other provisions no longer required	(11)	(152,866)	(257,535)
Gains from the sale of property and equipment	(11)	(61,854)	(29,237)
Gains from the sale of assets revert to the bank	(11)	(8,928)	(939)
Foreign currency translation of other provisions	(28)	25,235	(36,294)
Utilized provisions other than loans provision	(28)	(37,587)	(28,247)
Charge (Reverse) impairment for subsidiaries and associates companies	(19)	237,000	(21,543)
(Reverse) of valuation differences of investment at FVT profit and loss	(9)	(5,873)	--
Dividend income	(8)	(202,567)	(701,640)
Foreign currency translation of sovereign debt instruments	(32)	51,254	(47,395)
(Reverse) gain from selling of debt instruments at fair value through OCI	(19)	(511,861)	(100,798)
(Reverse) foreign currency translation of financial investments of a monetary nature and other loans		652,899	(567,382)
Amortization of premium/discount of issuing financial investments	(19)	(575,055)	(234,777)
Operating profit before changes in assets and liabilities provided from operating activities		**22,383,021**	**20,617,592**
Net (Increase) Decrease in assets			
Due from banks		(5,963,445)	2,623,477
Financial investments at fair value through Profit and loss		(150,572)	--
Loans and advances to banks		(9,861,645)	(6,888,636)
Loans and advances to customers		(20,787,280)	(18,348,880)
Financial derivatives		--	(29,282)
Other assets		(1,723,377)	(4,491,155)
Net Increase (Decrease) in liabilities			
Due to banks	(24)	4,899,118	(889,902)
Customers' deposits	(25)	68,881,224	45,172,781
Financial derivatives		--	28,409
Other liabilities		1,954,636	2,498,070
Retirement benefit liabilities	(30)	261,543	263,514
Income tax paid		(7,168,111)	(2,317,512)
Net cash flows provided from operating activities (after)		**52,725,112**	**38,238,476**

Separate Statement of Cash Flows

For the Nine months ended 30 September 2026

(All amounts are shown in thousands Egyptian Pounds)

بنك القاهرة
Banque du Caire

Originally Issued in Arabic

	Note No.	30 September 2026	30 September 2025
Net cash flows provided from operating activities (Before)		**52,725,112**	**38,238,476**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments to purchase property and equipment and preparation of branches	(23)	(949,583)	(1,289,615)
Proceeds from the sale of property and equipment		71,021	29,368
Proceeds from the sale of assets revert to the bank		8,968	992
Proceeds from the sale of financial investments at fair value through OCI		568,056,641	455,374,946
Payments for purchases of financial investments at fair value through OCI		(588,837,935)	(482,400,622)
Proceeds from the redemption of financial investments at amortized cost	(19)	2,122,344	7,388,243
Payments for purchases of financial investments at amortized cost	(19)	(1,450,000)	(11,800,000)
Payments for investments in subsidiaries and associates		(533,143)	(503,039)
Payments to purchase intangible assets	(21)	(794,798)	(268,582)
Dividends received		103,414	92,951
Net cash flows (used in) investing activities		**(22,203,071)**	**(33,375,358)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from other loans		1,085,537	1,218,116
Payments for other loans		(28,268,531)	(8,130,663)
Dividends paid		(2,908,845)	(2,399,432)
Net cash flows (used in) financing activities		**(30,091,839)**	**(9,311,979)**
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalent during the period		430,202	(4,448,861)
Beginning balance of cash and cash equivalent		129,452,005	176,891,503
Cash and cash equivalent at the end of the period		**129,882,207**	**172,442,642**
Cash and cash equivalent are represented in the following:			
Cash and balances at the Central Bank		43,836,150	31,005,706
Due from banks		45,079,578	89,393,187
Treasury bills and other governmental notes		122,920,010	104,949,866
Balances at the central bank within the mandatory reserve ratio		(27,470,252)	(14,425,259)
Treasury bills and other governmental notes with maturity more than 3 months		(54,483,279)	(38,480,858)
Total cash and cash equivalent	(34)	**129,882,207**	**172,442,642**

- The accompanying notes from (1) to (40) are an integral part of these separate financial statements and are to be read therewith.

Separate Statement of Changes in Equity

For the Nine months ended 30 September 2026

(All amounts are shown in thousands Egyptian Pounds)

بنك القاهرة Banque du Caire

Originally Issued in Arabic

	Note No.	Issued and paid-up capital	Amounts paid under capital Increase	Reserves	Difference between the present value and Face value for subordinated deposit	Net profit for the period and retained earnings	Total
Balance as at 31 December 2024		**19,000,000**	**1,500,000**	**4,876,721**	**1,179,701**	**17,721,384**	**44,277,806**
Dividends distributions		**--**	--	--	--	(2,641,816)	**(2,641,816)**
Transferred to capital		1,500,000	(1,500,000)	--	--	--	**--**
Transferred to legal reserve		--	--	615,907	--	(615,907)	**--**
Transferred to general banking risk reserve		--	--	130,509	--	(130,509)	**--**
Transferred to capital reserve		--	--	51,548	--	(51,548)	**--**
Expected Credit Loss on debt instruments at FVTOCI		--	--	91,705	--	--	**91,705**
Difference between the present value and face value for subordinated time deposit		--	--	--	(390,901)	--	**(390,901)**
Net Change in other comprehensive income		--	--	537,450	--	(17,150)	**520,300**
Net profit for the period ended 30 September 2025		--	--	--	--	12,571,704	**12,571,704**
Balance as at 30 September 2025		**20,500,000**	**--**	**6,303,840**	**788,800**	**26,836,158**	**54,428,798**
Balance as at 31 December 2025		**20,500,000**	**10,000,000**	**7,210,046**	**--**	**23,336,469**	**61,046,515**
Dividends distributions		--	--	--	--	(3,332,356)	**(3,332,356)**
Transferred to capital		10,000,000	(10,000,000)	--	--	--	**--**
Transferred to legal reserve		--	--	802,619	--	(802,619)	**--**
Transferred from general banking risk reserve		--	--	(1,190,049)	--	1,190,049	**--**
Transferred to capital reserve		--	--	80,415	--	(80,415)	**--**
Expected Credit Loss on debt instruments at FVTOCI		--	--	230,668	--	--	**230,668**
Difference between the present value and face value for subordinated time deposit		--	--	--	--	--	**--**
Net Change in other comprehensive income		--	--	(2,015,259)	--	14,967	**(2,000,292)**
Net profit for the period ended 30 September 2026		--	--	--	--	12,669,426	**12,669,426**
Balance as at 30 September 2026	(31,32)	**30,500,000**	**--**	**5,118,440**	**--**	**32,995,521**	**68,613,961**

- The accompanying notes from (1) to (40) are an integral part of these separate financial statements and are to be read therewith.

1. General Information:

Banque Du Caire S.A.E. was established as a commercial bank on 17 May 1952 under the provisions of the National Commercial Law for 1883 that was later replaced by the Commercial Law No. 17 for 1999 on 17 May 1999. The address of its registered head office is as follows: 6 Dr. Moustafa Abo Zahra Street, Nasr City, behind Accountability State Authority, Cairo, Egypt.

Banque Du Caire offers its banking services that related to its activity in Egypt through 234 operating branches, offices, units and agencies, in addition to 8 branches under operation. The Bank employs 8,226 employees at the financial statements preparation date for the period ended 30 September 2026.

The Board of Directors approved the separate financial statements for the period ended 30 September 2026 on 10 November 2026.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies:

Following is the significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of Separate financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied for all years presented unless otherwise stated.

2-1 Basis of preparing separate financial statements:

The separate financial statements have been prepared accordance with the instructions of the central bank of Egypt (CBE), approved by the board of directors on 16 December 2008 with the addition of the requirements of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments in accordance with the instructions issued by the Central Bank of Egypt on 28 January 2018 and issued the final instructions for the preparation of the financial statements of banks in accordance with the requirements of International Financial Reporting Standard No. 9 on 26 February 2019,the separate financial statements have been prepared in accordance with provision of relevant local law.
The Bank applied the instructions of the Central Bank of Egypt (CBE) rules IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" starting from January 01, 2019, the following summarize the main accounting policies changes resulted from applying the required instructions also, the disclosure of significant judgments and estimates related with impairment in value at financial risk management disclosures
The consolidated financial statements of the Bank and its subsidiaries have been prepared in accordance with the instructions of the Central Bank of Egypt (CBE) rules, the affiliated companies 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 of the type of activity,
The investments in subsidiaries and associates are presented in the Bank's separate financial statements and accounted for at cost less impairment losses. The Bank's separate financial statements are read in therewith consolidated financial statements as at and to obtain complete information on the Bank's financial position and the results of its operations, its cash flows and changes in its ownership rights.
The financial statements at December 31, 2018 have been prepared in accordance with the instructions of the Central Bank of Egypt (CBE) rules approved by its Board of Directors on December 16, 2008 and starting from January 01, 2019, the financial statements have been prepared according to Central Bank of Egypt (CBE) instructions dated on February 26, 2019 to prepare financial statements according to IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments".
The accounting policies set out below have been changed by the management to comply with the adoption of these instructions.

2-2 Accountancy for Investments in subsidiaries and associates:

Investments in subsidiaries and associates are accounted for using the cost method; which represent the bank direct ownership shares and not based on financial results and not on net assets of the invested in companies And the consolidated financial statements provide a wider understanding for the consolidated financial position, business results and the consolidated cash flows for the bank and its subsidiaries (The Group), in addition to the bank’s share in the net assets of its associate companies.

2-2-1 Subsidiary Companies:

Subsidiaries are entities (including Special Purpose Entities / SPEs) over which the bank exercises a direct or indirect control over its financial and operating policies to obtain benefits from its activities. The Bank usually has a shareholding of more than half of its voting rights, and with existence and effect of future voting rights that can be exercised or transferred at the present time are taken into consideration when evaluating whether the Bank has the ability to control the Company.

2-2-2 Associate Companies:

Associates are entities over which the bank exercises a direct or indirect significant influence without reaching the extent of control. Normally the bank holds ownership equities ranging between 20% and 50% of the voting rights.
Purchase method of accounting has been applied for the bank's acquisition of subsidiaries and associates when initial recognized (on the date of acquisition); the acquisition date is the date on which the acquirer obtains control or significant influence of acquire "subsidiary or associate". According to the purchase method, the investments in subsidiaries and associates are initially recognized at cost (which may be incorporated goodwill). The acquisition cost represents the fair value of the consideration given in addition to the other acquisition related costs.
In business combination achieved in stages, and business combination achieved through more than one transaction, is then dealing with every transaction of such transactions that separately on the basis of the acquisition consideration and fair value information at the date of each transition until the date where the control is achieved.
Investments in subsidiaries and associates are accounted for using the cost method; According to this method, the investments are recognized at an acquisition cost, including any goodwill, and any subsequent impairment losses in the value are deducted from it. The income of the bank from the distribution of profits of the subsidiary and Associate companies is recorded in the income statement when the companies have approved the distribution of these profits and the bank's right to collect them is proven.

2-3 Segment reports

A business segment is a group of assets and operations engaged in providing products or services that are subject to risk and return that are different from those of other business segments.
A geographical segment is engaged in providing products or services within a particular economic environment that are subject to risk and returns different from those related to geographical segments operate in other economic environments.

2-4 Foreign currencies translation

2-4-1 Functional and presentation currency

Bank's financial statements are presented in Egyptian pounds, which is the bank's functional and presentation currency.

2-4-2 Transactions and balances denominated in foreign currencies

- The bank holds its accounts in Egyptian pounds. Transactions in foreign currencies during the financial period are recorded using the prevailing exchange rates at the date transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are re-translated at the end of the period using the prevailing exchange rates at that date.
- Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from settlement of such transactions and as well as the differences resulting from the re-evaluation are recognized in the income statements under the following items:
  - Net trading income for assets / liabilities classified for trading purpose.
  - Other operating revenue (expenses) for the remaining items.

- Changes in the fair value of the financial instruments with monetary nature in foreign currencies, classified as financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income (debt instruments), are analyzed into evaluation differences resulting from changes in the amortized cost of the instrument, differences resulting from the changes in the prevailing exchange rates and

differences resulting from the changes in the instrument's fair value. The evaluation differences resulting from the changes in the amortized cost are recognized in the income statement within "Interest and similar income". The differences relating to changes in exchange rates are recognized in "other operating income (expenses). "Differences resulting from changes in fair value are recognized under "fair value reserve – financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income" in the shareholders' equity.

- The translation differences resulting from non-monetary items include profits and losses resulting from changes in fair value such as equity instruments held in fair value through profits and losses, while translation differences resulting from equity instruments classified as financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognized with "fair value reserve- financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income " under the shareholders' equity.

2-5 Financial Assets and liabilities

2-5-1 Recognition and initial measurement

The Bank recognizes financial assets and liabilities on the date that the Bank becomes a party to the contractual terms of the financial instrument.
The financial asset or liability is initially measured at fair value. Those that are not subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value plus transaction cost that is directly attributable to the acquisition or issue.

2-5-2 Classification

A- Financial assets

- On initial recognition, the Bank classifies financial assets into financial assets at amortized cost, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income or at fair value through profit or loss.
- The financial asset is measured at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met and have not been allocated by the management of the Bank upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss:
  - The financial asset is retained in a business model whose objective is only to maintain the financial asset for the collection of the contractual cash flows.
  - The contractual terms of the financial asset, on specific dates, result in contractual cash flows of the asset that are only the principal of the financial instrument and the proceeds.
- The debt instrument is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and was not allocated at initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss if both of the following conditions are met:
  - The financial asset is held in a business model whose objective is to collect contractual cash flows and sell the financial asset.
  - The contractual terms of the financial asset, on specific dates, result in contractual cash flows of the asset that are not only the principal of the debt and the return.
- Other financial assets are classified as investments at fair value through profit or loss.
- In addition, at initial recognition, the Bank may allocate irreversibly a financial asset as measured at fair value through profit or loss, although it meets the criteria for classification as a financial asset at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, if doing so would substantially prevent or reduce the inconsistency that may arise in accounting measurement.

Business model assessment

Debt instruments and equity instruments are classified and measured as follows:

Financial instrument	Methods of measurement according to business model		
	Amortized cost	Fair value	
		Through other comprehensive income	Through profit and loss
Equity instruments	N/A	One-time option upon first recognition it is irreversible	Regular treatment of equity instruments
Debt instruments	Business model Assets held for collection Contractual cash flows	Business model Assets held for collecting Contractual cash flows and sale	Business model Assets held for trading

The Bank prepares, documents and approves Business Models in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 9 and reflects the Bank's strategy for managing financial assets and cash flows as follows:

Financial assets	Business model	Basic characteristics
Financial assets at amortized cost	Business model financial assets held for collection contractual cash flows	• The objective of the business model is to retain financial assets to collect the contractual cash flows represented in the principal amount of the investment and the proceeds. • A sale is an exceptional event for the purpose of this model and under the terms of the criterion of a deterioration in the creditworthiness of the issuer of the financial instrument. • Less sales in terms of rotating and value. • The Bank performs clear and reliable documentation of the rationale for each sale and its compliance with the requirements of the Standard.
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Business model of financial assets held for the collection of contractual cash flows and sales	• Both the collection of contractual cash flows and sales are complementary to the objective of the model. • Sales are relatively high (in terms of turnover and value) compared to the business model held for the collection of contractual cash flows
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	Other business models include (trading - management of financial assets at fair value - maximizing cash flows by selling)	• The objective of the business model is not to retain the financial asset for the collection of contractual cash flows or retained for the collection of contractual cash flows and sales. • Collecting contractual cash flows is an incidental event for the objective of the model. • Management of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss to avoid inconsistencies in accounting measurement. • Conditions for classifying financial assets at fair value through profit or loss: All of the following conditions must be met for financial assets that the bank may classify, upon acquisition, at fair value through profit or loss: ➢ They must be listed on a domestic or foreign stock exchange. ➢ They must have been actively traded during the three months preceding the acquisition date.

- **The Bank assesses the objective of the business model at the portfolio level where the financial asset is retained as reflecting the way the business is managed and the manner in which the management is provided. The information to be taken into account when evaluating the objective of the business model is as follows:**

- The documented policies and objectives of the portfolio and the implementation of these policies in practice. In particular, whether the management strategy focuses only on the collection of the contractual cash flows of the asset and maintaining a specific interest rate to meet the maturities of the financial assets with the maturity dates of the liabilities that finance these assets or generate cash flows through the sale of these assets.
- How to evaluate and report on portfolio performance to senior management.
- Risks affecting the performance of the business model, including the nature of the financial assets held within that model and the manner in which these risks are managed.
- How to determine the performance assessment of business managers (fair value, return on portfolio, or both).

- The periodically, value and timing of sales in prior periods, the reasons for such transactions, and expectations regarding future selling activities. However, information on sales activities is not taken into account separately, but as part of a comprehensive assessment of how the Bank's objective of managing financial assets and how to generate cash flows is achieved.
- Financial assets held for trading or managed and its performance are measured at fair value through profit or loss as they are not held to collect contractual cash flows or to collect contractual cash flows and sell financial assets together.

- Assess whether the contractual cash flows of the asset represent payments that are limited to the principal amount of the instrument and the proceeds.
  For the purpose of this valuation, the Bank defines the original amount of the financial instrument as the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition. The return is defined as the time value of money and the credit risk associated with the original amount over a specified period of time and other basic lending risk and costs (such as liquidity risk and administrative costs) as well as profit margin.

To assess whether the contractual cash flows of an asset are payments that are limited only to the asset of the financial instrument and the yield, the Bank takes into consideration the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset includes contractual terms that may change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows, thereby not meeting that requirement. In order to conduct such an assessment, the Bank shall consider:

- Potential events that may change the amount and timing of cash flows.
- Leverage characteristics (interest rate, maturity, currency type).
- Terms of accelerated payment and term extension.
- Conditions that may limit the ability of the Bank to claim cash flows from certain assets.
- Features that may be adjusted against the time value of money (re-setting the interest rate Periodicity).

B- Financial liabilities

- When the initial recognition of the Bank classifies its financial liabilities to financial liabilities at amortized cost, financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss, based on the objective of the business model of the Bank
- All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value at the date on which the Bank becomes a party to the contractual terms of the financial instrument.
- Financial liabilities classified at amortized cost are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate.
- The financial liabilities are measured at fair value through profit and loss are subsequently carried at fair value and recognized the change in the fair value of the change in the degree of the Bank's credit rating in the statement of other comprehensive income while the remaining amount of the change is displayed in the fair value in the statement of profits and losses.

2-5-3 Disposal

A) Financial Assets

- The financial asset is derecognized when the contractual right to receive cash flows from the financial asset expires or when the Bank has transferred the right to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred substantially to another party.
- When a financial asset is derecognized, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset (or the carrying amount of the portion of the asset disposed of) and the aggregate of the consideration received (including any new asset acquired less any new obligation incurred) is recognized in P/L and Consolidated gains or losses previously recognized in the fair value reserve for financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income.
- any cumulative gain or loss recognized in other comprehensive income related to investment in equity instruments designated as investments at fair value through Other comprehensive income statement is not recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized so that the differences relating to it are transferred directly to retained earnings. Any share created or retained from the asset eligible for disposal (meeting the disposal terms) is recognized as a separate asset or liability.
- When the Bank enters into transactions by which it transfers assets previously recognized in the statement of financial position but retains substantially all or all of the risks and rewards associated with the transferred asset or part thereof. In such circumstances, the transferred asset is not excluded.
- For transactions where the Bank neither substantially retains substantially all the risks and rewards associated with ownership of the asset and retains control over the asset, the Bank continues to recognize the asset within its continuing association with the financial asset. The Bank's continuing correlation with the financial asset is determined by the extent to which the Bank is exposed to changes in the value of the transferred asset.
- In some transactions, the Bank retains the obligation to service the transferred asset against a commission, at which point the transferred asset is derecognized if it meets the exclusion criteria. An asset or liability for a service contract is recognized if the commission is greater than the appropriate amount (asset) or less than the appropriate amount (obligation) to perform the service.

B) Financial liabilities

- The Bank will derecognize the financial obligations when the contract is disposed of, canceled or terminated.

2-5-4 Amendements to Financial Assets and Financial liabilities

a) Financial Assets

- If the terms of a financial asset are adjusted, the Bank assesses whether the cash flows of the asset being modified are materially different. If the cash flows are materially different, the contractual rights to the cash flows from the original financial asset are considered to have expired and the original financial asset is derecognized. A new financial asset is recognized at fair value and the resulting value is recognized as a result of adjustment of the total carrying amount as profit or loss in profit or loss. If the amendment is due to financial difficulties for the borrower, the profits are deferred and presented with the compound of impairment losses while the losses are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.
- If the cash flows of the asset recognized at amortized cost are not materially different, the adjustment does not result in the disposal of the financial asset.

B) Financial liabilities

The Bank adjusts its financial liability when its terms of reference are modified and the cash flows of the modified obligation are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability is recognized based on the modified terms at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the old financial liabilities and the new financial liability is recognized on the adjusted terms in the statement of profit and loss.

Off setting Financial Assets and Financial liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset in case the bank has a legal right in force to undertake the offsetting of the recognized amounts and it intends to settle the amounts on a net basis or to receive the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Agreements for purchasing treasury bills with commitment to resell and the agreements for selling treasury bills with commitment to repurchase are presented based on the net basis in the balance sheet within the item of accrued expenses.

2-5-5 Fair value measurement

- The Bank determines the fair value on the basis that it is the price to be acquired for the sale of an asset or to be paid for the transfer of an obligation in an orderly transaction between the market participants on the measurement date, taking into account when measuring fair value, the characteristics of the asset or liability, the characteristics are taken into consideration when pricing the asset and / or liability at the measurement date. These characteristics include the condition and location of the asset and the restrictions on the sale or use of the asset to market participants.
- The Bank uses the market approach to determine the fair value of financial assets and liabilities as this approach uses prices and other relevant information arising from market transactions involving assets, liabilities or a group of assets and liabilities that are identical or comparable. The Bank may therefore use valuation techniques consistent with the market approach, such as market multipliers derived from comparable groups. The choice of the appropriate multiplier within the range would therefore require the use of personal judgment, taking into account the quantitative and qualitative factors of the measurement.
- When the market cannot be relied upon in determining the fair value of a financial asset or a financial liability, the Bank uses the income method to determine the fair value by which future amounts such as cash flows or income and expenses are transferred to a current amount (discounted) Current market about future amounts.
- Where the fair value of a financial asset or a financial liability cannot be relied upon income and market approach, the Bank uses the cost approach to determine the fair value to reflect the amount currently being requested to replace the asset in its current condition (the current replacement cost) to reflect the fair value The cost borne by the market participant as a buyer of an alternative asset has a similar benefit since the market participant as a buyer will not pay in the original more than the amount for which the benefit is exchanged for the asset.

The valuation techniques used in determining the fair value of a financial instrument include:

- Declared prices of similar assets or liabilities in active markets.
- Interest rate swaps by calculating the present value of expected future cash flows based on the observed yield curves.
- The fair value of future currency exchange contracts using the present value of the expected cash flow value using the future exchange rate of the currency in question.
- Analysis of cash flows discounted in determining the fair value of other financial instruments.

2-6 Financial derivative instruments and hedge accounting

- Derivatives are recognized at fair value at the date of entering into the derivative contract and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Fair value is obtained from quoted market prices in active markets, recent market transactions or valuation techniques such as discounted cash flow models and option pricing models, as appropriate. All derivatives are stated as assets if their fair value is positive or included in liabilities if their fair value is negative.
  Derivative contracts are not separated when the derivative is linked to a financial asset and the derivatives contract is therefore fully classified with the associated financial asset.

  The method of recognition of gains and losses 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 allocates certain derivatives as any of the following:

1. Fair value hedges of recognized assets and liabilities or commitments (fair value hedges).
2. Hedges of the expected future cash flows attributable to a recognized asset or liability, or attributable to a forecasted transaction (cash flow hedges).
3. Net investment in foreign operations (net investment coverage).

- Hedge accounting is used for derivatives designated for this purpose if they qualify for accounting as hedging instruments.
- At the inception of the transaction, the Bank documents reliably the relationship between hedged items and hedging instruments, as well as the objectives of risk management and strategy from entering into various hedge transactions. The Bank also establishes, at the inception of the hedge, on an ongoing basis, the underlying documentation to assess whether the derivatives used in hedge transactions are effective in meeting changes in the fair value or cash flows of the hedged item.

2-6-1 Fair value hedges

- Changes in the fair value of designated derivatives eligible for fair value hedges are recognized in the statement of profit and loss with any changes in the fair value attributable to the risk of the underlying asset or liability.
- The effect of effective changes in fair value of interest rate swaps and related hedged items is recognized under "net interest income ". While the effect of effective changes in the fair value of future currency contracts is recognized under "Net income of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss".
- The effect of ineffectiveness in all contracts and related hedged items in the previous paragraph is recognized under "Net income of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss"
- If coverage no longer meets the hedge accounting requirements, the adjustment to the carrying amount of the hedged item that is accounted for in the amortized cost method is amortized by taking it to profit and loss over the period to maturity. Recognition of equity is continued through adjustments to the carrying amount of the hedged equity instrument until it is derecognized.

2-6-2 Cash flow hedge

- The other comprehensive income statement recognizes the effective portion of changes in the fair value of designated derivatives eligible for cash flow hedges. Gains and losses relating to the ineffective portion of the statement of profit and loss are recognized immediately in "Net income of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss".
- Amounts accumulated in the other comprehensive income statement are carried to the income statement in the same period in which the hedged item has an impact on profit or loss. Gains or losses relating to the effective portion of currency swaps and options are taken to "net income of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss".
- When a hedging instrument is due or sold, or if coverage no longer meets the conditions for hedge accounting, gains or losses accumulated in other comprehensive income at that time are recognized in other comprehensive income and recognized in the income statement when the transaction is ultimately recognized Predicted. If the forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, then the gain or loss accumulated in other comprehensive income is immediately carried to the statement of profit and loss.

2-6-3 Net investment hedge

Is recognized in the other comprehensive income statement as the gain or loss from the hedging instrument relating to the effective portion of the hedge, while the gain or loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss in respect of the ineffective portion. Gains or losses accumulated in the other comprehensive income statement are carried to the income statement on disposal of foreign operations.

2-6-4 Derivatives not eligible for hedge accounting

Gains and losses on "net income of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss" are recognized in changes in the fair value of derivatives that are not eligible for hedge accounting, and are recognized in profit or loss as "net income from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss" And losses arising from changes in fair value of derivatives managed in connection with financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

2-7 Net income of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss

Net income of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss represents gains and losses on assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and includes changes in fair value whether realized or unrealized, interest, dividends and differences in exchange rate.

2-8 Loans and Debts

Loans and advances represent non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market, with the exception of:

- Assets which the bank intends to sell immediately or in the short term, in which case. They are classified as assets held for trading or assets classified at inception at fair value through profit or loss.
- Assets classified at fair value through other comprehensive income for sale at initial recognition.
- Assets for which the bank will not be able to substantially recover all of value of its initial investment, for reasons other than creditworthiness deterioration.

2-9 Interest Income and Expenses

Interest income and expense for all interest-bearing financial instruments, except for those classified as held for trading or designated at fair value through profit or loss are recognized within 'interest and similar income' and 'interest and similar expense' in the income statement using the effective interest rate
The effective interest rate is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial asset or a financial liability and allocating the interest income or interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Bank estimates cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, early payment options) but does not consider future credit losses. The calculation includes all fees and points paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts. Once a financial asset has been classified as nonperforming or impairment then related, interest income is not recognized and it is allocated in marginal records off-balance sheet and it is recognized as income on monetary bases according to the following:

- When they are collected and after receiving all past due installments for consumption loans mortgage loans, and small loans business loans, the interest will be recognized as revenues when it's collected and that is after the full recovery of the overdue.
- Regarding to corporate loans, the cash basis is also followed, as the return calculated later in accordance with the terms of the loan scheduling contract is higher against the recognition of unearned interest on credit balances until 25% of the scheduling installments are paid, with a minimum regularity of one year. In the case of the client continues in regularity, the interest is recognized in the revenue which is calculated on the balance of the existing loan (return on the balance of the regular scheduling) without the marginal return. Before scheduling, which is not included in revenue until after paying the full balance that appears in the loan in the budget before scheduling

2-10 Fees and Commission Income

Fees due from servicing the loan or facility which is measured by amortized cost shall be recognized in the income when performing the service, while the fee and commission income related to non-performing or impaired loans shall not be recognized, as it shall be on off-balance sheet of the financial statements. Then it shall be recognized within the income pursuant to the cash basis when the interest income is recognized according to item (2-9). As for fees, which represent an integral part of the actual return of the financial assets in general, they shall be treated as an amendment to the effective interest rate Commitment fees on loans shall be postponed, if there is a probability that these loans will be withdrawn, taking into account that these fees which the bank receives are a compensation for the constant intervention to acquire the financial instrument. Then they shall be recognized by amending the effective

interest rate on the loan. When the period of commitment expires without the loan being issued by the bank, these fees shall be recognized within the income at the expiry of the commitment's validity.
Fees on debt instruments measured at fair value shall be recognized within revenue at the initial recognition. Fees on the promotion of the syndicated loans shall be recognized within revenue when the promotion process is completed and the bank does not retain any portion of the loan or if the bank retains a portion for itself earning of the actual rate return which is available to other participants as well.
Fees and commission resulting from negotiations or the participation in negotiations on a transaction in favor of a third party shall be recognized within the income statement- such as the arrangement of the acquisition of shares or other financial instruments, or the acquisition or selling of premises- when the specific transaction is completed. The administrative consultations fees and other services are normally recognized based on the distribution over time relative to the service performance period. However, the financial planning management fees and conservation services fees, which are provided for long period of time, are recognized over the period during which the service is performed.

2-11 Dividend Income

Dividends are recognized in the income statement when decision is taken by the competent authority of declaring the right of collection.

2-12 Purchase agreements aligned with resale and sale agreements aligned with repurchase

Sold securities subject to repurchase agreements are presented within assets in addition to purchased treasury bills with a commitment to resale on the balance sheet, and the commitment (purchase and resale agreements) is presented with the commitment to repurchase on the balance sheet. the difference between sale and repurchase price is treated as interest and accrued over the life of the agreements using the effective interest method.

2-13 Impairment of financial assets

Impairment losses are recognized for the expected credit losses of the following financial instruments that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss:
- Financial assets that represent debt instruments.
- Due debts.
- Financial guarantee contracts.
- Loan commitments and similar debt instruments commitment

Impairment losses on investments in equity instruments are not recognized.

Debt instruments related to retail banking and small and micro finance

The Bank consolidates debt instruments related to retail banking products and micro and small enterprises on the basis of groups with similar credit risk based on the type of banking product.
The Bank classifies debt instruments within the Retail Banking Group or micro and small enterprises into three stages based on the following quantitative and qualitative criteria:

Financial Instrument Classification	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	
	Basic Indicator (Quantitative Criteria)	Additional Indicator (Qualitative Criteria)	Basic Indicator (Quantitative Criteria)	Additional Indicator (Qualitative Criteria)	Basic Indicator (Quantitative Criteria)	Additional Indicator (Qualitative Criteria)
Financial Instruments Low Credit Risk	There are no Past dues	Scope of risks accepted				
Financial instruments have significant increase in credit risk			Delay within 30 days from the due date of contractual installments	If the Borrower encounters one or more of the following events: -The Borrower has applied for the conversion of short-term to long-term repayments due to adverse effects related to the borrower's cash flows. -The bank canceled one of the direct facilities by the bank due to the high credit risk of the borrower. -Extension of the time limit granted for payment at the request of the borrower. -Recurring previous arrears during the previous 12 months. -Negative future economic changes that affect the borrower's future cash flows		
Impaired financial instruments					When the borrower delays more than 90 days from the payment of his contractual installments	N/A

Debt instruments related to medium enterprises and projects

The Bank aggregates debt instruments relating to medium-sized enterprises and enterprises based on similar credit risk groups on the basis of the Borrower Client Unit. The Bank classifies customers within each group into three stages based on the following quantitative and qualitative criteria:

Financial Instrument Classification	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	
	Basic Indicator (Quantitative Criteria)	Additional Indicator (Qualitative Criteria)	Basic Indicator (Quantitative Criteria)	Additional Indicator (Qualitative Criteria)	Basic Indicator (Quantitative Criteria)	Additional Indicator (Qualitative Criteria)
Financial Instruments Low Credit Risk	There are no Past dues	Scope of risks accepted				
Financial instruments have significant increase in credit risk			Delay within 30 days from the due date of contractual installments	If the borrower is on the checklist and / or the financial instrument you experience one or more of the following events: -Significant increase in the interest rate on the financial asset as a result of increased credit risk. -Significant negative changes in the activity or financial or economic conditions in which the borrower operates. -Request rescheduling. -Significant negative changes in actual or expected operating results or cash flows. -Negative future economic changes that affect the borrower's future cash flows. - Early signs of cash flow / liquidity problems such as delays in service of creditors / business loans.		
Impaired financial instruments					When the borrower	When the borrower is unable to meet one or more of the following criteria, indicating

					delays more than 90 days from the payment of his contractual installments*	that the borrower is experiencing significant financial difficulty. -The death or incapacity of the borrower. -The borrower's financial default. -Initiate scheduling as a result of the deterioration of the borrower's credit capacity. -Non-compliance with financial commitments. -Disappearance of the active market for the financial asset or one of the borrower's financial instruments due to financial difficulties. -Granting lenders privileges related to the financial difficulty of the borrower, which was not granted under normal circumstances. -The probability that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or restructuring due to financial difficulties. - If the borrower's financial assets are purchased at a significant discount that reflects the credit losses incurred.

* According to the circular issued by Central Bank of Egypt on 14 December 2021 regarding the temporary amendment of the treatment of non-performing loans to small and medium companies, according to the instructions of implementing IFRS9, as well as its amendments issued on 1 July 2024 to gradually cancel the exception for including customers of small and medium companies are included in the stage 3 during a period of 18 months until end of December 2025, so that this category of customers are included in the stage 3 in the event of non-compliance with the contractual terms as follows:
1- there are dues equal to or greater than 180 consecutive days that until end of December 2024.
2- there are dues equal to or greater than 150 consecutive days that until end of September 2025.
3- there are dues equal to or greater than 120 consecutive days that until end of December 2025.
This will result in the inclusion of customers include in the stage 3 when there are dues equal to or greater than 90 consecutive days as of January 2026.

- The financial assets created or acquired by the Bank are classified as having a higher credit risk rating than the Bank's low risk financial assets on initial recognition at stage 2 directly.

2-13-1 Measurement of expected credit losses

The Bank evaluates debt portfolios on a quarterly basis at the portfolio level for all financial assets of Retails, corporate, and SMEs on periodic basis with respect to the financial assets of institutions classified as a follow-up to control its credit risk. On a periodic basis, the criteria used to determine the significant increase in credit risk are reviewed and monitored periodically by the credit risk management.

The Bank assesses at each reporting date the impairment loss for financial instruments at an amount equal to the expected credit losses over the life of the financial instrument except for the following cases where the provision for impairment losses is estimated at an amount equal to the expected credit losses over the twelve months:

1) A debt instrument that has been identified as having a low credit risk at the date of the financial statements (debt instruments at stage1).
2) Other financial instruments Credit risk at the reporting date has not increased significantly since the initial recognition (debt instruments at stage1).

The Bank considers the expected credit losses to be a weighted probability estimate of the expected credit losses, which are measured as follows:
• The expected credit losses on financial assets are measured at the stage one based on the present value of the gross deficit calculated based on the historical probability of default scenarios adjusted by the average forecasts of macroeconomic indicators for the future twelve months multiplied by the value at default, taking in consideration the expected recovery rates when calculating the average Loss for each group of debt instruments with similar credit risk. Given the expected credit losses taking into account the amount and timing of payments, the credit losses arise even if the enterprise expects to pay in full but later after debt becomes payable under contractual terms. The expected credit losses over the twelve months are considered to be part of the expected credit losses over a lifetime arising from the defaulting events of a financial instrument and the potential within twelve months after the date of the financial statements.

• The expected credit loss of financial assets in the stage two is measured based on the present value of the total deficit calculated based on the historical probability of default scenarios adjusted by the average forecasts of the macroeconomic indicators for the life of the financial asset multiplied by the value at default, taking in consideration the weighting of the expected recovery rates in calculating the loss rate for each group of debt instruments with similar credit risk.
• Impaired financial assets at the reporting date are measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the asset and the present value of expected future cash flows.
• In calculating the specific loss rates, the Bank calculates the expected recovery rates from the present value of expected cash flows either from cash and in kind guarantees or historical or anticipated future repayment rates as follows:
- The Stage One: only the value of cash collaterals and their equivalents represented in cash and other financial instruments that can be converted into cash easily in a short period of time (3 months or less) and without any change (loss) in their value as a result of credit risks are considered.

-Stages two and three: only the types of guarantees are considered in accordance with the rules issued by the Central Bank of Egypt in September 2005 regarding the bases for assessing the creditworthiness of customers and the formation of provisions, while the value of these guarantees is calculated according to what is stated in the rules for preparing financial statements for banks and the basis for recognition and measurement issued by the bank. The Central Bank of Egypt on December 16, 2008.

- For debt instruments held by banks operating outside Egypt, the probability of default is determined on the basis of the credit rating of the head office of the bank operating outside Egypt and no more than the credit rating of the head office country taking into consideration the central bank instructions for countries risks. The loss rate is 45% at least.

- For the instruments held by the banks operating in Egypt, the probability of default is calculated on the basis of the classification of the bank by the external international rating institutions. The branches of the Egyptian banks abroad are treated as the main center. The branches of the foreign banks operating in Egypt, the loss rate is calculated at 45% at least.

- For debt instruments issued by non-banks, the probability of default is calculated on the basis of the rating of the issuer of the financial instrument by the external international rating institutions and no more than the credit rating of the issuing country in the case of external entities. The loss rate is calculated at 45% at least.
- Impairment provision on financial assets recognized in the financial position is deducted from the value of the financial asset at the time the statement of financial position is prepared, while the provision for impairment relating to loan commitments, financial guarantee contracts and contingent liabilities is recognized under other provisions of the financial position liabilities.
- For financial guarantee contracts, the Bank estimates the expected credit loss on the basis of the difference between the expected payments to the guarantee holder less any other amounts that the Bank expects to recover.

Upgrading from the stage 2 to the stage 1

The bank shall not transfer the financial asset from the stage2 to the stage1 until all the quantitative and qualitative elements of the stage 1 have been met and the total cash receipts from the financial asset are equal to or greater than the total amount of the installments due to the financial asset, if any the accrued interest as there has been continues 3 months from continuing to meet the conditions.

Upgrading from the stage3 to the stage2

-The bank does not transfer the financial asset from the stage three to the stage two unless all of the following conditions are met:

1) Completion of all quantitative and qualitative elements of the stage two.
2) Repayment of 25% of the balances of the outstanding financial assets, including unearned suspended interest according to circumstances.
3) Regularity in paying for at least 12 months.

The period of recognition of the financial asset within the last category of the stage2

The period of recognition (classification) of the financial asset within the last category of the stage2 shall not exceed nine months from the date of its conversion to that stage.

2-13-2 Restructured financial assets:

If the terms of a financial asset are renegotiated or modified or a new financial asset replaced by a current financial asset due to the financial difficulties of the borrower, an assessment is made as to whether the financial asset should be derecognized and the expected credit losses are measured as follows:

• If the restructuring will not lead to the disposal of the current asset, the expected cash flows from the adjusted financial asset are used when calculating the cash deficit in the current asset. The expected credit losses are calculated on the life of the instrument.
• If the restructuring will result in the disposal of the present asset, the expected fair value of the new asset is treated as final cash flows from the current financial asset when derecognized. This value is used to calculate the cash deficit from the current financial asset, which is deducted from the expected date of derecognition of the asset at the reporting date using the original effective interest rate of the current financial asset.

Presentation of the expected credit loss provisions in the statement of financial position
The provision for credit losses is presented in the statement of financial position as follows:

• Financial assets measured at amortized cost as a deduction from the total book value of the assets.
• Commitments for loans and financial guarantee contracts: Generally, as a provision.
• When the financial instrument includes both the used and non-used of the permitted amount of the instrument, and the Bank cannot determine the expected credit losses of the unused portion separately, the Bank presents a provision for collective loss to the used and non-used. The aggregated amount is presented as a deduction from the total book value of the user and any increase in the loss provision is shown on the total amount of the used as a provision for the unused portion.

• Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income A provision for impairment is not recognized in the statement of financial position because the book value of such assets is their fair value. However, the provision for impairment is disclosed and recognized in the fair value reserve.

2-13-3 Debt Write Off:

Debt is written off (partly or fully) when there is no realistic possibility of repayment of that debt. In general, when the Bank determines that the borrower does not have the assets, resources or sources of income that can generate sufficient cash flows to repay the debts that will be written off, however, the impaired financial assets may remain subject to follow-up in light of the Bank's actions to recover the amounts due. Impairment allowance is charged the expected credit losses provision that are amortized whether or not they are provisioned. Any recoverable from previously written of loans are added to the expected credit losses.

2-13-4 Financial assets at amortized cost

At the end of each financial period, the Bank assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset (or a group of financial assets) is impaired and impairment losses are incurred when there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (the loss event) and the loss event affects the future cash flows of the financial asset (Or group of financial assets) that can be reliably estimated.

Indicators used by the Bank to determine the existence of objective evidence of impairment losses include:

- Significant financial difficulties facing the borrower or the debtor.
- Violation of the terms of the loan agreement such as non-payment.
- Predict the bankruptcy of the borrower or enter into a liquidation or re-structuring of the financing granted to him.
- The borrower's competitive situation deteriorated.
- The Bank, for economic or legal reasons related to the borrower's financial difficulties, grants him privileges or concessions that the Bank may not agree to grant under normal circumstances.
- Decline in the value of the guarantee.
- Deterioration of the borrower's credit situation.

Objective evidence of impairment of a group of financial assets is the existence of clear data indicating a measurable decrease in the expected future cash flows from this group since its initial recognition, although it is not possible to determine the decline for each asset individually, for example an increase in the number of defaults for a banking product.
The Bank assesses the period of confirmation of loss, the period between the occurrence of loss and the identification of each specific portfolio.

The Bank first assesses whether there is objective evidence of impairment of each financial asset alone if it is of individual importance, as is the estimation at the aggregate or individual level of financial assets that are not individually significant. In this regard, the following shall be considered:

- If the Bank finds that there is no objective evidence that a financial asset has been impaired, whether individually significant or not, then the asset is included in the financial asset having similar credit risk characteristics and is evaluated together to estimate impairment in value at rates Historical failure.

- If the Bank finds that there is objective evidence that a single financial asset is impaired, it is considered to estimate its impairment. If the result of the study is a loss of impairment, the asset is not included in the group for which impairment losses are calculated on a consolidated basis. If the previous study shows that there is no impairment loss in the value of the asset individually, the asset is then included in the group.

- The amount of impairment loss provision is measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the asset and the present value of expected future cash flows discounted using the original effective yield rate of the financial asset. The carrying amount of an asset is reduced using the allowance for impairment losses and the impairment loss on credit losses and the reversal of impairment losses are recognized as a separate item in the income statement.
- In addition to the impairment charge recognized in the income statement as mentioned in the previous paragraph, the bank is also committed to applied to calculate the provisions required for impairment of these loans and advances as Assets at credit risk measured at amortized cost - including credit related commitments (Contingent Liabilities) - on the basis of credit rating ratios determined by the Central Bank of Egypt. If the provision for impairment losses calculated in accordance with these ratios is increased for the purpose of preparing the financial statements of the Bank, the excess shall be deducted as a general reserve for bank risk within equity in respect of retained earnings. This reserve is Periodically adjusted to

increase or decrease as appropriate. This reserve is not available for distribution except with the approval of the Central Bank of Egypt. Note (33-a) shows movement at the expense of general bank risk reserve during the financial year.

- If the loan or investment is held to maturity and carries a variable interest rate, then the discount rate used to measure any impairment loss is the effective yield rate in accordance with the contract at the date that objective evidence of impairment of the asset is determined. For practical purposes, the Bank may measure impairment losses on the fair value of the instrument using quoted market prices.

- For financial assets that are secured, when calculating the present value of expected future cash flows from a financial asset, the expected cash flows that may result from the sale and sale of the collateral and after deducting related expenses are taken into account.

- For the purpose of estimating impairment at an aggregate level, financial assets are grouped into similar groups in terms of credit risk characteristics, on the basis of the Bank's internal rating process, taking into consideration the type of asset, industry, geographical location, type of collateral, arrears position and other relevant factors. These characteristics are related to the estimated future cash flows of groups of these assets as an indication of the ability of debtors to pay the amounts due under the contractual terms of the assets under consideration.

- When estimating the impairment of group of financial assets based on historical default rates The estimated future cash flows of the Group are estimated on the basis of the contractual cash flows of the Bank's assets and the historical loss of assets with credit risk characteristics similar to the assets held by the Bank. The number of historical losses is adjusted based on current data to reflect the impact of the current conditions that were not available during the period during which the historical losses were determined, as well as to eliminate the effects of the conditions that existed in historical period and are no longer present.

- The Bank ensures that changes in the cash flows of a group of financial assets reflect changes in relevant reliable data from period to period (such as changes in unemployment rates, real estate prices, repayment position and any other factors indicating changes in the probability of loss in the group) The Bank conducts a periodically review of the method and assumptions used to estimate future cash flows.

- The carrying amount of financial assets at amortized cost is reduced by the amount of impairment losses for all financial assets measured at amortized cost which recognized at preparing financial position. While the impairment Losses related to Loans Commitments, Financial guarantees Contracts and Contingent Liabilities have been recognized in Other Provisions Item in Financial Position Liabilities.

2-14 Investment Properties

The investment properties represent lands and buildings owned by the Bank in order to obtain rental returns or capital appreciation and therefore does not include real estate assets which the bank operates through or those that have been ceded to the bank as settlement of debts which the bank used in its operation the bank applies cost value method which the same way applied with other similar property and equipment.

2-15 Intangible Assets (Computer Software)

Software developing and maintenance fees are recognized as expense in the income statement when it has been paid and it is recognized as intangible asset as expenses related to specific programs under the bank’s control and it is expected to generate economic benefits for more than 1 year without exceeding its cost, the direct cost consist of the employee’s costs who are part from the development team and the appropriate share from the related expenses, the costs that lead increase of the performance of the IT program over the specifications are recognized.

- Developing which leads to improvement and increase in the original IT program are recognized as expenses and added to the IT program cost IT programs costs- recognized as an asset- are amortized through the period of expected benefit in no more than 3 years by 33.3%.

2-16 Property and equipment

- the historical cost includes the charges directly related to acquisition of property and equipment items. Subsequent costs are included in the asset’s carrying amount or are recognized as a separate asset, as

appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the bank and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

- All other repairs and maintenance are charged to other operating expenses during the financial period in which they are incurred and property and equipment includes Lands and premises represents mainly of land and buildings related to head office, branches and offices.

- Land shall not be subject to depreciation, while depreciation of other property and equipment shall be calculated using the straight-line method to allocate the cost over the useful life Property and equipment depreciation percentage represented as follow:

			Additions property and equipment from 24 Nov 2019. are depreciation rate as follow:	
.				
- Buildings & Constructions	5%	20 years	2%	50 years
- Furniture	20%	5 years		
- Machinery & Equipment	20%	5 years		
- Vehicles	25%	4 years	20%	5 years
- Integrated Automated systems	20%	5 years		
- Fixtures & fittings*	33.3%	3 years	16.7%	6 years
- Fixtures & fittings rental*	33.3%	3 years	16.7%	6 years

* Starting from 28 February 2022, fittings depreciation periods have been amended to be 8-10 years by percentages (10% - 12.5%) instead of 6 years' percentages (16.7%); and the depreciation period for fixtures & fittings rental was amended to 8–10 years or the lease term, whichever is shorter, instead of 6 years.

- The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted, if necessary, at the end of each financial period. Assets that are subject to depreciation are reviewed for determining the extent of impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable, an asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

- The recoverable amount is the greater of its value in use or the net salable value of the asset. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds from sale with it carrying amount. These are included in other operating revenues (expenses) in the income statement.

2-17 Other assets

This item includes the other assets have not been classified within the specific assets of the financial position, such as the accrued revenues, prepaid expenses including the overpayment taxes (excluding tax liabilities Payments under purchase of property and equipment, and the deferred balance for losses of the first day and not yet amortized, and current and non-current assets that have been transferred to the Bank to meet debt Deduction for impairment losses), Insurance and covenants, gold bullion, commemorative coins, accounts under settlement, and balances not classified in any of the specified assets.

- The majority of other assets are measured at cost and where objective evidence of impairment exists in the value of the asset, the value of the loss for each asset is measured separately between the carrying amount of the asset and its net realizable value or the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of assets Similar whichever is higher. The carrying amount of the asset is immediately recognized and the amount of the loss is recognized in the income statement under other operating income (expenses) If the impairment loss decreases in any subsequent period and the impairment can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss is recognized, the recognized impairment loss To the income statement provided that such de-recognition does not result in a carrying amount of the asset at the date of the reversal of the impairment loss that exceeds the amount to which the asset could have been had such impairment losses not been recognized.

With respect to the assets to which its ownership transferred to the bank to fulfill debts, the following shall be considered:

- In accordance with the Law of the Central Bank, it is prohibited for banks to deal in movable or real estate by buying, selling or barter other than the property designated for the management of the bank's business or recreation for workers and movable or property owned by the bank for a third-party debt recognized from the date of the write-down (i.e., the date of amortization) within assets owned by the Bank to meet debts and the Bank shall act accordingly as follows:
- Within one year from the date of the devolution of ownership to the movable.
- Within five years from the date of the devolution of property in relation to the property.
- The Board of Directors of the Central Bank of Egypt may extend the period if circumstances so require and may exempt some banks from this prohibition according to the nature of their activity.

- The assets acquired by the Bank are recognized as debts in accordance with the value of the Bank, which is the value of the debts that the Bank has decided to waive for these assets. If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has occurred in the asset at a subsequent date of impairment, the loss per asset is measured separately by the difference between the carrying amount of the asset and its net realizable value or the present value of estimated future cash flows from the asset's use discounted at the current market rate of similar assets Top. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an impairment account and the loss is recognized in the income statement under "other operating income (expense)". If the impairment loss is reduced in any subsequent period and it is possible to associate that decrease objectively with an event occurring after the impairment loss is recognized, then the impairment loss previously recognized is recognized in the income statement provided that such a recovery does not result in the impairment loss The asset could have been made to it if such impairment losses had not been recognized.
- In light of the nature of the movable or immovable property of the Bank and subject to the provisions of the said Article, the movable or real estate shall be classified according to the Bank's plan or the nature of the expected benefit thereof within the property and equipment, real estate investments, shares and bonds or other assets available for sale as the case may be. Accordingly, the bases for the measurement of property and equipment, investment properties, shares and bonds are applied to assets acquired by the Bank in fulfillment of debts and classified under any of these terms.

- For other assets not included in any of these classifications and other assets available for sale are measured at cost or fair value determined by the Bank's authorized experts - less the selling costs - whichever is lower. The differences arising from the valuation of these assets are recognized in the income statement under " Other operating expenses), taking into account the disposal of such assets within the year specified in accordance with the provisions of the law. If these assets are not disposed of within the year specified in the Law of the Central Bank, the general bank risk reserve is increased by 10% of the value of these assets annually. The net income and expenses of the assets owned by the Bank are recognized in the income statement under "other operating revenues (expenses)".

2-18 Impairment of non-financial assets

- Assets that are subject to amortization are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Assets that have an indefinite useful life except goodwill are not subject to amortization and are tested annually for impairment.
- An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset’s carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount, the net realizable value represents the net selling value of the asset or its utilization value which is greater. For the purposes of estimation impairment, assets shall be linked to at the smallest available cash unit. Non-financial assets that have been impaired shall be reviewed to assess a reversal of the impairment to the income statement at each reporting date.

2-19 Lease

All leasing contracts shall be considered operational leasing ones.

2-19-1 Lease

Operating lease payments less any discounts obtained from lessor is recognized as expenses in the income statement using the straight-line method over the contract term.

2-19-2 Leasing out

Operating lease assets are accounted for at the property and equipment caption in the balance sheet and depreciated over the asset expected useful life using the same method applicable to similar assets. The lease rent income less any discount granted to the lessee will be recognized in the income statement using the straight-line method over the contract term.

2-20 Cash and cash equivalent

For the purposes of presentation of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include balances due within three months from date of acquisition, Cash and balances with Central Bank of Egypt other than the mandatory reserve, and due from banks and treasury bills and other governmental notes.

2-21 Other provision

- Provisions for restricting costs and legal claims are recognized when: the bank has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is more likely than not that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount has been reliably estimated.

- When there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow is required to settle an obligation is determine taking into consideration the group of obligations as a whole, a provision is recognized even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any obligation in the group is minimal.

- Provisions no longer required are reversed in other operating revenues (expense).

- Provisions are measured at the present value of the expected required expenditures to settle obligations after one year from financial statement date using the appropriate rate in accordance with the terms of settlement ignoring the tax effect which reflects the time value of money. If the settlement term is less than one year, the provision is recognized using the present value unless time consideration has a significant effect.

2-22 Financial collateral contracts

These are contracts issued by the bank to guarantee loans or debit current accounts presented to banks' clients by other parties and in this case the bank is required to pay certain compensations to beneficiary against losses occurred due to delay in payments at maturity date according to the debt conditions. These guarantees are paid to banks, institutions and others on behalf of banks clients. They are initially recognized at fair value in the balance sheet at the date of granting the guarantee reflecting the guarantee issuance fees sometime later bank’s commitment is measured initially by the amount of guarantee (after deducting calculated amortized recognized for guarantee fees in the income statement by using straight line method through the life of the guarantee) or the best estimate for requested payments to settle any financial obligation resulted from this guarantee which ever higher Estimates are based on previous experience of similar transactions, historical losses and it is supported by the management opinion .Any increase in obligation related to that financial guarantee is recognized at the income statement under other operating revenues (expenses)

2-23 Employee benefits

2-23-1 Employee benefits - Short Term

Represented in salaries, wages social insurance, paid annual vacations and bonus if due within 12 months from the end of the fiscal period as well as non-financial benefits such as medical care, housing, transportation providing free goods and services for current employees
Employee benefits - Short Term's recognized in the income statement as expenses for the relevant period

2-23-2 Post-employment benefits - Medical Care

The bank provides medical care benefit to retired employees, where of this benefit condition of being in service until retirement age or to complete the minimum requirement of being in service and it is calculated as determined benefit system

- The commitment to the health care system for retirees is the current value of health care obligation in the date of financial statements after the necessary adjustments are made to obligation
- Retired employees medical care obligation is annually calculated (expected future cash flows) through Actuarial in the project unit credit method Retired employees medical care obligation current value is determined by deducting expected cash flows in respect to interest rate of government bonds in the same currency of benefits and in almost the same maturity dates.

- Actuarial profit(loss) resulting from amendments, changes of actuarial expectations are recognized in the income statement for profits or loss exceeding 10% of the system assets or 10% of the estimated benefits determined at the year before which ever higher, where this increase in profit or loss is recognized in the income statement through the expected average remaining working period.

Previous service costs are recognized in the income statement as administrative expenses unless changes in the retirement policy indicates that employees should spent a certain vesting period in service, in this case the previous service cost are amortized in straight line method in their due period.

2-23-3 Retirement Benefit

The benefits of the pension are represented in the Bank's share in the social benefits of its employees, which are paid by the Bank to the General Authority for Social Insurance in accordance with the Social Insurance Law No. 79 for the year 1975 and its amendments shares are paid for each period and they are recognized in the income statement as salaries and wages under administrative expenses for the period employees in service
The bank share is paid as a determined subscription. Accordingly, there is no additional liability to the bank other than its share in social insurance which is due to pay for the social insurance authority.

2-24 Income tax

- Income tax on the profit or loss for the period includes the tax of the current period, deferred tax, and is recognized in the income statement. Except when they relate to items that are recognized directly in equity, in which case the tax is also recognized in equity.

- The income tax shall be recognized based on the net profit subject to tax through the application of the applicable tax rates at the date of preparing the balance sheet, in addition to the tax adjustments related to previous years.

- Deferred tax arising from temporary timing differences between the book value of assets and liabilities calculated according to the accounting principles, as well as its values shall be recognized according to the tax principles.
- The deferred tax value is based on the expected method to achieve or resolve asset values or obligations and use applicable tax prices, tax obligations are recognized for all temporary tax differences, while deferred tax assets are recognized for temporary tax differences, when a profit is likely to be achieved.
- The deferred tax shall be decreased with the portion from which the expected taxable benefit will not be achieved over the coming years. In case of the increase of the expected taxable benefits, the deferred tax assets shall be increased within the limit of previous reduction in the value of deferred tax assets Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if the bank has a legal right that permits it to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when deferred income taxes are due to the same tax administration.

2-25 Borrowing

Loans obtained by the bank shall be recognized at inception at fair value minus the cost of the loan obtaining. Subsequently, the loans shall be measured by amortized cost. The difference between net proceeds and the amount to be paid over the borrowing period using the effective interest rate shall be recognized to the income statement.

2-26 Capital

2-26-1 Capital shares and its cost

The issuance expenses, directly attributable to the issuance of new shares or shares against the acquisition of an entity, or the issuance of options shall be presented as a deduction from the shareholders' equity in net proceeds after taxes.

2-26-2 Dividends distribution to the shareholders of the bank

Dividends shall be recognized through deducting the same from shareholders' equity in the period where the General Assembly meeting shareholder approves these dividends. They include the employees' share in profits and the remuneration of the board of directors prescribed by the article of association of the bank and the law, not recognize any commitment to the bank towards employees and members of the board of directors in retained earnings only when they are decided to distribute.

2-27 Custody Activity

The bank has a custodian activity where it manages assets related to individuals or custody purpose or retirement fund and it is not recognized at the financial position as it is not a bank asset or profit

2-28 Subordinated Deposits (deposits advanced from Central Bank of Egypt and Banque Misr)

The deposit is recognized as liability at current value, calculated by using a discount rate equal to the interest rate on governmental bonds that approximates the deposit term at the date of entry into force of the deposit. The difference between the face value of the deposit and its present value within the owner's equity is defined as face value difference from the present value of the subordinated deposit. The deposit shall be paid at the end of each financial period to the face value at the maturity date and that charged to the differences as mentioned above to reach, face value on the date of its maturity.

2-29 Comparatives

Comparative figures for financial assets and liabilities are reclassified to comply with the current period financial statements presentation.

3. Financial risk management:

The bank is exposed to a variety of financial risks, while it practices its business and activities, and the acceptance of risk is considered the basis of financial business. Some risk aspects or a combination of risk are analyzed, assessed, and managed. The bank targets to achieve adequate balance between the risk and return, and to minimize likely adverse impacts on its financial performance. The most important types of risk are credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk and other operating risks. Market risk includes the risk of foreign exchange rates, interest rates and the other pricing risks.
The bank has developed risk management policies to define, analyze and control risk, and set, control and comply with its limits through a variety of reliable methods and up to date information systems. The bank conducts regular reviews and amendments of the risk management policies in order to reflect changes in the markets, products, and services, as well as the best up to date applications.
Risk management is carried out by Risk Management Division in the light of the policies approved by the Board of Directors. Risk division identifies, assesses, and hedges against the financial risk in close collaboration with the different operating units of the bank. The board of directors provides known principles for risk management as a whole, in addition to written policies, which cover defined risk areas such as credit risk, foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, and the use of derivatives and non-derivatives financial instruments. In addition, Risk division is responsible for the periodically review to manage risk and control environment independently.

A. Credit Risk

The Bank is exposed to credit risk, which is the risk that a party will fail to meet its obligations. The credit risk is the most important risk to the Bank, so management carefully manages exposure to that risk. Credit risk is mainly the lending activities that result in loans, facilities and investment activities that involve the Bank's assets on debt instruments. Credit risk is also found in financial instruments off-balance sheet such as loan commitments. Credit risk management and control processes are concentrated in the Credit Risk Management Team, which reports to the Board of Directors, senior management and heads of activity units on a regular basis.
The credit risk group establishes requirements at the bank level to identify, evaluate, monitor follow and report on credit risk, while business / support units are responsible for credit risk in their units while integrating business strategies with the Bank's risk to recover.

Credit risk policies and procedures have been developed to provide control over credit portfolios by Periodicity assessing borrowers' credit position and setting the maximum risk limit for a specific borrower. Risks to individual and / or group exposures are monitored Periodicity on a portfolio-by-portfolio basis. The Bank's credit policy provides detailed guidelines for effective credit risk management, where best market practices and instructions issued by emergency entities are reviewed and updated from time to time based on regulatory experience.

Credit policy is designed to ensure that risk management's strategies and objectives are fully identified, including:

- Strengthen and improve the Bank's ability to measure and reduce credit risk on a prudent basis to reduce credit losses.
- Strengthen and improve credit portfolio management procedures.
- Strengthen and improve the Bank's procedures for early identification of problem areas.
- Adherence to regulatory and industry best practices for credit risk management.

The policy addresses all activities and functions related to credit procedures covering coverage criteria. It contains the Bank's risk tolerance criteria and includes guidance on target markets (companies, businesses, SMEs and high solvency). The policy also defines the type of borrowers / industries to be desired. Some of the criteria relate to specific products and are monitored by the individual credit product policy. Other sections generally include credit quality criteria, purpose and terms of facilities, unsolicited loans, credit analysis, risk concentration, repayment ability, compliance with laws and regulations, expected losses and documentation.

B. Portfolio Control

The portfolio is managed through portfolio diversification on purpose, industry / business sectors, ratings and geographical areas to avoid over-risking to specific economic sectors / credit products, which may be affected by adverse developments in the economy. In general, the Bank uses criteria for borrowers and business sectors to minimize risk concentration. The Bank's operations are concentrated in the Egypt, which reduces the risks of currency exchange, although geographical concentration remains present but acceptable and within the Bank's risk tolerance.
Personal loan portfolio is diversified where relatively small risks are adopted for a large number of customers based on the bank's salary conversion or the existence of specific risk guarantees on the products / employees

A/1 Credit risk measurement

- Loan Facilities to Banks and Customers

To measure credit risk related to loans and facilities to banks and customers, the Bank considers the following three components:
- Probability of default by the customer or third parties in meeting their contractual obligations.
- The current status of the direct facilities and the future development of the indirect facilities likely to result in the Bank's resulting exposure at default.
- Loss given default

The Bank assesses the probability of default at each customer level using internal rating methods for detailed classification of different categories of clients. These methods have been developed internally and statistical analyzes are taken into account with the professional judgment of the credit officer to reach an appropriate merit rating. The Bank's customers are divided into four categories of merit and reflect the merit structure The following table shows the probability of default for each category of merit. This means that credit centers are transferred between categories of merit according to the change in the assessment of the probability of default. If necessary, the Bank periodically assesses the performance of the rating methods and their ability to predict delays.

• Bank's internal rating categories:

Rating	Rating significance
1	Good debts
2	Normal watch-list
3	Special watch-list
4	Non-performing loan

The position subject to default depends on the amounts the bank expects to remain outstanding when the delay occurs. For example, for a loan, this position is the face value. For commitments, the bank lists all the amounts already withdrawn in addition to other amounts expected to be withdrawn up to the date of the delay, if it occurs.

Debt instruments

Concerning debt instruments, the bank uses external foreign rating or their equivalent rating to manage credit risk. If such ratings are not available, the bank applies similar methods to those applied to credit customers, and these investments in securities are seen as a way to obtain better credit quality and at the same time provide an available source to meet financing requirements.

A/2 Risk Limit control and Mitigation Policies

The bank manages, mitigates, and controls credit risk concentration at the level of debtor, groups, industries, and countries.

- The bank structures the levels of credit risk tolerance by placing limits for the risk tolerance in relation to each borrower or a class of borrowers, and at the level of economic activities and geographical sectors. Such risk shall be constantly monitored and controlled and shall be subject to reviews on an annual basis or more frequently if necessary. Limits of credit risk at the level of borrower/ the group / producer, the sector and the country shall be quarterly approved by the board of directors.

- Also, credit risk exposure is managed by the yearly analysis of the present as well as the possible borrower's ability on fulfilling their obligations and also by amendment of the lending limits if appropriate.

The following are some means of mitigating risk:

- **Collaterals**

The bank employs a range of policies and controls to mitigate credit risk. Among the methods implemented is to obtain collateral against the extended funds.

The bank has set guiding rules for defined types of acceptable collaterals.

Among the main types of collaterals to loans and advances are the following:

- Mortgage.
- Mortgage of business assets such as equipment and goods.
- Mortgage of financial instruments such as debt instruments and equity.

Usually, corporate lending is for a longer term and secured whereas credit facilities extended to individuals are unsecured. To reduce credit loss to its minimum, the bank seeks to get additional collaterals from the concerned parties as soon as indicators of a loan or facility impairment appear ,The collaterals taken as collateral for assets other than loans and facilities are determined by the nature of the instrument, and debt instruments and treasury bills are usually unsecured, with the exception of sets of financial instruments covered by similar assets and instruments that are secured by a portfolio of financial instruments.

- Derivatives

The Bank maintains prudent control over the net open positions of the derivatives, the difference between the purchase and sale contracts at the level of value and duration. The amount of credit risk at any given time is determined by the fair value of the instrument that is beneficial to the Bank, a positive fair value asset that is a fraction of the contractual / default value used to express the size of the existing instruments. This credit risk is managed as part of the total lending limit granted to the client with the expected risk due to changes in the market. Collateral against credit risk on these instruments is normally not obtained except for amounts requested by the Bank as marginal deposits from third parties.

The risk of settlement arises in situations where payment is made by cash, equity instruments or other securities or in exchange for the expectation of cash, equity instruments or other securities and daily settlement limits are set for each of the other parties to cover the risk of consolidated settlement arising from bank transactions any day.

- **Credit related commitments**
- The main reason for credit related commitments is to ensure availability of funds upon client's request. Also, the financial guarantees contract bears the same loans credit risk. Letters of credit that bank issued instead of its clients to grant a third party the right to withdraw a certain value according to terms and conditions usually guaranteed with goods traded so it bears a less risk degree that direct loan.
- Credit related commitments represent the unused portion from approved limit, financial guarantees contracts or letters of credit. The bank bear expected losses with amount of total unused commitments and that is for credit risk resulted from grant credit. Although the more viable loss actually is less than unused commitments and that is for credit related commitments is grant for clients with specific credit nature. Bank is observing the commitments until maturity and that is for the long-term commitments have more credit risk degrees than short-term commitments.

A/3 Provisioning policy (Measurement of expected credit losses)

The Bank's policies require the identification of three stages of classifying financial assets measured at amortized cost, loan commitments and financial
guarantees as well as debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income in accordance with changes in credit quality since initial recognition and thereafter measuring the impairment losses (expected credit losses) as follows:
The un-impaired financial asset is classified at initial recognition in the (stage1) and credit risk is monitored continuously by the Bank's credit risk management.
In the case of a significant increase in credit risk since the initial recognition, the financial asset is transferred to the (stage2) and the financial asset is not considered at this stage (the expected credit loss over the life of the asset without impairment).
In case of indications of impairment of the financial asset, it is transferred to the (stage3). The Bank relies on the following indicators to determine whether there is objective evidence of impairment:

- A significant increase in the interest rate on the financial asset as a result of increased credit risk.
- Significant negative changes in the activity and financial or economic conditions in which the borrower operates.
- Scheduling request as a result of difficulties facing the borrower.
- Significant negative changes in actual or expected operating results or cash flows.
- Future economic changes affecting the borrower's future cash flows.
- Early indicators of cash flow / liquidity problems such as delays in servicing creditors / business loans.
- Cancellation of a direct facility by the bank due to the high credit risk of the borrower.

The following table illustrates the proportional distribution of loans, credit facilities and their relevant impairment losses reported in the financial position for each of the internal ratings of the bank:

Bank's Assessment	30 September 2026 Loans and advances (%)	31 December 2025 Loans and advances (%)
1- Stage 1	70.32%	72.34%
2- Stage 2	26.03%	24.02%
3- Stage 3	3.65%	3.64%
Total	**100%**	**100 %**

A/4 The General Model for Measurement of Banking Risk

In addition to the four-creditworthiness ratings shown in (note no. A-1), the management also prepares ratings in the form of more detailed subgroups, which are in line with the requirements of the Central Bank of Egypt. Assets exposed to credit risk shall be rated in these subgroups pursuant to detailed rules and terms, which depend largely on customer related information, business and activities, financial position and performance of payments thereof.

According to Central Bank of Egypt adjusted rules starting from first year which the bank commit to apply these rules, the bank calculates the provision required for the impairment of these assets exposed to credit risk which impairment value has been solely estimated including credit related commitments using cash flow discounted method and for the group of assets that the impairment has been estimated as a group, the impairment calculated by historical default rates method. In case the impairment loss provision required according to ORR issued from Central Bank of Egypt exceeds the provisions as required according to adjusted rules by Central Bank of Egypt, that excess shall be debited to retained earnings and carried to the general reserve for banking risk in the shareholders' equity section. Such reserves shall be regularly adjusted, by any increase or decrease so that the reserve shall always be equal to the amount of increase between the two provisions. Such reserve shall not be subject to distribution, note (A-32) shows the "general banking risk reserve" movement during the period.
Following is an indication of corporate credit worthiness categories according to internal rating principles, compared to the rating principles of the Central Bank of Egypt, and of the required provision percentages for the impairment of assets exposed to credit risk:

CBE Rating	Rating's meaning	Provision Ratio required' According (CBE)(ORR)	Internal Rating According (CBE)(ORR)	Meaning of internal
1	Low risk	**0%**	**1**	Performing loans
2	Average risk	**1%**	**1**	Performing loans
3	Satisfactory risk	**1%**	**1**	Performing loans
4	Reasonable risk	**2%**	**1**	Performing loans
5	Acceptable risk	**2%**	**1**	Performing loans
6	Marginally acceptable risk	**3%**	**2**	Regular follow up
7	Watch list	**5%**	**3**	Watch list
8	Substandard	**20%**	**4**	Non-Performing loans
9	Doubtful	**50%**	**4**	Non-Performing loans
10	Bad debts	**100%**	**4**	Non-Performing loans

A/5 The Maximum Limit for Credit Risk before Collaterals and Suspended interest and provisions

Credit risk exposures of financial position items:	30 September 2026	31 December 2025
Cash and balances at Central Bank	27,470,252	21,510,116
Due from banks	45,079,578	92,876,658
Loans and advances to banks	28,581,510	18,718,022
Loans and advances to customers:		
Retail Loans		
-Overdraft accounts	1,021,021	1,462,891
-Credit cards	5,690,566	4,428,140
-Personal loans	88,744,855	83,576,052
-Mortgage loans	15,639,944	12,845,694
Corporate Loans		
-Overdraft accounts	48,829,680	41,342,909
-Direct loans	59,855,212	60,254,976
-Syndicated loans	37,482,892	33,897,278
-Discount document	1,853,543	1,489,782
Financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income		
-Debt instruments	169,958,938	103,813,989
Financial investments at amortized cost		
-Debt instruments	36,881,520	37,549,336
Other assets*	7,323,312	5,533,725
Total	**574,412,823**	**519,299,568**

The previous table represents the loans without taking into consideration Expected Credit Loss as disclosed in notes (15), (16), (17), (18) and (19).

* The above – mentioned other assets represents in accrued revenues.

- The first table (A/5) represents the maximum limit of exposure as at 30 September 2026 and as at 31 December 2025, without taking into consideration any financial guarantees and it illustrated from the table that 50.09% of the maximum limit exposed to credit risk arises from loans and advances to customers and banks including the discounted documents (31 December 2025: 49.69%), where investments in debt instrument measured at fair value through OCI and amortized cost represent 36.01% (31 December 2025: 27.22%).

The following table provides information on the quality of financial assets during the period / year:

30 September 2026				
Due from banks	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	12-Months	Life time	Life time	
Credit rating				
Good debts	33,066,809	12,012,769	--	45,079,578
Total	**33,066,809**	**12,012,769**	**--**	**45,079,578**
ECL Provision	--	(16,665)	--	(16,665)
Net carrying amount	**33,066,809**	**11,996,104**	**--**	**45,062,913**

31 December 2025				
Due from banks	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	12-Months	Life time	Life time	
Credit rating				
Good debts	81,763,691	11,112,967	--	92,876,658
Total	**81,763,691**	**11,112,967**	**--**	**92,876,658**
ECL Provision	--	(18,232)	--	(18,232)
Net carrying amount	**81,763,691**	**11,094,735**	**--**	**92,858,426**

30 September 2026				
Treasury and document bills	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	12-Months	Life time	Life time	
Credit rating				
Good debts	103,910,142	19,009,868	--	122,920,010
Total	**103,910,142**	**19,009,868**	**--**	**122,920,010**
ECL Provision	--	(111,826)	--	(111,826)
Net carrying amount	**103,910,142**	**18,898,042**	**--**	**122,808,184**

31 December 2025				
Treasury bills	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	12-Months	Life time	Life time	
Credit rating				
Good debts	47,848,907	18,855,498	--	66,704,405
Total	**47,848,907**	**18,855,498**	**--**	**66,704,405**
ECL Provision	--	(135,758)	--	(135,758)
Net carrying amount	**47,848,907**	**18,719,740**	**--**	**66,568,647**

30 September 2026				
Governmental treasury bonds	Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	Total
Credit rating				
Good debts	54,464,569	20,475,285	--	74,939,854
Total	**54,464,569**	**20,475,285**	**--**	**74,939,854**
ECL Provision	--	(676,044)	--	(676,044)
Net carrying amount	**54,464,569**	**19,799,241**	**--**	**74,263,810**

31 December 2025				
Governmental treasury bonds	Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	Total
Credit rating				
Good debts	53,605,727	10,306,993	--	63,912,720
Total	**53,605,727**	**10,306,993**	**--**	**63,912,720**
ECL Provision	--	(420,175)	--	(420,175)
Net carrying amount	**53,605,727**	**9,886,818**	**--**	**63,492,545**

30 September 2026				
Corporate bonds	Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	Total
Credit rating				
Good debts	8,912,181	68,413	--	8,980,594
Total	**8,912,181**	**68,413**	**--**	**8,980,594**
ECL Provision	(7,871)	(162)	--	(8,033)
Net carrying amount	**8,904,310**	**68,251**	**--**	**8,972,561**

31 December 2025				
Corporate bonds	Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	Total
Credit rating				
Good debts	10,667,314	78,885	--	10,746,199
Total	**10,667,314**	**78,885**	**--**	**10,746,199**
ECL Provision	(9,017)	(285)	--	(9,302)
Net carrying amount	**10,658,297**	**78,600**	**--**	**10,736,897**

30 September 2026				
Loans and advances to banks	Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	Total
Credit rating				
Good debts	--	28,581,510	--	28,581,510
Total	**--**	**28,581,510**	**--**	**28,581,510**
ECL Provision	--	(47,453)	--	(47,453)
Net carrying amount	**--**	**28,534,057**	**--**	**28,534,057**

31 December 2025				
Loans and advances to banks	Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	Total
Credit rating				
Good debts	--	18,718,022	--	18,718,022
Total	**--**	**18,718,022**	**--**	**18,718,022**
ECL Provision	--	(25,434)	--	(25,434)
Net carrying amount	**--**	**18,692,588**	**--**	**18,692,588**

30 September 2026				
Loans and advances to retail	Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	Total
Credit rating				
Good debts	98,802,138	7,638,535	--	106,440,673
Non-performing loan	--	--	4,655,713	4,655,713
Total	**98,802,138**	**7,638,535**	**4,655,713**	**111,096,386**
ECL Provision	(1,591,118)	(194,272)	(3,123,437)	(4,908,827)
Net carrying amount	**97,211,020**	**7,444,263**	**1,532,276**	**106,187,559**

31 December 2025				
Loans and advances to retail	Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	Total
Credit rating				
Good debts	91,391,332	7,202,494	--	98,593,826
Non-performing loan	--	--	3,718,951	3,718,951
Total	**91,391,332**	**7,202,494**	**3,718,951**	**102,312,777**
ECL Provision	(1,476,214)	(360,090)	(2,729,771)	(4,566,075)
Net carrying amount	**89,915,118**	**6,842,404**	**989,180**	**97,746,702**

30 September 2026				
Loans and advances to large and medium corporate	Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	Total
Credit rating				
Good debts	90,807,781	33,310,274	--	124,118,055
Special watch-list	--	2,639,043	--	2,639,043
Non-performing loan	--	--	4,973,991	4,973,991
Total	**90,807,781**	**35,949,317**	**4,973,991**	**131,731,089**
ECL Provision	(506,186)	(6,755,662)	(4,453,309)	(11,715,157)
Net carrying amount	**90,301,595**	**29,193,655**	**520,682**	**120,015,932**

31 December 2025				
Loans and advances to large and medium corporate	Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	Total
Credit rating				
Good debts	79,316,239	33,490,770	--	112,807,009
Special watch-list	--	268,136	--	268,136
Non-performing loan	--	--	4,899,164	4,899,164
Total	**79,316,239**	**33,758,906**	**4,899,164**	**117,974,309**
ECL Provision	(669,038)	(6,356,604)	(4,334,368)	(11,360,010)
Net carrying amount	**78,647,201**	**27,402,302**	**564,796**	**106,614,299**

30 September 2026				
Loans and advances to small corporate	Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	Total
Credit rating				
Good debts	12,703,081	2,725,536	--	15,428,617
Non-performing loan	--	--	861,621	861,621
Total	**12,703,081**	**2,725,536**	**861,621**	**16,290,238**
ECL Provision	(1,191,288)	(266,100)	(244,098)	(1,701,486)
Net carrying amount	**11,511,793**	**2,459,436**	**617,523**	**14,588,752**

31 December 2025				
Loans and advances to small corporate	Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	Total
Credit rating				
Good debts	15,932,312	2,297,845	--	18,230,157
Non-performing loan	--	--	780,479	780,479
Total	**15,932,312**	**2,297,845**	**780,479**	**19,010,636**
ECL Provision	(1,022,163)	(229,618)	(216,461)	(1,468,242)
Net carrying amount	**14,910,149**	**2,068,227**	**564,018**	**17,542,394**

The following table shows the changes in ECL between the beginning and end of the period / year as a result of these factors:

30 September 2026				
Due from banks	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	12-Months	Life time	Life time	
ECL Provision at January 01, 2026	--	18,232	--	18,232
Financial assets have been matured or derecognized	--	(3,309)	--	(3,309)
Foreign exchange translation differences	--	1,742	--	1,742
Balance at the end of the period	**--**	**16,665**	**--**	**16,665**

31 December 2025				
Due from banks	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	12-Months	Life time	Life time	
ECL Provision at January 01, 2025	--	26,834	--	26,834
Financial assets have been matured or derecognized	--	(6,571)	--	(6,571)
Foreign exchange translation differences	--	(2,031)	--	(2,031)
Balance at the end of the year	**--**	**18,232**	**--**	**18,232**

30 September 2026				
Treasury and document bills	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	12-Months	Life time	Life time	
ECL Provision at January 01, 2026	--	135,758	--	135,758
New financial assets purchased or issued	--	--	--	--
Financial assets have been matured or derecognized	--	(32,167)	--	(32,167)
Foreign exchange translation differences	--	8,235	--	8,235
Balance at the end of the period	**--**	**111,826**	**--**	**111,826**

31 December 2025				
Treasury bills	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	12-Months	Life time	Life time	
ECL Provision at January 01, 2025	--	190,194	--	190,194
New financial assets purchased or issued	--	--	--	--
Financial assets have been matured or derecognized	--	(37,648)	--	(37,648)
Foreign exchange translation differences	--	(16,788)	--	(16,788)
Balance at the end of the year	**--**	**135,758**	**--**	**135,758**

30 September 2026				
Governmental treasury bonds	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	12-Months	Life time	Life time	
ECL Provision at January 01, 2026	--	420,175	--	420,175
New financial assets purchased or issued	--	212,850	--	212,850
Financial assets have been matured or derecognized	--	--	--	--
Foreign exchange translation differences	--	43,019	--	43,019
Balance at the end of the period	**--**	**676,044**	**--**	**676,044**

31 December 2025				
Governmental treasury bonds	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	12-Months	Life time	Life time	
ECL Provision at January 01, 2025	--	422,729	--	422,729
New financial assets purchased or issued	--	33,562	--	33,562
Financial assets have been matured or derecognized	--	(2,555)	--	(2,555)
Foreign exchange translation differences	--	(33,561)	--	(33,561)
Balance at the end of the year	**--**	**420,175**	**--**	**420,175**

30 September 2026				
Corporate bonds	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	12-Months	Life time	Life time	
ECL Provision at January 01, 2026	9,017	285	--	9,302
New financial assets purchased or issued	--	--	--	--
Financial assets have been matured or derecognized	(1,146)	(123)	--	(1,269)
Balance at the end of the period	**7,871**	**162**	**--**	**8,033**

31 December 2025				
Corporate bonds	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	12-Months	Life time	Life time	
ECL Provision at January 01, 2025	4,972	435	--	5,407
New financial assets purchased or issued	4,045	--	--	4,045
Financial assets have been matured or derecognized	--	(150)	--	(150)
Balance at the end of the year	**9,017**	**285**	**--**	**9,302**

30 September 2026				
Loans and advances to banks	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	12-Months	Life time	Life time	
ECL Provision at January 01, 2026	--	25,434	--	25,434
New financial assets purchased or issued	--	20,176	--	20,176
Financial assets have been matured or derecognized	--	--	--	--
Foreign exchange translation differences	--	1,843	--	1,843
Balance at the end of the period	**--**	**47,453**	**--**	**47,453**

31 December 2025				
Loans and advances to banks	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	12-Months	Life time	Life time	
ECL Provision at January 01, 2025	--	33,624	--	33,624
New financial assets purchased or issued	--	--	--	--
Financial assets have been matured or derecognized	--	(5,111)	--	(5,111)
Foreign exchange translation differences	--	(3,079)	--	(3,079)
Balance at the end of the year	**--**	**25,434**	**--**	**25,434**

30 September 2026				
Loans and advances to retail	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	12-Months	Life time	Life time	
ECL Provision at January 01, 2026	1,476,214	360,090	2,729,771	4,566,075
New financial assets purchased or issued	299,209	27,599	112,186	438,994
Financial assets have been matured or derecognized	(114,959)	(48,733)	(1,296,013)	(1,459,705)
Transfer to stage 1	24,055	(23,354)	(701)	--
Transfer to stage 2	(130,992)	132,632	(1,640)	--
Transfer to stage 3	(891,259)	(691,255)	1,582,514	--
Changes	928,850	437,293	(2,680)	1,363,463
Balance at the end of the period	**1,591,118**	**194,272**	**3,123,437**	**4,908,827**

31 December 2025				
Loans and advances to retail	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	12-Months	Life time	Life time	
ECL Provision at January 01, 2025	930,725	98,439	1,950,808	2,979,972
New financial assets purchased or issued	380,506	109,867	173,674	664,047
Financial assets have been matured or derecognized	(65,392)	(23,742)	(1,152,352)	(1,241,486)
Transfer to stage 1	21,669	(12,095)	(9,574)	--
Transfer to stage 2	(223,207)	225,029	(1,822)	--
Transfer to stage 3	(1,238,192)	(614,604)	1,852,796	--
Changes	1,670,105	577,196	(83,759)	2,163,542
Balance at the end of the year	**1,476,214**	**360,090**	**2,729,771**	**4,566,075**

30 September 2026				
Loans and advances to large and medium corporate	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	12-Months	Life time	Life time	
ECL Provision at January 01, 2026	669,038	6,356,604	4,334,368	11,360,010
New financial assets purchased or issued	148,861	1,164,899	514,170	1,827,930
Financial assets have been matured or derecognized	(259,789)	(483,986)	(703,839)	(1,447,614)
Transfer to stage 1	50,302	(50,302)	--	--
Transfer to stage 2	(114,507)	114,507	--	--
Transfer to stage 3	(125)	(466,977)	467,102	--
Loans written-off during the period	--	--	(545,972)	(545,972)
Proceeds from written –off during the period	--	--	268,552	268,552
Foreign exchange translation differences	12,406	120,917	118,928	252,251
Balance at the end of the period	**506,186**	**6,755,662**	**4,453,309**	**11,715,157**

31 December 2025				
Loans and advances to large and medium corporate	Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	Total
ECL Provision at January 01, 2025	599,441	5,160,951	5,132,831	10,893,223
New financial assets purchased or issued	317,591	3,083,944	2,634,420	6,035,955
Financial assets have been matured or derecognized	(278,857)	(990,960)	(2,255,309)	(3,525,126)
Transfer to stage 1	57,026	(57,026)	--	--
Transfer to stage 2	(10,164)	10,164	--	--
Transfer to stage 3	(539)	(744,895)	745,434	--
Loans written-off during the year	--	--	(1,890,584)	(1,890,584)
Proceeds from written –off during the year	--	--	51,884	51,884
Foreign exchange translation differences	(15,460)	(105,574)	(84,308)	(205,342)
Balance at the end of the year	**669,038**	**6,356,604**	**4,334,368**	**11,360,010**

30 September 2026				
Loans and advances to small corporate	Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	Total
ECL Provision at January 01, 2026	1,022,163	229,618	216,461	1,468,242
New financial assets purchased or issued	227,183	54,446	175,221	456,850
Financial assets have been matured or derecognized	(57,967)	(10,357)	(112,793)	(181,117)
Transfer to stage 1	74	(74)	--	--
Transfer to stage 2	(135)	135	--	--
Transfer to stage 3	(30)	(7,668)	7,698	--
Loans written-off during the period	--	--	(93,406)	(93,406)
Proceeds from written –off during the period	--	--	50,917	50,917
Balance at the end of the period	**1,191,288**	**266,100**	**244,098**	**1,701,486**

31 December 2025				
Loans and advances to small corporate	Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	Total
ECL Provision at January 01, 2025	675,219	138,714	1,090,610	1,904,543
New financial assets purchased or issued	449,206	102,637	1,185,457	1,737,300
Financial assets have been matured or derecognized	(101,939)	(9,977)	(1,022,853)	(1,134,769)
Transfer to stage 1	25	(25)	--	--
Transfer to stage 2	(333)	333	--	--
Transfer to stage 3	(15)	(2,064)	2,079	--
Loans written-off during the year	--	--	(1,055,241)	(1,055,241)
Proceeds from written –off during the year	--	--	16,409	16,409
Balance at the end of the year	**1,022,163**	**229,618**	**216,461**	**1,468,242**

- **The following table provides summary of expected credit losses (ECL) at the end of the period / year:**

30 September 2026				
Items	Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	Total
Due from banks	--	16,665	--	16,665
Treasury and document bills	--	111,826	--	111,826
Governmental treasury bonds	--	676,044	--	676,044
Corporate bonds	7,871	162	--	8,033
Loans and advances to banks	--	47,453	--	47,453
Loans and advances to retail	1,591,118	194,272	3,123,437	4,908,827
Loans and advances to large & medium corporate	506,186	6,755,662	4,453,309	11,715,157
Loans and advances to small corporate	1,191,288	266,100	244,098	1,701,486
ECL Provision for contingent liabilities-corporate	170,762	654,229	212,649	1,037,640
Commitments on unused corporate loans-corporate	197,412	230,351	77,329	505,092
ECL Provision for contingent liabilities-SMEs	37,285	1,695	2,051	41,031
Commitments on unused corporate loans-SMEs	40,491	3,000	306	43,797
ECL Provision for contingent liabilities-Due from Banks	7,610	51,171	--	58,781
Balance at the end of the period	**3,750,023**	**9,008,630**	**8,113,179**	**20,871,832**

31 December 2025				
Items	Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	Total
Due from banks	--	18,232	--	18,232
Treasury bills	--	135,758	--	135,758
Governmental treasury bonds	--	420,175	--	420,175
Corporate bonds	9,017	285	--	9,302
Loans and advances to banks	--	25,434	--	25,434
Loans and advances to retail	1,476,214	360,090	2,729,771	4,566,075
Loans and advances to large & medium corporate	669,038	6,356,604	4,334,368	11,360,010
Loans and advances to small corporate	1,022,163	229,618	216,461	1,468,242
ECL Provision for contingent liabilities-corporate	87,111	297,425	192,103	576,639
Commitments on unused corporate loans-corporate	143,307	86,379	--	229,686
ECL Provision for contingent liabilities-SMEs	24,311	214	3,684	28,209
Commitments on unused corporate loans-SMEs	34,286	1,039	865	36,190
ECL Provision for contingent liabilities-Due from Banks	4,628	13,792	--	18,420
Balance at the end of the year	**3,470,075**	**7,945,045**	**7,477,252**	**18,892,372**

- **Off balance sheet items exposed to credit risk**

	30 September 2026	31 December 2025
Non-revocable credit related commitments for loans and other liabilities	10,358,405	17,409,289
Letter of credit	16,523,799	11,278,778
Letters of guarantee	62,134,380	46,288,455
Accepted draft	5,152,395	2,746,544
Total	**94,168,979**	**77,723,066**

A/6 Loans and advances

The following is the position of loans and advances' balances as regarding credit worthiness:

	30 September 2026		31 December 2025	
	Loans and advances to customers	Loans and advances to banks	Loans and advances to customers	Loans and advances to banks
Neither past due nor impaired	176,263,320	28,581,510	166,787,381	18,718,022
With past due but not impaired	69,378,809	--	60,543,432	--
Individually impairment	13,475,584	--	11,966,909	--
Total	**259,117,713**	**28,581,510**	**239,297,722**	**18,718,022**
(Less): Expected Credit loss provision	(18,325,470)	(47,453)	(17,394,327)	(25,742)
(Less): Unearned discount of documents	(81,994)	--	(52,693)	--
Net	**240,710,249**	**28,534,057**	**221,850,702**	**18,692,280**

The management has confidence in its abilities to continue of controlling and maintaining the minimum limit of credit risk resulted from loans, facilities, and debt instruments portfolios based on the following:

- 71.20% of the loans and advances portfolio are considered to be neither past due nor impaired (31 December 2025: 71.90%).
- 4.68% of loans and advances portfolio individually impaired (31 December 2025: 4.64%).
- Loans and advances that are not impaired represent 95.32% from total loans portfolio (31 December 2025: 95.36%) including past due loans but not impaired represent 24.12% from total loans and advances portfolio (31 December 2025: 23.46%).
- Total Expected Credit Loss provision of loans and advances to customers amounted EGP 18,325,470 thousands as at 30 September 2026 of which EGP 7,820,844 thousands represents impairment of individual loans (Stage 3) and the balance of EGP 10,504,626 thousands represents the provision of ECL (Stage 1 and Stage 2); (31 December 2025: ECL provision of loans and advances amounted EGP 17,394,327 thousands of which EGP 7,280,600 thousands represents impairment of individual loans and the balance of EGP 10,113,727 thousands represents the provision of ECL (Stage 1 and Stage 2). and note (18) includes additional information on provision for ECL of loans and advances.
- During the current financial period loans and facilities to customers and banks increased by 11.50%.

- **Loans and advances Neither past due nor impaired**

The creditworthiness of the loans and advances portfolio with no past dues or impairment is assessed with reference to the internal assessment adopted by the bank.

30 September 2026									
Grade	Retail				Corporate			Total Loans and advances to customers	Loans and advances to banks
	Over drafts	Credit cards	Personal loans	Mortgage loans	Over drafts	Direct loans	Syndicated loans		
1 Good debts	865,138	5,192,219	81,840,074	15,558,984	7,812,687	20,843,496	5,285,468	**137,398,066**	**28,581,510**
2 Normal watch-list	--	--	--	--	1,046,371	21,375,543	16,438,438	**38,860,352**	**--**
3 Special watch-list	--	--	--	--	4,902	--	--	**4,902**	**--**
Total	**865,138**	**5,192,219**	**81,840,074**	**15,558,984**	**8,863,960**	**42,219,039**	**21,723,906**	**176,263,320**	**28,581,510**

31 December 2025									
Grade	Retail				Corporate			Total Loans and advances to customers	Loans and advances to banks
	Over drafts	Credit cards	Personal loans	Mortgage loans	Over drafts	Direct loans	Syndicated loans		
1 Good debts	1,019,980	3,906,300	78,284,281	12,814,949	1,702,105	23,516,055	5,725,276	**126,968,946**	**18,718,022**
2 Normal watch-list	--	--	--	--	687,378	19,095,408	19,869,986	**39,652,772**	**--**
3 Special watch-list	--	--	--	--	165,663	--	--	**165,663**	**--**
Total	**1,019,980**	**3,906,300**	**78,284,281**	**12,814,949**	**2,555,146**	**42,611,463**	**25,595,262**	**166,787,381**	**18,718,022**

- **Loans and advances past due but not impaired**

These are loans and advances with delays up to 90 days but are not considered impaired unless there is another information to the contrary, a loans and facilities to customers with past dues but not impaired and the fair value of their collaterals are represented in following:

30 September 2026	Corporate			Total Loans and advances to customers
	Overdrafts	Direct loans	Syndicated loans	
Past dues up to 30 days	33,274,774	15,968,827	6,616,682	**55,860,283**
Past dues more than 30 to 60 days	2,314,626	853,484	2,484,734	**5,652,844**
Past dues more than 60 to 90 days	295,027	404,291	750,743	**1,450,061**
Past due more than 90 days	99,223	409,571	5,906,827	**6,415,621**
Total	**35,983,650**	**17,636,173**	**15,758,986**	**69,378,809**

31 December 2025	Corporate			Total Loans and advances to customers
	Overdrafts	Direct loans	Syndicated loans	
Past dues up to 30 days	33,256,245	16,650,544	5,171,248	**55,078,037**
Past dues more than 30 to 60 days	1,182,596	526,707	--	**1,709,303**
Past dues more than 60 to 90 days	145,096	397,697	2,974,299	**3,517,092**
Past due more than 90 days	13,966	68,565	156,469	**239,000**
Total	**34,597,903**	**17,643,513**	**8,302,016**	**60,543,432**

- **Individually impaired loans**

Loans and advances to customers

The loans and advances which are subject to impairment on an individual basis, before taking into consideration expected cash flow from the collateral amounted to EGP 13,475,584 thousand as at 30 September 2026 (31 December 2025: EGP 11,966,909 thousand), herein below is the analysis of the gross value of loans and advances subject to impairment on individual basis including the fair value of collaterals the bank has obtained against these loans:

30 September 2026	Retail				Corporate			Total
	Over drafts	Credit Card	Personal Loans	Mortgages Loans	Over drafts	Direct Loans	Syndicated Loans	
Individually impaired loans	155,883	498,347	6,904,781	80,960	5,835,613	--	--	**13,475,584**

- The fair value of collaterals held by the Bank against above loans is totaled EGP 3,689,663 thousand.

31 December 2025	Retail				Corporate			Total
	Over drafts	Credit Card	Personal Loans	Mortgages Loans	Over drafts	Direct Loans	Syndicated Loans	
Individually impaired loans	442,911	521,840	5,291,771	30,745	5,679,642	--	--	**11,966,909**

- The fair value of collaterals held by the Bank against above loans is totaled EGP 3,689,663 thousand.

At the initial recognition of loans and advances, the fair value of collaterals is evaluated based on the same financial asset's evaluation method used and in subsequent periods, the fair value is updated by the market prices or the similar assets' prices.

All collaterals held by the Bank against loans and advances that are subject to impairment represent Checks and order bills equal to their related booked debts.

- **Loans and advances restructured**

Restructuring activities include rescheduling arrangements, applying obligatory management programs, modifying and deferral of payments. The application of restructuring policies is based on indications or criteria of credit performance of the borrower that is based on the personal judgment of the management, which indicate that payment will most likely continue, these policies are subject to continuous review. Restructuring is commonly applied to long-term loans, especially customers financing loans.

Loans, which have been subject to Renegotiation, have reached EGP 9,146,991 thousand as at 30 September 2026 (31 December 2025: EGP 10,344,325 thousand).

Loans and advances to customers	30 September 2026	31 December 2025
Corporate		
- Direct loans	304,505	396,850
- Syndicated loans	8,836,284	9,936,506
Retail		
- Personal loans	6,202	10,969
Total	**9,146,991**	**10,344,325**

A/7 Debt instruments, treasury bills and other governmental notes

The following table represents an analysis of debt instruments and treasury bills and other governmental notes at the end of financial period / year, based on the assessment evaluation agencies:

Rating	Treasury and document bills at FVTOCI	Debt instruments at FVTOCI	Debt instruments at amortized cost	Other investments at amortized cost	Total	Period / Year
B	122,920,010	47,038,928	36,825,407	56,113	**206,840,458**	**30 September 2026**
B	66,704,405	37,109,584	37,493,223	56,113	**141,363,325**	**31 December 2025**

A/8 Acquisition of collaterals

- Acquired assets are classified under the “Other Assets” item in the financial position; the accounting policy disclosed in Note (2) is followed in the first recognition and subsequent measurement. These assets are sold or used for the purposes of the Bank whenever practicable and in accordance with the legal periods set by the Central Bank of Egypt to dispose acquired assets.

A/9 The concentration of financial assets' risks exposed to credit risk

Geographical segments

The following is breakdown of the bank's credit exposure at their book values categorized by geographical region at the end of the current period.
The bank has allocated the risks to the geographical segments based on regions of the bank's clients

	Arab Republic of Egypt			Out of Arab Republic of Egypt	Total
	Cairo	Alex and Delta – Sinai	Upper Egypt		
Loans and advances to banks	--	--	--	28,581,510	**28,581,510**
Loans and advances to customers					
Retail:					
- Overdraft	391,314	594,082	35,625	--	**1,021,021**
-Credit cards	3,640,187	1,351,562	698,817	--	**5,690,566**
-Personal loans	37,263,345	31,738,226	19,743,284	--	**88,744,855**
-Mortgages loans	13,096,557	1,029,010	1,514,377	--	**15,639,944**
Corporate:					
- Overdraft	40,779,985	7,390,580	659,115	--	**48,829,680**
-Direct loans	49,288,369	8,814,575	1,752,268	--	**59,855,212**
-Syndicated loans	31,641,283	3,752,529	2,089,080	--	**37,482,892**
-Discounted documents	1,366,350	487,193	--	--	**1,853,543**
Financial investment at fair value through other comprehensive income					
-Debt instrument	47,038,928	--	--	--	**47,038,928**
- Treasury and document bills and other governmental notes	122,920,010	--	--	--	**122,920,010**
Financial investment at amortized cost					
-Debt instrument	36,881,520	--	--	--	**36,881,520**
Other assets*	6,755,845	364,384	203,083	--	**7,323,312**
Total at 30 September 2026	**391,063,693**	**55,522,141**	**26,695,649**	**28,581,510**	**501,862,993**
Total at 31 December 2025	**306,857,280**	**53,770,790**	**25,566,702**	**18,718,022**	**404,912,794**

*The above - mentioned other assets represents in accrued revenues.

Industry sectors

The following table represents analysis the Bank's main credit exposure at book value, distributed according to the Bank's customers' business and activities.

	Financial institutions	Manufacturing	Real Estate	Wholesale and retail trade	Government sector	Other activities	Individual	Total
Loans and advances to banks	28,581,510	--	--	--	--	--	--	**28,581,510**
Loans and advances to customers								
Retail:								
- Overdrafts	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,021,021	**1,021,021**
- Credit cards	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,690,566	**5,690,566**
- Personal loans	--	--	--	--	--	--	88,744,855	**88,744,855**
- Mortgages loans	--	--	15,639,944	--	--	--	--	**15,639,944**
Corporate:								
- Overdrafts	--	7,652,503	--	--	11,950,180	29,226,997	--	**48,829,680**
- Direct loans	--	25,994,881	--	6,626,284	11,726,831	15,507,216	--	**59,855,212**
- Syndicated loans	--	16,497,246	1,182,236	296,997	19,155,792	350,621	--	**37,482,892**
- Discount documents	--	13,834	--	258,446	--	1,581,263	--	**1,853,543**
Financial investment at fair value through other comprehensive income								
-Debt instruments	8,980,594	--	--	--	38,058,334	--	--	**47,038,928**
-Treasury and document bills and other governmental notes	--	--	--	--	122,920,010	--	--	**122,920,010**
Financial investments at amortized cost								
-Debt instruments	--	--	--	--	36,881,520	--	--	**36,881,520**
- Other assets*	--	--	--	--	--	7,323,312	--	**7,323,312**
Total at 30 September 2026	**37,562,104**	**50,158,464**	**16,822,180**	**7,181,727**	**240,692,667**	**53,989,409**	**95,456,442**	**501,862,993**
Total at 31 December 2025	**29,444,222**	**22,016,282**	**13,146,278**	**3,562,563**	**167,218,795**	**80,057,571**	**89,467,083**	**404,912,794**

* Other assets listed are represented in accrued revenues in which have categorized as other activities due to the unavailability of data required to be distributed properly.

B. Market risk

The Bank exposed to Market risk which is represented as fluctuations in fair value or future cash flow provided from changes in Market prices, the market risk produces from open positions for interest rates, currency and equity products, as each is subject to public and private movements in the market. And changes in the level of sensitivity to market rates or to prices, such as rates of return, exchange rates and prices of equity instruments. The bank separates exposures to market risk into trading or non-trading portfolios.

Trading portfolios include positions arising from dealing with clients directly or with the market. Non-trading portfolios include positions that primarily arise from the interest rate for assets, and these portfolios include foreign currencies Risks from financial investments at amortized cost, and also equity instruments Risks from financial investments designated as fair value through other comprehensive income.

B\1 Market risk measurement techniques

As part of the management of market risk, the Bank undertakes various hedging strategies and enters into interest rate swaps to match the interest rate risk associated with the fixed-rate long-term debt instrument and loans to which the fair value option has been applied.

The following are the most important measurement techniques used to control market risk:

Value at Risk

The Bank applies a "Value at Risk" methodology (VAR) to its trading and non-trading portfolios, to estimate the market risk of positions held and the maximum expected losses, based upon a number of assumptions for various changes in market conditions.

Value at risk is a statistically based estimate of the potential loss on the current portfolio from adverse market movements. It expresses the ‘maximum’ amount the Bank might lose, but only to a certain level of confidence (99%). therefore, there is a 1% statistical probability that the actual loss will exceed the expected value at risk (VAR). The VAR model assumes a certain ‘holding period’ until positions can be closed (10 Days) before open positions can be closed, it’s also assumed that the market movement during the holding period will follow the same pattern of movement that occurred during the previous ten days. The bank estimates past movements based on data from the previous five years and applies these historical changes in rates, prices, and indices directly to current positions—a method known as historical simulation. Actual outcomes are monitored regularly to assess the validity of the assumptions and factors used to calculate value at risk (VAR).

This method does not prevent losses from exceeding these limits in the event of larger market movements, Since Value at Risk (VAR) is a fundamental component of the Bank’s market risk management system, the quality of the Value at Risk (VAR) model is continuously monitored through stress tests of the Value at Risk (VAR) results for the trading portfolio, and the results of these tests are reported to senior management and the Board of Directors.

Stress tests

Stress tests provide an indication of the potential size of losses that could arise under extreme market conditions. The stress tests are designed to be suitable for the activity is tailored using standard analyzes for specific scenarios. The stress tests carried out by the bank's risk management department include stress testing Risk factors, as a set of sharp moves is applied to each risk category and the pressures of developing markets are tested, as developing markets are subject to for sharp movements and a special stress test, it includes possible events affecting certain centers or regions, such as what may be produced in a region due to liberation Restrictions on a currency. Senior management and the Board of Directors review the stress test results.

B\2 Summary of value at risk VAR as per the risk type

	9 months till ending the current period 2026			12 months till ending the prior year 2025		
	Average	High	Low	Average	High	Low
Foreign exchange risk	49,468	315,670	1,504	13,486	142,567	1,059
Equity instruments risk	832	1,021	422	--	--	--
VAR	**50,300**	**316,691**	**1,926**	**13,486**	**142,567**	**1,059**

B/3 The risk of fluctuations in foreign exchange rates

The bank is exposed to the risk of fluctuations in foreign exchange rates on its financial position and cash flows and the board of directors have set limits of foreign currencies in total value for each position at the end of the day and during the day. The following table includes the book value of financial instruments distributed into its component currencies' and translated to EGP.

30 September 2026	EGP	USD	Euro	GBP	Other Currencies	Total
Financial Assets						
Cash and balances at Central Bank	35,921,120	6,005,558	942,699	77,907	888,866	**43,836,150**
Due from banks	9,001,398	30,704,058	4,353,416	677,914	326,127	**45,062,913**
Loans and advances to banks	--	27,229,574	1,304,483	--	--	**28,534,057**
Loans and advances to customers	209,775,136	29,038,341	1,896,772	--	--	**240,710,249**
Financial investments						
At fair value through other comprehensive income	131,351,161	36,572,377	2,987,208	--	291	**170,911,037**
At fair value through profit and loss	156,445	--	--	--	--	**156,445**
At amortized cost	36,881,520	--	--	--	--	**36,881,520**
Investments in subsidiaries and associates	2,113,560	2,050,955	--	--	--	**4,164,515**
Total financial Assets	**425,200,340**	**131,600,863**	**11,484,578**	**755,821**	**1,215,284**	**570,256,886**
Financial liabilities						
Due to banks	5,330,188	1,327,797	1,144,990	1,954	6,399	**7,811,328**
Customers' deposits	346,759,188	113,471,118	8,949,145	668,052	395,332	**470,242,835**
Other loans	604,898	16,972,323	1,180,716	--	--	**18,757,937**
Total financial Liabilities	**352,694,274**	**131,771,238**	**11,274,851**	**670,006**	**401,731**	**496,812,100**
Net Financial Assets in Financial position	**72,506,066**	**(170,375)**	**209,727**	**85,815**	**813,553**	**73,444,786**
31 December 2025						
Total financial assets	**363,930,401**	**137,701,096**	**10,497,313**	**704,889**	**1,173,504**	**514,007,203**
Total financial liabilities	**299,365,702**	**136,743,578**	**10,200,665**	**676,900**	**739,961**	**447,726,806**
Net Financial assets in financial position	**64,564,699**	**957,518**	**296,648**	**27,989**	**433,543**	**66,280,397**

B/4 Interest rate risk

The bank is exposed to the impact of the fluctuations in the levels of interest rates prevailing in the market; include the cash flow risk of interest rate represented in the fluctuations of future cash flow of a financial instrument due to changes in the interest rate of the mentioned instrument. Whereas the interest rates fair value risk is the risk of fluctuations in the value of the financial instrument due to changes in interest rates in the market. The interest margin may rise due to these changes but still the profits may decrease if unexpected movements occur.
The following table summarizes the extent of the bank's exposure to the risk of fluctuations in interest rates that includes the book value of financial instruments distributed based on the price of repricing dates or maturity dates whichever is sooner:

30 September 2026	Up to 1 month	More than One month to three Months	More than Three months to one year	More than one year to three years	More than three years	Due in next day	Non-bearing interest	Total
Financial Assets								
Cash and balances at Central Bank	--	--	--	--	--	--	43,836,150	**43,836,150**
Due from banks	23,471,740	12,012,769	--	--	--	9,595,069	--	**45,079,578**
Loans and advances to banks	2,502,551	5,898,910	20,160,580	--	--	19,469	--	**28,581,510**
Loans and advances to customers	68,271,862	18,520,906	28,061,581	33,164,713	60,964,065	50,134,586	--	**259,117,713**
Financial Investments: -								
- At fair value through other comprehensive income	47,990,023	30,403,093	67,552,295	18,897,903	11,739,724	100,013	952,099	**177,635,150**
- At amortized cost	4,819,357	6,749,535	2,752,459	21,721,752	538,691	299,726	--	**36,881,520**
Total financial assets	**147,055,533**	**73,585,213**	**118,526,915**	**73,784,368**	**73,242,480**	**60,148,863**	**44,788,249**	**591,131,621**

B/4 Interest rate risk - Continued

30 September 2026	Up to 1 month	More than One month to Three Months	More than Three months to one year	More than one year to Three year	More than Three years	Due in next day	Non-bearing interest	Total
Financial liabilities								
Due to banks	5,658,270	--	--	--	--	2,153,058	--	**7,811,328**
Customers' deposits	69,734,167	26,771,956	65,428,988	107,417,321	29,124,257	165,249,519	6,516,627	**470,242,835**
Other loans	204,330	1,110,158	2,197,736	5,679,715	9,557,798	8,200	--	**18,757,937**
Total financial liabilities	**75,596,767**	**27,882,114**	**67,626,724**	**113,097,036**	**38,682,055**	**167,410,777**	**6,516,627**	**496,812,100**
Total interest re-pricing gap	**71,458,766**	**45,703,099**	**50,900,191**	**(39,312,668)**	**34,560,425**	**(107,261,914)**	**38,271,622**	**94,319,521**
31 December 2025								
Total financial assets	**97,448,341**	**133,471,329**	**85,650,391**	**70,710,586**	**69,639,075**	**41,095,084**	**35,373,957**	**533,388,763**
Total financial liabilities	**82,879,847**	**55,062,083**	**108,878,672**	**81,338,470**	**25,339,953**	**87,511,307**	**6,716,474**	**447,726,806**
Total interest re-pricing gap	**14,568,494**	**78,409,246**	**(23,228,281)**	**(10,627,884)**	**44,299,122**	**(46,416,223)**	**28,657,483**	**85,661,957**

C. liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk occurs when the Bank does not have sufficient financial resources to meet its obligations arising from its financial liabilities as they fall due or to replace funds when they are withdrawn. Consequently, the bank may fail to meet obligations to repay depositors and fulfill lending commitments.

C/1 Liquidity risk management

Monitoring liquidity risk includes the following:

- Day-to-day funding, managed by monitoring future cash flows to ensure that requirements can be met. This includes replenishment of funds as they mature or is borrowed by customers. The bank maintains an active presence in global money markets to confirm that this goal is achieved.
- Maintaining a portfolio of highly marketable assets that can easily be liquidated as protection against any unforeseen interruption to cash flow;
- Monitoring the liquidity ratios against internal and regulatory requirements by the Central Bank of Egypt.
- Managing the concentration and profile of debt maturities.

Monitoring and reporting takes the form of cash flow measurement and projections for the next day, week and month respectively, as these are key periods for liquidity management. The starting point for those assets projections is an analysis of the contractual maturity of the financial liabilities and the expected collection date of the financial assets.

Risk Management Department also monitors unmatched medium-term assets, the level and type of un-drawn lending commitments, the usage of overdraft facilities and the impact of contingent liabilities such as standby letters of credit and guarantees

C/2 Funding approach

Liquidity sources are reviewed by the Assets and Liabilities Division of the Treasury Group and Capital Markets to ensure broad diversification across currencies, geographical area, sources, products, and maturities.

C/3 non-derivative cash flows

The following table presents the undiscounted cash flows payable by the Bank under non-derivative financial liabilities, measured by the remaining contractual maturities and the amounts in the table represent the undiscounted contractual cash flows, while the bank manages the liquidity risk on the basis of the expected undiscounted cash flows, not contractual.

30 September 2026	Up to 1 month	More than One to Three Months	More than Three months to one year	More than One year to Three years	Over Three Years	Total
Financial liabilities						
Due to banks	7,842,260	--	--	--	--	**7,842,260**
Customers' deposits	159,885,858	40,377,553	76,157,602	174,370,886	79,706,857	**530,498,756**
Other loans	243,960	1,360,701	3,190,098	7,591,598	11,908,206	**24,294,563**
Total liabilities according to (contractual maturity dates)	**167,972,078**	**41,738,254**	**79,347,700**	**181,962,484**	**91,615,063**	**562,635,579**
Total assets according to (contractual maturity dates)	**136,693,543**	**58,387,124**	**183,746,952**	**179,893,516**	**169,556,358**	**728,277,493**

31 December 2025	Up to 1 month	More than One to Three Months	More than Three months to one year	More than One year to Three years	Over Three Years	Total
Financial liabilities						
Due to banks	1,621,395	1,291,165	--	--	--	**2,912,560**
Customers' deposits	116,155,877	42,828,897	86,512,557	145,272,952	67,258,770	**458,029,053**
Other loans	678,377	1,624,961	28,125,118	7,611,371	12,085,618	**50,125,445**
Total liabilities according to (contractual maturity dates)	**118,455,649**	**45,745,023**	**114,637,675**	**152,884,323**	**79,344,388**	**511,067,058**
Total assets according to (contractual maturity dates)	**164,832,566**	**48,632,407**	**132,327,786**	**163,722,771**	**170,713,094**	**680,228,624**

Assets available to meet all of the liabilities and to cover outstanding loan commitments include cash, due from the Central Bank of Egypt and due from banks, treasury bills and other governmental notes, loans and advances to banks and customers.

In the normal course of business, a proportion of customer loans contractually repayable within one year will be extended. In addition, debt instrument and treasury bills have been pledged to secure liabilities. The Bank would also be able to meet unexpected net cash outflows by selling securities and accessing additional funding sources.

D. Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

The table below summarizes the carrying amounts and fair values of those financial assets and liabilities not presented on the financial position at their fair value:

	Book Value		Fair Value	
	Current period 30 September 2026	Compared year 31 December 2025	Current period 30 September 2026	Compared year 31 December 2025
Financial Assets				
Due from banks	45,079,578	92,876,658	45,080,422	92,886,132
Loans to banks	28,581,510	18,718,022	28,581,510	18,718,022
Loans to customers				
- Retail	111,096,386	102,312,777	114,602,040	102,561,568
- Corporate	148,021,327	136,984,945	148,021,327	136,984,945
Financial Investments				
- At amortized cost	36,881,520	37,549,336	37,068,592	37,253,621
Financial liabilities				
Due to banks	7,811,328	2,912,210	7,811,472	2,912,362
Customers' deposits				
- Retail	270,371,085	240,868,668	285,902,878	266,962,401
- Corporate	199,871,750	160,492,943	199,938,241	160,476,257
Other loans	18,757,937	43,452,985	18,757,937	43,452,985

D/1 Financial instruments measured at fair value

Classified financial assets are measured as financial assets for the purpose of trading at fair value, with differences in fair value being included in the income statement within the net income from trading. "Also, debt instruments classified as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are measured at fair value with fair value included the fair value of other comprehensive income statement is included in the fair value reserve.
For investments in equity instruments are restricted stock measuring Stock Exchange securities at fair value, according to the prices of the stated stock exchange in the history of separate financial statements As for the shares of unrestricted stock exchange "with the exception of investment strategy are assessed in one of the accepted technical methods discounted cash flow method, multiples value method and the inclusion of Valuation differences in other comprehensive income are included Fair value reserve; for strategic investments, the nominal cost or value is the fair value of those investments.

D/2 Financial instruments not measured at fair value

Financial investments at amortized cost

Financial investments at amortized cost include governmental securities and not quoted in active market. The fair value of these governmental securities at amortized cost and listed is disclosed based on its quoted price at the end of each financial period.

E. Capital management

The capital adequacy standard is prepared according to the requirements of Basel II based on the decision of the Board of Directors of the Central Bank of Egypt in its session held on December 18, 2012, which was issued on December 24, 2012 as well as in accordance with the instructions of the Central Bank of Egypt regarding the capital adequacy ratio (Basel II) issued during May-2019, as well as the decree of the Board of Directors of the Central Bank of Egypt which has been held on December 27, 2020 which was issued on January 4, 2021 Regarding the commitment of banks to apply the attached regularly instructions for managing operational risks using the standard approach instead of the basic indicator approach within the framework of implementing the final group of reforms for Basel III instructions, and for the purposes of capital management, the equity shown in financial position statement in addition to some other elements other than equity represents from the bank's viewpoint the components of the capital that it manages. The Bank manages its capital to ensure that the following objectives are achieved:

- Complying with the legally imposed capital requirements in Egypt.
- Protecting the bank's ability to continue as a going concern and enable it to continue to generate returns for shareholders and other parties dealing with the bank.
- Maintaining a strong capital base to enhance growth of the bank's operations.

The bank management reviews the adequacy and uses of the capital according to the requirements of the regulatory authority represented in the Central Bank of Egypt, where the bank provides the required data and present it for the Central Bank of Egypt on a monthly basis through forms based on the guidelines of the Basel Committee for Banking Supervision, and the bank must adhere to the following rules according to the requirements of the Central Bank of Egypt:
- Maintaining EGP 5 billion as a minimum requirement for the issued and paid-in capital.
- Maintaining the achievement of the ratio between the total capital base / total assets and contingent liabilities weighted by credit, market and operating risk weights, after adding the requirements of the prudent pillar to become 12.50%.

The numerator of the capital adequacy standard consists of the following two tiers:

Tier One consists of:

A- Continuous basic capital consists of:

1) Issued and paid-up capital (after deducting the book value of treasury shares).
2) Retained earnings (Retained losses).
3) The Outstanding reserves that the law, the bank's statute or the central bank's instructions provide for its formation after dividends, except for the general risk reserve and the special reserve, as well as deducting any goodwill previously recognized and any retained losses in addition to the other accumulated comprehensive income items, whether positive or negative.
4) Items of the accumulated other comprehensive income statement, whether positive or negative.

5) Interim profits /(losses) in accordance with the decision of the Board of Directors of the Central Bank dated on 26 October 2023.
6) Items that are deducted from the tier one of the capital base (exclusions from financial and non-financial companies, investment funds, support loans granted from the bank to other firms, intangible assets, net future profits resulting from securitization operations, pension benefits, and deferred tax assets) As well as an item of elements that are not listed (fair value reserve balance for financial investments available for sale that have been reclassified to financial investments held to maturity - if it is negative).

B- Additional basic capital consists of:

(Non-cumulative perpetual preferred shares, non-controlling interest, the difference between face value and present value of subordinated loans (deposit)).

Tier Two is supportive capital and consists of:

7) The balance of the required provisions against debt instruments / loans, credit facilities and incidental liabilities included in the stage one to the maximum of 1.25% risk weighted assets and contingent liabilities with credit Risk weights.
8) Loans (subordinated deposits) within the prescribed percentage (50% of the first tranche after exclusions), the present value will be entered in full, provided that its consumption is taken into account at 20% of its value in each of the last five years for it.
9) 45% of the special reserve, 45% of the increase in the fair value over the book value of financial investments in subsidiary and associate companies.

The Denomination the capital adequacy ratio:

- **Credit risk:**

The credit centers are listed after excluding the allocations required for the stage two and three and they are weighted according to the weight of the risks associated with each credit center, which reflects the credit risks associated with it, and taking into account the guarantees. The same treatment is used for amounts outside the statement of financial position after making adjustments to reflect the incidental nature and possible losses of these amounts.

- **Market risk:**

- Banks must apply the standard method when calculating the capital requirement necessary to meet market risks through the cumulative construction of calculating the capital requirements for each type of market risk and then collect them to reach the total capital requirements needed to meet market risk as a whole in accordance with the central bank model.
- Banks must determine their investment in the trading portfolio when calculating the capital requirement necessary to meet market risks.
- Financial instruments held for trading purposes must be free from any conditions that impede their circulation and be fully capable of covering them.

- **Operational risk:**

- Banks should use the standard method to calculate the capital requirements to meet the operational risks, as it is determined as a result of the weighted component of the business index multiplied in the internal losses multiplier.
- The risk-weighted assets of operational risks are calculated by multiplying the capital requirement for operational risks by 12.5 times to be included in the denominator of the capital adequacy ratio.

- **The following table summarizes the components of Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital, as well as the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR), in accordance with Basel II and Basel III.**

1-The capital adequacy ratio	30 September 2026	31 December 2025
Tier 1 capital (continuous basic capital + additional basic capital)		
Issued and paid-up capital	30,500,000	20,500,000
Capital increased amount	--	10,000,000
General reserve	187,291	187,291
Legal reserve	3,153,593	2,342,383
Other reserves	933,398	852,983
General risk reserve	68,481	68,481
Retained earnings	19,824,200	6,848,879
Profit for the period / year	13,107,062	16,066,142
Non-controlling interest	22,391	15,318
Total accumulated other comprehensive income items, whether positive or negative	1,056,660	3,373,159
Total deductions from tier 1 capital common equity	(2,743,245)	(2,016,694)
Total tier 1 capital	**66,109,831**	**58,237,942**
Tier 2 capital (subordinated capital)		
Equivalent to the balance of the required provisions against debt instruments / loans and credit facilities included in the stage one	3,839,803	3,524,640
Subordinate loans (deposits)	8,034,645	7,627,392
45% of the Increase in fair value than book value for financial investments in associates' companies	188,645	372,185
Total Tier 2	**12,063,093**	**11,524,217**
Total capital base after deductions	**78,172,924**	**69,762,159**
Risk weighted assets and contingent liabilities		
Total credit risk	320,155,623	290,710,436
Total market risk	10,700,853	8,215,934
Total operational risk	22,030,633	17,296,341
Total risk weighted assets and contingent liabilities	**352,887,109**	**316,222,711**
Capital adequacy ratio (%)	**22.15%**	**22.06%**

The capital adequacy ratio prepared based on consolidated financial statements.

Leverage Ratio:

The Board of Directors of the Central Bank of Egypt issued, in its meeting on July 7, 2015, a decision approving the supervisory instructions for leverage, with the banks committing to the minimum prescribed percentage of (3%) on a quarterly basis as a binding supervisory ratio starting from 2018, in preparation for consideration of their consideration within the first pillar One of the decisions of Basel (the minimum capital adequacy standard) with the aim of preserving the strength and safety of the banking system and keeping abreast of international best practices in this regard.
The leverage reflects the relationship between the tier one of capital used in the capital adequacy standard (after exclusions), and the bank's assets (both on balance sheet and off-balance sheet) are not weighted by risk weights.

Ratio components

(A) The numerator components:

The numerator of the ratio consists of the tier 1 of capital (after exclusions) used to extend the capital adequacy standard currently applied in accordance with the Central Bank of Egypt instructions.

(B) Components of the denominator

The denominator of the ratio consists of all the assets of the bank inside and outside the budget according to the financial statements, which is called "bank exposures" and includes the following total:

1- Exposures within the financial statements after deducting some of the exclusions, the tier one of the capital bases

2- Exposures resulting from derivative contracts

3- Exposures resulting from securities financing operations

4- Extra budgetary exposure (weighted by conversion factors)

The tables below summarize the leverage financial ratio:

2- Leverage Ratio	30 September 2026	31 December 2025
Total tier 1 capital after deductions	**66,109,831**	**58,237,942**
Total on-balance sheet exposure	599,665,431	539,875,024
Total off balance sheet exposure	43,838,264	45,668,523
Total on and off-balance sheet exposure	**643,503,695**	**585,543,547**
Leverage (%)	**10.27%**	**9.95%**

According to letter of CBE on 11 Jan 2017, the board of directors of CBE's accepted on 28 December 2016 for the following decision: -

The bank applied the elimination of CBE subordinated deposits as well as the shareholders of the Bank in an exceptional manner with recognizing the difference in owner equity under the name "Different between the present value and Face value for subordinated deposit" and the deposit at the end of each financial period so that the value to the face value on the date of maturity and so on the above-mentioned differences.

4. Significant accounting estimates and assumptions

The application of the accounting policies disclosed in Note No. (3) Requires the bank to use the provisions of estimates and assumptions about the book values of some assets and liabilities that other sources are unable to provide. These estimates and their accompanying assumptions depend on historical experience and other related factors. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Assumptions and estimates are reviewed on an ongoing basis and accounting changes and accounting estimates are recognized either in the period during which the change occurs if their impact is limited to that period only, or in the period in which the change and future periods occur if the change in the accounting estimate affects both the current and subsequent periods. The following is a summary of the most important assumptions related to the future and unconfirmed sources of information at the end of the financial period, which are of great risk to lead to a fundamental adjustment to the book values of assets and liabilities during the next financial period.

A) Impairment losses for loans and advances (Expected credit loss)

- The Bank reviews the portfolio of loans and advances at least quarterly; The Bank uses discretionary judgment on determining whether it is necessary to record impairment loss in the income statement. The Bank has to identify if there is objective evidence indicating a decline in the expected future cash flows from loan portfolio before identifying any decline on individual basis.
- This evidence include data indicating negative changes in a borrower's portfolio ability to repay to the Bank or local or economic circumstances related to default. On scheduling future cash flows the management uses the past experience to determine the credit impairment loss for assets when there is objective evidence of impairment similar to that of the portfolio.

- The methods and assumptions used in estimating both the amount and timing of the future cash flows are reviewed on a regular basis to minimize any discrepancy between the estimated loss and actual loss based on experience.

B) Fair value of derivatives

The fair values of financial instruments that are not quoted in active markets are determined by using valuation techniques. Where valuation techniques (as models) are used to determine fair values, they are validated and Periodicity reviewed by qualified personnel independent of the area that created them. All models are certified before they are used, and models are calibrated to ensure that outputs reflect actual data and comparative market prices. To the extent practical, models use only observable data; however, areas such as credit risk (both own and counterparty), volatilities and correlations require management to make estimates. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect reported fair value of financial instruments. The financial derivatives at the end of the current financial period or the end of the previous year are not considered of relative importance for the items of the financial position list on these dates.

C) Investments at amortized cost

Non-derivatives financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity are classified at Amortized cost as its business model to held the asset to collect Contractual cash flows

D) Income taxes

The bank's profits subject to income tax therefor the bank uses essential estimations to determine the total tax burden for income.as there's difficult to determine the final tax for some transactions so the bank records tax liability as per according to probability of arising additional tax while tax examination. When there is a discrepancy between the final result of the Tax Authority and the amounts previously recorded, then these discrepancies will affect the income tax and deferred tax provision for the period, in which the discrepancy has been identified.

5. Segment analysis

A) Segment activity

Segment activity involves operating activities; assets used in providing banking services, and risk and return management associated with this activity, which might differ from other activities. Segment analysis for the banking operations involves the following:

Large, medium, and small enterprises

Includes current accounts, deposits, overdraft accounts, loans, credit facilities, and financial derivatives activities.

Investment

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

Retail

Includes current account, saving accounts, deposits, credit card, personal loans, and mortgage loans activities,

Other activities

Includes other banking operations, such money management.

B) geographical segment

Assets & Liabilities according to geographical segments at 30 September 2026	Cairo	Alex, Delta & Sinai	Upper Egypt	Total
Geographical Segments Assets	404,458,974	142,083,541	44,874,071	**591,416,586**
Geographical Segments Liabilities	316,556,073	159,759,952	46,486,600	**522,802,625**
Geographical segments of other items				
Depreciation and amortization at 30 September 2026				**882,866**
Profit before tax				**18,824,733**
Tax				**(6,155,307)**
Net profit for the period				**12,669,426**

Assets & Liabilities according to geographical segments at 31 December 2025	Cairo	Alex, Delta & Sinai	Upper Egypt	Total
Geographical Segments Assets	450,384,026	56,457,569	25,720,704	**532,562,299**
Geographical Segments Liabilities	292,992,544	136,949,710	41,573,530	**471,515,784**
Geographical segments of other items				
Depreciation and amortization at 31 December 2025				**923,852**
Profit before tax				**23,044,656**
Tax				**(6,911,853)**
Net profit for the year				**16,132,803**

6. Net interest income

	The Nine months ended		The three months ended	
	30 September 2026	30 September 2025	30 September 2026	30 September 2025
Interest income from loans and similar income:				
Loans and advances:				
- banks	1,048,271	926,136	362,573	319,651
- customers	33,058,560	33,501,124	11,255,979	11,107,631
Total	**34,106,831**	**34,427,260**	**11,618,552**	**11,427,282**
Deposits and current accounts	4,074,422	10,312,997	860,231	2,142,321
Investments in debt instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income and amortized cost	23,306,081	14,904,065	8,501,097	6,323,511
Total	**61,487,334**	**59,644,322**	**20,979,880**	**19,893,114**
Interest expense of deposits and similar expense:				
Deposits and current accounts:				
- banks	(807,063)	(540,286)	(84,390)	(197,109)
- customers	(31,246,663)	(31,492,309)	(11,137,790)	(10,325,750)
Total	**(32,053,726)**	**(32,032,595)**	**(11,222,180)**	**(10,522,859)**
Other loans	(1,689,077)	(2,482,274)	(332,253)	(789,834)
Others	(1,560)	(1,040)	(520)	(520)
Total	**(33,744,363)**	**(34,515,909)**	**(11,554,953)**	**(11,313,213)**
Net	**27,742,971**	**25,128,413**	**9,424,927**	**8,579,901**

7. Net fee and commission income

	The Nine months ended		The three months ended	
	30 September 2026	30 September 2025	30 September 2026	30 September 2025
Fee and commission income:				
Fee and commission related to credit	2,492,587	2,461,702	773,783	896,618
Trust and custody fees	37,721	19,558	16,230	6,470
Other fees	3,393,893	2,638,968	1,293,579	969,396
Total	**5,924,201**	**5,120,228**	**2,083,592**	**1,872,484**
Fees and commission expense:				
Other fees	(766,854)	(564,762)	(263,135)	(235,985)
Total	**(766,854)**	**(564,762)**	**(263,135)**	**(235,985)**
Net	**5,157,347**	**4,555,466**	**1,820,457**	**1,636,499**

8. Dividend income

	The Nine months ended		The three months ended	
	30 September 2026	30 September 2025	30 September 2026	30 September 2025
Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	82,786	594,166	26,935	13,692
Securities at fair value through profit and loss	1,031	--	229	0
Subsidiary and Associate companies	118,750	107,474	--	20,000
Total	**202,567**	**701,640**	**27,164**	**33,692**

9. Net trading income

	The Nine months ended		The three months ended	
	30 September 2026	30 September 2025	30 September 2026	30 September 2025
Debt instruments for trading	32,290	53,822	9,902	14,150
Equity instruments for trading	890	--	575	(8,973)
Valuation Differences in investments for trading	5,873	--	4,021	--
Valuation Differences in Currency forward Contracts	--	873	--	658
Gains from foreign currencies contracts	48	(149)	13	(2)
Total	**39,101**	**54,546**	**14,511**	**5,833**

10. Administrative expense

	The Nine months ended		The three months ended	
	30 September 2026	30 September 2025	30 September 2026	30 September 2025
Employee's cost				
Wages and salaries*	(4,537,528)	(4,048,715)	(1,505,232)	(1,279,854)
Social insurance	(200,906)	(176,458)	(66,539)	(59,098)
Other retirement benefit (Note 30)	(700,790)	(625,275)	(233,597)	(208,425)
	(5,439,224)	**(4,850,448)**	**(1,805,368)**	**(1,547,377)**
Other administrative expenses	(6,321,707)	(5,096,545)	(2,191,081)	(1,768,173)
Total	**(11,760,931)**	**(9,946,993)**	**(3,996,449)**	**(3,315,550)**

* The current period includes EGP 37,500 thousand representing the Bank's share in the contributions of the Bank's Special Insurance fund.

11. Other operating revenues (expenses)

	The Nine months ended		The three months ended	
	30 September 2026	30 September 2025	30 September 2026	30 September 2025
(Losses) of translated monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies other than classified as held for trading items	124,047	996,028	(105,281)	497,867
Gains of sale property and equipment	61,854	29,237	6,007	28,917
Gains of sale for assets revert to the bank	8,928	939	83	774
Reverse impairment of assets & other provisions (note: 22&28)	152,866	257,535	--	173,185
Charge impairment of assets & other provisions (note: 22&28)	(1,139,877)	(527,260)	(171,926)	(99,732)
Other	(78,848)	28,470	12,286	11,152
Total	**(871,030)**	**784,949**	**(258,831)**	**612,163**

12. (charged) reversed of expected credit losses

	The Nine months ended		The three months ended	
	30 September 2026	30 September 2025	30 September 2026	30 September 2025
Loans and advances to customers	(1,929,467)	(3,620,149)	(1,043,256)	(941,382)
Due from banks	3,309	(3,087)	(1,408)	6,263
Financial investments at fair value through OCI	(179,414)	(139,100)	(95,195)	265,770
Loans and advances to banks	(20,176)	(5,958)	16,917	17,139
Total	**(2,125,748)**	**(3,768,294)**	**(1,122,942)**	**(652,210)**

13. Income tax expense

	The Nine months ended		The three months ended	
	30 September 2026	30 September 2025	30 September 2026	30 September 2025
Current tax	(6,240,560)	(4,839,668)	(1,984,125)	(1,714,054)
Deferred tax	85,253	(284,285)	(27,635)	(143,439)
Total	**(6,155,307)**	**(5,123,953)**	**(2,011,760)**	**(1,857,493)**
Profit before income tax	18,824,733	17,695,657	6,093,776	6,969,585
Tax Rate	22.50%	22.50%	22.50%	22.50%
Income tax calculated on accounting profit	**4,235,565**	**3,981,523**	**1,371,100**	**1,568,157**
Expenses are not deductible	1,919,742	1,142,430	640,660	289,336
Net tax	**6,155,307**	**5,123,953**	**2,011,760**	**1,857,493**
Effective tax rate	**32.70%**	**28.96%**	**33.01%**	**26.65%**

14. The basic earnings per share from net profit for the period

The earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit of shareholder equity by weighted average of common stock issued during the period.

	30 September 2026	30 September 2025
Net profit for the period	**12,669,426**	**12,571,704**
The weighted number of shares	13,894,689	10,151,099
The basic earnings per share from net profit for the period	**0.91**	**1.24**

15. Cash and balances at Central Bank

	30 September 2026	31 December 2025
Cash	16,365,898	12,982,278
Balances at Central Bank within the mandatory reserve ratio	27,470,252	21,510,116
Total	**43,836,150**	**34,492,394**
Non-interest-bearing balances	**43,836,150**	**34,492,394**

16. Due from banks

	30 September 2026	31 December 2025
Current Accounts	1,401,950	1,193,235
Deposits	43,677,628	91,683,423
ECL provision for due from banks	(16,665)	(18,232)
Net	**45,062,913**	**92,858,426**
Central Bank	12,012,769	11,857,997
Local Banks	9,690,649	55,017,619
Foreign Banks	23,376,160	26,001,042
ECL provision for due from banks	(16,665)	(18,232)
Net	**45,062,913**	**92,858,426**
Non-interest-bearing balances	--	167
Balances with interest	45,079,578	92,876,491
ECL provision for due from banks	(16,665)	(18,232)
Net	**45,062,913**	**92,858,426**
Current balances	**45,062,913**	**92,858,426**

- An analysis of the movement in the ECL provision for Due from banks during the period / year:

	30 September 2026	31 December 2025
Balance at the beginning of the year	**18,232**	**26,834**
(Reverse) ECL during period / year	(3,309)	(6,570)
Foreign currencies translation differences of provisions during period / year	1,742	(2,032)
Balance at the end of the period / year	**16,665**	**18,232**

17. Loans and advances to banks

	30 September 2026	31 December 2025
Term Loans	28,581,510	18,718,022
Total	**28,581,510**	**18,718,022**
Less: Expected credit loss provision	(47,453)	(25,434)
Net loans and advances to banks	**28,534,057**	**18,692,588**
Current balances	28,286,331	18,718,022
Non-current balances	295,179	--
Total	**28,581,510**	**18,718,022**

- An analysis of the movement in the ECL provision for loans and advances to banks during the period / year:

	30 September 2026	31 December 2025
Balance at the beginning of the year	**25,434**	**33,624**
Charged (Reverse) ECL during period / year	20,176	(5,111)
Foreign currencies translation differences of provisions during the period / year	1,843	(3,079)
Balance at the end of the period / year	**47,453**	**25,434**

18. Loans and advances to customers

	30 September 2026	31 December 2025
Retail		
Overdraft accounts	1,021,021	1,462,891
Credit cards	5,690,566	4,428,140
Personal loans	88,744,855	83,576,052
Mortgage loans	15,639,944	12,845,694
Total	**111,096,386**	**102,312,777**
Corporate including small loans for economic activities		
Overdraft accounts	48,829,680	41,342,909
Direct loans	59,855,212	60,254,976
Syndicated loans	37,482,892	33,897,278
Discount documents	1,853,543	1,489,782
Total	**148,021,327**	**136,984,945**
Total loans and advances to customers	**259,117,713**	**239,297,722**
Expected credit loss provision	(18,325,470)	(17,394,327)
Unearned discount of documents	(81,994)	(52,693)
Net loans and advances to customers	**240,710,249**	**221,850,702**
Total is distributed as follow:		
Current balances	96,788,978	97,305,758
Non-current balances	162,328,735	141,991,964
Total	**259,117,713**	**239,297,722**

- An analysis of the movement on the ECL provision for loans and advances to customers during the period / year:

	30 September 2026	31 December 2025
Balance at the beginning of the year	**17,394,327**	**15,777,738**
Charged ECL during period / year	1,929,467	5,613,657
provision utilized from written off during the period / year	(1,797,816)	(4,146,839)
Proceeds from written off debts during the period / year	547,238	355,114
Foreign currencies translation differences of provisions during the period / year	252,254	(205,343)
Balance at the end of the period / year	**18,325,470**	**17,394,327**

	30 September 2026			31 December 2025		
	Corporate	Retail	Total	Corporate	Retail	Total
Balance at the beginning of the year	**12,828,252**	**4,566,075**	**17,394,327**	**12,797,766**	**2,979,972**	**15,777,738**
Charged ECL during period / year	656,049	1,273,418	**1,929,467**	3,113,361	2,500,296	**5,613,657**
Provision utilized from written off during the period / year	(639,378)	(1,158,438)	**(1,797,816)**	(2,945,826)	(1,201,013)	**(4,146,839)**
Proceeds from written off debts during the period / year	319,469	227,769	**547,238**	68,293	286,821	**355,114**
Foreign currencies translation differences of provisions during the period / year	252,251	3	**252,254**	(205,342)	(1)	**(205,343)**
Balance at the end of the period / year	**13,416,643**	**4,908,827**	**18,325,470**	**12,828,252**	**4,566,075**	**17,394,327**

19. Financial investment

	30 September 2026	31 December 2025
Financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income		
a) Debt Instruments at fair value		
- Listed	47,038,928	37,109,584
b) Treasury and document bills at fair value		
Listed		
- Treasury bills – local currency*	73,410,143	47,848,907
Unlisted		
- Treasury bills – foreign currency	19,009,867	18,855,498
- Document bills – local currency	30,500,000	--
Total Treasury and document bills at fair value	**122,920,010**	**66,704,405**
c) Equity instruments at fair value		
- Listed	183,788	141,346
- Unlisted**	287,290	300,873
d) Investment Certificates		
- Unlisted – recoverable amount	481,021	439,177
Total financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income (1)	**170,911,037**	**104,695,385**
Financial investments at amortized cost		
a) Debt Instruments		
- Listed	36,825,407	37,493,223
- Unlisted***	56,113	56,113
Total financial investments at amortized cost (2)	**36,881,520**	**37,549,336**
Financial investments at fair value through profit and loss		
a) Equity instruments		
- Listed	134,364	--
b) Investment Certificates		
- Unlisted – recoverable amount	22,081	--
Total financial investments at fair value through profit and loss (3)	**156,445**	**--**
Total financial investments (1)+(2)+(3)	**207,949,002**	**142,244,721**
Current balances	135,855,479	71,520,881
Non-current balances	72,093,523	70,723,840
Total	**207,949,002**	**142,244,721**
Fixed interest debt instruments	156,962,272	120,594,055
floating interest debt instruments	49,878,186	20,769,270
Total	**206,840,458**	**141,363,325**

* Treasury bills at fair value – local currency includes mortgaged treasury bills for Central Bank of Egypt due to Mortgage, Machines and equipment and its face value amounted to EGP 1,368,800 thousand as of 30 September 2026 (31 December 2025: EGP 1,469,150 thousand).

** The following are the financial investments - unlisted equity instruments:

	30 September 2026	31 December 2025
Misr – Europe Bank	63,164	63,164
Arab Financial services company	242	242
Credit guarantee company	1,364	1,364
Taba Tourism development company♦	--	13,615
I-Score company	63,156	63,156
Misr for central clearing	1,396	1,396
Arab trade financing program –ATFP	11,028	11,028
Rimmit for money transfer services (IBAG)	43,300	43,300
Other companies	103,640	103,608
Balance at the end of the period / year	**287,290**	**300,873**

♦Our banks share was sold on 20 May 2026.
The companies (Taba Tourism Development, I-Score, Remit Exchange company (IBAG)) were valued at fair value on 31 December 2025. Given that the bank owns only a small stake in the other companies, which hinders access to detailed information for valuation purposes, they were recorded at cost. The most significant of these are:

Misr – Europe Bank

- The bank is unlisted
- The main purpose of establishing the bank is to organize the trade with middle Europe countries and Egypt, the bank has only one branch that makes it difficult to find similar listed banks.
- The bank owns a small share in Egypt Europe bank (3.75%), which restrains the bank from reaching accurate and detailed information to reach fair value of the investment.
- The Net equity for the bank is Positive according to its financial statement, which is reflecting the absence of any indicators of impairment in the investment value.

Arab trade financing program – ATFP

- Arab trade financing program is unlisted.
- Arab trade financing program aims to enhance and develops Arab trading, in addition to improve the competitive abilities of Arab exporters. This goal has been achieved by provide funding in the form of credit lines for exporters and importers to the member's countries through local organizations that has been designated by the central bank or any other concerned organization in Arab countries.
- The bank owns insignificant shares in Arab trade financing program (0.33%), which restrains the bank from reaching accurate and detailed information to reach fair value of the investment.
- The bank achieves positive net profit and net equity according to its financial statements, which are reflecting the absence of any indicators of impairment in the investment value.

*** Amount paid to the ministry of finance prepaid for the purchase of treasury bonds, in accordance with the presidential decision No, 1112 for year 1974 which stated that 5% from distribution net profit to the public sector should be invested in governmental bonds or deposit it in an account in the ministry of finance, it was deposited in an account in the ministry of finance with 3.5% interest annual, executing of this decision.

The following movements on financial investments through the period / year:

30 September 2026	Financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	Financial investments at amortized cost	Total
Balance of 01 January 2026	**104,695,385**	**37,549,336**	**142,244,721**
Additions	588,837,935	1,450,000	**590,287,935**
Disposals (sales / redemption)	(522,029,050)	(2,122,344)	**(524,151,394)**
Translation differences resulting from monetary assets	1,835,047	--	**1,835,047**
Net changes	(2,998,807)	--	**(2,998,807)**
Amortization of (premium) / discount of issuance	570,527	4,528	**575,055**
Balance as at 30 September 2026	**170,911,037**	**36,881,520**	**207,792,557**

31 December 2025	Financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	Financial investments at amortized cost	Total
Balance of 01 January 2025	**66,546,674**	**16,677,966**	**83,224,640**
Additions	801,073,959	28,400,000	**829,473,959**
Disposals (sales / redemption)	(759,304,827)	(7,599,194)	**(766,904,021)**
Translation differences resulting from monetary assets	(1,620,781)	--	**(1,620,781)**
Net changes	(2,246,943)	--	**(2,246,943)**
Amortization of (premium) / discount of issuance	247,303	70,564	**317,867**
Balance as at 31 December 2025	**104,695,385**	**37,549,336**	**142,244,721**

Gains (Losses) from financial investments

	The Nine months ended		The Three months ended	
	30 September 2026	30 September 2025	30 September 2026	30 September 2025
Gain from selling Treasury bills	165,595	63,589	38,540	28,343
Gain from selling debt instruments at FV through OCI	511,861	100,798	146,399	32,763
(Losses) Reverse impairment of subsidiaries and associates	(237,000)	21,543	--	8,151
Total	**440,456**	**185,930**	**184,939**	**69,257**

20. Investment in Subsidiary and Associate Companies

30 September 2026

Company	Currency	Country of residence	Last financial data	Assets	Liabilities	Revenues	Profit/ (Loss)	Share %	Value of the investment in EGP
Cairo Bank Uganda	USHS	Uganda	09/2026	6,487,457	3,579,311	602,833	95,463	99.99	1,506,420
Cairo lending Company	EGP	Egypt	09/2026	8,266,504	7,147,141	1,206,649	183,559	97.99	734,992
Tally for digital payments company	EGP	Egypt	09/2026	470,064	73,979	74,977	(129,757)	99.99	843,000
Cairo Exchange	EGP	Egypt	09/2026	159,969	47,189	58,148	(4,646)	99.99	200,000
Herasat for security services	EGP	Egypt	09/2026	62,270	48,322	251,060	4,790	30	2,160
Nile Holding Company for Development and Investment	EGP	Egypt	09/2026	434,290	6,857	18,119	21,849	33.33	50,000
Financial Sector Mutual Fund	EGP	Egypt	09/2026	210,760	3,685	57,598	49,841	56	104,836
Egy Serv for Postal Services	EGP	Egypt	09/2026	662,676	238,331	828,197	237,192	40	72,320
Misr for investment and export development	EGP	Egypt	09/2026	9,307	22,736	5,134	(3,651)	20	4,576
NClude Fintech Innovation Fund	USD	UAE	06/2026	2,806,350	4,835	--	(175,551)	22.47	544,534
Misr real-estate fund 1	EGP	Egypt	06/2026	667,888	1,035	38,133	31,917	27.8	100,010
Misr for investments funds management	EGP	Egypt	09/2026	19,725	2,189	6,963	1,380	20	1,667
Total				**20,257,260**	**11,175,610**	**3,147,811**	**312,386**	**--**	**4,164,515**

31 December 2025

Company	Currency	Country of residence	Last financial data	Assets	Liabilities	Revenues	Profit/ (Loss)	Share %	Value of the investment in EGP
Cairo Bank Uganda	USHS	Uganda	12/2025	6,098,487	3,478,871	558,479	(40,894)	99.99	1,506,420
Cairo lending Company	EGP	Egypt	12/2025	5,957,110	5,191,374	1,509,862	175,310	97.99	489,995
Tally for digital payments company	EGP	Egypt	12/2025	375,955	80,112	57,471	(144,361)	99.99	850,000
Cairo Exchange	EGP	Egypt	12/2025	165,708	48,282	59,797	(27,664)	99.99	200,000
Herasat for security services	EGP	Egypt	12/2025	58,280	46,190	228,358	1,590	30	2,160
Nile Holding Company for Development and Investment	EGP	Egypt	12/2025	369,518	961	58,704	39,803	33.33	50,000
Financial Sector Mutual Fund	EGP	Egypt	12/2025	176,802	6,254	66,016	56,644	63.21	104,835
Egy Serv for Postal Services	EGP	Egypt	12/2025	462,242	204,376	823,724	183,107	40	72,320
Misr for investment and export development	EGP	Egypt	12/2025	48,852	25,972	9,755	(8,079)	20	4,576
NClude Fintech Innovation Fund	USD	UAE	09/2025	2,460,548	2,320	99,450	(285,880)	23.57	486,389
Misr real-estate fund 1	EGP	Egypt	12/2025	636,415	1,480	90,751	76,967	27.8	100,010
Misr for investments funds management	EGP	Egypt	12/2025	16,957	1,541	7,200	768	20	1,667
Total				**16,826,874**	**9,087,733**	**3,569,567**	**27,311**	**--**	**3,868,372**

-The following table shows the structure of subsidiaries & associates shareholders at 30 September 2026:

Company	Cairo Bank Uganda %	Cairo Lending Company %	Herasat for security services %	Nile Holding Company %	Financial Sector Mutual Fund %	Egy Serv for Postal Services %	Misr for investment and export development %	Tally for digital and electronic payments company %	Cairo exchange Company %	NClude Fintech Innovation Fund %	Misr real-estate fund 1 %	Misr for investments funds management %
Banque Du Caire	99.99	97.99	30	33.33	56	40	20	99.99	99.99	22.47	27.8	20
National Bank of Egypt	--	--	--	33.33	--	40	20	--	--	26.96	--	--
Banque Misr	--	--	--	33.34	--	--	20	--	--	26.96	27.8	60
Egyptian Export Development Bank	--	--	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--
Arab African Bank	--	--	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--
Misr Insurance Company	--	--	--	--	29	--	--	--	--	--	--	20
Misr Life Insurance Company	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	27.8	--
Misr Insurance Holding Company	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
National Security Sector	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Insurance Fund for employee at Banque du Caire	--	2	10	--	--	--	--	--	0.005	--	--	--
Al Baraka bank	--	--	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Agricultural Bank of Egypt	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cairo leasing	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.005	--	--	--
Other (Individuals and Corporate)	0.01	0.01	--	--	15	20	--	0.01	--	23.61	16.6	--
Total	**100 %**	**100 %**	**100 %**	**100 %**	**100 %**	**100 %**	**100%**	**100 %**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

21. Intangible Assets

Intangible assets represent the Bank's computer software programs as following:

	30 September 2026	31 December 2025
Beginning balance of the year		
Cost	1,305,627	869,018
Accumulated amortization	(863,636)	(671,008)
Net book value at the beginning of the year	**441,991**	**198,010**
Additions during the period / year	794,798	436,609
Amortization for the period / year	(236,962)	(192,628)
Net book value at the end of the period / year	**999,827**	**441,991**

22. Other Assets

	30 September 2026	31 December 2025
Accrued revenues	7,323,312	5,533,725
Prepaid expenses	777,885	638,072
Advanced payments under purchase of property and equipment	2,607,488	2,733,145
Assets reverted to the bank in settlement of debts	214,474	216,208
Insurance and custodies	320,433	432,171
Clearing transactions	474,617	1,456,706
Tax authority	188,151	189,280
Other debit balances	3,657,693	2,668,988
Impairment Provision for other assets	(281,092)	(228,479)
Total	**15,282,961**	**13,639,816**

- **An analysis of the movement on impairment provision for other assets during the period / year as follows:**

	30 September 2026	31 December 2025
Balance at the beginning of the year	**228,479**	**224,587**
Impairment charged on income statement of the period / year	78,498	23,960
Reversed during the period / year	--	(4,568)
Utilized during the period / year	(27,135)	(15,500)
Proceed during the period / year	8	--
Foreign currencies exchange differences of provisions during the period / year	1,242	--
Balance at the end of period / year	**281,092**	**228,479**

23. Property and equipment

	Land	Buildings & Constructions	Integrated automated systems	Vehicles	Machinery & Equipment	Furniture	Fixtures & fittings	Fixtures & fittings rental	Total
Balances at 01 January 2025									
Cost	306,805	724,985	1,970,549	52,332	465,481	462,452	982,698	326,683	**5,291,985**
Accumulated depreciation	--	(415,759)	(1,137,272)	(51,548)	(217,102)	(316,242)	(426,936)	(176,100)	**(2,740,959)**
Net book value	**306,805**	**309,226**	**833,277**	**784**	**248,379**	**146,210**	**555,762**	**150,583**	**2,551,026**
Additions	--	24,000	774,207	164,197	234,867	44,584	417,971	140,526	**1,800,352**
Transfers*	--	--	4,790	--	29,482	11,716	(16,012)	(29,976)	**--**
Disposals	(91)	--	(28,859)	(12,008)	(8,804)	(17,058)	(26,588)	(7,312)	**(100,720)**
Disposals' accumulated depreciation	--	--	28,475	12,008	7,414	16,831	26,353	6,183	**97,264**
Transfers' accumulated depreciation	--	--	168	--	(68)	(122)	1,060	(1,038)	**--**
Depreciation	--	(9,387)	(323,218)	(18,378)	(101,571)	(60,267)	(133,384)	(58,733)	**(704,938)**
Net book value at 31 December 2025	**306,714**	**323,839**	**1,288,840**	**146,603**	**409,699**	**141,894**	**825,162**	**200,233**	**3,642,984**
Balances at 01 January 2026									
Cost	306,714	748,985	2,720,687	204,521	721,026	501,694	1,358,069	429,921	**6,991,617**
Accumulated depreciation	--	(425,146)	(1,431,847)	(57,918)	(311,327)	(359,800)	(532,907)	(229,688)	**(3,348,633)**
Net book value	**306,714**	**323,839**	**1,288,840**	**146,603**	**409,699**	**141,894**	**825,162**	**200,233**	**3,642,984**
Net book value at 01 January 2026	**306,714**	**323,839**	**1,288,840**	**146,603**	**409,699**	**141,894**	**825,162**	**200,233**	**3,642,984**
Additions	--	--	695,175	990	83,567	37,729	74,145	57,977	949,583
Transfers*	--	--	50	--	633	11,003	(11,040)	(646)	--
Disposals	(7,849)	(714)	(3,996)	(8,286)	(4,976)	(4,133)	(212)	--	(30,166)
Disposals' accumulated depreciation	--	714	3,965	7,377	4,633	4,102	208	--	20,999
Transfers' accumulated depreciation	--	--	(50)	--	(535)	(885)	1,047	423	--
Adjusments	--	--	21	252	2	--	--	1,353	1,628
Depreciation	--	(7,088)	(340,170)	(24,925)	(98,229)	(45,465)	(111,910)	(46,035)	(673,822)
Net book value at 30 September 2026	**298,865**	**316,751**	**1,643,835**	**122,011**	**394,794**	**144,245**	**777,400**	**213,305**	**3,911,206**
Balances at 30 September 2026									
Cost	298,865	748,271	3,411,916	197,225	800,250	546,293	1,420,962	487,252	7,911,034
Accumulated depreciation	--	(431,520)	(1,768,081)	(75,214)	(405,456)	(402,048)	(643,562)	(273,947)	(3,999,828)
Net book value	**298,865**	**316,751**	**1,643,835**	**122,011**	**394,794**	**144,245**	**777,400**	**213,305**	**3,911,206**

* Represents transfers among categories.

- Property and equipment include specifically (land & buildings) unregistered assets by an amount EGP 269,524 thousand, legal procedures are being undertaken to register them.
- The cost of depreciation and amortization include amount by EGP 26,290 thousand this value was charged to the deferred revenue account, and represents the cost of depreciation and amortization of the gifted asset to the bank.

24. Due to Banks

	30 September 2026	31 December 2025
Current accounts	1,562,700	1,244,443
Deposits	6,248,628	1,667,767
Total	**7,811,328**	**2,912,210**
Central Bank	1,213,718	1,291,165
Local Banks	4,740,306	24,395
Foreign Banks	1,857,304	1,596,650
Total	**7,811,328**	**2,912,210**
Balances with interest	**7,811,328**	**2,912,210**
Current balances	**7,811,328**	**2,912,210**

25. Customers' deposits

	30 September 2026	31 December 2025
Demand deposits	180,798,550	137,632,313
Term and notice deposits	116,431,751	91,672,651
Certificates of Savings and deposits	99,060,717	96,028,358
Saving deposits	67,435,191	69,311,815
Other deposits	6,516,626	6,716,474
Total	**470,242,835**	**401,361,611**
Corporate deposits	199,871,750	160,492,943
Retail deposits	270,371,085	240,868,668
Total	**470,242,835**	**401,361,611**
Non-interest-bearing balances	6,516,626	6,716,474
Balances with fixed and variable interest	463,726,209	394,645,137
Total	**470,242,835**	**401,361,611**

26. Other loans

	Currency	30 September 2026	31 December 2025
Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Agency (MSMEDA)	EGP	579,898	601,050
Arabic Trade financing program (ATFP)	USD	--	172,808
Arab economic development fund loan-Kuwait	USD	2,874,975	2,795,439
Green for Growth Fund (GGF)	USD	94,525	173,350
European Investments Bank (EIB)	USD	2,452,204	3,539,876
European Bank for Reconstruction & development (EBRD)	USD	--	136,203
African Export-Import Bank (Afreximbank)	USD	--	24,431,490
Saudi Fund for Development	EGP	25,000	40,000
International Finance Corporation	USD	1,624,647	1,787,670
Agence Francaise De Development (AFD)	USD	1,891,327	1,867,662
KfW Development Bank	EUR	1,180,716	280,045
Green for Growth Fund (GGF) (subordinated loan)	USD	1,559,661	1,430,136
Sanad Fund for MSME (subordinated loan)	USD	1,276,114	1,430,136
European Bank for Reconstruction & development (EBRD) (subordinated loan)	USD	2,599,435	2,383,560
British International Investment (BII) (subordinated loan)	USD	2,599,435	2,383,560
Total		**18,757,937**	**43,452,985**
Current balances		383,351	25,893,613
Non- current balances		18,374,586	17,559,372
Total		**18,757,937**	**43,452,985**

27. Other Liabilities

	30 September 2026	31 December 2025
Accrued interest	2,103,058	1,828,476
Prepaid revenues	450,796	328,396
Accrued expenses	709,028	773,766
Clearing transactions	3,868,714	5,228,376
Tax authority	2,544,406	1,123,859
Creditor's banknote- export foreign currencies	697,927	352,207
Creditors	46,987	135,578
Other credit balances	7,134,919	5,066,071
Total	**17,555,835**	**14,836,729**

28. Other Provisions

	30 September 2026	31 December 2025
Balance at the beginning of year	**2,228,165**	**1,983,035**
Foreign currency exchange	25,235	(38,867)
Provision charged to income statement during the period / year	1,061,379	688,821
Reversed during the period / year	(152,866)	(347,339)
Utilized during the period / year	(37,587)	(57,485)
Balance at the end of the period / year	**3,124,326**	**2,228,165**

Other provisions details	30 September 2026	31 December 2025
Provision for operation risks	30,943	40,394
Provision for legal claims	275,454	243,754
Provision for other claims	863,755	753,258
Provision for tax	267,833	301,615
ECL Provision for contingent liabilities & commitments-corporate	1,037,640	576,639
Commitments on unused corporate loans-corporate	505,092	229,686
ECL Provision for contingent liabilities & commitments-SMEs	41,031	28,209
Commitments on unused corporate loans-SMEs	43,797	36,190
ECL Provision for contingent liabilities-Due from Banks	58,781	18,420
Total	**3,124,326**	**2,228,165**

29. Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax was fully recognized on the temporary difference according to the obligation method using tax rate 22.5%.
Clearing is made between deferred assets and liabilities if the bank has legal rights to make clearing between deferred tax assets and liabilities if they both have to be settled with the same tax administration.

Deferred tax assets (liabilities)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities resulting from temporary differences attributable to the following:

	Deferred tax assets 30 September 2026	Deferred tax liabilities 30 September 2026
Property and equipment and other items	--	(417,033)
Changes in fair value of investments through OCI*	20,279	(108,565)
provisions (other than ECL provision for loan) and other items	945,427	--
Total deferred tax assets (liabilities)	**965,706**	**(525,598)**
Net deferred tax assets (liabilities)	**440,108**	**--**

Movement of deferred tax assets and liabilities

	Deferred tax assets 30 September 2026	Deferred tax liabilities 30 September 2026
Balance at the beginning of year	830,305	(508,840)
Additions / disposal	135,401	(16,758)
Balance at the end of period	**965,706**	**(525,598)**

Unrecognized deferred taxes assets

Unrecognized deferred taxes assets for these items:	30 September 2026	31 December 2025
Expected Credit Loss for loan other than 80%	3,681,533	3,483,952
Other provisions and other items	3,665,762	1,501,341
Total	**7,347,295**	**4,985,293**

*The net change in the fair value of deferred tax assets (liabilities) directly included in equity at 30 September 2026 is (EGP 88,286 thousand).

30. Retirement benefit liabilities

	30 September 2026	31 December 2025
Liabilities included in the financial position		
Medical benefits after retirement	**2,380,217**	**2,118,674**
Recognized in income statement		
Medical benefits after retirement	700,790	833,700
Amount recognized in financial position represented in		
Present value of unfinanced liabilities	4,587,199	3,735,864
Unrecognized actuarial losses	(2,206,982)	(1,617,190)
Balance included in financial position	**2,380,217**	**2,118,674**
Liabilities movement during the period / year		
Beginning balance of year	**2,118,674**	**1,780,898**
Current service cost	32,005	28,761
Interest cost	606,468	742,720
Recognized actuarial losses	62,317	62,219
Paid benefits	(439,247)	(495,924)
Ending balance of period / year in financial position statement	**2,380,217**	**2,118,674**
Amount recognized in income statement represented in		
Current service cost	32,005	28,761
Interest cost	606,468	742,720
Recognized auctorial losses	62,317	62,219
Ending balance (included in the cost of employees note 10)	**700,790**	**833,700**

31. Issued and paid-up capital

Issued and paid capital

- On 06 November 2022 article 6 of the bank's statute has been amended in investment prospectus as follows: -

The bank's authorized capital determined by EGP 20 billion, and determine the bank's issued capital by EGP 10 billion divided into 5 billion shares with a par value of EGP 2 each.
Capital increase has been recognized in the commercial register at 07 November 2022.

- On 16 April 2024 article 6 of the bank's statute has been amended in investment prospectus as follows: -

The bank's authorized capital determined by EGP 50 billion, and determine the bank's issued capital by EGP 19 billion divided into 9.5 billion shares with a par value of EGP 2 each.
Capital increase has been recognized in the commercial register at 28 March 2024.

- On 12 February 2025 article 6 of the bank's statute has been amended in investment prospectus as follows: -

The bank's authorized capital determined by EGP 50 billion, and determine the bank's issued capital by EGP 20.5 billion divided into 10.250 billion shares with a par value of EGP 2 each.
Capital increase has been recognized in the commercial register at 05 February 2025.

- On 17 March 2026 article 6 of the bank's statute has been amended in investment prospectus as follows: -

The bank's authorized capital determined by EGP 50 billion, and determine the bank's issued capital by EGP 30.5 billion divided into 15.250 billion shares with a par value of EGP 2 each and the bank's shareholders structure became as follows: -

Name	No. of shares	Face value by EGP
Banque Misr	15,249,999,972	30,499,999,944
Misr Capital company	14	28
Misr Abu Dhabi for Real Estate company	14	28
Total	**15,250,000,000**	**30,500,000,000**

Capital increase has been recognized in the commercial register at 15 March 2026.

32. Reserves and retained earnings

Reserves	30 September 2026	31 December 2025
General reserve	184,253	184,253
General Banking Risk Reserve*	414,960	1,605,009
Legal reserve	3,126,632	2,324,013
Capital reserve	494,468	414,053
Regular reserve	438,930	438,930
Fair value reserve – financial investments at FVTOCI	(405,187)	1,610,072
Expected credit loss for Debt instrument at FVTOCI	795,903	565,235
General risk reserve**	68,481	68,481
Total reserves	**5,118,440**	**7,210,046**

* General Banking Risk Reserve at 30 September 2026 consists of EGP 1,604 thousand, represented of reserve formed for Assets reverted to the bank in settlement of debts and hadn't been sale for 5 years, as well as the amount of EGP 413,356 thousand, which represents the credit gap on 31 December 2025, and the credit gap is in 30 September 2026 amounted to EGP (68,735) thousand, which represent the difference between provisions of expected credit loss for loans and contingent liabilities and to obligors risk rating provisions as per Central Bank of Egypt instructions

** Formed according to the Central Bank's instructions issued in 26 February 2019.

Movement at reserves as follow:

a) General banking risk reserves

	30 September 2026	31 December 2025
Beginning balance for the year	1,605,009	1,474,643
Transferred (to) from profit of the previous year	(1,188,314)	130,667
(Reverse) reserve of assets reverted to the bank	(1,735)	(301)
Ending balance at the end of the period / year	**414,960**	**1,605,009**

b) Legal reserves

	30 September 2026	31 December 2025
Beginning balance for the year	2,324,013	1,708,106
Transferred from profit of the previous year	802,619	615,907
Ending balance at the end of the period / year	**3,126,632**	**2,324,013**

In accordance with the Bank's Articles of Association and Law No. 159 of 1981, 5% of the net profit for the year is reserved for the legal reserve until the balance reaches 50% of the capital, which is a non-distributable reserve.

c) Fair value reserve – financial investment at fair value through other comprehensive income:

	30 September 2026	31 December 2025
Beginning balance for the year	1,610,072	21,473
Net change in fair value for financial investments (after tax)	(2,015,259)	1,588,599
Ending balance at the end of the period / year	**(405,187)**	**1,610,072**

d) Expected credit loss – Debt instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income:

	30 September 2026	31 December 2025
Beginning balance for the year	565,235	618,330
Charged (reverse) of expected credit losses for the year	179,414	(2,746)
Foreign currency exchange	51,254	(50,349)
Ending balance at the end of the period / year	**795,903**	**565,235**

The movement in retained earnings is as follows:

	30 September 2026	31 December 2025
Beginning balance for the year	23,336,469	17,721,384
Net profits for the period / year	12,669,426	16,132,803
Transferred from fair value reserve for equity instrument	14,967	2,921,919
Paid dividends	(3,130,727)	(12,519,889)
Transferred from (to) general banking risk reserves	1,190,049	(130,366)
Transferred (to) legal reserve	(802,619)	(615,907)
Transferred (to) capital reserve	(80,415)	(51,548)
Banking Sector Development Fund	(201,629)	(121,927)
Ending balance at the end of the period / year	**32,995,521**	**23,336,469**

33. Dividend distributions

Dividends are not recorded nor deducted from retained earnings as a financial liability until it is approved by the shareholder's general assembly at the end of the financial year proposed dividend to the shareholder's and also employees share and board of director's bonus will be presented to the general assembly, which will be held to approve end of financial year after which it will be deducted from shareholder's equity under retained earnings for the year through dividends.

34. Cash and cash equivalent

For the presentation of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents include the following balance with maturities of no more than three months from the acquisition date.

	30 September 2026	30 September 2025
Cash and balances at the Central Bank	16,365,898	16,580,447
Due from banks	45,079,578	89,393,187
Treasury bills and other governmental notes	68,436,731	66,469,008
Total	**129,882,207**	**172,442,642**

35. Contingent Liabilities and Commitments

A- Legal Claims:

There are a number of existing legal cases filed against defaulters to recover all bank rights, there are a number of existing legal cases filed against the bank as of 30 September 2026 where no provision was allocated for this purpose, as there are no expected losses.

B- Capital commitments

The bank capital commitments amounted to EGP 1,162,885 thousand which are represented in purchases of property and equipment and intangible assets and the management have enough confidence of making enough profits and availability of finance to cover those commitments.
Also, the commitments related to financial investments were not yet required to pay until period end amounted to EGP 603,990 thousand related to financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial investments in subsidiaries and associates.

C- Commitments related to loans, guarantees, and facilities

	30 September 2026	31 December 2025
Loans commitments	10,358,405	17,409,289
Accepted Documentation	4,911,368	2,637,793
Letters of credit (import)	7,234,956	4,506,803
Letters of credit (export)	2,585,273	1,701,469
Letters of guarantee	57,162,374	41,700,979
Total	**82,252,376**	**67,956,333**

36. Related party transactions

A- The Main Shareholder, subsidiaries and associates' companies

- Our transaction with Banque Misr (Main Shareholder related party):

	30 September 2026	31 December 2025
Due from banks		
Current accounts	284	404
Deposits	9,000,000	16,000,000
Other assets		
Other	--	22,613
Accrued revenues	19,000	28,050

- Our transaction with Cairo Bank Uganda (subsidiary company):

	30 September 2026	31 December 2025
Due to banks		
Current accounts	18,387	40,148
Deposits	337,927	376,602
Other liabilities		
Accrued interest	344	184

- Our transaction with Cairo Lending Company (subsidiary company):

	30 September 2026	31 December 2025
Loans and advances to customers		
Corporate loans (Direct)	2,509,993	2,061,919
Corporate loans (Over draft)	--	719
Other assets		
Accrued revenues	14,938	13,725
Customers' deposits		
Demand deposits	74,353	56,409

- Our transaction with Tally for digital and electronic payments company (subsidiary company):

	30 September 2026	31 December 2025
Customers' deposits		
Demand deposits	10	426
Term and notice deposits	76,355	29,013
Other liabilities		
Accrued interest	7,026	168
Others	45,739	14,774

- Our transaction with Cairo Exchange Company (subsidiary company):

	30 September 2026	31 December 2025
Customers' deposits		
Demand deposits	859	53
Other liabilities		
Accrued expenses	--	15

- Our transaction with Guards Company for Security and guarding (Associate Company):

	30 September 2026	31 December 2025
Customers' deposits		
Demand deposits	4,112	2,784
Loans and advances to customers		
Corporate loans (Over drafts)	88	9,398
Other liabilities		
Accrued expenses	7,500	7,300

-Our transaction with International Postal Services Company – Egy serv. (Associate Company):

	30 September 2026	31 December 2025
Customers' deposits		
Demand deposits	3,531	372
Other liabilities		
Accrued expenses	30,000	23,500

-Our transaction with Nile Holding Company for Development and Investment (Associate company):

	30 September 2026	31 December 2025
Customers' deposits		
Demand deposits	57	42

B- Directors and other key management personnel (and close family members)

	30 September 2026	31 December 2025
Loans and advanced to customers (credit card)	1,500	1,500

37. Banque Du Caire Mutual Funds

A- Banque Du Caire first fund (with accumulated return)

The fund is one of investment activities licensed for the Bank under Capital Market Law No. 95 for the year 1992 and its executive regulations; the fund is managed by Hermes Funds Management Company.
This fund consists of 20 million Certificates amounted to EGP 200 million with face value of EGP 100 each according to the approval from the Capital Market Authority (CMA) on 30 October 1997.
According to Banque du caire first fund's holder meeting dated 13 March 2007 and the approval of the Capital Market Authority the face value was amended to EGP 10 instead of EGP 100 each, the amendments have been effective from June 2007.
The number of outstanding certificates as of 30 September 2026 was 43,879,509 certificates with a redeemable value of EGP 46.98 each. the certificates in the portfolio of other comprehensive income according to what was allocated during the year from the initial launch of the fund until 30 September 2026 numbered 5,000,000 certificates with a book value of EGP 228,100,000 which should be held by the Bank till the end of the Fund's year as required by laws, it appears as investments in unlisted equity instruments within financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income on the same date.
According to the fund's management contract and its prospectus, the Bank receives fees and commissions in return for its supervision of the fund and other administrative services rendered thereby. Total fees and commissions are amounted to EGP 23,669,997 for period ended 30 September 2026 (30 September 2025: EGP 4,872,888) which is presented under the item of "other fees and commissions income" in the income statement.

B- Banque Du Caire second fund (Money Market Fund) – daily

Banque Du Caire S.A.E. established the second accumulated daily return fund in Egyptian pound as one of its licensed banking activities under license No. 526 issued by the Egyptian Financial Supervisory Authority on 18 June 2009 according to the capital market regulations law No. 95 for 1992 and its executive regulations.
The Fund is managed by Belton for funds Management Company.
The number of certificates in the initial offering amounted to 10 million certificates with a face value of EGP 10 per certificate, the certificates in the portfolio of other comprehensive income according to what was allocated during the year from the initial launch of the fund until 30 September 2026 numbered 500,000 certificates with a book value of EGP 37,703,445.
The number of outstanding certificates as of 30 September 2026 was 90,313,615 certificates with a redeemable value of EGP 75.37 each.
According to the fund's management contract and its prospectus, the Bank receives fees and commissions in return for its supervision of the fund and other administrative services rendered thereby. Total fees and commissions are amounted to EGP 23,074,416 for period ended 30 September 2026 (30 September 2025: EGP 18,646,316) which is presented under the item of "other fees and commissions income" in the income statement.

C- Principal Bank for Development & Agricultural Credit and Banque du Caire Fund with accumulated return according to Islamic Sharia (Al Wefak)

The Fund is one of the investments activities licensed for the bank under Capital Market Law No. 95 for the year 1992 and its executive regulations.
HC Securities manage the Fund. Which was replaced by CI Assets Management as of 01/04/2021 The number of certificates was 5 million certificates amounted to EGP 50 million with face value EGP 10 each according to the approval No. 625 dated 06 Jan 2011 from the Capital Market Authority (CMA), the fund's year is 25 years from the date of the license.
The number of outstanding certificates as of 30 September 2026 was 5,591,015 certificates with a redeemable value of EGP 47.06 each. 250,000 Certificates were allocated to the Bank in the initial offering until 30 September 2026 with total amount of EGP 11,477,240 which should be held by the Bank till the end of the Fund's year as required by law, it appears as investments in unlisted equity instruments within financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income on the same date.
According to the fund's management contract and its prospectus, the Bank receives fees and commissions in return for its supervision of the fund and other administrative service rendered thereby. Total fees and commissions are amounted to EGP 328,313 for period ended 30 September 2026 (30 September 2025: EGP 76,900) which is presented under the item of "other fees and commissions income" in the income statement.

D- Banque Du Caire Fund for debt instruments (Fixed)

On 8 May 2012 Banque Du Caire's Board of Directors approved to establish Banque Du Caire Fixed Income Fund, and the approval of Central Bank of Egypt was on 15 August 2012, it was decided that subscription offering year is two months starting from 4 December 2012. The fund is managed by CI Asset Management Company. The fund consists of 1 million certificates amounted to EGP 100 million with a face value of EGP100 per certificate each. The number of outstanding certificates as of 30 September 2026 was 85,082 certificates with a redeemable value of EGP 519.20 each. 50,000 Certificates were allocated to the Bank in the initial offering until 30 September 2026 with total amount of EGP 26,222,500 which should be held by the Bank till the end of the Fund's year as required by law, it appears as investments in unlisted equity instruments within financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income on the same date.
According to the fund's management contract and its prospectus, the Bank receives fees and commissions in return for its supervision of the fund and other administrative service rendered thereby. Total fees and commissions are amounted to EGP 179,961 for period ended 30 September 2026 (30 September 2025: EGP 152,850) which is presented under the item of "other fees and commissions income" in the income statement.

38. Tax position

38-1 Income tax

- **Years from beginning of the activity till 31 December 2016**

Tax inspections and final settlements have been completed for this period, except for fiscal year 1991/1992. The bank settled the tax differences for that year 1991/1992 in accordance with Arbitration Award No. 49 of 2008, amounting to EGP 77 million. The amount was paid and recorded as a debit balance pending the final resolution of the dispute. A ruling has since been issued by the Administrative Court in favor of the Bank, and the Tax Authority has been formally notified. Settlement procedures are currently in progress.

- **Years from 2017 till 2020**

Tax inspection has been completed, and the final settlement form is currently being issued.

- **Years from 2021 till 2025**

Tax returns have been submitted within the statutory deadlines, and the solidarity contribution and taxes due have been duly paid for these years; however, they have not yet been selected for inspection.

38-2 Stamp Duty

- **Periods from beginning of the activity till 31 July 2006**

The head office and all branches were subject to tax inspection. The inspection resulted in tax claims on certain branches; some have been settled, while others remain under dispute and are currently pending before the Administrative Court; awaiting the issuance of judgments.

- **Period from 01 August 2006 till 31 December 2022**

Final settlements have been concluded for these years. For the period from 1 January 2010 to 31 March 2013, all items were referred to the Administrative Court and fully paid. The Bank is currently awaiting the court ruling and has recognized provisions for the impairment of prepaid taxes in the amounts of these items.

- **Period from 01 January 2023 till 30 September 2026**

Quarterly tax returns for this period have been duly submitted, and the related taxes have been paid within the statutory deadlines.

38-3 Salary tax

- **Periods from beginning of the activity till 31 December 2023**

Tax inspection for this period has been completed, and all assessed differences have been settled.

- **Periods from 01 January 2024 till 31 December 2024**

The tax inspection for this period is currently in progress.

- **Periods from 01 January 2025 till 30 September 2026**

The bank pays the tax due on a monthly basis and files tax returns by the statutory deadlines.

38-4 Sales tax & Value Added Tax (Vat)

- **First: Sales tax for periods from 2002 till 07 September 2016 (date of issuance of Law 67 of 2016)**

The Tax Authority examined the Bank and raised tax assessments for the above-mentioned years, during which the Bank had been erroneously registered for sales tax purposes. The Bank settled the tax amounts claimed, filed appeals against the relevant assessments within the statutory deadlines, and recognized a provision for impairment of taxes paid pending the final court rulings in this regard.

- **Second: Value Added Tax (VAT) for the periods from 08 September 2016 till 30 September 2026**

A final and binding judgment was issued by the Supreme Administrative Court confirming that the Bank is not required to register for VAT, except for registration purposes under the reverse charge mechanism. The judgment was enforced in the Bank's favor, and Form No. 12 (Registration Status) was issued on 4 February 2026, valid for one year.

38-5 Real estate tax

The Bank settles its real estate tax liabilities within the statutory deadlines, except for certain properties for which the assessed tax amounts are considered overstated. In such cases, the Bank pays the undisputed portion of the tax assessment and files an appeal against the disputed portion. A provision is recognized for the difference arising from the disputed amounts due to differences between the methods used by Banque du Caire and the Real Estate Tax Authority in calculating the tax, covering the period from 1 July 2013 to 30 September 2026.

In addition, the Real Estate Tax Authority issues tax assessments in respect of the Bank's automated teller machines (ATMs). The Bank settles these assessments while filing appeals against them, on the grounds that the Authority is not entitled to levy real estate tax on ATMs, as they are classified as movable assets.

The Bank is currently implementing the provisions of Law No. 3 of 2026, issued on 2 April 2026, and is declaring the real estate properties owned by the Bank within the prescribed deadline, which expires on 31 December 2026.

39. Significant Events

On 02 November 2026, the Egyptian Stock Exchange witnessed the launch of official trading in Banque du caire shares. The offering included the sale of 45% of the bank's shares through a public offering to individual investors and a private placement to qualified institutional and investor clients, both locally and internationally.

40. Translation

These financial statements are a translation into English from the original Arabic statements. The original Arabic statements are the official financial statements.