



**Suez Canal Bank S.A.E**  
**Financial Statements**  
**For The Financial Year Ended 31 December 2025**  
**And Auditors' Report**



**KPMG Hazem Hassan**  
**Public Accountants & Consultants**



**BDO Khaled & Co**  
**Public Accountants & Advisers**

<b>Index</b>	<b>Page</b>
Auditors' Report	
Statement of Financial Position	1
Statement of Income	2
Statement of Comprehensive Income	3
Statement of Change In Equity	4
Statement of Cash Flows	5-6
Statement of Proposed Dividends	7
Explanatory Notes To The Financial Statements	8-42



**KPMG Hazem Hassan**  
Public Accountants & Consultants



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*Translation of financial statements  
originally issued in Arabic*

## **Auditors' Report**

**To the Shareholders of  
Suez Canal Bank (S.A.E)**

### **Report on the financial statements**

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

### **Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements**

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

### **Auditors' Responsibility**

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

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

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



**KPMG Hazem Hassan**  
**Public Accountants & Consultants**



**BDO Khaled & Co.**  
**Public Accountants & Advisers**

### *Opinion*

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

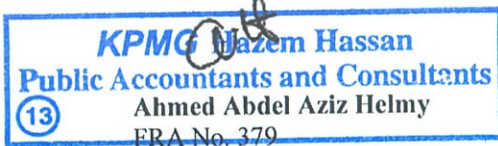
### **Report on Legal and Other Regulatory Requirements**

There were no contravention noted during the financial year ended on 31 December 2025 of Central Bank and Banking Sector Law No. 194 of 2020.

The bank keeps proper records, which include all that is required by law and the statutes of the bank, and the accompanying financial statements are in agreement therewith.

The financial information contained in the Board of Directors' report prepared in conformity with Law No. 159 of 1981 and its Executive Regulations and their amendments, is in agreement with the bank's accounting records within the limits that such information is recorded therein.

### Auditors



**KPMG Hazem Hassan**  
**Public Accountants & Consultants**



**Mohamed Mortada Abd El Hamed**  
**Chartered Accountant**  
**FRA No. 157**

**BDO Khaled & Co.**  
**Public Accountants & Advisers**

Cairo, 12 February 2026

		31 December 2025	31 December 2024
	Note	EGP. 000	EGP. 000
<b>Assets:</b>			
Cash and due from Central Bank of Egypt	(15)	15 409 303	16 147 686
Due from banks	(16)	53 457 410	50 614 698
Treasury bills	(17)	28 364 722	9 294 731
Loans and credit facilities to banks	(18)	69 589	-
Loans and facilities to customers	(19)	122 365 412	74 941 473
Financial derivatives	(21)	-	6 672
<b>Financial investment:</b>			
-Fair value through other comprehensive income	(20)	28 702 128	13 351 676
- Amortized cost	(20)	8 843 609	7 555 418
- Fair value through profit or loss	(20)	652 197	716 234
Investments in associates	(22)	310 648	234 295
Intangible assets	(23)	757 520	257 803
Other assets	(24)	9 069 026	5 714 804
Property and equipment	(25)	2 120 596	1 354 741
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>270 122 160</b>	<b>180 190 231</b>
<b>Liabilities and Equity:</b>			
<b>Liabilities:</b>			
Due to banks	(26)	27 959 870	23 841 606
Customer deposits	(27)	209 043 980	135 470 750
Financial derivatives	(21)	205 834	-
Other loans	(28)	7 567 000	3 510 000
Other liabilities	(29)	4 161 600	3 057 504
Other provisions	(30)	362 809	154 572
Deferred tax liabilities	(31)	553 952	282 798
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>249 855 045</b>	<b>166 317 230</b>
<b>Equity:</b>			
Issued and paid-up capital	(32)	6 500 000	6 500 000
Retained amount for capital increase	(32)	3 500 000	-
Reserves	(33)	2 157 078	1 240 565
Retained earnings	(34)	8 110 037	6 132 436
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>20 267 115</b>	<b>13 873 001</b>
<b>Total liabilities and equity</b>		<b>270 122 160</b>	<b>180 190 231</b>

The attached notes from page (8) to page (42) are an integral part of these Financial Statements and to be read therewith.  
Auditors' report attached

  
Dr. Ayman Fawzy  
Chief Financial Officer

  
Akef El-Maghraby  
CEO & Managing Director

  
Ahmed Amr Tantawy  
Chairman

		From 1 January 2025 To 31 December 2025 EGP. 000	From 1 January 2024 To 31 December 2024 EGP. 000
Interest from loans and similar income	(6)	34 654 481	18 381 243
Cost of deposits and similar expenses	(6)	(26 011 811)	(12 840 485)
<b>Net interest income</b>		<b>8 642 670</b>	<b>5 540 758</b>
Fees and commissions income	(7)	1 714 115	1 092 668
Fee and commission expense	(7)	( 236 971)	( 112 754)
<b>Net fees and commissions income</b>		<b>1 477 144</b>	<b>979 914</b>
<b>Net interest, fees and commissions income</b>		<b>10 119 814</b>	<b>6 520 672</b>
Dividends income	(8)	61 230	59 702
Net trading income	(9)	( 630 268)	578 499
Gain on financial investments	(20)	3 612 805	2 573 441
Share of results of associates	(22)	77 268	29 466
Impairment credit losses	(13)	( 85 022)	( 534 877)
Administrative expenses	(10)	(3 788 618)	(2 319 986)
Other operating (expenses) revenue	(11)	99 221	376 002
<b>Profit before income tax</b>		<b>9 466 430</b>	<b>7 282 919</b>
Income tax (expense)	(12)	(3 045 023)	(1 601 669)
<b>Net profit for the period</b>		<b>6 421 407</b>	<b>5 681 250</b>
Earnings per share (EGP/share)	(14)	8.70	7.70

The attached notes from page (8) to page (42) are an integral part of these Financial Statements and to be read therewith.

	Note	From 1 January 2025 To 31 December 2025 EGP. 000	From 1 January 2024 To 31 December 2024 EGP. 000
<b>Net profit for the period</b>		<b>6 421 407</b>	<b>5 681 250</b>
<u>Items that will not be reclassified to income statement</u>			
Change in fair value of investments	(20)	136 444	706 110
Net transfer to retained earnings	(33)	( 35 551)	( 23 144)
Income tax	(31)	( 32 855)	( 139 835)
		<b>103 588</b>	<b>543 131</b>
<u>Items that might be reclassified to income statement</u>			
Net changes in fair value	(17,20)	715 155	115 465
Net transfer to income statement		( 273)	( 1 182)
Income tax	(31)	( 169 877)	( 27 517)
Expected credit loss	(13)	8 746	( 823)
		<b>553 751</b>	<b>85 943</b>
<b>Total other comprehensive income</b>		<b>621 789</b>	<b>629 074</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>		<b>7 043 196</b>	<b>6 310 324</b>

The attached notes from page (8) to page (42) are an integral part of these Financial Statements and to be read therewith.

	Issued and Paid-in capital	Retained amount for capital increase	Reserves						Difference between PV and face value for subordinate deposits	Retained earnings	Total	
			Legal reserve	General reserve	Special reserve	Capital reserve	Fair value reserve	General risk reserve				General banking risk reserve
	EGP. 000	EGP. 000	EGP. 000	EGP. 000	EGP. 000	EGP. 000	EGP. 000	EGP. 000	EGP. 000	EGP. 000	EGP. 000	
<b>31 December 2024</b>												
<b>Bigning balance at 1 January 2024</b>	4 600 000	400 000	-	24 117	45 158	56 723	254 057	38 851	61 305	1 119	2 331 813	7 813 143
Transfer from general banking risk reserve to retained earnings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(20 832)	-	20 832	-
Transfer to reserves according to AGM	-	-	114 544	-	-	2 473	-	-	35 095	-	(152 112)	-
Transfer from R/E to capital increase	-	1 500 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1 500 000)	-
Transfer from capital increase to paid-in capital	1 900 000	(1 900 000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividend for the year 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(250 738)	(250 738)
Transfer to banking sector support and development fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(22 873)	(22 873)
Net change in OCI items	-	-	-	-	-	-	652 218	-	-	-	-	652 218
Net change in fair value transferred to R/E after tax deduction	-	-	-	-	-	-	(23 144)	-	-	-	23 144	-
Amortization of subordinate deposit difference	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1 119)	1 119	-
Net profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 681 250	5 681 250
<b>Ending Balance at 31 December 2024</b>	<b>6 500 000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>114 544</b>	<b>24 117</b>	<b>45 158</b>	<b>59 196</b>	<b>883 131</b>	<b>38 851</b>	<b>75 568</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6 132 436</b>	<b>13 873 001</b>
	Issued and Paid-in capital	Retained amount for capital increase	Reserves						Difference between PV and face value for subordinate deposits	Retained earnings	Total	
	EGP. 000	EGP. 000	Legal reserve	General reserve	Special reserve	Capital reserve	Fair value reserve	General risk reserve				General banking risk reserve
	EGP. 000	EGP. 000	EGP. 000	EGP. 000	EGP. 000	EGP. 000	EGP. 000	EGP. 000	EGP. 000	EGP. 000	EGP. 000	EGP. 000
<b>31 December 2025</b>												
<b>Bigning balance at 1 January 2025</b>	<b>6 500 000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>114 544</b>	<b>24 117</b>	<b>45 158</b>	<b>59 196</b>	<b>883 131</b>	<b>38 851</b>	<b>75 568</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6 132 436</b>	<b>13 873 001</b>
Transfer from general banking risk reserve to retained earnings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(10 337)	-	10 337	-
Transfer to reserves according to AGM	-	-	283 987	-	-	1 519	-	-	19 554	-	(305 061)	-
Transfer from R/E to capital increase	-	3 500 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3 500 000)	-
Dividend for the year 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(627 580)	(627 580)
Transfer to banking sector support and development fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(57 053)	(57 053)
Net change in OCI items	-	-	-	-	-	-	657 340	-	-	-	-	657 340
Net change in fair value transferred to R/E after tax deduction	-	-	-	-	-	-	(35 551)	-	-	-	35 551	-
Net profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 421 407	6 421 407
<b>Ending Balance at 31 December 2025</b>	<b>6 500 000</b>	<b>3 500 000</b>	<b>398 531</b>	<b>24 117</b>	<b>45 158</b>	<b>60 715</b>	<b>1 504 920</b>	<b>38 851</b>	<b>84 785</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8 110 037</b>	<b>20 267 115</b>

The attached notes from page (8) to page (42) are an integral part of these Financial Statements and to be read therewith.

	Note	31 December 2025	31 March 2024
		EGP.000	EGP.000
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Profit before tax		9 466 430	7 282 919
<b>Adjustments to reconcile net profit to net cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Depreciation of property and equipment	(25)	164 153	104 541
Amortization of intangible assets	(23)	345 844	160 206
Impairment credit losses	(13)	85 022	534 877
Revaluation of investment at FVTPL	(9)	( 179 062)	( 192 814)
Share of results of associates	(22)	( 77 268)	( 29 466)
Net formed other provision	(30)	211 108	( 21 004)
Gain on sale of property and equipment	(11)	( 44 331)	( 1 961)
Gain from selling financial investment other than financial investment at FVTPL	(20)	(3 612 805)	(2 506 189)
Translation differences of other provisions in foreign currencies	(30)	( 1 022)	8 688
Translation differences of financial investment other than financial investment at FVTPL	(20)	40 285	( 651 570)
Translation differences of impairment losses in foreign currencies		( 129 412)	798 786
Gain on sale of investments in associate	(20)	-	( 67 252)
Dividend income	(8)	( 61 230)	( 59 702)
Amortization of premium/discount of financial investment other than FVTPL	(20)	9 069	( 1 345)
Reverse of amortization of subordinate deposit difference		-	1 119
<b>Operating profits before changes in assets and liabilities from operating activities</b>		<b>6 216 780</b>	<b>5 359 833</b>
<b>Net (increase) decrease in assets and increase (decrease) in liabilities</b>			
Due from Central Bank of Egypt within the mandatory reserve	(14)	793 053	(10 730 318)
Due from banks with maturity more than three months	(15)	-	154 466
Treasury bills	(16)	(17 905 126)	(1 957 811)
Loans and credit facilities to banks	(18)	( 69 678)	-
Loans and credit facilities to customers	(19)	(47 359 926)	(42 497 883)
Financial derivatives	(21)	212 506	( 6 672)
Financial assets at FVTPL	(20)	243 100	( 1 249)
Other assets	(24)	(3 711 500)	(3 079 196)
Due to banks	(26)	4 118 264	6 181 833
Customers' deposits	(27)	73 573 230	61 823 726
Other liabilities	(29)	538 532	108 571
Income taxes paid		(2 459 313)	(1 248 973)
Other provisions used	(30)	( 1 847)	( 7 252)
<b>Net cash flows from operating activities</b>		<b>14 188 076</b>	<b>14 099 075</b>

The attached notes from page (8) to page (42) are an integral part of these Financial Statements and to be read therewith.

	Note	31 December 2025 EGP.000	31 March 2024 EGP.000
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Payments for purchase property and equipment	(25)	( 580 762)	( 252 678)
Payments for purchase intangible assets	(23)	( 845 561)	( 305 090)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	(25)	52 361	1 969
Proceeds from selling of financial investments other than financial investment at FVTPL	(20)	7 111 390	8 092 440
Payments for purchase financial investments other than financial investment at FVTPL	(20)	(19 330 493)	(9 878 715)
Dividends received from investment in associate	(22)	915	416
payments to purchase investment in associate	(21)	-	( 4 000)
Proceeds from sale of investments in associates	(22)	-	95 188
Dividends income from financial investment	(8)	61 230	59 702
<b>Net cash flows (used in) investing activities</b>		<b>(13 530 920)</b>	<b>(2 190 768)</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Payment for other loans	(28)	( 693 000)	( 238 075)
Proceeds from other loans	(28)	4 750 000	2 800 000
Dividends	(34)	( 627 580)	( 250 738)
<b>Net cash flows provided by (used in) financing activities</b>		<b>3 429 420</b>	<b>2 311 187</b>
Net changes in cash and cash equivalent		4 086 576	14 219 494
Cash and cash equivalent at the beginning of the period		52 599 015	38 379 521
<b>Cash and cash equivalent at the end of the period</b>	(35)	<b>56 685 591</b>	<b>52 599 015</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalent are represented in</b>			
Cash and due from Central Banks	(15)	15 409 304	16 147 686
Due from banks	(16)	53 468 148	50 621 809
Treasury bills	(17)	28 425 399	9 334 707
Due from Central Bank within the mandatory reserve	(15)	(14 733 092)	(15 526 145)
Treasury bills with maturity more than three months	(17)	(25 884 168)	(7 979 042)
<b>Cash and cash equivalent at the end of the period</b>	(35)	<b>56 685 591</b>	<b>52 599 015</b>

For the purpose of statement of cash flow preparation the following non cash transactions were excluded:

\* Amount of EGP 357 277 thousands represents transfers from other assets (assets under construction) to property and equipment.

\* Amount of EGP 3500 000 thousands represents retained amount for capital increase from retained earnings.

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The attached notes from page (8) to page (42) are an integral part of these Financial Statements and to be read therewith.

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
	EGP.000	EGP.000
Net profit for the year ( according to income statement )	6 421 407	5 681 250
Capital reserve	( 34 357)	( 1 519)
General banking risk reserve	( 23 357)	( 19 553)
Transfers to retained earnings during the year	45 887	45 095
<b>Distributable net profits for the year</b>	<b>6 409 580</b>	<b>5 705 272</b>
Beginning balance of retained earnings	1 642 742	406 089
<b>Total</b>	<b>8 052 322</b>	<b>6 111 361</b>
<b>To be distributed as follows:</b>		
Legal reserve	319 353	283 987
Shareholders' first tier dividends 5% of paid-up capital (Stock dividends)*	325 000	325 000
Staff profit share	640 958	570 527
Remuneration of Board members	64 096	57 053
Banking sector support and development fund**	64 096	57 053
Shareholders' second tier dividends(Stock dividends)	-	3 175 000
Retained earnings at the end of the year	6 638 819	1 642 742
<b>Total</b>	<b>8 052 322</b>	<b>6 111 361</b>

\* The proposed dividend are bonus shares: 0.05 share / one share.

\*\* According to article 178 of CBE law no. 194 for 2020 to deduct an amount of no more than 1% of net profit available for distribution for banking sector support and development fund

The attached notes from page (8) to page (42) are an integral part of these Financial Statements and to be read therewith.

**1- Activity**

Suez Canal Bank (SAE) established as a commercial bank in pursuance of the ministerial decree no. 55 of 1978, issued in the official Gazette on 4 March 1978 and in accordance with provisions of investment law no. 43 of 1974 and its amendments, which was superseded by law no. (72) for year 2017 Of investment guarantees and incentives. The head office located In 7,9 Abdel Kader Hamza, Garden City , Cairo - commercial register no 9709 (Cairo Investment). The bank is subject to Investment Law and the bank is listed in the Egyptian stock exchange.

Suez Canal Bank (S.A.E) provides retail, corporate and investment banking services in Arab Republic of Egypt through 55 branches and served by 2118 staff member at the date of the Financial Statements.

These Financial Statements have been approved for publishing by the board of director in February, 11 2026.

**2-Summary of accounting policies**

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these Financial Statements are set out below. These policies have been applied for all presented years unless otherwise stated.

**A- Basis of preparation of Financial Statements**

The Financial Statements are prepared in accordance with Central Bank of Egypt instructions approved by its Board of Directors on 16 December 2008. and according to IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments-measurement and classification" in accordance with the instructions of the Central Bank of Egypt (CBE) dated on 26 February 2019.

Reference is made to what was not mentioned in the instructions of the Central Bank of Egypt to the Egyptian Accounting Standards.

These Financial Statements have been prepared according to relevant local laws and regulations.

**B- Subsidiaries and Associates****B-1 Subsidiary firms**

Subsidiaries are all companies including (special purpose entities/SPEs) over which the bank has owned directly or indirectly the power to control the financial and operating policies, generally the bank owns more than one half of the voting rights. The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered when assessing whether the bank has the ability to control the entity.

**B-2 Associate firms**

Associates are all companies over which the bank has owned directly or indirectly a major influence, but it doesn't control them ,or joint control them generally the bank owns between 20% and 50% of the potential voting rights.

The purchase method is used to account for the acquisition of subsidiaries by the bank, The cost of an acquisition is measured as the fair value of the assets, and/or asset given and/or equity instruments issued and liabilities on the bank or liabilities for acquisition company loans assumed at the date of exchange, plus costs directly attributable to the acquisition. Net assets including contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date, irrespective of the minority interest. The excess of acquisition cost over the bank's share fair value in the net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. If the acquisition cost is less than the fair value of the net assets, the difference is recognized directly in the income statement under the item "Other operating income/ expenses".

Accounting for associate in the Financial Statements is recorded by using equity method, Dividends are recorded when declared and deducted from assets proven value.

**C -Segment reporting**

A business segment is a group of assets and operations engaged in providing products or services that are subject to risks and returns that are different from those of other business segments. A geographical segment is a segment by which, provide products or services within a particular economic environment that are subject to risks and returns different from those of segments operating in other economic environments.

**D - Foreign currency translation****D-1 Functional and presentation currency**

The Financial Statements are presented by Thousand Egyptian Pound, which is the bank's functional and presentation currency.

**D-2 Foreign currencies transactions and balances**

The bank maintains its accounting records in Egyptian pound. Foreign currency transactions are translated into Egyptian pound using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are retranslated at the end of each year at the exchange rates then prevailing. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from settlement of such transactions and valuation differences are recognized in the income statement under the following items:

**D - Foreign currency translation (follow)**

- Net trading income assets /liabilities at FVTPL.
- Other operating income (expenses) for the other items.
- Investments in equity instrument recognized at fair value through other comprehensive income.
- Changes in the fair value of monetary financial instruments in foreign currencies classified as investments available for sale (debt instruments) are classified as valuation differences resulting from changes in amortized cost of the instrument and differences resulted from changes in applicable exchange rates and differences resulted from changes in the instrument fair value. Valuation differences relating to changes in amortized cost are recognized in income statement under "Interest and similar income" while differences relating to changes in exchange rates are recognized under item "other operating income (expenses)". Differences resulting from changes in fair value are recognized under "fair value for financial statement through other comprehensive income " in the equity caption.
- Valuation differences resulting from non-monetary items include profits and losses resulting from changes in fair value such as equity instruments held at fair value through profits and losses, while valuation differences resulting from equity instruments classified as financial investments available for sale are recognized as "fair value for financial statement through other comprehensive income" under the equity caption.

**E-Financial assets**

Financial assets classified as amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) and fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

The classification depends on the business model of the financial assets that are managed with its contractual cash flow and is determined by management at the time of initial recognition.

**Financial assets classified as amortized cost**

The financial asset is retained in the business model of financial assets held to collect contractual cash flows. The objective from this business model is to collect contractual cash flows which represented in principal and interest. The sale is an exceptional event for the purpose of this model and under the terms of the standard represented in following:

- A deterioration in the credit capacity of the source of financial management.
- Less sales in terms of periodicity and value.
- Clear and certified documentation of the justification for each sale and its compliance with the requirements of the standard.

**Financial assets classified as fair value through other comprehensive income**

The financial asset is retained in the business model of financial assets held to collect contractual cash flows and sales.held to collect contractual cash flows and sales are integrated to achieve the objective of the model.

Sales are high in terms of turnover and value as compared to the business model retained for the collection of contractual cash flows.

**Financial assets classified as fair value through profit or loss**

The financial asset is held in other business models including trading, management of financial assets at fair value, maximization of cash flows through sale.

The objective of the business model is not to retain the financial asset for the collection of contractual or retained cash flows for the collection of contractual cash flows and sales. Collecting contractual cash flows is an incidental event for the objective of the model.

**F – Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities**

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

**G - Financial derivatives**

Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently measured at fair value. Fair values are determined based on quoted market prices in active markets, including recent market transactions, or valuation techniques, including discounted cash flow models and options pricing models, as appropriate. All derivatives are recognized as assets when their fair value is positive and as liabilities when their fair value is negative.

**H - Interest income and interest expense**

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 income' and 'interest expense' in the income statement using the effective interest rate method.

The effective interest rate method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial asset or a financial liability and of 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, prepayment 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.

When loans or debts are classified as non-performing or impaired, related interest income are not recognized but rather, are carried off balance sheet in statistical records and are recognized under revenues according to cash basis as per the following:

When collected and after recovery of all arrears for retail loans, personal loans, small and medium business loans., real estate loans for personal housing and small loans for businesses.

For loans granted to corporate, interest income is recognized on cash basis after the bank collects 25% of the scheduling installments and after the installments continued to be regular for at least one year. In case the client is continuing in performing the payment, the calculated interest is added to the loan's balance without the marginal interest not included in the income until after paying the loan's balance in the balance sheet before the reschedule.

**I - Fees and commission income**

Fees and commissions related to loan and facilities are recognized as income when the service is rendered. Fees and commission income related to non-performing or impaired loans or debts are suspended and are carried off balance sheet and are recognized under income according to the cash basis when interest income is recognized in accordance with note (H) above. Fees and commissions which represent part of the financial asset effective rate is recognized as adjustment to the effective interest rate.

**I - Fees and commission income (follow)**

Commitment fees are recognized as revenue when there is probability that this loan will be used by the customer, as commitment fees represent compensation for the continuing interference to own the financial asset. Subsequently it's recognized as adjustments to the effective interest rate of the loan. If the commitment period passed without issuing the loan, commitment fees is recognized as income at the end of the commitment period.

Fees and commission related to debt instruments measured by fair value is recognized as income at initial recognition. Fees and commission related to marketing of syndicated loans is recognized as income when the marketing is completed and the loan is fully used or the bank kept its share of the loan using the effective interest rate as used by the other participants.

Fees and commission arising from negotiation, or participating in a negotiation to the favor of a third party as in share acquisition arrangements or purchase of securities or purchase or sale of businesses are recognized as income when the transaction is completed. Commission and fees related to management advisory and other services are recognized as income based on the contract terms, usually on a time-appropriation basis. Asset management fees are recognized over the year in which the service is provided.

**J- Dividends income**

Dividends are recognized in the profit and loss when the bank's right to receive those dividends is established.

**K- Sale and repurchase agreements (repos)**

Financial instrument sold under repurchase agreements are not derecognised from the statement of financial position. The proceed are shown in the liability side in the statement of financial position.

**L- Impairment of financial assets**

The Bank reviews all its financial assets except for financial assets that are measured at fair value through profit or loss to assess the extent of impairment as described below.

Financial assets are classified at three stages at each reporting date:

Stage 1 : Financial assets that have not experienced a significant increase in credit risk since the date of initial recognition, and the expected credit loss is calculated for 12 months.

Stage 2 : Financial assets that have experienced a significant increase in credit risk since the initial recognition or the date on which the investments are made, and the expected credit loss is calculated over the life of the asset.

Stage 3 : Impairment of financial assets whose expected credit loss is to be recognized over the life of the asset on the basis of the difference between the carrying amount of the instrument and the present value of expected future cash flows.

Credit losses and impairment losses on the value of financial instruments are measured as follows:

- The low risk financial instrument is classified at initial recognition in the first stage and credit risk is monitored continuously by the Bank's credit risk
- If it is determined that there has been a significant increase in credit risk since the initial recognition, the financial instrument is transferred to the second stage where it is not yet considered impaired at this stage.

If there are indicators of impairment of the financial instrument, it is transferred to the third stage.

The financial assets created or acquired by the Bank and include a high credit risk ratio for the Bank's low risk financial assets are recognized on the initial recognition of the second stage directly and therefore the expected credit losses are measured on the basis of expected credit losses over the life of the asset.

**Significant increase in credit risk**

The Bank considers that the financial instrument has experienced a significant increase in the credit risk when one or more of the following quantitative and qualitative criteria, as well as the factors relating to default, have been met.

**Quantitative factors**

When the probability of default over the remaining life of the instrument is increased from the date of the financial position compared to the probability of default over the remaining life expected at initial recognition in accordance with the Bank's acceptable risk structure.

**Retail loans, micro and small businesses**

- If the borrower encounters one or more of the following events:
- The borrower submits a request to convert short-term to long-term payments due to negative effects on the borrower's cash flows.
- Extension of the deadline for repayment at the borrower's request
- Frequent Past dues over the previous 12 months.
- Future adverse economic changes affecting the borrower's future cash flows.

**Corporate loans and medium businesses**

If the borrower has a follow-up list and / or financial instrument faced one or more of the following events:

- A significant increase in the rate of return on the financial asset as a result of increased credit risk.
- Significant negative changes in the activity and physical 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.

**Nonpayments**

The loans and facilities of institutions, medium, small, micro and retail banking are included in stage two if the period of non-payment is more than (30) days and less than (90) days.

**Transfer between the three stages (1,2,3)****Transfer from second stage to first stage:**

The financial asset shall not be transferred from the second stage to the first stage unless all the quantitative and qualitative elements of the first stage are met and the full arrears of the financial asset and the proceeds are paid.

**Transfer from third stage to second stage:**

The financial asset shall not be transferred from the third stage to the second stage until all the following conditions have been met:

- Completion of all quantitative and qualitative elements of the second stage.
- Repayment of 25% of the balance of the outstanding financial assets, including accrued segregated / statistical interest.
- Regularity of payment for at least 12 months

**M- Computer software**

Expenses related to development or maintenance of computer software are recognized as expenses on Income Statement at the time of incurring them. They are recognized as intangible assets in the expenses correlated directly to specific software that are under the control of the Bank from which the generation of economic benefits is expected whose cost exceeds more than one year. Direct expenses include the cost of employees on the software team in addition to appropriate share in related general expenses.

It is recognized as development cost in expenses if it leads to increasing or expanding the performance of the computer software above its original specifications, and is added to cost of the original software.

The amortization cost of computer software recognized as assets is for along the year from which it is expected to make use of in the manner not exceeding five years core system for the bank .

**N- property and equipment**

The bank represent land and buildings related to head office, branches and offices, and all property and equipment are reported at historical cost minus depreciation and impairment losses. 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. Maintenance and repair expenses are charged to other operating expenses during the financial period in which they are incurred. Land is not depreciated, depreciation of other assets is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost to their residual values over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Buildings and installations	30-50 years
Integrated automated systems	5 years
Vehicles	5 years
Machinery and equipment	3-10 years
Fixtures and fittings	8-20 years
Furniture	5-20 years

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance sheet date. 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. 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 higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell or value in use.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with asset carrying amount. These gains and (losses) are included in other operating income (expenses) in the income statement.

**O- Impairment of non-financial assets**

Assets having no fixed useful life except for goodwill shall not be amortized, and their impairment shall be tested at least annually. The impairment of amortized assets is studied to determine if there are events or changes in the circumstances indicating that the book value may not be recoverable.

The impairment loss is recognized by the excess amount of book value over the realizable value. The recoverable value represents net realizable value of the asset or the usage amount whichever is higher. For the purpose of estimating the impairment, the asset is grouped with the smallest cash generating unit. At each balance sheet date, non-financial assets with impairment has to be reviewed to determine if there is impairment reversal made to the income statement at the date of preparing the Financial Statements .

**P - Leasing****P -1 As a lessee**

Lease payments made under operating leases, net of any discounts received from the lessor, are recognized as an expense in the profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

**P -2 As a lessor**

Assets leased out under operating lease contracts are reported as part of the property and equipment in the statement of financial position and are depreciated over the expected useful lives of the assets, on the same basis as other property assets. Lease rental income is recognized in profit or loss, net of any discounts granted to the lessee, using the straight line method over the contract term

**Q-Cash and cash equivalents**

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

**R- Other provisions**

Provisions for restructuring 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. Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow is required to settle an obligation is determined 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. The provision no longer required is recorded with other operating revenues (expenses) .

**S- Staff Benefits**

The Staff benefit consist of:

- Wages, salaries, paid annual leave and rewards (if accrued within 12 months form financial statement date).
- Non- cash benefits (transportation, medical care and insurance) for exiting staff.

All staff benefits expensed to the income statement for the period were incurred.

**T- Income tax**

The income taxes on the year's profits or losses include the tax of the current year and the deferred tax and they are recognized in the income statement with the exception of the income tax on the items of shareholder's equity which is directly recognized within equity.

The income tax is recognized on the basis of the net profit subject to tax through the application of enacted tax rates at the date of preparing the balance sheet in addition to the tax adjustments related to previous years.

Deferred taxes are recognized from temporary timing differences between the book value of assets and liabilities according to accounting bases and their values according to tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that expected to apply in the period in which the ability is settled or the asset realized, based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

The deferred tax assets are recognized when there is likelihood to achieve taxable profits in the future through which this asset can be utilized. The value of deferred tax assets is reduced by the portion which will not realize the expected taxable benefit in the coming years, in case of the increase in expected taxable benefits the deferred tax assets should be increased within the limit of previous reduction.

**U- Borrowing**

Loans obtained by the bank initially recognized at fair value net of transactions cost incurred in connection with obtaining the loan. Subsequently the loans are measured by amortized cost. The difference between net proceeds and the amount to be paid over the borrowing period using the effective interest rate is to be recognized to the income statement.

**V- Capital****V-1 Cost of capital**

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

**V-2 Dividends**

Dividends are charged when declared by the General Assembly of shareholders. Those dividends include employees' share in the profits and the Board of Directors' bonus as prescribed by the articles of association and law.

**W- Comparative figures**

The comparative figures shall be re-classified, when necessary, to be in conformity with the changes to presentation used in the current year.

**3- Financial Risk Management:**

The bank, as a result of the activities it exercises, is exposed to various financial risks. Since the basis of financial activity is to accept risks; some risks or group of risks are analyzed, evaluated and managed together. The bank intends to strike a balance between the risk and return and to reduce the probable adverse effects on the bank's financial performance. The most important types of risks are credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk and other operating risks. The market risk comprises foreign currency exchange rates, interest rate risk and other pricing risks.

The risk management policies have been laid down to determine and analyze the risks, set limits to the risk and control them through reliable methods and updated systems. The bank regularly reviews the risk management policies and systems and amend them to they reflect the changes in market, products and services and the best updated applications. Those risks are managed by risk department in the light of policies approved by Board of Directors.

The risk department determines, evaluates and covers the financial risks, in collaboration with the bank's various operating units, and the Board of Directors provides written policies for management of risks as a whole, in addition to written policies covering specific risk areas, like credit risk, foreign exchange rate risk, interest rate risk, and using the financial derivative and non-derivative instruments. Moreover, the risk department is independently responsible for periodical review of risk management and control environment.

**A- Credit risk**

The bank is exposed to the credit risk which is the risk resulting from failure of one party to meet its contractual obligations towards the bank. The credit risk is considered to be the most significant risks for the bank. The bank set specific procedures to manage that risk. The credit risk is in the lending and investments activities which are represented bank's assets contain debt instruments. The credit risk is also found in off balance sheet financial instruments, like loan commitment. The managing and monitoring process on credit risk is centralized at credit risk team management at credit risk department that prepare reports to Board of Directors and Head units on regular basis.

**Credit risk measurement****Loans and credit facilities to customers**

In measuring credit risk of loans and facilities to customers and to banks at a counterparty level, the bank reflects three components:

- The "probability of default" by the client or counterparty on its contractual obligations.
- Current exposures to the counterparty and its likely future development, from which the bank derive the 'exposure at default' .
- The likely recovery ratio on the defaulted obligations (the 'loss given default').

**A- Credit risk (follow)**

The bank's daily operational management embed these credit risk measurements, which reflect expected loss (the 'expected loss model') and are required by the Basel Committee on Banking Regulations and the Supervisory Practices (the Basel Committee).

The operational measurements can be contrasted with impairment allowances required under EAS 26, which are based on losses that have been incurred at the balance sheet date (the 'incurred loss model') rather than expected losses .

The bank assesses the probability of default of individual counterparties using internal rating tools tailored to the various categories of counterparty. They have been developed internally and combine statistical analysis with credit officer judgment and are validated, where appropriate, by comparison with externally available data. Clients of the bank are segmented into four rating classes. The bank's rating scale, which is shown below, reflects the range of default probabilities defined for each rating class. This means that, in principle, exposures migrate between classes as the assessment of their probability of default changes. The rating tools are kept under review and upgraded as necessary. The bank regularly validates the performance of the rating and their predictive power with regard to default events.

**Bank's internal ratings scale**

Bank's rating	Description of the grade
1	Performing loans
2	Normal watching
3	Watch list
4	Non-performing loans

The amount of default represent the outstanding balances at the time when a late settlement occurred for example the loans expected amount of default represent its book value. For commitments, the default amount represents all actual withdrawals in addition to any withdrawals occurred till the date of the late payment if any

Loss given default or loss severity represents the bank expectation of the extent of loss on a claim should default occur. It is expressed as percentage loss per unit of exposure and typically varies by type of debtor, type and seniority of claim and availability of collateral or other credit mitigation.

**Debt instruments and treasury bills**

For debt securities and other bills, external rating such as standard and poor's rating or their equivalents are used by bank treasury for managing of the credit risk exposures. The investments in those securities and bills are viewed as a way to gain a better credit quality mapping and maintain a readily available source to meet the funding requirement at the same time.

**A-1 Limiting and preventing risks policies**

The bank manages limits and controls concentrations of credit risk wherever they are identified in particular, to individual counterparties and banks, and to industries and countries.

The bank structures the levels of credit risk it undertakes by placing limits on the amount of risk accepted in relation to one borrower, or groups of borrowers, and to geographical and industry segments. Such risks are monitored on a revolving basis and subject to an annual or more frequent review, when considered necessary. Limits on the level of credit risk by borrower /group, product, industry sector and by country are approved quarterly by the Board of Directors.

The exposure to any one borrower including banks and brokers is further restricted by sub-limits covering on- and off balance sheet exposures, and daily delivery risk limits in relation to trading items such as forward foreign exchange contracts. Actual exposures against limits are monitored daily.

Exposure to credit risk is also managed through regular analysis of the ability of borrowers and potential borrowers to meet interest and capital repayment obligations and by changing these lending limits where appropriate.

The following are other controls used by the bank to limit the credit risk:

**Collaterals**

The bank employs a range of policies and practices to mitigate credit risk. The most traditional of these is the taking of security for funds advances, which is common practice. The bank implements guidelines on the acceptability of specific classes of collateral or credit risk mitigation. The principal collateral types for loans and facilities are:

- Mortgages over residential properties.
- Pledge on business assets like machinery and merchandise .
- Pledge in financial instruments like debt instrument and equity.

Longer-term finance and lending to corporate entities are generally secured; revolving individual credit facilities are generally unsecured. In addition, in order to minimize the credit loss the bank will seek additional collateral from the counterparty as soon as impairment indicators are noticed for the relevant individual loans and advances.

Collateral held as security for financial assets other than loans and facilities is determined by the nature of the instrument. Debt securities, treasury and other governmental notes are generally unsecured, with the exception of asset-backed securities and similar instruments, which are secured by portfolios of financial instruments.

### Credit-related commitments

The primary purpose of these instruments is to ensure that funds are available to a customer as required. Guarantees and standby letters of credit carry the same credit risk as loans. Documentary and commercial letters of credit – which are written undertakings by the bank on behalf of a customer authorizing a third party to draw drafts on the bank up to a stipulated amount under specific terms and conditions – are collateralized by the underlying shipments of goods to which they relate and therefore carry less risk than a direct loan.

Commitments to extend credit represent unused portions of authorizations to extend credit in the form of loans, guarantees or letters of credit. With respect to credit risk on commitments to extend credit, the bank is potentially exposed to loss in an amount equal to the total unused commitments. However, the likely amount of loss is less than the total unused commitments, as most commitments to extend credit are contingent upon customers maintaining specific credit standards. The bank monitors the term to maturity of credit commitments because longer-term commitments generally have a greater degree of credit risk than shorter-term commitments.

### A-2 Impairment and provisioning policies

The internal rating systems described in note (A-1) focus more on credit-quality from the beginning of validation activities. Only impairment provisions recognized at the balance sheet date for financial reporting purposes are losses that have been incurred and based on objective evidence of impairment as will be mentioned below. Due to the different methods applied, the amounts of incurred credit losses charged to the Financial Statements are usually lower than the expected amount determined by the expected loss used for Central Bank of Egypt's regulations (note A-5). The impairment provision appeared in the balance sheet at the end of the period is derived from the four internal rating grades. However, the majority of the impairment provision comes from the last two ratings. The table below shows the percentage of in-balance sheet items relating to loans and facilities and the related impairment provision for each rating:

### A-3 Bank's rating

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 first stage 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 second stage 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 third stage. The Bank relies on the following indicators to determine whether there is objective evidence of impairment:

- A significant increase in the rate of return 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 impairment loss allowance reported in the financial position is derived from the four internal ratings. However, the majority of allowance derived from last two rating.

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

	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	Loans & credit facilities	Provision for impairment loss	Loans & credit facilities	Provision for impairment loss
1-Performing loans	80.61%	24.62%	84.29%	24.38%
2-Regular watching	9.15%	0.90%	4.79%	1.73%
3-Watch List	7.47%	31.56%	6.69%	30.31%
4-Non performing loans	2.77%	42.92%	4.23%	43.58%
	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

**A-4 Quality of financial assets**

The following table reflect the quality of financial assets:

	Stage 1 12 months EGP . 000	Stage 2 Life time EGP . 000	Stage 3 Life time EGP . 000	Total EGP . 000
Cash and due from Central Bank of Egypt	15 409 303	-	-	15 409 303
	<b>15 409 303</b>	-	-	<b>15 409 303</b>
Due from banks	53 468 148	-	-	53 468 148
Expected credit loss provision	( 10 738)	-	-	( 10 738)
	<b>53 457 410</b>	-	-	<b>53 457 410</b>
Treasury bills	28 364 722	-	-	28 364 722
Expected credit loss provision	( 10 333)	-	-	( 10 333)
	<b>28 364 722</b>	-	-	<b>28 354 389</b>
Debt instruments at amortized cost	8 863 628	-	-	8 863 628
Expected credit loss provision	( 20 019)	-	-	( 20 019)
	<b>8 843 609</b>	-	-	<b>8 843 609</b>
Investment at fair value through comprehensive income	28 702 128	-	-	28 702 128
Expected credit loss provision	( 16)	-	-	( 16)
	<b>28 702 128</b>	-	-	<b>28 702 128</b>
Loans and credit facilities to banks	69 678	-	-	69 678
Expected credit loss provision	( 89)	-	-	( 89)
	<b>69 589</b>	-	-	<b>69 589</b>
<b>Loans and credit facilities</b>				
Financial institutions	99 854 526	8 517 473	2 727 410	111 099 409
Medium enterprises	1 438 531	24 773	156 810	1 620 114
Small and micro enterprises	2 297 204	236 568	240 297	2 774 069
Retail	10 433 412	716 302	399 393	11 549 107
	<b>114 023 673</b>	<b>9 495 116</b>	<b>3 523 910</b>	<b>127 042 700</b>
Expect credit loss provision	(1 048 671)	(1 297 180)	(1 763 867)	(4 109 718)
Unearned discount for Commercial Papers and Loans	( 567 569)	-	-	( 567 569)
	<b>112 407 433</b>	<b>8 197 936</b>	<b>1 760 043</b>	<b>122 365 412</b>

**A-5 The General model for measuring banking risks**

In addition to the four categories of credit rating indicated in note (A-1), the management makes more detailed groups in accordance with the Central Bank of Egypt requirements. assets exposed to credit risk in these categories are classified according to detailed conditions and terms depending on information related to the customer, it's activity, financial position and payment schedules.

The bank calculates the provisions required for impairment of assets exposed to credit risk, including commitments relating to credit on the basis of rates determined by Central Bank of Egypt. In case, the provision required for impairment losses as per Central Bank of Egypt regulations exceeds the provision required for Financial Statements preparation purposes according to the Egyptian Accounting Standards, this increase shall be debited from the retained earnings to and credited to the "general banking risk reserve" under the equity caption. this reserve is regularly adjusted with this increase and decrease, to equal the amount of increase in the two provisions. This reserve is not distributable.

Note (33-b) shows the "general banking risk reserve" movement during the financial year.

**Below is a statement of credit rating for firms as per internal valuation basis compared to Central Bank of Egypt valuation basis and the percentages of provisions required for impairment of assets exposed to credit risk.**

CBE rating	Description	Required Provision %	Internal Rating	Internal Description
1	Low risk	0	1	Good debts
2	Moderate risks	1	1	Good debts
3	Satisfactory risks	1	1	Good debts
4	Appropriate risks	2	1	Good debts
5	Acceptable risks	2	1	Good debts
6	Marginally acceptable risks	3	2	Normal watch-list
7	Watch-list	5	3	Special watch-list
8	Substandard debts	20	4	Non-performing loans
9	Doubtful debts	50	4	Non-performing loans
10	Bad debts	100	4	Non-performing loans

**A/6 Maximum limits for credit risk before collaterals****Items exposed to credit risk**

	31 December 2025 EGP.000	31 December 2024 EGP.000
Due from Central Bank of Egypt	14 733 092	15 526 145
Due from banks (Net)	53 457 410	50 614 698
Treasury bills (Net)	28 364 722	9 294 731
Loans and credit facilities to banks (Net)	69 589	-
Loans and facilities to customers:		
<b>A-Individuals loans:</b>		
Overdraft	51 752	75 334
Credit cards	202 666	100 331
Personal loans	11 294 689	5 318 719
<b>B-Corporate loans including SMEs</b>		
Overdraft	54 349 013	37 258 828
Direct loans	42 768 126	19 752 504
Syndicated loans	18 376 453	16 660 923
Provision for impairment loss	(4 109 718)	(4 081 712)
Unearned discount for Commercial Papers and Loans	( 567 569)	( 143 455)
Debt instruments (Net):		
At fair value through comprehensive income	26 539 730	11 447 860
At amortized cost	8 843 609	7 555 418
Other financial assets	2 474 762	1 679 564
	<b>256 848 326</b>	<b>171 059 888</b>

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

	31 December 2025 EGP.000	31 December 2024 EGP.000
Irrevocable commitments for loans	6 975 838	1 078 525
Letters of guarantee and financial guarantees	28 752 805	18 137 454
Letters of credits	17 286 750	13 634 800
Other commitments	1 488 896	124 517
<b>Total</b>	<b>54 504 289</b>	<b>32 975 296</b>

The previous table represents the maximum limit of exposure without taking into consideration any financial guarantees. As for the balance sheet items, the listed amounts depend on the net book value presented in the balance sheet.

As illustrated in the previous table 11.04% of the maximum limit exposed to credit risk arises from treasury bills against 5.43% in previous year. 20.81% due from banks against 29.59% in previous year. 47.64% from loans and facility to customers against 43.81% in previous year 13.78% investment of debt instruments against 11.11% in previous year.

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 on the basis of the following:

89.62% of the loans and facilities portfolio is classified in the highest two categories of the internal assessment (against 88.98 % in previous year).

96.79% of the loans and facilities portfolio is neither past due nor impaired (against 95.32% in previous year).

Loans and facilities individually impaired reach EGP 3 524 million (against EGP 3 348 million in previous year).

More than 76.83% (against 81.11 % in previous year), of the investment in debt instruments represent treasury bills and bonds on the Egyptian Government.

**A/7 Loans and facilities**

Loans and facilities are summarized according to the credit worthiness as follows:

**Loans and facilities to Customers**

	31 December 2025 EGP.000	31 December 2024 EGP.000
Neither past due nor impaired	122 958 380	75 464 151
Past due not subject to impairment	560 409	354 066
Individually impaired	3 523 910	3 348 423
	<b>127 042 699</b>	<b>79 166 640</b>
Less		
Provision for impairment loss	(4 109 718)	(4 081 712)
Unearned discount for Commercial Papers and Loans	( 567 569)	( 143 455)
	<b>122 365 412</b>	<b>74 941 473</b>

The total provision for impairment losses for loans and facilities at the end of the current fiscal period amounted to 4 109 718 thousand Egyptian pounds, compared to 4 081 712 thousand Egyptian pounds at the end of the comparison year. Of these, 1 784 982 thousand Egyptian pounds represents the provision for impairment losses for individual loans (stage 3) compared to 1 763 867 thousand Egyptian pounds at the end of the comparison year, and the rest represents the provision for impairment losses component (stage 1 and 2) in the credit portfolio of 2 345 851 thousand Egyptian pounds.compared to 2 303 053 thousand Egyptian pounds at the end of the comparison year.

Disclosure no.(19) includes further information on the impairment losses provision of loans and facilities to customers.

## For The Financial Year Ended 31 December 2025

**Loans and facilities to customers :****Loans and facilities neither past due nor impaired**

The credit quality of the loans and advances portfolio with no past dues nor impairment is assessed with reference to the internal assessment adopted by the bank .

**31 December 2025**

Assessment	Retail			Corporate			EGP.000 Total
	Overdraft	Credit Cards	Personal loans	Overdraft	Direct loans	Syndicated loans	
Performing	31 600	169 105	9 633 257	48 235 460	38 794 089	5 541 200	102 404 710
Regular watch-list	112	19 056	580 282	282 679	3 220 883	7 351 998	11 455 010
Special watch-list	1 338	8 804	661 127	2 427 654	559 813	5 439 923	9 098 661
	<b>33 050</b>	<b>196 965</b>	<b>10 874 666</b>	<b>50 945 793</b>	<b>42 574 786</b>	<b>18 333 121</b>	<b>122 958 381</b>

Non-performing loans secured against collaterals in the form of cash and cash equivalent are not considered subject to impairment taking into consideration the collectibility of these collaterals.

**31 December 2024**

Assessment	Retail			Corporate			EGP.000 Total
	Overdraft	Credit Cards	Personal loans	Overdraft	Direct Loans	Syndicated Loans	
Performing	55 299	95 930	4 913 672	33 153 123	17 172 017	11 332 820	66 722 861
Regular watch-list	-	-	-	251 262	2 458 599	1 007 681	3 717 542
Special watch-list	2 039	0	279 875	604 947	37 008	4 099 879	5 023 748
	<b>57 338</b>	<b>95 930</b>	<b>5 193 547</b>	<b>34 009 332</b>	<b>19 667 624</b>	<b>16 440 380</b>	<b>75 464 151</b>

**Past due not subject to impairment****December 31, 2025**

Assessment	Retail			Corporate			EGP.000 Total
	Overdraft	Credit Cards	Personal loans	Overdraft	Direct loans	Syndicated loans	
Up to 30 days	5	878	26 824	236 428	163 954	9 132	437 221
More than 30 to 60 days	2	153	14 679	51 556	4 974	-	71 362
More than 60 to 90 days	1	74	2 418	14 016	1 116	34 201	51 826
	<b>8</b>	<b>1 105</b>	<b>43 921</b>	<b>302 000</b>	<b>170 044</b>	<b>43 333</b>	<b>560 409</b>

**31 December 2024**

Assessment	Retail			Corporate			EGP.000 Total
	Overdraft	Credit Cards	Personal loans	Overdraft	Direct loans	Syndicated loans	
Up to 30 days	200	-	13 696	17 416	73 528	160 236	265 076
More than 30 to 60 days	188	1 647	6 326	4 463	1 734	-	14 359
More than 60 to 90 days	5 005	1 407	5 328	376	2 206	60 308	74 631
	<b>5 393</b>	<b>3 054</b>	<b>25 350</b>	<b>22 255</b>	<b>77 468</b>	<b>220 544</b>	<b>354 066</b>

**Loans and facilities individually impaired****Loans and facilities to customers**

The balance of loans & facilities which are subject to impairment on an individual basis, before taking into account the cash flow from collaterals, amounted to EGP 3 361 077 thousand ( EGP 3 348 421 thousand in previous year) .

Below is the analysis of the total value of loans and facilities subject to impairment on individual basis including fair value of collaterals obtained against these loans

**December 31, 2025**

	Retail			Corporate		Total EGP.000
	Overdraft	Credit Cards	Personal Loans	Overdraft	Direct Loans	
Impaired loans	18 695	4 597	376 102	3 101 220	23 297	3 523 911
<b>The fair value of collaterals</b>	<b>3 513</b>	<b>275 234</b>	<b>13 369</b>	<b>1 480 983</b>	<b>11 125</b>	<b>1 784 225</b>

**31 December 2024**

	Retail			Corporate		Total EGP.000
	Overdraft	Credit Cards	Personal Loans	Overdraft	Direct Loans	
Impaired loans	12 602	1 345	99 823	3 227 240	7 411	3 348 421
<b>The fair value of collaterals</b>	<b>1 067</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>63 694</b>	<b>49 536</b>	<b>1 456 315</b>	<b>1 570 612</b>

**A-8 Debt instruments and treasury bills**

The following table represents an analysis of debt instruments, treasury bills and other governmental notes (before deduction of any loss impairment) according to evaluation agencies at the end of the financial period.

	Note	Evaluation	31 December 2025 EGP 000	31 December 2024 EGP 000
Treasury Bills	(17)	B	28 364 722	9 294 731
Treasury Bond at FVTOCI	(20)	B	11 771 551	6 102 246
Treasury Bond at amortized cost	(20)	B	8 843 609	7 555 418
<b>Total</b>			<b>48 979 882</b>	<b>22 952 395</b>

**A/10 The concentration of financial assets' risks exposed to credit risk****Geographical segments**

The following table represents an analysis of the bank's most important boundaries of credit risk at book value, Risks distributed on geographical segments in accordance with areas related to the bank customers.

	Cairo	Alex.Delta and Sinai	Upper Egypt	Other countries	EGP 000 Total
Due from Central Bank of Egypt	14 733 092	-	-	-	14 733 092
Treasury bills	28 364 722	-	-	-	28 364 722
Due from banks	46 027 582	-	-	7 440 567	53 468 148
Loans and credit facilities to banks	69 678	-	-	-	69 678
<b>Individuals Loans</b>					
Overdraft	27 479	21 893	2 380	-	51 752
Credit cards	155 711	39 850	7 105	-	202 666
Personal loans	6 783 555	3 644 845	866 288	-	11 294 689
<b>Corporate Loans</b>					
Overdraft	48 622 776	5 479 166	247 071	-	54 349 013
Direct loans	41 424 522	1 203 246	140 358	-	42 768 126
Syndicated loans	15 202 545	3 173 908	-	-	18 376 453
<b>Financial investments</b>					
Debt instruments	35 403 357	-	-	-	35 403 357
Other assets	2 342 744	121 703	10 315	-	2 474 762
<b>31 December 2025</b>	<b>239 157 762</b>	<b>13 684 611</b>	<b>1 273 517</b>	<b>7 440 567</b>	<b>261 556 459</b>
<b>31 December 2024</b>	<b>158 944 783</b>	<b>8 296 930</b>	<b>707 996</b>	<b>7 355 315</b>	<b>175 305 024</b>

**-Activities Segments**

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

	<b>Governmental</b>	<b>Retail</b>	<b>Real Estate</b>	<b>Financial</b>	<b>Services</b>	<b>Manufactures</b>	<b>Commercial</b>	<b>Tourism</b>	<b>Others</b>	<b>Total EGP 000</b>
Due from Central Bank of Egypt	14 733 092	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14 733 092
Treasury bills	28 364 722	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28 364 722
Due from banks	8 247 875	-	-	45 209 536	-	-	-	-	-	53 457 411
Loans and credit facilities to banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69 589	69 589
<b>Loans and facilities to customers</b>										
<b>Individuals Loans</b>										
Overdraft	-	51 752	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51 752
Credit cards	-	202 666	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	202 666
Personal loans	-	11 294 689	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11 294 689
<b>Corporate Loans</b>										
Over draft	-	-	6 034 383	8 178 690	5 365 160	22 930 740	7 328 215	2 269 041	2 242 786	54 349 013
Direct loans	-	-	7 312 025	8 770 802	21 175 531	2 479 918	1 104 839	1 768 711	156 299	42 768 126
Syndicated loans	-	-	2 121 493	-	2 731 744	11 825 558	237 023	1 460 635	-	18 376 453
<b>Financial investments :</b>										
Debt instruments	20 615 160	-	-	-	14 768 178	-	-	-	-	35 383 338
Other assets	973 730	-	-	226 268	-	-	-	-	1 274 764	2 474 762
<b>31 December 2025</b>	<b>72 934 579</b>	<b>11 549 107</b>	<b>15 467 901</b>	<b>62 385 296</b>	<b>44 040 613</b>	<b>37 236 216</b>	<b>8 670 078</b>	<b>5 498 386</b>	<b>3 743 437</b>	<b>261 525 614</b>
<b>31 December 2024</b>	<b>44 917 452</b>	<b>5 494 383</b>	<b>6 932 866</b>	<b>55 618 208</b>	<b>19 590 524</b>	<b>32 961 006</b>	<b>4 111 951</b>	<b>3 865 699</b>	<b>1 792 964</b>	<b>175 285 054</b>

**B- Market risk**

The bank exposed to market risks which is the risk that the fair value or future cash flow fluctuation resulted from changes in market prices. Market risks arise from open market related to interest rate, currency, and equity products of which each is exposed to general and specific market movements and changes in sensitivity levels of market rates or prices such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates and equity instrument prices. The Bank divides its exposure to market risk into trading and non-trading portfolios.

Bank risk division is responsible for managing the market risks arising from trading and non-trading activities of which monitored by two separate teams. Regular reports are submitted to the Board of Directors and each business unit head periodically.

Trading portfolios include transactions where the bank deals direct with clients or with the market; non-trading portfolios primarily arise from managing assets and liabilities interest rate relating to retail transactions. These non-trading portfolios includes foreign exchange risk and equity instruments risks arising from the bank's held-to-maturity and available-for-sale investments portfolios.

**B-1 Market risk measurement techniques**

As part of market risk management, the bank undertakes various hedging strategies and enters into swaps to match the interest rate risk associated with the fixed-rate long-term loans if the fair value option been applied. The major measurement techniques used to measure and control market risk are outlined below:

**Value at Risk**

The bank applies a 'value at risk' methodology (VAR) for trading and non-trading portfolios to estimate the market risk of positions held and the maximum expected losses based on a number of assumptions for various changes in market conditions. The Board of Directors sets limits for the value of risk that may be accepted by the bank for trading and non-trading portfolios separately and monitored on daily basis by the bank's management.

VAR is a statistical estimation of the expected losses on the current portfolio from adverse market movements in which it represents the 'maximum' amount the bank expect to lose using confidence level (98%). Therefore there is statistical probability of (2%) that actual losses could be greater than the VAR estimation. The VAR module assumes that the holding period is ten days before closing the opening position. It also assumes that market movements during the holding period will be the same as ten days before. The bank's assessment of past movements is based on data for the past five years. The bank applies these historical changes in rates prices indicators directly to its current positions - this approach called historical simulation. Actual outcomes are monitored regularly to test the validity of the assumptions and factors used in the VAR calculation.

The use of this approach does not prevent losses from exceeding these limits if there are significant market movements.

As VAR considered a primary part of the bank's market risk control technique, VAR limits are established by the Board of Directors annually for all trading and non-trading transactions and allocated to business units. Actual values exposed to market risk are compared to the limits established by the bank and reviewed by the bank risk division on daily basis.

The quality of the VAR model is continuously monitored through examining the VAR results for trading portfolio and results are reported to the top management and Board of Directors.

**Stress testing**

Stress tests provide an indication of the potential size of losses that could arise under extreme market conditions. Therefore, the bank computes on daily basis trading stress VAR, combined with trading normal VAR, to capture the abnormal movements in the financial markets and to give more comprehensive picture of risk .the results of the stress tests are reviewed by executive management and Board of Directors.

**Value Exposed to risk for trading portfolio according to type of risk:**

EGP.000

Description	31 December 2025			31 December 2024		
	Average	Highest	Lowest	Average	Highest	Lowest
Foreign exchange risk	945	4 644	14	1 370	3 934	35
Equity instrument risk	17 361	24 627	14 755	14 173	19 710	11 013
Matual funds	4 277	6 120	902	5 049	5 560	4 396

The increase in value exposure to risk is related to the increase in rate of return in global market.

The above results for the value exposed to risk are calculated separately from said positions and historical cost for markets. The total value exposed to risk for trading and non-trading is not represent the value exposed to risk for the bank. This because the relation among kinds of portfolios and risks and different effect applied.

**B-2 Foreign exchange rates fluctuations risk**

The bank is exposed to the risk of fluctuations in foreign exchange rates on its financial position and cash flows. The board of directors has set limits of foreign currencies in total value for each position at the end of the day and also intraday which are controlled on the spot. The following table summarizes the extent of the bank's exposure to fluctuations in exchange rates risk at the end of the fiscal period. The said table includes the book value of financial instruments broken down into its component currencies:

The concentration of currency risk of financial instruments

31 December 2025						EGP,000
Financial assets	EGP	USD	EURO	GBP	Other Currencies	Total
Cash and due from Central Bank of Egypt	15 132 534	199 535	61 078	4 681	11 474	15 409 303
Due from banks	7 001 865	39 546 767	6 418 308	92 954	397 516	53 457 410
Treasury bills	25 717 997	822,728.00	1 823 997	-	-	28 364 722
Loans and credit facilities to banks	-	69 589	-	-	-	69 589
Loans and facilities to customers	107 301 392	14 689 685	374 195	52	88	122 365 412
Financial derivatives	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Financial Investments</b>						
At fair value through comprehensive income (FVTOCI)	27 178 522	1 523 607	-	-	-	28 702 128
At amortized cost	7 228 116	1 146 904	468 589	-	-	8 843 609
At fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	422 882	229 315	-	-	-	652 197
Other financial assets	2 683 143	158 092	32 015	-	-	2 873 250
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>192 666 451</b>	<b>58 386 222</b>	<b>9 178 182</b>	<b>97 687</b>	<b>409 078</b>	<b>260 737 620</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>						
Due to banks	13 160 603	14 783 018	13 348	2 885	16	27 959 870
Customers' deposits	144 136 754	53 506 879	10 854 912	94 985	450 450	209 043 980
Financial derivatives	205 834	-	-	-	-	205 834
Other loans	7 567 000	-	-	-	-	7 567 000
Other financial liabilities	4 695 450	366 872	12 669	4	3 366	5 078 361
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>169 765 641</b>	<b>68 656 769</b>	<b>10 880 929</b>	<b>97 874</b>	<b>453 832</b>	<b>249 855 045</b>
<b>Currency concentration risk on financial instruments</b>	<b>22 900 810</b>	<b>(10 270 547)</b>	<b>(1 702 746)</b>	<b>( 187)</b>	<b>( 44 754)</b>	<b>10 882 575</b>
Other non- financial assets	9 384 540	-	-	-	-	9 384 540
Other non- financial liabilities and equity	20 267 115	-	-	-	-	20 267 115
<b>Net financial position</b>	<b>12 018 235</b>	<b>(10 270 547)</b>	<b>(1 702 746)</b>	<b>( 187)</b>	<b>( 44 754)</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>31 December 2024</b>	<b>EGP</b>	<b>USD</b>	<b>Euro</b>	<b>GBP</b>	<b>Other Currencies</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total financial assets</b>	103 122 059	65 731 303	5 697 455	99 365	67 509	174 717 690
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	94 564 605	65 869 409	5 712 957	97 313	72 946	166 317 230
Other non- financial assets	5 472 540	-	-	-	-	5 472 540
Other non- financial liabilities and equity	13 873 001	-	-	-	-	13 873 001
<b>Net financial position</b>	<b>156 993</b>	<b>( 138 106)</b>	<b>( 15 502)</b>	<b>2 052</b>	<b>( 5 437)</b>	<b>-</b>

B-3 Interest rate risk

Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Interest margins may increase as a result of such changes but may profit decrease in the event that unexpected movements arise. The Board sets limits on the level of mismatch of interest rate reprising that may be undertaken which is monitored daily by bank risk division.

**For The Financial Year Ended 31 December 2025**
**B-3 Interest rate risk (follow):**

The table below summarizes the bank's exposure to interest rate risks. It includes the bank's financial instruments at carrying amounts categorized by the earlier of re-pricing or maturity dates:

<b>31 December 2025</b>	<b><u>Up to 1 month</u></b>	<b><u>More than 1 month up to 3 months</u></b>	<b><u>More than 3 months up to 1 year</u></b>	<b><u>More than 1 year up to 5 year</u></b>	<b><u>More than 5 years</u></b>	<b><u>Free Interest</u></b>	<b><u>EGP.000 Total</u></b>
<b><u>Financial assets</u></b>							
Cash and due from Central Bank of Egypt	-	-	-	-	-	15 409 303	<b>15 409 303</b>
Due from banks	46 345 895	7 310 330	-	-	-	-	<b>53 656 225</b>
Treasury bills	4 850 000	3 000 000	24 407 161	-	-	-	<b>32 257 161</b>
Loans and facilities to customers	55 526 992	57 690 336	6 747 950	10 267 836	4 215 514	-	<b>134 448 628</b>
Financial derivatives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b><u>Financial Investments</u></b>							
At fair value through comprehensive income	588 724	14 735 936	10 548 899	2 610 693	5 630	2 148 881	<b>30 638 763</b>
At amortized cost	45 403	47 611	3 586 029	7 581 416	596 048	1	<b>11 856 508</b>
At fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	652 197	<b>652 197</b>
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	310 648	<b>310 648</b>
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>107 357 013</b>	<b>82 784 213</b>	<b>45 290 040</b>	<b>20 459 945</b>	<b>4 817 192</b>	<b>18 521 031</b>	<b>279 229 433</b>
<b><u>Financial liabilities</u></b>							
Due to banks	28 262 233	-	-	-	-	-	<b>28 262 233</b>
Customers' deposits	118 952 743	29 497 665	30 162 003	37 580 690	-	-	<b>216 193 102</b>
Other loans	134 164	7 183 276	95 626	1 017 844	50 784	-	<b>8 481 694</b>
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>147 349 141</b>	<b>36 680 941</b>	<b>30 257 630</b>	<b>38 598 534</b>	<b>50 784</b>	-	<b>252 937 029</b>
<b>The interest re-pricing gap</b>	<b>(39 992 128)</b>	<b>46 103 272</b>	<b>15 032 410</b>	<b>(18 138 589)</b>	<b>4 766 407</b>	<b>18 521 031</b>	<b>26 292 406</b>
<b>31 December 2024</b>							
<b>Total financial assets</b>	88 062 973	36 477 362	23 873 882	15 624 378	3 544 080	18 995 285	<b>186 577 961</b>
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	108 212 334	15 053 732	20 824 560	24 420 903	-	-	<b>168 511 528</b>
<b>Re-pricing gap</b>	<b>(20 149 361)</b>	<b>21 423 629</b>	<b>3 049 322</b>	<b>(8 796 525)</b>	<b>3 544 080</b>	<b>18 995 285</b>	<b>18 066 433</b>

**C- Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk represents difficulty encountering the bank in meeting its financial commitments when they fall due and replace funds when they are withdrawn. This may result in failure in fulfilling the bank obligation to repay to the depositors and fulfilling lending commitments.

For The Financial Year Ended 31 December 2025

**Liquidity risk management process (follow)**

Assets and liabilities department monitors the mismatch between medium term assets, the level and nature of unused loans limits, overdraft utilizations, and the effect of contingent liabilities such as letters of guarantees and letters of credit.

31 December 2025	Up to 1 month	More than 1 month up to 3 months	More than 3 months up to 6 months	More than 6 months up to 1 year	More than 1 year up to 3 year	More than 3 years	EGP.000
<b>Financial liabilities</b>							
Due to banks	27 959 870	-	-	-	-	-	27 959 870
Customers' deposits	92 523 224	36 743 751	14 660 043	26 613 210	38 278 562	225 191	209 043 980
Other loans	-	-	-	-	-	7 567 000	7 567 000
Other financial liabilities	3 071 600	458 445	588 565	4 830 891	65 031	-	9 014 532
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>123 554 694</b>	<b>37 202 196</b>	<b>15 248 608</b>	<b>31 444 101</b>	<b>38 343 593</b>	<b>7 792 191</b>	<b>253 585 382</b>

31 December 2024	Up to 1 month	More than 1 month up to 3 months	More than 3 months up to 6 months	More than 6 months up to 1 year	More than 1 year up to 3 year	More than 3 years	EGP.000
<b>Financial liabilities</b>							
Due to banks	23 838 224	-	-	-	-	-	23 838 224
Customers' deposits	61 983 342	15 607 183	9 438 822	20 913 052	27 720 849	75 648	135 738 896
Other loans	-	-	-	-	-	3 460 000	3 460 000
Other financial liabilities	7 365 459	995 306	449 445	180 662	-	-	8 990 871
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>93 187 025</b>	<b>16 602 489</b>	<b>9 888 267</b>	<b>21 093 714</b>	<b>27 720 849</b>	<b>3 535 648</b>	<b>172 027 991</b>

**Cash flow derivatives**

**Derivatives settled on a gross-basis**

The Bank is a party to derivative contracts that are settled on a gross-basis, in particular foreign exchange derivatives. The following table shows derivative financial liabilities that shall be settled in gross distributed over the remaining periods of contractual maturities at the balance sheet date. The amounts shown in the table represent the undiscounted cash flows.

31 December 2025	Up to 1 month	More than 1 month up to 3 months	More than 3 months up to 6 months	More than 6 months up to 1 year	More than 1 year up to 3 year	More than 3 years	EGP.000
<b>Foreign exchange derivatives</b>							
Cash outflows	15 726 581	3 159 739	-	-	-	-	18 886 320
Cash inflows	15 516 515	3 164 131	-	-	-	-	18 680 646

31 December 2024	Up to 1 month	More than 1 month up to 3 months	More than 3 months up to 6 months	More than 6 months up to 1 year	More than 1 year up to 3 year	More than 3 years	EGP.000
<b>Foreign exchange derivatives</b>							
Cash outflows	458 531	1 376 933	-	-	-	-	1 835 463
Cash inflows	460 244	1 381 892	-	-	-	-	1 842 136

**Funding approach**

Sources of liquidity are regularly reviewed by bank risk division to maintain a wide diversification by currency, geography, source.

**D- Fair value of financial assets and liabilities**

**D-1 Financial instruments measured at fair value**

The carrying amount of financial assets held for trading represents by fair value according to announced prices as at Financial Statements date. Changes in fair value of those assets are recognized in income statement included in net income from trading. Also the carrying amount of quoted financial assets that classified as FVOCI represents by fair value according to announced prices as at Financial Statements date. Changes in fair value of those assets are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income. Regarding unquoted financial assets or in case of no active market the valuation technique used (Discounted Cash Flow, Multiples Method). Changes in fair value of those assets are recognized in the statement of other comprehensive income.

**D-2 financial instruments not measured at fair value**

**Due from banks**

All Due from Banks are current balances with maturity of less than one year

**Loans and facilities to customers**

Loans and facilities to customers is presented less provisions for Impairment losses

**Investment by amortised cost**

Including governmental debt instrument listed in market therefore fair value can be determined according to market price.

**Due to banks**

All Due to Banks are current balances with maturity of less than one year

**Customer deposits**

Represent deposits with unspecified maturities which include non-interest bearing deposits

**E-Capital management**

The bank's objectives from capital management include elements other than those elements shown in the equity shown in statement of financial position, as follows:

- Compliance with legal requirements for the capital in Arab Republic of Egypt.
- Protecting the bank's ability to continue as a going concern and enabling it to generate yield for shareholders and other parties dealing with the bank.
- Maintaining a strong capital base to support growth.

Capital adequacy and uses are reviewed on a daily basis according to the regulatory authority's requirements (Central Bank in Arab Republic of Egypt) by the bank's management through models based Basel committee for banking control instructions, these data are submitted to Central Bank of Egypt on quarterly basis.

**Central Bank of Egypt requires the following from the bank:**

- Maintaining a minimum amount of EGP 5 billion for the issued and paid up capital. The issued and paid-up capital of the bank at the end of the current period amounted to EGP 6.5 billion .

- Maintaining a minimum capital adequacy ratio of 10%, calculated on the basis of the ratio between the sum of the capital elements and the sum of the elements of the assets and contingent liabilities weighted by the risk weights - the prudential pillar, and the minimum capital adequacy criterion is 12.5% .

**The numerator in capital adequacy comprises the following 2 tiers:**

– **Tier 1:** basic capital which comprises paid-up capital (net of treasury stock), plus: retained earnings and reserves resulting from profit appropriations (other than general reserve for banking risks & special reserve), less: any goodwill previously recognized and any carried forward losses, plus: the carrying amount of other comprehensive income.

– **Tier 2:** subordinated capital which comprises with equivalent amount of the loans provision for debt instrument / Loans and credit facilities at stage 1 which does not exceed 1.25% from the total risk-weighted average of assets and contingent liabilities, plus: the carrying amount of subordinated loans/deposits maturing over more than 5 years (provided that such carrying amount shall be reduced by 20 % of its value in each of the last five years of their maturity), in calculating number of the capital adequacy ratio, total value of tier 2 should not exceed total value of tier 1. also, total value of subordinated loan (deposits) should not exceed 50% of tier 1 .

Assets are risk weighted at a range of 0 to 200%. Risk classification of these assets is based on the type of the debtor as to reflect the associated credit risk and after consideration of cash collaterals. The same treatment is applied for the off-balance sheet items which shall be adjusted to reflect the contingent nature of and potential loss on these amounts.

Capital adequacy Standard had been prepared based on Basel II requirements, and Central Bank of Egypt Board of Directors had approved in its meeting held on December 18, 2012, in accordance with the instructions of the Central Bank of Egypt for the capital adequacy ratio (Basel II)

The tables below summarizes the compositions of Tier 1, Tier 2 and the capital adequacy ratio based on Basel II:

**Capital Adequacy Ratio**

	31 December 2025 EGP.000	31 December 2024 EGP.000
<b>Tier one (basic and additional capital)</b>		
Share Capital earnings	10 000 000	6 500 000
Reserves	483 364	197 857
General risk reserve	38 851	38 851
Retained earnings	1 688 631	440 970
Net profit from period	6 421 407	5 681 250
Total OCI items	1 503 109	881 948
Total exclusions from basic and supplementary capital	( 804 878)	( 276 876)
<b>Total Tier one after exclusions</b>	<b>19 330 484</b>	<b>13 464 000</b>
<b>Tier two (Supplementary capital)</b>		
45% Balance of special reserve	20 321	20 321
subordinate deposits/loans	7 452 000	3 446 000
Total provision for impairment losses on contingent liabilities	1 246 536	1 103 560
<b>Total Tier two after deduction</b>	<b>8 718 857</b>	<b>4 569 881</b>
<b>Total capital</b>	<b>28 049 341</b>	<b>18 033 881</b>
<b>Risk weighted assets and contingent liabilities</b>		
Credit risk	141 625 565	91 634 582
Risk of top 50 clients exposures	-	14 498 128
Market risk	1 432 102	1 572 641
Operational risk	9 044 147	9 044 147
<b>Total risk weighted assets and contingent liabilities</b>	<b>152 101 814</b>	<b>116 749 498</b>
<b>Capital adequacy ratio</b>	<b>18.44%</b>	<b>15.45%</b>

**Leverage financial ratio**

Central Bank of Egypt Board of Directors had approved in its meeting held on 7 July 2015 on special supervisory instructions related to leverage ratio which maintaining a minimum level of leverage ratio of 3% to be reported in quarterly basis to be obligatory ratio started from year 2018.

This ratio will be included in Basel requirement Tier1 in order to maintain Egyptian Banking system strong and safe, as long to keep up with best international regulatory treatments.

Leverage financial ratio reflect relationship between Tier 1 for capital that is used in capital adequacy ratio (after exclusions) and other assets (on balance sheet and off-balance sheet) that are not risk weighted assets.

**Ratio Elements**

**I- The numerator elements**

The numerator consists of Tier 1 for capital that is used in capital adequacy ratio (after exclusions) in accordance with the requirements of the regulatory authority represented by the Central Bank of Egypt (CBE).

**II- The denominator elements**

The denominator consists of all bank assets (on financial position and off-financial position ) according to Financial Statements called "Bank exposures" which include total the following:

On balance sheet exposure items after deducting some of Tier I Exclusions for capital base.

Derivatives contracts exposures.

Financing Financial papers operations exposures.

Off-financial position items (weighted by credit conversion factor).

**Leverage financial ratio**

	46022 EGP.000	31 December 2024 EGP.000
<b>Tier 1 Capital after exclusions</b>	<b>19 330 484</b>	<b>13 464 000</b>
Total exposures on Financial position statement.	270 073 251	180 216 901
Total exposures off Financial position statement.	30 552 941	15 120 629
<b>Total exposures on Financial position and off- Financial position statement</b>	<b>300 626 191</b>	<b>195 337 530</b>
Leverage financial ratio	<b>6.43%</b>	<b>6.89%</b>

**4-Significant accounting estimates and assumptions**

In the application of the bank's accounting policies, management is required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised, if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future years if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The following are the key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

**A) Impairment of Loans and credit facilities (Expected Credit Loss)**

The Bank reviews its Loans and credit facilities portfolio, at least, on a quarterly basis. Management uses its discretionary judgment in determining whether it is necessary to recognize impairment loss in the income statement. This requires it to identify any reliable evidence indicating measurable decline in the expected future cash flows from loan portfolio before identifying any decline for each individual loan. This evidence includes data indicating negative change in the ability of a portfolio of borrowers to repay the bank, or local and economic circumstances related to default. On scheduling future cash flows, the management use estimates based on previous experience related to impairment of assets having similar credit risks. Such experience refers to impairment similar to that of the portfolio in question. 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 management given experience.

**B) Debit instruments with amortized cost**

Non-derivatives financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity are classified as held to maturity. This classification requires high degree of judgment; in return the bank tests the intent and ability to hold such investments to maturity. If the bank fails to hold such investments till maturity except for certain circumstances like selling an insignificant amount of held-to-maturity investments near to maturity date, then all held to maturity investment portfolio should be reclassified as available for sale which will be measured at fair value instead of amortized cost. In addition the bank should suspend classifying investments as held to maturity caption.

**C) Income Tax**

The Bank is subject to income taxes in several tax departments which require the use of a significant estimate to determine the total provision of the income taxes. There are some accounts and operations that are difficult to comprehensively determine the final tax on them. the Bank records obligations derived from the expected results of tax inspection based on estimates of the emergence probability of additional taxes. When there is a variance between the final taxes' result and the amounts previously recorded, these variances will affect the income tax and the deferred tax provision for the year in which the variance is identified

**5 - Geographical segment analysis****Income and expenses to geographical segment****For the year ended 31 December 2025**

	Great Cairo	Alex. ,Delta & Sinai	Upper Egypt	EGP.000 Total
Geographical segment income	8 034 433	5 136 448	169 189	13 340 070
Geographical segment expense	(3 473 975)	( 344 524)	( 55 141)	(3 873 640)
<b>Net profit before tax</b>	<b>4 560 458</b>	<b>4 791 924</b>	<b>114 048</b>	<b>9 466 430</b>
Income tax	(1 941 179)	(1 078 183)	( 25 661)	(3 045 023)
<b>Net profit</b>	<b>2 619 279</b>	<b>3 713 741</b>	<b>88 387</b>	<b>6 421 407</b>

**For the year ended 31 December 2024**

	Great Cairo	Alex. ,Delta & Sinai	Upper Egypt	Total
Geographical segment income	6 871 635	3 115 617	150 530	10 137 783
Geographical segment expense	(2 591 286)	( 225 456)	( 38 122)	(2 854 863)
<b>Net profit before tax</b>	<b>4 280 349</b>	<b>2 890 161</b>	<b>112 409</b>	<b>7 282 919</b>
Income tax	( 926 091)	( 650 286)	( 25 292)	(1 601 669)
<b>Net profit</b>	<b>3 354 258</b>	<b>2 239 875</b>	<b>87 117</b>	<b>5 681 250</b>

**Assets and liabilities to geographical segment****31 December 2025**

	Great Cairo	Alex. ,Delta & Sinai	Upper Egypt	Total
Geographical segment assets	254 641 546	14 142 534	1 338 080	270 122 159
<b>Total of assets</b>	<b>254 641 546</b>	<b>14 142 534</b>	<b>1 338 080</b>	<b>270 122 159</b>
Geographical segment liabilities	188 478 968	57 710 838	3 665 239	249 855 045
<b>Total of liabilities</b>	<b>188 478 968</b>	<b>57 710 838</b>	<b>3 665 239</b>	<b>249 855 045</b>

**31 December 2024**

	Great Cairo	Alex. ,Delta & Sinai	Upper Egypt	Total
Geographical segment assets	170 674 421	8 744 345	771 465	180 190 231
<b>Total of assets</b>	<b>170 674 421</b>	<b>8 744 345</b>	<b>771 465</b>	<b>180 190 231</b>
Geographical segment liabilities	132 228 862	32 073 259	2 015 109	166 317 230
<b>Total of liabilities</b>	<b>132 228 862</b>	<b>32 073 259</b>	<b>2 015 109</b>	<b>166 317 230</b>

<b>6 - Net Interest Income</b>	<b>From 1 January 2025 To 31 December 2025</b>	<b>From 1 January 2024 To 31 December 2024</b>
	<b>EGP.000</b>	<b>EGP.000</b>
<b>Interest from loans and similar income</b>		
Loans and facilities to Customers	21 593 848	9 405 813
Treasury bills	4 149 660	1 737 004
Bonds:		
Governmental bonds	4 158 434	2 073 568
Other bonds	1 965 582	1 132 035
Deposits and current accounts with banks	2 786 957	4 032 823
	<b>34 654 480</b>	<b>18 381 243</b>
<b>Cost of deposits and similar expenses</b>		
Current accounts and deposits :		
Customers	(21 461 334)	(10 412 241)
Banks	(3 520 280)	(1 883 183)
Other	(1 030 197)	( 545 061)
	<b>(26 011 811)</b>	<b>(12 840 485)</b>
	<b>8 642 669</b>	<b>5 540 758</b>
<b>7 -Net Fees and Commissions Income</b>	<b>From 1 January 2025 To 31 December 2025</b>	<b>From 1 January 2024 To 31 December 2024</b>
	<b>EGP.000</b>	<b>EGP.000</b>
<b>Fees and Commissions Income</b>		
Credit fees and commissions	228 377	94 453
Trade finance fees and commissions	1 314 208	925 439
Custody fees	17 015	5 879
Other fees	154 515	66 897
	<b>1 714 115</b>	<b>1 092 668</b>
<b>Fees and Commissions Expenses</b>		
Other paid fees	( 236 971)	( 112 754)
	<b>( 236 971)</b>	<b>( 112 754)</b>
	<b>1 477 144</b>	<b>979 914</b>
<b>8 – Dividends Income</b>	<b>From 1 January 2025 To 31 December 2025</b>	<b>From 1 January 2024 To 31 December 2024</b>
	<b>EGP.000</b>	<b>EGP.000</b>
Financial instrument at FVTPL	20 943	30 105
Financial instrument at FVTOCI	40 287	29 597
	<b>61 230</b>	<b>59 702</b>
<b>9 - Net Trading Income</b>	<b>From 1 January 2025 To 31 December 2025</b>	<b>From 1 January 2024 To 31 December 2024</b>
	<b>EGP.000</b>	<b>EGP.000</b>
Gains from dealing in foreign currencies	( 615 778)	379 004
Changes in fair value of currency forward and swap contracts	( 212 506)	6 681
Translation differences of financial investment at FVTPL	179 062	192 814
Equity instruments at FVTPL	18 953	-
	<b>( 630 269)</b>	<b>578 499</b>

**10 - Administrative Expenses**

	From 1 January 2025 To 31 December 2025	From 1 January 2024 To 31 December 2024
	EGP.000	EGP.000
Wages and salaries	(1 598 317)	(1 009 136)
Social Insurance	( 158 196)	( 115 057)
Other administrative expenses	(2 032 105)	(1 195 793)
	<b>(3 788 618)</b>	<b>(2 319 986)</b>

**11- Other operating income (expense)**

	From 1 January 2025 To 31 December 2025	From 1 January 2024 To 31 December 2024
	EGP.000	EGP.000
Gain (loss) on sale of property and equipment	44 331	1 961
Other income / (expenses)	97 151	999 490
Foreign exchange translation differences of non-monetary items	111 846	( 646 453)
Release (charge) of other provisions	( 154 107)	21 004
	<b>99 221</b>	<b>376 002</b>

**12 - Income tax expense**

	From 1 January 2025 To 31 December 2025	From 1 January 2024 To 31 December 2024
	EGP.000	EGP.000
Current taxes	(2 963 148)	(1 670 785)
Deferred taxes (note 30)	( 81 875)	69 116
	<b>(3 045 023)</b>	<b>(1 601 669)</b>

Note (31) includes additional information about deferred income tax

**Adjustments to calculate the effective tax rate**

	From 1 January 2025 To 31 December 2025	From 1 January 2024 To 31 December 2024
	EGP.000	EGP.000
Profit before income tax	9 466 430	7 282 919
Tax rate	22.50%	22.50%
<b>Income tax calculated based on accounting profit</b>	<b>2 129 947</b>	<b>1 638 657</b>
<b>Add /(deduct)</b>		
Non-deductible expenses	915 076	( 36 988)
<b>Income tax expenses</b>	<b>3 045 023</b>	<b>1 601 669</b>
<b>Effective tax rate</b>	<b>32.17%</b>	<b>21.99%</b>

	From 1 January 2025 To 31 December 2025	From 1 January 2024 To 31 December 2024
	EGP.000	EGP.000
<b>13 - Charge of impairment credit losses</b>		
Loans and credit facilities to banks	( 89)	-
Loans and advances to customers	( 63 896)	( 538 520)
Due from banks	( 4 206)	2 234
Debt instruments at FVTOCI	( 8 746)	823
Debt instruments at amortized cost	( 8 085)	586
	<b>( 85 022)</b>	<b>( 534 877)</b>

	From 1 January 2025 To 31 December 2025	From 1 January 2024 To 31 December 2024
	EGP.000	EGP.000
<b>14 - Earnings per share</b>		
Net profit	6 421 407	5 681 250
Profit share of Staff, board members and Banking system support & development fund*	( 769 150)	( 677 810)
Profit available	5 652 258	5 003 440
Weighted average for outstanding shares (thousand)	650 000	650 000
Earnings per share (EGP/share) **	<b>8.70</b>	<b>7.70</b>

\*Proposed dividends distribution and subject to the approval of AGM. after fiscal year end.

\*\*No. of shares adjusted in comparative year according to the accounting standard.

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
	EGP.000	EGP.000
<b>15- Cash and Due from Central Bank of Egypt</b>		
Cash	676 211	621 541
Due from CBE mandatory reserve	14 733 092	15 526 145
	<b>15 409 303</b>	<b>16 147 686</b>
Non-interest bearing balances	15 409 303	16 147 686
	<b>15 409 303</b>	<b>16 147 686</b>

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
	EGP.000	EGP.000
<b>16 - Due from banks</b>		
Current accounts	1 069 575	345 323
Deposits	52 398 573	50 276 486
Less: Allowance for impairment losses	( 10 738)	( 7 111)
	<b>53 457 410</b>	<b>50 614 698</b>
Due from CBE other than those under the mandatory reserve	8 247 875	5 645 630
Local banks	37 779 707	37 620 864
Foreign banks	7 440 567	7 355 315
Less: Allowance for impairment losses	( 10 738)	( 7 111)
	<b>53 457 410</b>	<b>50 614 698</b>
Non-interest bearing balances	988 718	345 323
Fixed balances at floating interest bearing	52 479 430	50 276 486
Less: Allowance for impairment losses	( 10 738)	( 7 111)
	<b>53 457 410</b>	<b>50 614 698</b>
Current balances	<b>53 457 410</b>	<b>50 614 698</b>

**Movement of allowance for impairment losses for due from banks**

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
	EGP.000	EGP.000
Opening balance	7 111	5 689
Charge (release) of impairment loss	4 206	( 2 234)
Foreign exchanges revaluation differences	( 579)	3 656
	<b>10 738</b>	<b>7 111</b>

**17 - Treasury bills**

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
	EGP.000	EGP.000
<b>Treasury bills at FVTOCI</b>		
Maturity 91 days	2 550 000	1 420 000
Maturity 182 days	1 500 000	2 228 300
Maturity 273 days	3 500 000	949 000
More the 364 day maturity	24 707 161	5 314 228
<b>Total</b>	<b>32 257 161</b>	<b>9 911 528</b>
<b>Less :</b>		
Unearned interest less than 91 days	( 8 769)	( 64 335)
Unearned interest more than 91 days	(3 822 993)	( 512 486)
	<b>28 425 399</b>	<b>9 334 707</b>
<b>Revaluation reserve</b>	( 60 677)	( 39 976)
<b>Total</b>	<b>28 364 722</b>	<b>9 294 731</b>

**18 - Loans and credit facilities to banks**

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
	EGP.000	EGP.000
Discounted commercial paper	69 678	-
Allowance for impairment losses	( 89)	-
	<b>69 589</b>	<b>-</b>

**Movement of allowance for impairment losses for loans and credit facilities to banks**

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
	EGP.000	EGP.000
Opening balance	-	-
Charge (release) of impairment loss	89	-
	<b>89</b>	<b>-</b>

## 19 - Loans and facilities to customers

	31 December 2025			31 December 2024		
	Total	Provision	Net	Total	Provision	Net
	EGP.000	EGP.000	EGP.000	EGP.000	EGP.000	EGP.000
<b>Retail</b>						
Overdraft	51 752	( 3 411)	48 342	75 334	( 3 904)	71 430
Credit cards	202 666	( 15 646)	187 021	100 331	( 13 592)	86 739
Personal loans	11 294 689	( 118 800)	11 175 888	5 318 719	( 140 250)	5 178 469
<b>Total (1)</b>	<b>11 549 107</b>	<b>( 137 857)</b>	<b>11 411 250</b>	<b>5 494 384</b>	<b>( 157 745)</b>	<b>5 336 639</b>
<b>Corporate including SMEs</b>						
Overdraft	54 349 013	(1 652 148)	52 696 865	37 258 828	(1 960 617)	35 298 212
Direct loans	42 768 126	( 916 651)	41 851 475	19 752 504	( 779 268)	18 973 236
Syndicated loans	18 376 453	(1 403 062)	16 973 391	16 660 923	(1 184 082)	15 476 841
<b>Total (2)</b>	<b>115 493 592</b>	<b>(3 971 861)</b>	<b>111 521 731</b>	<b>73 672 256</b>	<b>(3 923 967)</b>	<b>69 748 289</b>
<b>Total loans and facilities to customers (1+2)</b>	<b>127 042 699</b>	<b>(4 109 718)</b>	<b>122 932 982</b>	<b>79 166 640</b>	<b>(4 081 712)</b>	<b>75 084 928</b>
<b>Less:</b>						
Unearned discount for Commercial Papers and Loans			( 567 569)			( 143 455)
<b>Net loans and facilities to customers</b>			<b>122 365 412</b>			<b>74 941 473</b>
Current balances			78 174 794			47 594 428
Non-current balances			44 190 618			27 347 045
			<b>122 365 412</b>			<b>74 941 473</b>

**Allowance of impairment losses**

Analysis of the movement of the impairment loss provision for loans and facilities to customers :

**31 December 2025**

	Retail			Total EGP.000
	Overdraft EGP.000	Credit Cards EGP.000	Personal Loans EGP.000	
Opening balance	3 904	13 592	140 250	157 746
Impairment Charge	( 437)	4 605	( 12 227)	( 8 059)
Used	( 54)	( 2 588)	( 9 435)	( 12 077)
Proceeds from previously written off debts	-	36	218	254
Foreign exchange translation differences	( 2)	1	( 6)	( 7)
	<b>3 411</b>	<b>15 646</b>	<b>118 801</b>	<b>137 857</b>

	Corporate			Total EGP.000
	Overdraft EGP.000	Direct Loans EGP.000	Syndicated Loans EGP.000	
Opening balance	1 960 617	779 268	1 184 082	3 923 967
Impairment Charge	( 385 332)	183 269	274 018	71 955
Used	( 67 725)	-	-	( 67 725)
Proceeds from previously written off debts	171 566	-	-	171 566
Foreign exchange translation differences	( 26 978)	( 45 886)	( 55 038)	( 127 902)
	<b>1 652 148</b>	<b>916 652</b>	<b>1 403 061</b>	<b>3 971 861</b>
				<b>4 109 719</b>

**31 December 2024**

	Retail			Total EGP.000
	Overdraft EGP.000	Credit Cards EGP.000	Personal Loans EGP.000	
Opening balance	1 378	8 079	171 003	180 460
Impairment Charge	2 519	5 706	( 27 842)	( 19 617)
Used	-	( 193)	( 2 959)	( 3 152)
Foreign exchange translation differences	7	-	48	55
	<b>3 904</b>	<b>13 592</b>	<b>140 250</b>	<b>157 746</b>

	Corporate			Total EGP.000
	Overdraft EGP.000	Direct Loans EGP.000	Syndicated Loans EGP.000	
Opening balance	1 688 638	406 398	375 685	2 470 721
Charge (release) of impairment loss	( 278 937)	109 906	727 170	558 139
Used	(1 111 499)	-	-	(1 111 499)
Proceeds from previously written off debts	1 216 660	-	-	1 216 660
Foreign exchange translation differences	445 755	262 964	81 227	789 946
	<b>1 960 617</b>	<b>779 268</b>	<b>1 184 082</b>	<b>3 923 967</b>
				<b>4 081 713</b>

**20 –Financial investments**

	31 December 2025 EGP.000	31 December 2024 EGP.000
<b>At FVTOCI</b>		
<b>a) Debt instruments at FVTOCI</b>		
Listed in the market*	26 539 730	11 447 860
	<b>26 539 730</b>	<b>11 447 860</b>
<b>b) Equity instruments at FVTOCI</b>		
Unlisted in the market	1 869 220	1 758 802
	<b>1 869 220</b>	<b>1 758 802</b>
<b>c) Mutual funds</b>		
Unlisted in the market **	293 179	141 891
	<b>293 179</b>	<b>141 891</b>
<b>Total financial investments at FVTOCI (1)</b>	<b>28 702 129</b>	<b>13 348 552</b>
<b>At Amortized Cost</b>		
<b>a) Debt instruments</b>		
Listed in the market	8 863 628	7 568 276
Less: Allowance for impairment losses	( 20 019)	( 12 858)
<b>Total financial investments at Amortized Cost (2)</b>	<b>8 843 609</b>	<b>7 555 418</b>
<b>At FVTPL</b>		
<b>a) Equity instruments at FVTPL</b>		
Listed in the market	545 773	457 350
	<b>545 773</b>	<b>457 350</b>
<b>b) Mutual funds</b>		
Non-listed in the market	106 424	258 884
	<b>106 424</b>	<b>258 884</b>
<b>Total financial investments at FVTPL (3)</b>	<b>652 197</b>	<b>716 234</b>
<b>Total Financial investments (1+2+3)</b>	<b>38 197 933</b>	<b>21 620 205</b>
Current balances	27 085 502	11 905 210
Not-current balances	11 112 431	9 714 995
<b>Total Financial investments</b>	<b>38 197 933</b>	<b>21 620 205</b>
Fixed interest rates debt instruments	12 505 049	14 192 888
Floating interest rates debt instruments	22 878 290	4 810 390
Total debt instruments	<b>35 383 339</b>	<b>19 003 278</b>

\*Including securitized bonds and sukuk of EGP 14 768 178 ( EGP 5 345 614 in previous year).

\*\*Includes seed capital in mutual funds established by the bank (note39)

	At FTVOCI EGP.000	At Amortized Cost EGP.000	Total EGP.000
<b>Summary of the financial investment movement</b>			
<b>31 December 2025</b>			
<b>Opening balance</b>	<b>13 351 677</b>	<b>7 555 418</b>	<b>20 907 095</b>
Addition	16 687 962	2 642 531	19 330 492
Disposal / maturity (redemption)	(2 208 354)	(1 299 282)	(3 507 636)
Foreign exchange translation differences	( 38 405)	( 40 285)	( 78 690)
Net change in fair value reserve	910 705	-	910 705
Discount (premium) amortization	( 1 456)	( 7 613)	( 9 069)
Release /(charge) Allowance for impairment losses	-	( 7 161)	( 7 161)
	<b>28 702 129</b>	<b>8 843 608</b>	<b>37 545 737</b>
<b>31 December 2024</b>			
<b>Opening balance</b>	<b>6 199 371</b>	<b>8 915 714</b>	<b>15 115 085</b>
Addition	7 878 676	2 000 040	9 878 715
Disposal maturity (redemption)	(1 587 673)	(4 008 422)	(5 596 095)
Foreign exchange translation differences	570 616	651 570	1 222 186
Net change in fair value reserve	290 400	-	290 400
Discount (premium) amortization	287	1 058	1 345
Release /(charge) Allowance for impairment losses	-	( 4 542)	( 4 542)
	<b>13 351 677</b>	<b>7 555 418</b>	<b>20 907 094</b>

	From 1 January 2025	From 1 January 2024
	To 31 December 2025	To 31 December 2024
	EGP.000	EGP.000
<b>Gain on Financial Investments</b>		
Gain on sale of associate	-	67 252
Gain on sale of debt instrument and treasury bills	3 612 805	2 506 189
	<b>3 612 805</b>	<b>2 573 441</b>

**Movement of allowance for impairment losses for Investments at Amortized Cost**

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
	EGP.000	EGP.000
Opening balance	12 858	8 315
Charge (release) of impairment loss	8 085	( 586)
Foreign exchanges revaluation differences	( 924)	5 129
	<b>20 019</b>	<b>12 858</b>

**21 –Financial derivatives**

**31 December 2025**

	Contractual Amount EGP.000	Assets EGP.000	Liabilities EGP.000
Forward and Swap contracts	18 886 320	-	( 205 834)
<b>Total Assets (Liabilities)</b>	<b>18 886 320</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>( 205 834)</b>
		<b>-</b>	<b>( 205 834)</b>

**31 December 2024**

	Contractual Amount EGP.000	Assets EGP.000	Liabilities EGP.000
Forward and Swap contracts	1 835 463	13 711	( 7 039)
<b>Total Assets (Liabilities)</b>	<b>1 835 463</b>	<b>13 711</b>	<b>( 7 039)</b>
		<b>6 672</b>	<b>-</b>

The Bank uses derivative instruments for hedging and non-hedging purposes.

Forward contracts represent commitments to purchase foreign and local currencies, including the unexecuted portion of spot transactions, and future foreign currency and/or interest rate contracts represent contractual obligations to receive or pay a net amount based on changes in exchange rates and interest rates, and/or to buy or sell a foreign currency or financial instrument at a future date at a specified contractual price in an active financial market.

The bank's credit risk is considered minimal, and forward return agreements represent future return rate contracts negotiated on a case-by-case basis. These agreements require cash settlement at a future date of the difference between the contracted return rate and the current market return rate, based on an agreed contractual/nominal value.

Currency swap contracts represent commitments to exchange one set of cash flows for another, and these contracts result in the exchange of currencies.

The Bank's credit risk is the potential cost of replacing swap contracts if counterparties fail to perform their obligations. This risk is monitored on an ongoing basis by comparing fair value and a percentage of contractual amounts. To control the existing credit risk, the Bank evaluates counterparties using the same techniques used in lending activities.

The contractual amounts of some types of financial instruments are a basis for comparison with financial instruments recognised in the financial position, but do not necessarily provide an indication of the amounts of future cash flows or the current fair value of the instruments, and therefore these amounts do not reflect credit risk or price risk.

Derivatives become in favour of the Bank (assets) or against it (liabilities) as a result of changes in the fair value of those derivatives. The total contractual/notional amounts of outstanding derivatives, the extent to which derivatives are in favour of or against the Bank and the total fair values of assets and liabilities of derivatives can fluctuate from time to time.

**22- Investments in associates**

	Share Percentage	Opening Balance	Share of profit in associates in income statement	Dividend	Addition	Disposal	Ending Balance
	%	EGP.000	EGP.000	EGP.000	EGP.000	EGP.000	EGP.000
<b>31 December 2025</b>							
Al Maadi for touristic investments and entertainment	29.69%	11 909	676	( 915)	-	-	11 670
Credit guarantee company	9.09%	213 882	73 924	-	-	-	287 806
Oriental for industrial projects	11.83%	4 504	2 668	-	-	-	7 172
Anchors For Real Estate Investment& Development	40.00%	4 000	-	-	-	-	4 000
		<b>234 295</b>	<b>77 268</b>	<b>( 915)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>310 648</b>

	Share Percentage	Opening Balance	Share of profit in associates in income statement	Dividend	Addition	Disposal	Ending Balance
	%	EGP.000	EGP.000	EGP.000	EGP.000	EGP.000	EGP.000
<b>31 December 2024</b>							
Al Maadi for touristic investments and entertainment	29.69%	10 648	1 677	( 416)	-	-	11 909
Credit guarantee company	9.09%	190 107	23 775	-	-	-	213 882
Oriental for industrial projects	11.83%	1 992	2 512	-	-	-	4 504
Anchors For Real Estate Investment& Development	40.00%	-	-	-	4 000	-	4 000
Elshorouk for markets and shops	0.00%	26 434	1 503	-	-	( 27 936)	-
		<b>229 181</b>	<b>29 467</b>	<b>( 416)</b>	<b>4 000</b>	<b>( 27 936)</b>	<b>234 295</b>

23 – Intangible assets	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
	EGP.000	EGP.000
Opening balance	640 626	335 536
Additions	849 904	305 090
Disposals	( 4 343)	640 626
<b>Total cost</b>	<b>1 486 187</b>	<b>640 626</b>
Accumulated amortization	( 382 823)	( 222 617)
Amortization expenses	( 345 844)	( 160 206)
<b>Accumulated amortization</b>	<b>( 728 667)</b>	<b>( 382 823)</b>
	<b>757 520</b>	<b>257 803</b>

24 – Other assets	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
	EGP.000	EGP.000
Accrued revenues	2 474 762	1 679 565
Prepaid expenses	134 832	24 653
Advance payment for acquisition of property and equipment	6 147 352	3 504 371
Asset reverted to the bank in settlement of debts	224 241	330 972
Insurance and custodies	5 480	5 394
Others	82 359	169 849
	<b>9 069 026</b>	<b>5 714 804</b>

## 25 – property and equipment

	Lands	Buildings and installations	Integrated automated systems	Vehicles	Machinery & Equipment	Fixtures & fitting	Furniture	Total
	EGP.000	EGP.000	EGP.000	EGP.000	EGP.000	EGP.000	EGP.000	EGP.000
Cost	269 045	657 728	211 131	32 259	175 648	243 360	65 789	1 654 959
Accumulated depreciation	-	( 141 587)	( 139 675)	( 19 155)	( 93 006)	( 102 600)	( 32 262)	( 528 285)
<b>Net book value as at 1 January 2024</b>	<b>269 045</b>	<b>516 141</b>	<b>71 455</b>	<b>13 104</b>	<b>82 642</b>	<b>140 761</b>	<b>33 526</b>	<b>1 126 673</b>
Additions	-	19 986	119 377	53 246	52 268	76 162	11 578	332 617
Disposals	-	-	( 50)	( 1 139)	-	-	-	( 1 189)
Depreciation	-	( 16 387)	( 35 496)	( 5 140)	( 23 014)	( 18 535)	( 5 969)	( 104 541)
Accumulated depreciation of disposals	-	-	42	1 139	-	-	-	1 181
<b>Net book value as at 31 December 2024</b>	<b>269 045</b>	<b>519 740</b>	<b>155 328</b>	<b>61 210</b>	<b>111 895</b>	<b>198 387</b>	<b>39 136</b>	<b>1 354 741</b>
Cost	269 045	677 714	330 458	84 366	227 916	319 521	77 367	1 986 387
Accumulated depreciation	-	( 157 974)	( 175 131)	( 23 155)	( 116 021)	( 121 135)	( 38 231)	( 631 646)
<b>Net book value as at 01 January 2025</b>	<b>269 045</b>	<b>519 740</b>	<b>155 328</b>	<b>61 210</b>	<b>111 895</b>	<b>198 387</b>	<b>39 136</b>	<b>1 354 741</b>
Additions	-	14 880	242 489	98 217	439 325	124 130	18 998	938 039
Disposals	-	( 11 214)	( 3 118)	( 6 699)	( 2 743)	( 3 063)	( 2 582)	( 29 419)
Depreciation	-	( 16 677)	( 51 804)	( 26 980)	( 35 155)	( 25 966)	( 7 572)	( 164 153)
Accumulated depreciation of disposals	-	3 545	3 111	6 699	2 729	2 723	2 582	21 388
<b>Net book value as at 31 December 2025</b>	<b>269 045</b>	<b>510 274</b>	<b>346 006</b>	<b>132 447</b>	<b>516 051</b>	<b>296 211</b>	<b>50 563</b>	<b>2 120 596</b>
Cost	269 045	681 380	569 829	175 883	664 497	440 588	93 784	2 895 007
Accumulated depreciation	-	( 171 106)	( 223 823)	( 43 437)	( 148 446)	( 144 378)	( 43 221)	( 774 411)
<b>Net book value as at 31 December 2025</b>	<b>269 045</b>	<b>510 274</b>	<b>346 006</b>	<b>132 447</b>	<b>516 051</b>	<b>296 211</b>	<b>50 563</b>	<b>2 120 596</b>

\*property and equipment balance at the financial position includes an amount of EGP 73 million represent assets not registered yet as the legal department is in-process to register these assets.

For The Financial Year Ended 31 December 2025

		31 December 2025	31 December 2024
		EGP.000	EGP.000
<b>26 - Due to banks</b>			
Current accounts		413 168	413 319
Deposits		27 546 702	23 424 287
Treasury bills sold with re-purchase agreement		-	4 000
		<b>27 959 870</b>	<b>23 841 606</b>
Central banks of Egypt		73 695	190 332
Local banks		27 555 750	6 803 009
Foreign banks		330 425	16 848 265
		<b>27 959 870</b>	<b>23 841 606</b>
Non interest rate accounts		332 311	250 382
Fixed interest rate accounts		27 627 559	23 591 224
		<b>27 959 870</b>	<b>23 841 606</b>
Current balances		<b>27 959 870</b>	<b>23 841 606</b>
<b>27 - Customer's deposits</b>			
		<b>31 December 2025</b>	<b>31 December 2024</b>
		EGP.000	EGP.000
Demand deposits		81 522 173	49 112 420
Time deposits and call accounts		97 199 957	69 097 543
Term saving certificates		19 109 094	11 570 535
Savings deposits		5 264 575	2 626 137
Other deposits		5 948 181	3 064 115
		<b>209 043 980</b>	<b>135 470 750</b>
Corporate deposits		171 725 104	114 343 737
Retail deposits		37 318 876	21 127 013
		<b>209 043 980</b>	<b>135 470 750</b>
Non interest bearing accounts		14 530 028	11 793 773
Fixed interest rate accounts		188 841 937	120 121 029
Floating interest rate accounts		5 672 015	3 555 948
		<b>209 043 980</b>	<b>135 470 750</b>
Current balances		194 847 188	126 011 951
Non-current balances		14 196 792	9 458 799
		<b>209 043 980</b>	<b>135 470 750</b>
<b>28 - Other Loans</b>			
	<b>Interest</b>	<b>31 December 2025</b>	<b>31 December 2024</b>
		EGP.000	EGP.000
Subordinate Loans (1)	Corridor lending rate+1.5%	260 000	390 000
Subordinate deposits (2)	Corridor lending rate+2%	2 080 000	2 600 000
Subordinate deposits (3)	Corridor lending rate+2%	4 500 000	-
Subordinate deposits (4)	15.00%	212 000	255 000
Subordinate deposits (5)	16.00%	65 000	65 000
Subordinate deposits (6)	21.00%	100 000	100 000
Subordinate deposits (7)	21.00%	50 000	50 000
Subordinate deposits (8)	20.00%	50 000	50 000
Subordinate deposits (9)	17.35%	250 000	-
		<b>6 917 000</b>	<b>3 380 000</b>
Current balances		650 000	130 000
Non-current balances		6 917 000	3 380 000
		<b>7 567 000</b>	<b>3 510 000</b>

- (1) In June 2022, a subordinate loan contract was signed with the Arab International Bank for up to EGP 650 million to support our bank's capital base. This loan has a five-year term ending in June 2027, with the full loan to be repaid at the end of the term. Our bank may, after obtaining the necessary approvals, repay a portion of the loan, provided that it does not exceed 20% of the loan value. A partial redemption of the loan was implemented and the balance became EGP 260 million.
- (2) In July 2024, a subordinate deposit contract was signed with the Arab International Bank for up to EGP 2600 million to support our bank's capital base. This deposit has a five-year term ending in July 2029, with the full loan to be repaid at the end of the term. Our bank may, after obtaining the necessary approvals, repay a portion of the loan, provided that it does not exceed 20% of the loan value. A partial redemption of the loan was implemented and the balance became EGP 2080 million.
- (3) In November 2025, a subordinate deposit contract was signed with the Arab International Bank for up to EGP 4500 million to support our bank's capital base. This deposit has a five-year term ending in July 2029, with the full loan to be repaid at the end of the term. Our bank may, after obtaining the necessary approvals, repay a portion of the loan, provided that it does not exceed 20% of the loan value.
- (4) In December 2022, a subordinate deposit contract was signed with The Arab Contractors Employees Pension Fund for up to EGP 255 million to support our bank's capital base. This deposit has a 61 months term ending in January 2028, with the full loan to be repaid at the end of the term. Our bank may, after obtaining the necessary approvals, repay a portion of the loan, provided that it does not exceed 20% of the loan value. A partial redemption of the loan was implemented and the balance became EGP 212 million.
- (5) In March 2023, a subordinate deposit contract was signed with The Arab Contractors Employees Pension Fund for up to EGP 65 million to support our bank's capital base. This deposit has a 61 months term ending in April 2028, with the full loan to be repaid at the end of the term. Our bank may, after obtaining the necessary approvals, repay a portion of the loan, provided that it does not exceed 20% of the loan value.
- (6) In July 2024, a subordinate deposit contract was signed with The Arab Contractors Employees Pension Fund for up to EGP 100 million to support our bank's capital base. This deposit has a 61 months term ending in August 2029, with the full loan to be repaid at the end of the term. Our bank may, after obtaining the necessary approvals, repay a portion of the loan, provided that it does not exceed 20% of the loan value.
- (7) In September 2024, a subordinate deposit contract was signed with The Arab Contractors Employees Pension Fund for up to EGP 50 million to support our bank's capital base. This deposit has a 61 months term ending in October 2029, with the full loan to be repaid at the end of the term. Our bank may, after obtaining the necessary approvals, repay a portion of the loan, provided that it does not exceed 20% of the loan value.
- (8) In December 2024, a subordinate deposit contract was signed with The Arab Contractors Employees Pension Fund for up to EGP 50 million to support our bank's capital base it has started in January 2025. This deposit has a 61 months term ending in February 2030, with the full loan to be repaid at the end of the term. Our bank may, after obtaining the necessary approvals, repay a portion of the loan, provided that it does not exceed 20% of the loan value.
- (9) In the last quarter of 2025, a subordinate deposits contracts were signed with The Arab Contractors Employees Pension Fund for amount of EGP 250 million to support our bank's capital base. These deposits have a 61 months term ending in October 2029, with the full loan to be repaid at the end of the term. Our bank may, after obtaining the necessary approvals, repay a portion of the loan, provided that it does not exceed 20% of the deposit value.

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
	EGP.000	EGP.000
Accrued interest	1 284 451	1 052 054
Unearned revenues	53 627	37 189
Accrued expenses	438 119	367 335
Creditors	13 681	10 196
Other payables	2 371 722	1 590 730
	<b>4 161 600</b>	<b>3 057 504</b>

### 30 - Other Provisions

31 December 2025	Opening balance	Proceeds from previously written off	Used	Foreign exchange translation differences	Impairment Charge	Ending Balance
	EGP.000	EGP.000	EGP.000	EGP.000	EGP.000	EGP.000
Provision for other probable claims	101 684	-	( 1 116)	-	57 000	157 568
Provision for contingent liabilities	24 508	-	-	( 1 015)	159 279	182 772
Provision for legal cases	28 378	-	( 731)	( 7)	( 5 171)	22 469
	<b>154 570</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>( 1 847)</b>	<b>( 1 022)</b>	<b>211 108</b>	<b>362 809</b>

31 December 2024	Opening balance	Proceeds from previously written off	Used	Foreign exchange translation differences	Impairment Charge	Ending Balance
	EGP.000	EGP.000	EGP.000	EGP.000	EGP.000	EGP.000
Provision for other probable claims	92 864	-	-	-	8 820	101 684
Provision for contingent liabilities	48 365	-	-	8 653	( 32 510)	24 508
Provision for legal cases	32 910	-	( 7 253)	35	2 686	28 378
	<b>174 139</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>( 7 253)</b>	<b>8 688</b>	<b>( 21 004)</b>	<b>154 570</b>

### 31 - Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax has been calculated on temporary tax differences using the balance sheet method and using the expected tax rate on a time that the Bank will recognize benefit from assets / incurred liabilities for current financial period .

Balance of deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	EGP.000		EGP.000	
	Asset	Liability	Asset	Liability
Depreciation of property and equipment	-	( 28 502)	-	( 17 485)
Other provisions (other than loan provision)	90 901	-	39 632	-
Debt instruments at FVTOCI	-	( 191 582)	-	( 21 706)
Equity instruments at FVTOCI	-	( 272 579)	-	( 248 500)
Other	-	( 152 190)	145 451	( 180 190)
<b>Total deferred tax asset (liability)</b>	<b>90 900</b>	<b>( 644 853)</b>	<b>185 083</b>	<b>( 467 881)</b>
<b>Net tax deferred tax asset (liability)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>( 553 953)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>( 282 798)</b>

Movement of deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	EGP.000		EGP.000	
	Asset	Liability	Asset	Liability
Opening balance	185 083	( 467 881)	96 162	( 289 384)
Depreciation of property and equipment	-	( 11 017)	-	6 608
Other provisions (other than loan provision)	51 269	-	( 3 324)	-
Debt instruments at FVTOCI	-	( 169 876)	( 5 811)	( 21 706)
Equity instruments at FVTOCI	-	( 32 855)	-	( 139 835)
Disposal of equity instruments at FVTOCI	-	8 776	-	8 662
Other	( 145 451)	28 000	98 056	( 32 226)
	<b>90 900</b>	<b>( 644 853)</b>	<b>185 083</b>	<b>( 467 881)</b>

### 32- Capital

#### (A) Authorized Capital

Authorized capital amounted to EGP 10 billion.

#### (B) Issued and paid - up capital

Issued and paid - up capital amounted to EGP 6.5 billion distributed on 650 million shares in cash with nominal value of EGP 10 each.

#### (C) Retained amount for capital increase

Amount of EGP 3500 Million has retained for capital increase. On 16 March 2025 the bank's AGM has approved the capital increase by EGP 3 500 Million with anomal value of EGP 10 through distributions of 0.53846154 bonus share for each one outstanding share. The capital increased will be recording in commercial registry of the bank .

### 33- Reserves

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
	EGP.000	EGP.000
Legal reserve	398 531	114 544
General reserve *	24 117	24 117
Special reverse	45 158	45 158
Capital reserve	60 715	59 196
Fair value reserve (a)	1 504 920	883 131
General risk reserves	38 851	38 851
General bank risk reserve *(b)	84 785	75 568
	<b>2 157 078</b>	<b>1 240 565</b>

\*The value of residual amount from issuing expenses of capital increase from EGP 1 billion to EGP 2 billion.

\*\*In accordance with the instructions of the CBE, the general banking risk reserve is supported annually by 10% of the value of the assets reverted to the Bank in return for debts if these assets are not disposed of within the period specified in the law.

33/a- Fair Value reserve	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
	EGP.000	EGP.000
Opening balance	883 131	254 057
Net change in fair value transferred to R/E	( 35 551)	( 23 144)
Net change in FVOCI	657 340	652 218
	<b>1 504 920</b>	<b>883 131</b>

33/b- General banking risk reserve	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
	EGP.000	EGP.000
Opening balance	75 568	61 305
Transferred from retained earnings	19 554	35 095
Transferred to retained earnings	( 10 337)	( 20 832)
	<b>84 785</b>	<b>75 568</b>

34- Retained earnings	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
	EGP.000	EGP.000
Opening balance	6 132 436	2 331 813
Transferred to legal reserve	( 283 987)	( 114 544)
Transferred to capital reserve	( 1 519)	( 2 473)
Transferred to general banking risk reserve	( 19 554)	( 35 095)
Transferred to retained amount for capital increase	(3 500 000)	(1 500 000)
Transferred from general banking reserve	10 337	20 833
Amortization of difference of subordinate deposit	-	1 119
Staff profit share	( 570 527)	( 228 738)
Banking system support and development fund	( 57 053)	( 22 873)
Board Members' bonus	( 57 053)	( 22 000)
Net change in fair value transferred to R/E	35 551	23 144
Net profit	6 421 407	5 681 250
	<b>8 110 037</b>	<b>6 132 436</b>

### 35- Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of preparing the statement of cash flow, the cash and cash equivalent includes the following balance of maturity dates within less than three months from the date of acquisition:

	31 December 2025	31 March 2024
	EGP.000	EGP.000
Cash and due from CBE (note 15)	676 211	621 541
Due from banks (note 16)	53 468 148	50 621 809
Treasury bills (note 17)	2 541 231	1 355 665
	<b>56 685 590</b>	<b>52 599 015</b>

### 36- Contingent and commitments liabilities

#### (A)-Legal claims :

There is a few cases against the bank without provision as the bank doesn't expect to incur losses from it at financial statement date . A provision for legal cases that are expected to incur losses has been charged amount of EGP 22 469 thousand as at financial statement date (In 31 Dec. 2024 : amounted to EGP 28 378 thousand)

**B-Capital commitments:**

**B/1 - property and equipment and branches of equipment**

The Bank has a commitment to contracts for property and equipment purchase and branches preparations and new head office in New Capital City (building, furniture, integrated system and, fixtures&fitting) amounting to EGP 3 206 771 as current period (EGP 3 729 203 thousand prior year ). Management is sufficiently confident that net profit shall be realized and finance shall be made available to cover these commitments.

**B/2 - Financial Investments**

The capital commitments for the financial investments reached on the date of financial position as follows:

	Amount of commitment	Amount Paid	Remaining
Financial investments in associate	20 000	7 000	13 000
Financial investments through OCI	571 149	310 680	260 469

**C-Contingent liabilities:**

	31 December 2025 EGP.000	31 December 2024 EGP.000
Letters of guarantees	28 752 805	18 137 454
Letter of credits import, export and facilities to suppliers	12 171 586	9 590 240
Letter of credits export	5 115 164	4 044 560
Other Contingent Liabilities	1 488 896	124 517
	<b>47 528 451</b>	<b>31 896 771</b>

**D- Credit facilities commitments**

	31 December 2025 EGP.000	31 December 2024 EGP.000
More than one year	6 975 838	1 078 525
	<b>6 975 838</b>	<b>1 078 525</b>

**E- Commitments operating lease contracts**

	31 December 2025 EGP.000	31 December 2024 EGP.000
Not more than one year	147 895	56 494
More than one year and less than 5 years	440 426	224 708
More than 5 years	54 275	33 255
	<b>642 596</b>	<b>314 457</b>

**37- Related party transactions**

The bank deals with its related parties on the same basis as with others in compliance with accepted banking rules and regulations. The nature of these transactions and its balances are represented on the balance sheet date as follows:

	Directors and other Key Management Personnel		Associates*	
	31 December 2025 EGP.000	31 December 2024 EGP.000	31 December 2025 EGP.000	31 December 2024 EGP.000
<b>A) Loans and credit facilities to related parties:</b>				
Balance at beginning of the year	-	-	1 832 987	-
Loans movement	-	-	1 415 278	1 832 987
	-	-	<b>3 248 265</b>	<b>1 832 987</b>

\* Discounted ceques for Anchors For Real Estate Investment& Development - Associate Company-up to the amount of EGP 1 004 692 thousand during the year 2025.

	Directors and other Key Management Personnel		Associates	
	31 December 2025 EGP.000	31 December 2024 EGP.000	31 December 2025 EGP.000	31 December 2024 EGP.000
<b>B) Deposits from related parties:</b>				
Balance at beginning of the year	4 809	92 452	190 079	11 307
Deposits movement	6 184	( 87 643)	( 105 622)	178 772
	<b>10 993</b>	<b>4 809</b>	<b>84 457</b>	<b>190 079</b>

**C) Other**

	31 December 2025 EGP.000	31 December 2024 EGP.000
Due from banks	41 495	10 307
Due to banks	1	1
LGs	2 813	3 000
Other loans	7 567 000	3 510 000
Other payables	372	372

According to CBE instructions dated 23 August 2011 . the Average monthly salary and rewards of top twenty salary and rewards together during fiscal year ended 31 December 2025 is EGP 14 640 171.

**38 -Tax position****A. Corporate income tax:**

- For the years from 1978 till 2004, inspection completed and the bank has paid amounts due .
- For the year from 2005 to 2020 inspection completed and the bank paid all taxes due except for retained tax losses for year 2010 which will be settled as part of the agreement between tax authority and Egyptian Bank federation, thus no taxes due regarding this period.
- For the year 2021 the bank had submitted the annual tax return in due date and there is no taxes due .

**B . Salaries tax:**

- For the years from 1978 till 2022,inspection completed for the employees salary tax, and the bank has paid all the amounts due.
- For the year 2023 the salary tax is deducted and paid regularly to the Tax Authority in accordance to law 91 for 2005.

**C . Stamp duty tax:**

- For the periods beginning from the activity commencing date and till 31 July 2006 , the inspection completed for all branches in accordance with law no. 111 of the year 1980 and the bank have paid all the amounts due .
- For the period from 1 August 2006 to 31 December 2022, the bank has been completed inspection, in accordance with law no. 111 of the year 1980 and the bank have paid all the amounts due .
- From the years 2023, the bank paid stamp duty tax (Bank and customers shares ) based on highest utilization of debit balance for each quarter period in accordance to Law .

### 39-Mutual Funds

	Suez Canal Bank First Fund "With Cumulative Periodical Return" and Distribution	Suez Canal Bank Second Fund "Agial - With Cumulative Periodical Return"	Suez Canal Bank Monetary Fund for Liquidity " With Cumulative Daily Return"
Registration number and est. date	No. 143 , in 24 March 1996	No. 355, in 30 June 2008	No. 790 in 10 August 2020
Under the license of the capital market law and its executive regulations	Financial markets law no. 95 of 1992 and its executive regulations no. 22 for 2014	Financial markets law no. 95 of 1992 and its executive regulations no. 22 for 2014	Financial markets law no. 95 of 1992 and its executive regulations no. 22 for 2014
Fund manager	HC for managing funds.	Beltone for managing funds.	CI Assets Management.
Currency	EGP	EGP	EGP
<b>A-Fund shares upon issuance:</b>			
Number of investment certificates (ICs)	200 000	10 000 000	75 000 000
Nominal value of IC	500	10	10
Total nominal value of ICs	100 000 000	100 000 000	750 000 000
The nominal value of the bank's ICs in the fund	5 000 000	5 000 000	5 000 000
<b>B-At financial position date :</b>			
Market price per IC	1570.17	57.20	22.52
Total market value of ICs	198 255 945	222 476 509	1 473 746 622
No.of outstanding ICs	126 264	3 889 238	65 445 254
Total Bank's ICs classified as investment at FVTOCI	10 000	500 000	500 000
Total Bank's ICs classified as investment at FVTPL	-	-	-
	<b>10 000</b>	<b>500 000</b>	<b>500 000</b>
Total Fair value of bank's ICs classified as investment at FVTOCI	15 701 700	28 601 555	11 259 385
	<b>15 701 700</b>	<b>28 601 555</b>	<b>11 259 385</b>
Fees and Commission for supervising fund and other services through PL	611 844	311 305	1 011 038

### 40- Important events

The Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) decided in its special meetings in 2025, to reduce the CBE's overnight deposit rate, the overnight lending rate, and the rate of the main operation by 725 basis points reached to 20%, 21%, and 20.5%, respectively.

### 41- Translation

These Financial Statements are translation into English from original Arabic statements. The original Arabic statements are the official Financial Statements.