

**Qatar National Bank S.A.E**  
**(Egyptian Joint Stock Company)**

**Consolidated Financial Statements**  
**Together With Auditors' Report**  
**For The Year Ended December 31, 2025**

KPMG Hazem Hassan  
Public Accountants & Consultants

Baker Tilly Mohamed Hilal – Wahid Abdel Ghaffar  
Public Accountants & Advisers

## **Auditors' Report**

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

### **Report on the Consolidated Financial Statements**

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

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

These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Bank's management. Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with the rules of preparation and presentation of the banks' financial statements, basis of recognition and measurement issued by the Central Bank of Egypt on December 16, 2008 as amended by the regulations issued on February 26, 2019 and in light of the prevailing Egyptian laws and regulations, management responsibility includes designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated 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 consolidated 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 comply with ethical requirements, plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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

## *Opinion*

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the group as of December 31, 2025, its consolidated financial performance, and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with the rules of preparation and presentation of the banks' financial statements basis of recognition and measurement issued by the Central Bank of Egypt on December 16, 2008 as amended by the regulations issued on February 26, 2019 and in light of the prevailing Egyptian laws and regulations related to the preparation of these consolidated financial statements.



**Mohamed Hossam Hilal**

Financial Regulatory Authority No. "390"

**Bakertilly Mohamed Hilal - Wahid Abdel Ghaffar**

**Public Accountants & Consultants**

## **Auditors**

  
**Abdelhadi Mohamed Ali Ibrahim**

Financial Regulatory Authority No. "395"



Cairo; January 13, 2026

**Qatar National Bank S.A.E**  
**Consolidated Statement of Financial Position**  
**As at 31 December 2025**

(All amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds)

	Note	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024 Restated
<b>Assets:</b>			
Cash and due from Central Bank of Egypt (CBE)	(16)	75,576,676,833	71,189,334,488
Due from banks	(17)	101,495,464,015	123,331,058,971
Treasury bills and Other Governmental notes	(18)	151,881,099,660	130,925,413,471
Trading investments	(19)	489,094,188	139,902,917
Loans and credit facilities to banks	(20)	6,356,366,234	2,504,444,938
Loans and credit facilities to customers	(21)	436,500,493,572	341,001,467,032
Financial derivatives	(22)	7,814,398	3,693,595
<b>Financial Investments:</b>			
- Fair value through other comprehensive income	(23)	36,793,523,986	34,062,689,073
- Amortized cost	(23)	94,070,628,324	93,028,809,101
- Fair value through profit or loss	(23)	172,037,911	119,851,297
Intangible assets	(24)	722,750,379	548,997,076
Other assets	(25)	14,914,066,371	14,924,949,842
Finance lease		7,643,801,885	5,412,034,321
Property and equipment	(26)	3,240,988,517	2,693,549,793
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>929,864,806,273</b>	<b>819,886,195,915</b>
<b>Liabilities and equity:</b>			
<b>Liabilities:</b>			
Due to banks	(27)	826,534,806	16,122,650,231
Customer deposits	(28)	777,567,290,241	679,887,184,687
Financial derivatives	(22)	40,550,100	8,809,370
Other loans	(29)	3,415,499,210	4,478,121,616
Other liabilities	(30)	11,068,643,193	11,013,502,330
Other provisions	(31)	981,399,730	751,734,002
Insurance policyholders' rights	(32)	10,315,165,252	8,926,908,166
Current income tax payable		8,278,114,816	6,472,526,472
Deferred tax liabilities	(33)	409,777,087	222,549,538
Defined benefits obligation	(34)	682,808,057	626,522,132
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>813,585,782,492</b>	<b>728,510,508,544</b>
<b>Equity:</b>			
Issued and paid-up capital	(35)	10,774,114,830	10,774,114,830
Reserves	(36)	58,825,821,651	42,652,257,888
Profit for the year and retained earnings	(36)	46,679,087,300	37,949,314,653
<b>Total equity attributable to equity holders of the bank</b>		<b>116,279,023,781</b>	<b>91,375,687,371</b>
Non-controlling interests		-	-
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>116,279,023,781</b>	<b>91,375,687,371</b>
<b>Total liabilities and equity</b>		<b>929,864,806,273</b>	<b>819,886,195,915</b>



**Mohamed Bedeir**  
Chief Executive Officer



**Ali Rashid Al-Mohannadi**  
Chairman of the Board of Directors

The accompanying notes from (1) to (40) are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.  
(Auditors' report attached).

	Note	From January 01, 2025 To December 31, 2025	From January 01, 2024 To December 31, 2024 Restated
Interest on loans and similar income	(6)	134,865,544,988	120,440,854,194
Cost of deposits and similar expense	(6)	(85,426,312,744)	(79,329,207,746)
<b>Net interest income</b>		<b>49,439,232,244</b>	<b>41,111,646,448</b>
Fee and commission income	(7)	8,697,415,727	7,630,769,438
Fee and commission expense	(7)	(2,494,552,745)	(2,023,751,175)
<b>Net fee and commission income</b>		<b>6,202,862,982</b>	<b>5,607,018,263</b>
Dividend income	(8)	241,693,670	180,157,935
Net trading income	(9)	1,384,960,674	979,547,787
Gain on financial investments	(23)	234,956,991	268,482,777
Impairment credit losses	(12)	(4,253,329,139)	(5,457,454,606)
Administrative expenses	(10)	(9,310,901,475)	(7,652,512,580)
Other operating revenues (expenses)	(11)	(1,465,392,279)	4,661,354,015
<b>Profit before income tax</b>		<b>42,474,083,668</b>	<b>39,698,240,039</b>
Income tax expense	(13)	(12,408,666,223)	(13,236,021,918)
<b>Net profit for the year</b>		<b>30,065,417,445</b>	<b>26,462,218,121</b>
<b>Attributable to:</b>			
Equity holders of the Bank		30,065,417,445	26,462,218,121
Non-controlling interests		-	-
<b>Net profit for the year</b>		<b>30,065,417,445</b>	<b>26,462,218,121</b>
Earnings per share	(14)	12.14	10.76



**Mohamed Bedeir**  
Chief Executive Officer



**Ali Rashid Al-Mohannadi**  
Chairman of the Board of Directors

The accompanying notes from (1) to (40) are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.



Qatar National Bank S.A.E  
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income  
For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

(All amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds)

	From January 01, 2025 To December 31, 2025	From January 01, 2024 To December 31, 2024 Restated
Net profit for the year	30,065,417,445	26,462,218,121
<b>Other comprehensive income items that will not be reclassified to the Profit or Loss:</b>		
Net change in fair value of investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	421,001,925	1,202,766,228
Tax impact related to other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to the profit or loss	(57,601,123)	(267,096,923)
Amount transferred to retained earning, net of tax	(169,166)	(11,800,665)
<b>Other comprehensive income items that is or may be reclassified to the profit or loss:</b>		
Net change in fair value of debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	740,132,794	1,209,137,007
Tax impact related to other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to the profit or loss	(99,314,947)	(189,160,198)
Expected credit loss for fair value of debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(647,825)	6,626,918
<b>Total other comprehensive income items for the year net of tax</b>	<b>1,003,401,658</b>	<b>1,950,472,367</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax</b>	<b>31,068,819,103</b>	<b>28,412,690,488</b>
<b>Attributable to:</b>		
Equity holders of the Bank	31,068,819,103	28,412,690,488
Non-controlling interests	-	-
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax</b>	<b>31,068,819,103</b>	<b>28,412,690,488</b>

The accompanying notes from (1) to (40) are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

	Issued and Paid Up Capital	Legal Reserve	General Reserve	Special Reserve	Capital Reserve	Reserve for Transactions Under Common Control	Fair Value Reserve	General Banking Risk Reserve	General Risk Reserve	Retained Earnings	Net Profit for the year	Equity Attributable to Equity Holders of the Bank	Non-Controlling Interests	Total
Balance at 1 January 2024	10,774,114,830	3,296,885,849	28,884,568,918	39,494,455	43,050,621	4,000,483	(644,053,353)	1,045,269	21,453,923	7,988,821,888	16,228,329,997	66,637,712,880	-	66,637,712,880
Impact of adopting EAS 50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	286,065,244	-	286,065,244	-	286,065,244
Balance at 1 January 2024 Restated	10,774,114,830	3,296,885,849	28,884,568,918	39,494,455	43,050,621	4,000,483	(644,053,353)	1,045,269	21,453,923	8,274,887,132	16,228,329,997	66,923,778,124	-	66,923,778,124
Transfer to reserves and retained earnings	-	788,000,907	8,257,672,449	-	9,666,000	-	-	-	-	3,200,408,735	(12,255,748,091)	-	-	-
Dividend distributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,972,581,906)	(3,972,581,906)	-	(3,972,581,906)
Net Change in Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,962,273,032	-	-	-	-	1,962,273,032	-	1,962,273,032
Reclassification of the net change in fair value of equity instruments upon derecognition	-	-	-	-	-	-	(11,800,665)	-	-	11,800,665	-	-	-	-
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,462,218,121	26,462,218,121	-	26,462,218,121
<b>Balance at 31 December 2024 Restated</b>	<b>10,774,114,830</b>	<b>4,084,886,756</b>	<b>37,142,241,367</b>	<b>39,494,455</b>	<b>52,716,621</b>	<b>4,000,483</b>	<b>1,306,419,014</b>	<b>1,045,269</b>	<b>21,453,923</b>	<b>11,487,096,532</b>	<b>26,462,218,121</b>	<b>91,375,687,371</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>91,375,687,371</b>
<b>Balance at 1 January 2025 Restated</b>	<b>10,774,114,830</b>	<b>4,084,886,756</b>	<b>37,142,241,367</b>	<b>39,494,455</b>	<b>52,716,621</b>	<b>4,000,483</b>	<b>1,306,419,014</b>	<b>1,045,269</b>	<b>21,453,923</b>	<b>11,551,150,381</b>	<b>26,398,164,272</b>	<b>91,375,687,371</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>91,375,687,371</b>
Transfer to reserves and retained earnings	-	1,289,900,659	13,872,099,446	-	8,162,000	-	-	-	-	5,062,350,308	(20,232,512,413)	-	-	-
Dividend distributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6,165,651,859)	(6,165,651,859)	-	(6,165,651,859)
Net Change in Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,003,570,824	-	-	-	-	1,003,570,824	-	1,003,570,824
Reclassification of the net change in fair value of equity instruments upon derecognition	-	-	-	-	-	-	(169,166)	-	-	169,166	-	-	-	-
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,065,417,445	30,065,417,445	-	30,065,417,445
<b>Balance at 31 December 2025</b>	<b>10,774,114,830</b>	<b>5,374,787,415</b>	<b>51,014,340,813</b>	<b>39,494,455</b>	<b>60,878,621</b>	<b>4,000,483</b>	<b>2,309,820,672</b>	<b>1,045,269</b>	<b>21,453,923</b>	<b>16,613,669,855</b>	<b>30,065,417,445</b>	<b>116,279,023,781</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>116,279,023,781</b>

The accompanying notes from (1) to (40) are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

Qatar National Bank S.A.E  
Consolidated Statement Of Cash Flows  
For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

(All amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds)

	Note	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024 Restated
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Profit before tax		42,474,083,668	39,698,240,039
<b>Adjusted by:</b>			
Property and Equipment depreciation and Intangible assets amortization	(10)	631,398,628	515,135,476
Impairment credit losses	(12)	4,253,329,139	5,457,454,606
Loans written off during the year		(1,707,286,626)	(3,803,714,894)
Recovery from loans previously written off		779,313,198	388,743,671
Net formed / (reversed) other provisions		243,179,390	(890,618,484)
Utilized provisions other than loans provision		(2,345,348)	(97,370,209)
Translation differences of other provisions in foreign currencies		(11,168,314)	414,951,012
Translation differences of other Financial assets provisions in foreign currencies other than loans provision		(21,384,298)	102,764,247
Translation differences resulting from monetary foreign currency investments		1,148,098,248	(6,120,000,464)
Amortization of premium / discount for bonds		(367,300,150)	(432,880,702)
Insurance policyholders' rights provisions		1,388,257,086	2,718,017,661
(Gain) on sale of Property and Equipment		(16,504,069)	(8,162,000)
Dividend income	(8)	(241,693,670)	(180,157,935)
Gain on financial investments	(23)	(234,956,991)	(268,482,777)
<b>Operating profits before changes in assets and liabilities resulting from operating activities</b>		<b>48,315,019,891</b>	<b>37,493,919,247</b>
<b>Net decrease / increase in assets and liabilities</b>			
Due from banks		(3,383,523,063)	(19,184,397,081)
Treasury bills and Other Governmental notes		(9,999,747,270)	105,006,191,706
Trading investments		(349,191,271)	6,301,191
Loans and credit facilities to banks		(3,867,087,300)	(1,640,471,679)
Loans and credit facilities to customers		(98,832,732,967)	(93,291,795,501)
Financial derivatives		27,619,927	(1,148,947)
Financial investment recognized at fair value through profit or loss		(52,186,614)	(7,296,274)
Other assets		103,733,775	(4,747,810,992)
Due to banks		(15,296,115,425)	11,034,538,300
Customer deposits		97,680,105,554	150,327,430,118
Other liabilities		(202,957,276)	1,419,783,397
Defined benefits obligation		56,285,925	30,524,716
Net change Leased assets		(2,231,767,564)	(1,146,056,325)
Income tax paid		(10,572,766,400)	(12,212,345,195)
<b>Net cash flows resulting from operating activities (1)</b>		<b>1,394,689,922</b>	<b>173,087,366,681</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Acquisition of Property and Equipment and Intangible assets		(1,352,608,991)	(570,386,202)
Proceeds from sale of Property and Equipment		16,522,405	8,188,148
Proceeds from financial investments other than held for trading investments		24,322,671,290	35,777,575,394
Acquisition of financial investments other than held for trading investments		(27,700,687,537)	(54,141,575,402)
Dividends received		206,158,305	180,157,935
<b>Net cash flows used in investing activities (2)</b>		<b>(4,507,944,528)</b>	<b>(18,746,040,127)</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Other loans		(1,062,622,406)	432,695,311
Dividends paid		(5,907,553,720)	(3,814,775,877)
<b>Net cash flows used in financing activities (3)</b>		<b>(6,970,176,126)</b>	<b>(3,382,080,566)</b>
<b>Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents during the year (1+2+3)</b>		<b>(10,083,430,732)</b>	<b>150,959,245,988</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		201,390,300,723	50,431,054,735
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</b>	(37)	<b>191,306,869,991</b>	<b>201,390,300,723</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year are represented in :</b>			
Cash and due from Central Bank of Egypt	(16)	75,576,676,833	71,189,334,488
Due from banks	(17)	101,581,039,181	123,439,113,262
Treasury bills and Other Governmental notes		152,176,325,626	131,405,754,289
Balances with Central Bank of Egypt (mandatory reserve)		(69,107,489,893)	(61,807,570,392)
Balances Due from banks with maturities more than 3 months		(10,637,201,417)	(14,553,597,855)
Treasury bills and Other Governmental notes with maturity more than 3 months		(58,282,480,339)	(48,282,733,069)
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year</b>		<b>191,306,869,991</b>	<b>201,390,300,723</b>

The accompanying notes from (1) to (40) are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.



# Qatar National Bank S.A.E

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

### For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

(All amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds)

#### 1. Background:

QNB "S.A.E" ("The Bank") was incorporated as an investment and commercial bank on April 13, 1978, in accordance with the provisions of the Investment Law no 43 of 1974 and its executive regulations and the amendments thereon. The Bank provides all banking services related to its activity, through its Head Office located in 5 Champlion Street - Downtown - Cairo and its 238 branches served by 7,683 staff at the date of the financial statements. The Bank is listed on the Egyptian Stock Exchange (EGX).

These consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on January 13, 2026.

#### 2 Summary of significant accounting policies:-

##### 2.1 Basis of preparation of the consolidated financial statements

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the instructions of the Central Bank of Egypt (CBE) rules approved by its Board of Directors on December 16, 2008; and as per IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" in accordance with the instructions of the Central Bank of Egypt (CBE) dated February 26, 2019.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the applicable laws of Egypt.

##### 2.2.1 Basis of Combinations

Acquisitions of subsidiaries and businesses are accounted for using the purchase method unless the transaction does not constitute an acquisition in form or substance. Application of the purchase method involves the following steps:

- Identifying an acquirer;
- Measuring the cost of the business combination;
- And allocating, at the acquisition date, the cost of the combination to the assets acquired, liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed.

On acquisition date where control is obtained, the cost of the business combination is measured as the aggregate of the fair values, at the date of exchange, of assets given, liabilities incurred or assumed, and equity instruments issued by the acquirer in exchange for control of the acquiree, in addition to any costs directly attributable to the business combination.

Thus, the acquirer recognizes the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities that meet the recognition criteria at their fair values at the acquisition date, except for non-current assets (or disposal groups) that are classified as held for sale, that are recognized and measured at the lower of their carrying amounts, or fair value less costs to sell.

Goodwill arising on acquisition date is recognized as an asset and initially measured at cost, being the excess of the cost of the business combination over the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities recognized.

If, after reassessment, the Group's interest in the net fair value of the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities exceeds the cost of the business combination, the excess is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

The non-controlling interest in an acquiree is initially measured at the non-controlling interest proportionate share in the fair value of the assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities recognized at acquisition date.

When a business combination agreement provides for an adjustment to the cost of the combination contingent on future events, the acquirer includes the amount of that adjustment in the cost of the combination at the acquisition date if the adjustment is probable and can be measured reliably.

A business combination agreement may allow for adjustments to the cost of the combination that are contingent on one or more future events. The acquirer usually estimates the amount of any such adjustment at the time of initially accounting for the combination, even though some uncertainty exists. If the future events do not occur or the estimate needs to be revised, the cost of the business combination is adjusted accordingly.

However, when a business combination agreement provides for such an adjustment, that adjustment is not included in the cost of the combination at the time of initially accounting for the combination if it either is not probable or cannot be measured reliably. If that adjustment subsequently becomes probable and can be measured reliably, the additional consideration shall be treated as an adjustment to the cost of the combination.

In case of a business combination - made through step acquisitions for a Group reorganization purposes - involving entities or businesses under common control in which all of the combining entities or businesses are ultimately controlled by the same party or parties, both before and after the business combination, the acquirer recognizes the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities that meet the recognition criteria at their carrying amounts previously reported at the books of the Group with common control.

Any difference between the consideration paid or transferred and the carrying amounts of the acquiree's net assets and contingent liabilities is reflected within equity as a reserve for transactions under common control. This policy is also applied in case of the groups' full or partial acquisition of shares held by the non-controlling interests in a subsidiary or the partial disposition of the Group's interest in a subsidiary while retaining control over that subsidiary.

# Qatar National Bank S.A.E

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

### For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

(All amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds)

Therefore, no adjustments are made to reflect new fair value at the date of the combination; rather fair value for net assets, and contingent liabilities acquired in such cases shall be determined based on the fair value that was previously determined when control was initially obtained, as adjusted by any changes in equity components that have occurred during the period from the date when control was initially obtained up to the date when control has increased or decreased.

Since combinations of entities or businesses under common control are scoped out of the CBE basis of preparation and presentation of the banks financial statements, EAS (29) and IFRS (3) Business Combinations, management applied the requirements of EAS (5) and IAS (8), which allows it, in the absence of a specific Standard or Interpretation specifically addressing certain transaction, event or other circumstances, to set and develop an appropriate accounting policy that results in information that is more reliable and relevant to the economic decisions making needs of the financial statements users.

#### 2.2.2 Transactions Eliminated on Consolidation

Intra-group balances, and income and expenses (except for foreign currency transaction gains or losses) arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements. Unrealised losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealised gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

#### 2.2.3 Loss of Control

Upon the loss of control, the Group derecognises the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary, any non-controlling interests and the other components of equity related to the subsidiary. Any surplus or deficit arising on the loss of control is recognised in profit or loss. If the Group retains any interest in the previous subsidiary, then such interest is measured at fair value at the date that control is lost. Subsequently, it is accounted for as an equity-accounted investee or in accordance with the Group's accounting policy for financial instruments, depending on the level of influence retained.

#### 2.2.4 Basis of presentation of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements of the Group incorporate the financial statements of QNB (Parent) and entities controlled by the Bank (its Subsidiaries) at the end of each reporting date.

A Subsidiary is an entity (including Special Purpose Entities) that is controlled, directly or indirectly, by the bank (Parent). Control exists when the Bank has the power, to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity to obtain benefits from its activities. This is usually achieved when the bank owns, directly or indirectly, through subsidiaries, more than half of the voting power of an entity, the existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered when assessing whether the Group has control.

The Group fully consolidates its subsidiaries from the effective date in which control is obtained and deconsolidates them when such control ceases to exist.

The results of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the period are included in the consolidated income statement from the effective date of acquisition or up to the effective date of disposal, as appropriate.

Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of a Group entity to bring its accounting policies into line with those used by other members of the Group.

Non-controlling interests in the net assets (excluding goodwill) of consolidated subsidiaries are identified separately from the Group's equity therein. Non-controlling interests consist of the amount of those interests at the date of the original business combination and their share of changes in equity since the date of the combination. Losses applicable to owners of the non-controlling interests in excess of their interest in the subsidiary's equity are allocated against the interests of the Group except to the extent that owners of the non-controlling interests have a binding obligation and are able to make an additional investment to cover the losses.

Since QNB incorporated QNB Factoring Company in which it owns 100% of its capital, increased its interest in QNB Leasing Company to 100%, and increased in QNB Life Insurance Company to 100% instead of 25%, and increased in QNB ALAHLI Asset Management Egypt Company to 100% instead of 4.875%, therefore, the full consolidation basis has been used for the preparation of the Group accompanying consolidated financial statements which comprise the financial statements of QNB (the parent) and its subsidiaries, QNB Factoring, QNB Leasing Company, QNB Life Insurance Company and QNB Asset Management Egypt Company from the date in which control over each subsidiary was obtained.

Non-controlling interest in these consolidated financial statements represents interests held by investors other than QNB in the subsidiaries. Information on subsidiaries is set out below.

Company name	Origin Country	Year of controlling (Acquisition or Incorporation)	Group Stake %
QNB Factoring Company	Egypt	2012	100
QNB Leasing Company	Egypt	2012	100
QNB Life Insurance Company	Egypt	2014	100
QNB Asset Management Egypt Company	Egypt	2014	100

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#### 2.2.5 Investments in associates

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence that is not control or joint control. Significant influence exists where the bank holds voting rights of 20% to 50% in an entity.

Acquisitions of Associates are accounted for using the purchase method; goodwill arising on acquisition of an associate, if any, is not presented separately, but is rather included within the carrying amount of the investment. Investments in associates are accounted for subsequently in the consolidated financial statements using the equity method.

According to the equity method, an investment in an associate is initially recognized in the statement of financial position at cost and is subsequently adjusted to recognize the Group's share in profit or loss, and other changes in the net assets, of the associate.

#### 2.3 Segment reporting

An operating segment is a group of assets and operations providing products or services whose risks and benefits are different from those associated with products or services provided by other operating segments. A geographical segment provides products or services within a specific economic environment characterized by risks and benefits different from those related to other geographical segments operating in a different economic environment.

The Bank is divided into two main business lines, which are corporate banking and retail banking. In addition, a corporate center acts as a central funding department for the bank's core businesses. The dealing room, proprietary activity and other non-core businesses are reported under the corporate banking business line.

For the purpose of preparation of segment reporting by geographical region, segment profit or loss and assets and liabilities are presented based on the location of the branches. Given that the bank does not have any entity abroad, and unless otherwise stated in a specific disclosure, all equity and debt instruments of the bank issued by foreign institutions and credit facilities granted to foreign counterparties are reported based on the location of the domestic branch where such assets are recorded.

#### 2.4 Foreign currency translation

##### 2.4.1 Functional and presentation currency

The consolidated financial statements of the Group are presented in the Egyptian Pound which is the Bank's functional and presentation currency.

##### 2.4.2 Transactions and balances in foreign currencies

The Bank maintains its accounting records in Egyptian Pounds. Transactions in foreign currencies during the period are translated into the Egyptian Pounds using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are re-translated at end of reporting period at the exchange rates then prevailing. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from settlement and translation of such transactions and balances are recognized in the income statement and reported under the following line items:

- Net trading income from held for trading assets and liabilities;
- Other operating revenues (expenses) from the remaining assets and liabilities;
- Investments in equity instrument recognized at fair value through other comprehensive income in equity.

Changes in the fair value of investments in debt instruments; which represent monetary financial instruments, denominated in foreign currencies and classified as FVTOCI assets are analyzed into differences resulting from changes in the amortized cost of the instrument, differences resulting from changes in the applicable exchange rates and differences resulting from changes in the fair value of the instrument. Differences resulting from changes in the amortized cost are recognized and reported in the income statement in "Interest on loans and similar income" whereas differences resulting from changes in foreign exchange rates are recognized and reported in "Other operating revenues (expenses)". The remaining differences resulting from changes in fair value are recognized in equity and accumulated in the "Fair value revaluation reserve" in Other comprehensive income.

Valuation differences arising on the measurement of non-monetary items at fair value include gains or losses resulting from changes in foreign currency exchange rates used to translate those items. Total fair value changes arising on the measurement of equity instruments classified as at fair value through the profit or loss are recognized in the income statement, whereas total fair value changes arising on the measurement of equity instruments classified as FVTOCI are recognized directly in equity in the "Fair value reserve" in Other Comprehensive Income.

Leased assets denominated in foreign currency which the group leases to others are measured at historical cost and translated to Egyptian Pounds using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the initial recognition.

#### 2.5 Financial assets

Financial assets are classified at 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.

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**Business model assessment:**

The bank makes an assessment of the objective of a business model in which an asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- The stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. Whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest revenue, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of the liabilities that are funding those assets or realizing cash flows through the sale of the assets.
- How the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the bank's management;
- The risks that affect the performance of the business model) and the financial assets held withing that business model) and its strategy for how those risks are managed;
- How managers of the business are compensated 9e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected); and
- The frequency, volume, and timing of sales in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and its expectations about future sales activity. However, information about sales activity is not considered in isolation, but as part of an overall assessment of how the bank's stated objective for managing the financial assets is achieved and how cash flows are realized.

Assessment of whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI):

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are SPPI, the bank considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making the assessment, the bank considers:

- Contingent events that would change the amount and timing of cash flows;
- Leverage features;
- Prepayment and extension terms;
- Terms that limit the bank's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. nonOrecourse loans); and
- Features that modify consideration of the time value of money (e.g. periodical reset of interest rates).

**2.5.1 Financial assets classified as amortized cost**

The financial asset is retained in the business model of financial assets held to collect contractual cash flow. The objective from this business model is to collect contractual cash flow 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:

- Significant deterioration for the issuer of financial instrument.
- Lowest sales in terms of rotation and value.
- A clear and reliable documentation process for the justification of each sale and its conformity with the requirements of the standard.

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

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

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**2.5.2 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.

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

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

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

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

**2.5.3 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.

The characteristics of the business model are as follows:

- Structuring a set of activities designed to extract specific outputs.
- Represents a complete framework for a specific activity (inputs - activities - outputs).
- One business model can include sub-business models.

**2.6 Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities**

Financial assets and liabilities are offset when the group has a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and it intends to settle these amounts on a net basis, or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

**2.7 Financial derivatives and hedge accounting**

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.

Embedded derivatives, such as the conversion option in a convertible bond, are treated as separate derivatives if they meet the definition of a financial derivative, and when their economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contract, provided that the host contract is not classified as at fair value through profit or loss. These embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in the income statement "Net trading income" ;unless the group chooses to designate the hybrid contract as a whole as at fair value through profit or loss.

The timing of recognition in profit or loss, of any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives, depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument, and the nature of the item being hedged. The parent bank designates certain derivatives as:

- Hedging instruments of the risks associated with fair value changes of recognized assets or liabilities or firm commitments (fair value hedge);
- Hedging of risks relating to future cash flows attributable to a recognized asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction (cash flow hedge).

Hedge accounting is used for derivatives designated in a hedging relationship when the following criteria are met. At the inception of the hedging relationship, the bank documents the relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item, along with its risk management objectives and its strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. Furthermore, at the inception of the hedge and on an ongoing basis, the bank documents whether the hedging instrument is highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk.

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#### 2.7.1 Fair value hedge

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognized immediately in the profit or loss, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk. The effective portion of changes in the fair value of the interest rate swaps and the changes in the fair value of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk are recognized in profit or loss. Additionally, interest differential on interest rate swaps is recognized in profit or loss as part of 'net interest income' line item in the income statement. Any ineffectiveness is recognized in profit or loss in "Net trading income".

When the hedging instrument no longer qualifies for hedge accounting, the adjustment to the carrying amount of a hedged item, measured at amortized cost, arising from the hedged risk is amortized to profit or loss from that date to maturity of the asset using the effective interest method. Adjustment to the carrying amount of a hedged equity instrument that has been deferred in equity remains in equity until the asset is derecognized.

#### 2.7.2 Cash flow hedge

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives designated and effective for cash flow hedge is recognized in equity while changes in fair value relating to the ineffective portion is recognized immediately in the income statement in "Net trading income".

Amounts accumulated in equity are transferred to income statement in the relevant periods when the hedged item affects the income statement. The effective portion of changes in fair value of interest rate swaps and options are reported in "Net trading income".

When a hedging item expires or is sold or if hedging instrument no longer qualifies for hedge accounting requirements, gains or losses that have been previously accumulated in equity remain in equity and are only recognized in profit or loss when the forecast transaction ultimately occurs. If the forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur any related cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument that has been recognized in equity shall be reclassified immediately to profit or loss.

#### 2.7.3 Derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting

Where a derivative instrument does not qualify for hedge accounting, changes in fair value of that derivative and related interest are recognized immediately in the income statement in "Net trading income" line item. However, gains or losses arising from changes in fair value of derivatives that are managed in conjunction with financial assets or financial liabilities, designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss, are included in "net income from financial instruments designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss".

#### 2.8 Interest income and expense

Interest income and expense on all interest-bearing financial instruments are recognized in "Interest income" and "Interest expense" line items in the income statement using the effective interest rate method.

The effective interest rate is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a debt instrument whether a financial asset or a financial liability and of allocating its 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 debt instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability on initial recognition. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Group estimates the future 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.

Interest income on loans is recognized on an accrual basis except for the interest income on non-performing loans, which ceases to be recognized as revenue when the recovery of interest or principal is in doubt.

Interest income on non-performing or impaired (Stage 3) loans and receivables ceases to be recognized in profit or loss and is rather recorded off balance sheet in statistical records. Interest income on these loans is recognized as revenue on a cash basis as follows:

- 1- For retail loans, personal loans, small and medium business loans, real estate loans for personal housing and small loans for businesses, when interest income is collected and after recovery of all arrears.
- 2- For corporate loans, interest income is recognized on a cash-basis after the bank collects 25% of the rescheduled installments and provided these installments continue to be paid for at least one year.

If a loan continues to be performing thereafter, interest accrued on the principal then outstanding starts to be recognized as revenues. Interest that is marginalized prior to the date when the loan becomes performing is not recognized in the profit or loss except when the total balance of loan, prior to that date, is paid in full.



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#### 2.9 Fees and commission income

Fees charged for servicing a loan or facility that is measured at amortized cost, are recognized as revenue as the service is provided. Fees and commissions on non-performing or impaired loans or receivables cease to be recognized as income and are rather recorded off balance sheet. These are recognized as revenue - on a cash basis - only when interest income on those loans is recognized in profit or loss, at which time, fees and commissions that are an integral part of the effective interest rate of a financial asset are treated as an adjustment to the effective interest rate of that financial asset.

Commitment fees received by the bank to originate a loan are deferred if it is probable that the bank will enter into a specific lending arrangement and are regarded as a compensation for an ongoing involvement with the acquisition of the financial instrument and recognized as an adjustment to the effective interest rate. If the commitment expires without the bank making the loan, the fees are recognized as revenue on expiry.

Loan syndication fees received by the bank are recognized as revenue when the syndication has been completed, only if the bank arranges the loan and retains no part of the loan package for itself (or retains a part at the same effective interest rate for comparable risk as other participants).

Fees and commissions that are earned on negotiating or participating in the negotiation of a transaction in favor of another entity, such as arrangements for the allotment of shares or another financial instrument or acquisition or sale of an enterprise on behalf of a client, are recognized as revenue when the transaction has been completed. Administrative consultations and other service fees are usually recognized as revenue on a straight-line basis over the period in which the service is rendered. Fees from financial planning management and custodian services provided to clients over long periods are usually recognized as revenue on a straight-line basis over the period in which these services are rendered.

#### Leasing revenues

Revenues from lease contracts are recognized based on the interest rate implicit in each contract plus an amount equal to depreciation of the leased asset. Debit/credit differences between revenue recognized in profit or loss and rental value for each period are recorded in "leased assets – lease contracts settlement" account in the balance sheet whose balance is to be settled against the carrying amount of leased asset at the end of the contract period.

#### Insurance revenues

Premium income and Claim expense is recognized on accrual basis.

#### 2.10 Dividends income

Dividend income on investments in equity instruments and similar assets, other than investments in subsidiaries and associates, is recognized in the income statement when the bank's right to receive payment is established.

#### 2.11 Purchase and resale agreements and sale and repurchase agreements (repos and reverse repos)

Financial instruments sold under repurchase agreements are not derecognized from the statement of financial position and cash receipts are shown in liability side in the statement of financial position.

#### 2.12 Impairment of financial assets

The Group 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 management.
- 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 Group 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.

##### 2.12.1 Significant increase in credit risk

The Group 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.

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**2.12.2 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.

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

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

**Definition of default**

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

- Facilities with rating of 8,9 and 10 based on the bank's Obligor Risk Rating Model.
- the borrower is more than 90 days past due on any material credit obligation to the bank (except for SMEs where a back stop of 180 days is applied).

**2.12.3 Qualitative Factors**

**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 60 days and less than 90 days, (180 days for SME's according to CBE Circular dated 14 December 2021 regarding the temporary amendments of SME's NPL treatment in IFRS9 regulation) . Note that this period (60 days) will be reduced by (10) days per year to become (30) days during (3) years from the date of application (Year 2019).

**Transfer between the Three stages:**

**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.

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**2.13 Intangible assets**

**2.13.1 Goodwill**

Goodwill, arising from the acquisition or legal merger of subsidiaries, represents the difference between the cost of the combination and the acquiree interest in the fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and qualifying contingent liabilities of the acquire at the acquisition date. Goodwill is annually tested for impairment and is written-down to profit or loss at an annual amortization of 20% or impairment loss whichever is higher.

**2.13.2 Software (computer programs)**

Expenditure on upgrade and maintenance of computer programs is recognized as an expense in the income statement in the period in which it is incurred. Expenditures directly incurred in connection with specific software are recognized as intangible assets if they are controlled by the group and when it is probable that they will generate future economic benefits within more than one year that exceed its cost. Direct costs include the cost of the staff involved in upgrading the software in addition to a reasonable portion of relative overheads.

Upgrade costs are recognized and added to the original cost of the software when it is likely that such costs will increase the efficiency or enhance the performance of the computers software beyond its original specification.

Cost of computer software recognized as an asset shall be amortized over the year of expected benefits from three to five years except for the core IT system which is amortized over ten years.

**2.14 Property and Equipment**

The Group's property and equipment include lands and buildings of the bank which basically comprise the head office premises and branch buildings. All property and equipment are carried at historical cost net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the construction or acquisition of the items. Subsequent costs are included in the assets carrying amount or recognized separately, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Repairs and maintenance expenses are recognized in profit or loss within "other operating costs" line item during the financial period in which they are incurred.

The Group considers the residual value of its property and equipment as insignificant and immaterial in relation to the depreciable amount; therefore, the depreciable amount of the group's property and equipment is determined without any deduction for residual values. Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land which is not depreciated, over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method based on the following annual rates:

Buildings		50 years
Fixtures	Decoration & installations	10 years
	Lifts	15 years
	Electricity & Air conditioning	10 years
	Generators	30 years
	Telephone network & CCTV	10 years
	Firefighting system & Plumbing system	10 years
	Other installations	10 years
Leasehold improvements		The shortest of 10 years or contract period

Depreciation years for property and equipment, other than buildings, depend on their useful lives which are usually estimated as specified below:

Furniture	10 years
Armored vaults	20-30 years
IT equipment	5 years
Electric appliances	5 years
Vehicles	5 years

The carrying amounts of its depreciable property and equipment are reviewed whenever changes in circumstances or events indicate that the carrying amounts of those assets may not be recovered. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of the asset's net realizable value or value in use. Gains or losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with relevant carrying amount. These are included in the profit or loss in other operating income (expenses) in the income statement.

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**2.15 Impairment of non-financial assets**

Non-financial assets that do not have definite useful lives, except for goodwill are not amortized. These are annually tested for impairment. Depreciable property and equipment are tested for impairment whenever changes in circumstances or events indicate that the carrying amounts of those assets may not be recovered. Impairment loss is recognized and the carrying amount of an asset is reduced to the extent that such carrying amount exceeds the asset's recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of the asset's net realizable value or value in use. For the purpose of estimating the impairment loss, where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, The Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs is estimated.

At the end of each period, the group reviews non-financial assets for which an impairment loss is recognized to assess whether or not all or part of such impairment losses should be reversed through profit or loss.

**2.16 Leasing**

Lease contracts are accounted according to Law 95 of 1995 for financial lease. All other lease contracts are recognized as operating leases.

**2.16.1 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.

**2.16.2 As a lessor**

Assets leased out under operating lease contracts are reported as part of the fixed assets 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.

Assets leased out under finance lease contracts, are reported in the statement of financial position within fixed assets and are depreciated over the expected useful life of the assets using the same method followed in depreciating similar assets. Lease income is recognized using the rate of return implicit in each lease contract in addition to an amount equal to depreciation charge for the period. Differences between lease income recognized in the income statement and rental receivable from lease customers are accumulated and reported in the statement of financial position in a separate account until duration of the lease contract expires, at which time offset occurs between the account balance and net book value of leased assets.

Maintenance and insurance expenses shall be charged to the income statement when incurred to the extent that they are chargeable to the lessee. If substantive evidence indicates that the group could not be able to collect all balances due from finance lease debtors, these balance are reduced to their expected realizable value.

Assets leased under finance lease arrangements, rentals in arrear and the related impairment loss allowance has been presented in financial position under the finance lease item.

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of leased assets, other than land which is not depreciated, over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method based on the following annual rates:

Computers	2-8 years
Equipment	4-10 years
Vehicles	4-5 years
Building	17-50 years

**2.17 Cash and cash equivalents**

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise balances due within three months from date of placement or acquisition. They include cash and balances placed with the Central Bank of Egypt (other than those required under the mandatory reserve), current accounts with Banks and treasury bills, certificates of deposits and other governmental notes.

**2.18 Other provisions**

Provisions for obligations, other than those for credit risk or employee benefits, due within more than 12 months from the date of consolidated financial statements are recognized based on the present value of the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date. An appropriate pretax discount rate that reflects the time value of money is used to calculate the present value of such provisions.

For obligations due within less than twelve months from the date of consolidated financial statements, provisions are calculated based on undiscounted expected cash outflows unless the time value of money is material, in which case provisions are measured at present value.

When a provision is wholly or partially no longer required, it is reversed through the profit or loss under "Other Operating Income (expenses)" line item.

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**2.19 Insurance activity**

**2.19.1 Technical reserves**

**2.19.1.1 Mathematical reserve**

The mathematical reserve is calculated by the actuarial expert according to the technical basis approved by the board of the Egyptian Financial Supervisory Authority (Formerly Egyptian Insurance Supervisory Authority), in addition to the portion of each certificate from the increase (decrease) in the capital value resulting from insurance premiums invested in investment portfolio for the account of policyholders.

**2.19.1.2 Provision for outstanding claims**

A provision for outstanding claims is established for life and personal accident insurance policies. Which were reported before the period-end but not settled at the balance sheet date.

**2.19.2 Receivables arising from insurance contracts**

Receivables arising from insurance contract either as installments under collection or current accounts of insured parties are carried at amortized cost which represent nominal balances, net of impairment loss.

**2.19.3 Due from insurance and reinsurance companies**

Insurance and reinsurance companies stated at amortized cost, which represent its book value, net of allowance for impairment loss.

**2.20 Financial guarantees**

A financial guarantee contract is a contract issued by the group as security for loans or overdrafts due from its clients to other entities that requires the group to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the original or modified terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantees are generally issued by the Bank to beneficiary banks, corporations and other entities on behalf of the bank's clients.

When a financial guarantee is recognized initially, it is measured at its fair value plus, transaction costs that is directly attributable to the issue of such financial guarantee.

After initial recognition, a financial guarantee contract issued by the bank is measured at the higher of:

- (I) The amount initially recognized less, when appropriate, cumulative amortization of security fees recognized as income in profit or loss using the straight-line method over the term of the guarantee; and
- (II) The best estimate for the payments required to settle any financial obligation resulting from the financial guarantee at the reporting date.

Such estimates are made based on experience in similar transactions and historical losses as supported by management judgment.

Any increase in the obligations resulting from the financial guarantee, is recognized within other operating income (expenses) in the income statement.

**2.21 Employee benefits**

**2.21.1 Post-employment benefits (defined benefit plans) and defined contribution plans:**

The Bank is liable for all obligations arising from its plans for employee benefits which comply, in all material respects, with the principles set out below. Starting 1 January 2009, the Bank has fully complied with the policy referred to below, and recognized any adjustments, resulting from the first full implementation of amendments to the CBE rules, directly on retained earnings.

The Bank provides several post-employment benefits to its employees, such as the medical care scheme which qualifies as a defined-benefit plan. A defined benefit plan commits the Bank, either formally or constructively, to pay a certain amount or level of future benefits and therefore bears the medium- or long-term risk.

The Bank recognizes the defined benefit obligation as a liability in the statement of financial position under "obligations for post-retirement schemes" to cover the total value of such obligations. This is assessed regularly by independent actuary using the projected unit credit method. This valuation technique incorporates assumptions about demographics variables, staff turnover, salary growth rate and discount and inflation rates.

When these plans are financed from external funds classified as plan assets, the fair value of these funds is subtracted from the defined benefit obligation. Differences arising from changes in the actuarial assumptions and estimates are recognized in the income statement as actuarial gains or losses to the extent of the higher of the following two amounts as of the end of the previous financial period:

- 10% of the present value of the defined benefit obligation (before deducting plan assets); and
- 10% of the fair value of the plan assets.

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Actuarial gains and losses that exceed the 10 percent criteria above are amortized to profit or loss over the expected average remaining working lives of the participating employees.

Past service cost is recognized immediately to the extent that the benefits have already vested, and otherwise is amortized on a straight-line basis over the average period until the benefits become vested. Annual cost of employee benefits plans is reported as part of general and administrative expenses (employee costs).

Defined contribution plans are pension schemes whereby the group pays defined contributions to an independent entity. The group shall not be under legal or constructive obligation to pay more contributions if this entity doesn't maintain adequate assets to pay-off the employees' benefits in return for their service in the current and previous periods.

According to the defined contribution plans, contributions are paid to private sector pension scheme under mandatory or voluntary contractual arrangement. The group shall be under no additional obligation other than the contribution payments. Contributions to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognized as employee benefits cost when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions. Prepaid contributions shall be recognized as assets to the extent that these contribution payments will reduce future payments or result in cash refunds.

## **2.22 Income taxes**

Income tax expense on the period's profit or loss represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax and is recognized in the income statement, except when they relate to items that are recognized directly in equity, in which case the tax is also recognized in equity.

The Group's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period, in addition to income tax differences related to prior years.

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. However, when it is expected that the tax benefit will increase, the carrying amount of deferred tax assets shall increase to the extent of previous reduction.

## **2.23 Borrowings**

Loans obtained by the bank are initially recognized at fair value net of transaction costs incurred in connection with obtaining the loan. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost, with the difference between net proceeds and the value to be paid over the borrowing period, recognized in the profit or loss using the effective interest rate method.

## **2.24 Capital**

### **2.24.1 Capital issuance cost**

Issued and paid up-capital (i.e. bank's own equity instruments) is initially measured at the cash proceeds received, less transaction costs directly attributable to the issuance of new shares, issuance of shares to effect business combination, or issue of share options. Transaction costs, net of tax benefits, are reported as a deduction from equity.

### **2.24.2 Dividends**

Dividends on equity instruments issued by the group entities are recognized when the general assembly of the group's shareholders approves them. Dividends include the non-controlling interests' share in the subsidiaries' dividends, and employees' profit share and board of directors' remuneration as prescribed by the articles of incorporation of the bank and Group entities as well as the corporate law.



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#### 2.25 Fiduciary activities

The Bank carries out fiduciary activities that result in ownerships or management of assets on behalf of individuals, trusts, and retirement benefit plans and other institutions. These assets and income arising thereon are not recognized in the group's consolidated financial statements, as they are not assets or income of the Bank or the Group.

#### 2.26 Comparative figures

Comparative figures are reclassified, where necessary, to conform to changes in the current period's financial statements presentation.

#### 2.27 New Amendments to Standards

Egyptian Accounting Standard No. 50 "Insurance Contracts" replaces Egyptian Accounting Standard No. 37 "Insurance Contracts" for financial periods beginning on January 1, 2025. Egyptian Accounting Standard No. 50 defines the principles of recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance and reinsurance contracts.

The Group adopted the new amendments during the preparation of these consolidated financial statements.

This amendment resulted in positive impact on the comparative figures for the income statement with amount of 64,053,849 Egyptian pounds in "net income from the insurance activity item" which reported in Other operating income (expenses) in the income statement.

Item "EGP"	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2024 Restated	Difference
Net return received from insurance activity	(1,826,437,770)	(1,762,383,921)	64,053,849

### 3. Management of financial risks

The Group is exposed to various financial risks, mainly as a result of activities conducted by the Bank and some subsidiaries. Since financial activities are based on the concept of accepting risks and analyzing and managing individual risks or group of risks altogether, the group aims at achieving a well-balanced risks and relevant rewards, as appropriate and to reduce the probable adverse effects on the group'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 risk, interest rate risk and other pricing risks.

For example, the Bank has laid down risk management policies to determine and analyze the risks, set limits to the risks and control them through reliable methods and up-to-date systems. The Bank regularly reviews the risk management policies and systems and amendments thereto, so that they reflect the changes in markets, products and services and the best up-to-date applications.

Risks are managed in accordance with pre-approved policies by the board of directors. The risk management department identifies, evaluates and covers financial risks, in close collaboration with the Bank's various operating units. The board of directors provides written rules which cover certain risk areas, such as credit risk, foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk and the use of derivative and non-derivative financial instruments. Moreover, the risk department is responsible for the periodic review of risk management and the control environment independently.

#### Risk management strategy

The bank operates in business lines, which generate a range of risks whose frequency, severity and volatility can be of different and significant magnitudes. A greater ability to calibrate its risk appetite and risk parameters, the development of risk management core competencies, as well as the implementation of a high-performance and efficient risk management structure are therefore critical undertakings for the bank.

Thus, the primary objectives of the bank's risk management framework are:

- To contribute to the development of the Bank in various business lines to reach an ideal level of general risk.
  - To guarantee the Bank's sustainability as a going concern, through the implementation of a high-quality risk management infrastructure.
- In defining the Bank's overall risk appetite, the bank management takes various considerations and variables into account, including:
- The relative balance between risk and reward of the bank's various activities.
  - Earnings sensitivity to business, credit and economic cycles.
  - The aim of achieving a well-balanced portfolio of earnings streams.

#### Risk management governance and risk principles

Bank's risk management governance is based on:

- Strong managerial involvement, throughout the entire organization, starting from the Board of Directors down to operational field management teams;
- A tight framework of internal procedures and guidelines; and
- Continuous supervision by business lines and support functions as well as by an independent body to monitor risks and to enforce rules and procedures.

Within the Board, the Risk and Audit Committees are more specifically responsible for examining the consistency of the internal framework for monitoring risks and compliance.

#### Risk categories

The following are part of the risks associated with the bank's Banking activities:

##### a- Credit risk:

(Including country risk): represents risk of losses arising from the inability of the Bank's customers, sovereign issuers or other counterparties to meet their financial commitments.

Credit risk also includes the replacement risk linked to market transactions. In addition, credit risk may be further increased by a concentration risk, which arises either from large individual exposures or from groups of counterparties with a high default probability.

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**b- Market risk:**

Represents risk of loss resulting from changes in market prices and interest rates.

**c- Operational risk:**

(Including legal, compliance, accounting, environmental, reputational risks, etc.): represents risk of loss or fraud or of producing inaccurate financial and accounting data due to inadequacies or failures in procedures and internal systems, human error or external events. Additionally, operational risks may also take the form of compliance risk, which is the risk of the bank incurring either legal, administrative or disciplinary sanctions or financial losses due to failure to comply with relevant rules and regulations.

**d- Structural interest and exchange rate risk:**

Represents risk of loss or of residual depreciation in the bank's balance sheet and off-balance sheet assets arising from changes in interest or exchange rates. Structural interest and exchange rate risk arises from banking commercial activities and on Corporate Center transactions (operations on equities, investments and bond issues).

**e- Liquidity risk:**

Represents the risk that the bank might not be able to meet its obligations as they become due.

The Bank dedicates significant resources to constantly adapting its risk management to its activities and ensures that its risk management framework operates in full compliance with the following fundamental principles of:

- Full independence of risk assessment departments from the operating divisions; and
- Consistent approach to risk assessment and monitoring applied throughout the Bank.

The Risk Division is independent from the bank's operating entities and reports directly to general management. Its role is to contribute to the development and profitability of the bank by ensuring that the risk management framework in place is both robust and effective. It employs various teams specializing in the operational management of credit and market risk.

**More specifically, the Risk Division:**

- Defines and approves the methods used to analyze, assess, approve and monitor credit risks, countries risks, market risks and operational risks; conducts a critical review of commercial strategies in high risk areas and continually seeks to improve such risk forecasting and management;
- Contributes to independent assessment by analyzing transactions implying a credit risk and by providing guidance on transactions proposed by sales managers.

Identifying a frame for all Banks' operational risks.

The Assets and Liabilities Unit under the Finance Division, for its part, is entrusted with assessing and managing other major types of risks, namely liquidity and structural risks (resulting from interest rate, exchange rate and liquidity) as well as the bank's long term financing, management of capital requirements and equity structure.

The Internal Legal Counsel deals with compliance and legal risks.

Responsibility for devising the relevant risk management structure and defining risk management operating principles lies mainly with both the Risk Division and, in particular fields, the assets and liabilities management under Finance Division.

The Bank's Risk Committee is in charge of reviewing all the bank's key risk management issues and meets at least on quarterly basis. Risk Committee's monthly meetings involve members of the Executive Committee, the heads of the business lines and the Risk Division managers and are used to review all the core strategic issues: risk-taking policies, assessment methods, material and human resources, analysis of credit portfolios and of the cost of risk, market and credit concentration limits (by product, country, sector, region, etc.)

On the other hand, the Assets and Liabilities management committee (ALCO) is competent for matters relating to funding and liquidity policymaking and planning.

All new products and activities or products under development must be submitted to the New Product Committee.

This New Product Committee aims at ensuring that, prior to the launch of a new activity or product, all associated risks are fully understood, measured, approved and subject to adequate procedures and controls, using the available information and processing systems.

Operational risks, permanent control and audit (periodic) control process are supervised by the Audit and Accounts Committee that meets on a quarterly basis.

Finally, the Bank's risk management principles, procedures and infrastructures and their implementation are monitored by the Internal Audit team.

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**(A) CREDIT RISKS**

The Bank is exposed to the credit risk which is the risk resulting from failure of the client to meet its contractual obligations towards the bank. The credit risk is considered to be the most significant risk for the bank, therefore requiring careful management. The credit risk manifests itself in the lending activities and debt instruments in bank's assets as well as off balance sheet financial instruments, such as letters of credit and letters of guarantee.

**(A/1) Credit risk management: organization and structure**

Maintaining comprehensive and efficient management and monitoring of credit risk – which constitutes the bank's primary source of risk – is vital to preserving bank financial strength and profitability. As a result, the bank implements a tight credit risk control framework, whose cornerstone is the Credit Risk Policy and Authorities defined jointly by the Risk Division and the Business Lines, and is subject to periodic review and approval by the Board of Directors.

Within the Risk Division, persons are responsible for:

- Setting credit limits by customer, customer group or transaction type;
- Approving credit score or internal customer rating criteria;
- Monitoring and surveillance of large exposures and various credit portfolios;
- Reviewing specific and general provisioning policies.

In addition, comprehensive portfolio analysis is performed in order to provide guidance to the General Management on the bank's overall credit risk exposure as well as reporting to Risk Committee.

The Risk Division also helps define criteria for measuring risk and defining appropriate provisioning practices.

**Risk approval**

Embedded in bank's credit policy is the concept that approval of any credit risk undertaking must be based on sound knowledge of the client and a thorough understanding of the client's business, the purpose, nature and structure of the transaction and the sources of repayment, while bearing in mind the bank's risk strategy and risk appetite.

The risk approval process is based on four core principles:

- All transactions involving replacement risk must be pre-authorized ,replacement risk is bearing a loss when a bank is forced to replace a contract in case of breaching the original party's contract (debtor risk, non-settlement or non-delivery risk and issuer risk).
- Staff assessing credit risk is fully independent from the decision-making process.
- Subject to relevant credit delegations, responsibility for analyzing and approving risk lies with the most appropriate business line or credit risk unit, which reviews all authorization requests relating to a specific client or client group, to ensure a consistent approach to risk management.
- All credit decisions systematically include internal obligor risk ratings, as proposed by business lines and vetted by the Risk Division and approved by concerned Credit Committee.

**Risk management and audit**

Changes in the quality of outstanding commitments are reviewed on a periodic basis and at least once a quarter, as part of the "sensitive names" and provisioning procedures. This review is based on analyses performed by the business divisions and the risk function. Furthermore, the Internal Audit also carries out file reviews or risk audits in the bank's branch groups and reports its findings to the General Management.

**Replacement risk**

Replacement risk provides the measurement of the replacement cost of a transaction in the event of default by the original counterparty and the necessity to close the ensuing position with counterparty; hence, the replacement cost is the result of the market price between the date on which the original transaction is entered into and the default date. Transactions giving rise to replacement risk include interest rate swaps and forward FX deals.

**Replacement risk management**

The Bank places great emphasis on carefully monitoring its replacement risk exposure in order to minimize its losses in case of default of its counterparties and counterparty limits are, therefore, assigned to all trading counterparties, irrespective of their status (bank, other financial institution, corporate and public institutions).

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**(A/2) Risk measurement and internal ratings**

Bank rating system is based on three key pillars:

- The internal ratings models used to measure and quantify counterparty risk.
- A set of procedures defining guidelines for devising and using ratings (scope, frequency of rating revision, procedure for approving ratings, etc.)
- Reliance on human judgment to improve modeling results to include elements outside the scope of rating model.

Credit risk rating is supported by a set of procedures ensuring reliable, consistent and timely default and loss data detection.

Rating models are reviewed and developed when necessary. The Bank regularly evaluates performance of credit rating models and their capacity to predict default cases.

The calculations used to measure and monitor replacement risk include:

- Current Average Risk (CAR) is a calculation of the Average risk of all the future scenarios, excluding the negative scenarios, i.e., when the replacement makes a gain.
- Credit value at risk (VAR) is a calculation of the largest loss that would be incurred in 99% of cases.

**Following are some risk mitigations methods:**

**Collaterals**

The Bank designs several policies and controls for credit risk mitigation such as collaterals for funds provided. The bank lays down guidelines for specific categories of the accepted collaterals.

The main types of collaterals for Loans and credit facilities are:

- Real estate mortgage;
- Pledge on business assets like machinery and merchandise;
- Pledge in financial instruments like debt instruments and equity.

The long term financing and lending for companies are often collateralized while credit facilities for persons are not collateralized. The bank attempts to mitigate the credit risk through additional collaterals from the concerned parties immediately on arising of impairment indicators for any of the loans or facilities.

Collaterals taken to secure assets other than Loans and credit facilities are identified according to the nature of the instrument.

Debit instruments and treasury bills are often not collateralized.

**Derivatives**

The Bank exercise prudential strict control procedures on net open positions of derivatives. i.e. The difference between sale and purchase agreements at the level of value and duration. The amount exposed to credit risk at any time is determined at fair value of the instrument that may achieve benefit to the bank. i.e. any assets with high positive fair value which represents insignificant part of contractual imputed value used to reflect the volume of existing instruments. This credit risk is managed as part of overall lending limit granted to the customer together with the potential risk as a result of market changes.

The Bank doesn't obtain collaterals for credit risk related to such instruments except for the amounts requested by the bank as marginal deposits from other parties.

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

The Group'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 Group 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 following is excluded from the calculation of expected credit losses:

- Deposits with banks that are maturing one month or less from the date of the financial position.
- Current accounts with banks.
- Balances with the Central Bank in local currency.
- Guarantees issued by the Egyptian government and the Central Bank to meet outstanding claims in local currency may are considered for the purpose of calculating expected credit losses.
- Debt instruments issued by the Egyptian government in local currency are excluded from measuring expected credit losses

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

	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	Loans and credit facilities	Allowance for impairment loss	Loans and credit facilities	Allowance for impairment loss
1- Good debts	89.77%	9.57%	86.20%	6.67%
2- Normal watch-list	4.62%	19.76%	6.77%	21.43%
3- Special watch-list	0.96%	3.19%	1.59%	7.69%
4- Non performing loans	4.65%	67.48%	5.44%	64.21%
	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

**(A/4) General Model for Measurements of Banking Risks:**

In addition to the four categories of the bank's internal credit ratings indicated above, management classifies Loans and credit facilities based on more detailed subgroups in accordance with the CBE requirements. Assets exposed to credit risk in these categories are classified according to detailed rules and terms depending heavily on information relevant to the customer, his activity, financial position and his repayment track record.

The Group calculates the allowances required for impairment of assets exposed to credit risk, including commitments relating to credit on the basis of rates determined by CBE. In case, the allowance required for impairment losses as per CBE credit worthiness rules exceeds the provisions as required by the expected credit loss, that excess shall be debited from distributable net profits and carried to the general banking risk reserve in the equity section. Such reserve is always adjusted, on a regular basis, by any increase or decrease so that the reserve shall always be equivalent to the amount of increase between the two provisions. Such reserve is not available for distribution; note (36) shows the movement (if any) on the general banking risk reserve during the financial year.

Below is a statement of credit rating for corporations as per the Bank's internal ratings compared with those of CBE's; it also includes the percentages of provisions required for impairment of assets exposed to credit risk.

CBE rating	Description	Required Provision According to % ORR	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

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**(A/5) Maximum limit for credit risk before collaterals**

<b>Financial position items exposed to credit risks</b>	<b>December 31, 2025</b>	<b>December 31, 2024</b>
Treasury bills and Other Governmental notes	151,881,099,660	130,925,413,471
Loans and credit facilities to banks	6,356,366,234	2,504,444,938
<b>Loans and credit facilities to customers</b>		
<b>Retail loans</b>		
- Overdrafts	3,584,784,863	4,261,472,000
- Credit cards	2,719,085,493	2,250,177,858
- Personal loans	61,016,353,136	49,956,409,240
- Real estate loans	11,731,147,178	8,269,226,822
<b>Corporate loans</b>		
- Overdrafts	173,436,970,948	142,154,599,788
- Direct loans	124,863,410,333	96,605,131,122
- Syndicated loans and facilities	52,074,846,860	33,435,330,839
- Other loans	7,217,659,955	4,237,855,717
Segregated interest , unearned discount and deferred income	(143,765,194)	(168,736,354)
Financial derivatives	7,814,398	3,693,595
<b>Financial investments</b>		
- Debt instrument	127,621,631,521	124,277,298,011
- Other Financial assets	9,839,742,868	10,621,325,823
<b>Total</b>	<b>732,207,148,253</b>	<b>609,333,642,870</b>

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

	<b>December 31, 2025</b>			
<b>Due from banks</b>	<b>Stage 1 12-Months</b>	<b>Stage 2 Life time</b>	<b>Stage 3 Life time</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Credit rating</b>				
Good debts	39,245,512,965	4,562,005,677	-	<b>43,807,518,642</b>
Normal watch-list	23,257,902,999	34,515,617,540	-	<b>57,773,520,539</b>
Special watch-list	-	-	-	-
Non performing loan	-	-	-	-
	<b>62,503,415,964</b>	<b>39,077,623,217</b>	-	<b>101,581,039,181</b>
Allowance for impairment losses	(76,050,683)	(9,524,483)	-	<b>(85,575,166)</b>
<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>62,427,365,281</b>	<b>39,068,098,734</b>	-	<b>101,495,464,015</b>

  

	<b>December 31, 2024</b>			
<b>Due from banks</b>	<b>Stage 1 12-Months</b>	<b>Stage 2 Life time</b>	<b>Stage 3 Life time</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Credit rating</b>				
Good debts	47,920,064,824	8,187,863,865	-	<b>56,107,928,689</b>
Normal watch-list	36,459,710,447	20,009,248,139	-	<b>56,468,958,586</b>
Special watch-list	-	10,862,225,987	-	<b>10,862,225,987</b>
Non performing loan	-	-	-	-
	<b>84,379,775,271</b>	<b>39,059,337,991</b>	-	<b>123,439,113,262</b>
Allowance for impairment losses	(65,688,919)	(42,365,372)	-	<b>(108,054,291)</b>
<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>84,314,086,352</b>	<b>39,016,972,619</b>	-	<b>123,331,058,971</b>

  

	<b>December 31, 2025</b>			
<b>Treasury bills and Other Governmental notes</b>	<b>Stage 1 12-Months</b>	<b>Stage 2 Life time</b>	<b>Stage 3 Life time</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Credit rating</b>				
Good debts	-	-	-	-
Normal watch-list	152,085,447,547	-	-	<b>152,085,447,547</b>
Special watch-list	-	-	-	-
Non performing loan	-	-	-	-
	<b>152,085,447,547</b>	-	-	<b>152,085,447,547</b>
Allowance for impairment losses	(204,347,887)	-	-	<b>(204,347,887)</b>
<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>151,881,099,660</b>	-	-	<b>151,881,099,660</b>



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Treasury bills and Other Governmental notes	December 31, 2024			Total
	Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	
<b>Credit rating</b>				
Good debts	-	-	-	-
Normal watch-list	131,094,220,487	-	-	131,094,220,487
Special watch-list	-	-	-	-
Non performing loan	-	-	-	-
	<b>131,094,220,487</b>	-	-	<b>131,094,220,487</b>
Allowance for impairment losses	(168,807,016)	-	-	(168,807,016)
<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>130,925,413,471</b>	-	-	<b>130,925,413,471</b>

Loans and credit facilities to Banks	December 31, 2025			Total
	Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	
<b>Credit rating</b>				
Good debts	-	4,495,632,439	-	4,495,632,439
Normal watch-list	-	1,897,885,295	-	1,897,885,295
Special watch-list	-	-	-	-
Non performing loan	-	-	-	-
	-	<b>6,393,517,734</b>	-	<b>6,393,517,734</b>
Allowance for impairment losses	-	(37,151,500)	-	(37,151,500)
<b>Carrying amount</b>	-	<b>6,356,366,234</b>	-	<b>6,356,366,234</b>

Loans and credit facilities to Banks	December 31, 2024			Total
	Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	
<b>Credit rating</b>				
Good debts	-	-	-	-
Normal watch-list	-	2,524,609,541	-	2,524,609,541
Special watch-list	-	3,157,277	-	3,157,277
Non performing loan	-	-	-	-
	-	<b>2,527,766,818</b>	-	<b>2,527,766,818</b>
Allowance for impairment losses	-	(23,321,880)	-	(23,321,880)
<b>Carrying amount</b>	-	<b>2,504,444,938</b>	-	<b>2,504,444,938</b>

Retail loans	December 31, 2025			Total
	Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	
<b>Credit rating</b>				
Good debts	73,888,257,025	-	-	73,888,257,025
Normal watch-list	2,431,693,556	-	-	2,431,693,556
Special watch-list	-	3,522,997,708	-	3,522,997,708
Non performing loan	-	-	1,266,077,352	1,266,077,352
	<b>76,319,950,581</b>	<b>3,522,997,708</b>	<b>1,266,077,352</b>	<b>81,109,025,641</b>
Allowance for impairment losses	(769,300,056)	(187,450,910)	(1,100,904,005)	(2,057,654,971)
<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>75,550,650,525</b>	<b>3,335,546,798</b>	<b>165,173,347</b>	<b>79,051,370,670</b>

Retail loans	December 31, 2024			Total
	Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	
<b>Credit rating</b>				
Good debts	60,489,071,776	-	-	60,489,071,776
Normal watch-list	1,861,790,294	-	-	1,861,790,294
Special watch-list	-	2,902,005,321	-	2,902,005,321
Non performing loan	-	-	1,137,813,255	1,137,813,255
	<b>62,350,862,070</b>	<b>2,902,005,321</b>	<b>1,137,813,255</b>	<b>66,390,680,646</b>
Allowance for impairment losses	(529,273,088)	(149,013,571)	(975,108,067)	(1,653,394,726)
<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>61,821,588,982</b>	<b>2,752,991,750</b>	<b>162,705,188</b>	<b>64,737,285,920</b>

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Corporate loans	December 31, 2025			Total
	Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	
<b>Credit rating</b>				
Good debts	334,638,627,850	4,939,224,472	-	339,577,852,322
Normal watch-list	226,993,354	18,639,471,034	-	18,866,464,388
Special watch-list	-	895,505,764	-	895,505,764
Non performing loan	-	-	20,164,230,898	20,164,230,898
	<b>334,865,621,204</b>	<b>24,474,201,270</b>	<b>20,164,230,898</b>	<b>379,504,053,372</b>
Allowance for impairment losses	(1,370,597,540)	(5,467,734,006)	(15,072,833,730)	(21,911,165,276)
<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>333,495,023,664</b>	<b>19,006,467,264</b>	<b>5,091,397,168</b>	<b>357,592,888,096</b>

Corporate loans	December 31, 2024			Total
	Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	
<b>Credit rating</b>				
Good debts	248,583,722,609	3,202,865,340	-	251,786,587,949
Normal watch-list	44,187,914	22,601,522,162	-	22,645,710,076
Special watch-list	-	2,861,690,858	-	2,861,690,858
Non performing loan	-	-	18,570,604,308	18,570,604,308
	<b>248,627,910,523</b>	<b>28,666,078,360</b>	<b>18,570,604,308</b>	<b>295,864,593,191</b>
Allowance for impairment losses	(840,369,462)	(6,027,676,274)	(12,563,629,989)	(19,431,675,725)
<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>247,787,541,061</b>	<b>22,638,402,086</b>	<b>6,006,974,319</b>	<b>276,432,917,466</b>

Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	December 31, 2025			Total
	Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	
<b>Credit rating</b>				
Good debts	18,119,281,494	-	-	18,119,281,494
Normal watch-list	15,431,721,703	-	-	15,431,721,703
Special watch-list	-	-	-	-
Non performing loan	-	-	-	-
	<b>33,551,003,197</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>33,551,003,197</b>
Allowance for impairment losses	(6,689,221)	-	-	(6,689,221)
<b>Carrying amount - fair value</b>	<b>33,551,003,197</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>33,551,003,197</b>

Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	December 31, 2024			Total
	Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	
<b>Credit rating</b>				
Good debts	20,706,652,459	-	-	20,706,652,459
Normal watch-list	10,541,836,451	-	-	10,541,836,451
Special watch-list	-	-	-	-
Non performing loan	-	-	-	-
	<b>31,248,488,910</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>31,248,488,910</b>
Allowance for impairment losses	(7,337,046)	-	-	(7,337,046)
<b>Carrying amount - fair value</b>	<b>31,248,488,910</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>31,248,488,910</b>

Debt instruments at amortized cost	December 31, 2025			Total
	Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	
<b>Credit rating</b>				
Good debts	-	-	-	-
Normal watch-list	94,070,628,324	-	-	94,070,628,324
Special watch-list	-	-	-	-
Non performing loan	-	-	-	-
	<b>94,070,628,324</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>94,070,628,324</b>
Allowance for impairment losses	-	-	-	-
<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>94,070,628,324</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>94,070,628,324</b>

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Debt instruments at amortized cost	December 31, 2024			Total
	Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	
<b>Credit rating</b>				
Good debts	-	-	-	-
Normal watch-list	93,028,809,101	-	-	93,028,809,101
Special watch-list	-	-	-	-
Non performing loan	-	-	-	-
	<b>93,028,809,101</b>	-	-	<b>93,028,809,101</b>
Allowance for impairment losses	-	-	-	-
<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>93,028,809,101</b>	-	-	<b>93,028,809,101</b>

The following table shows changes in impairment credit losses between the beginning and ending of the year as a result of these factors:

Due from banks	December 31, 2025			Total
	Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	
Allowance for impairment losses at January 01, 2025	65,688,919	42,365,372	-	108,054,291
New financial assets purchased or issued	14,454,625	-	-	14,454,625
Financial assets have been matured or derecognised	-	(31,360,596)	-	(31,360,596)
Transfer to stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 3	-	-	-	-
Changes in the probability of failure and loss in the event of failure and the balance exposed to failure	-	-	-	-
Changes on model assumptions and methodology	-	-	-	-
Loans written-off during the year	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange translation differences	(4,092,861)	(1,480,293)	-	(5,573,154)
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>76,050,683</b>	<b>9,524,483</b>	-	<b>85,575,166</b>

Due from banks	December 31, 2024			Total
	Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	
Allowance for impairment losses at January 01, 2024	49,525,613	-	-	49,525,613
New financial assets purchased or issued	-	42,365,372	-	42,365,372
Financial assets have been matured or derecognised	(14,176,294)	-	-	(14,176,294)
Transfer to stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 3	-	-	-	-
Changes in the probability of failure and loss in the event of failure and the balance exposed to failure	-	-	-	-
Changes on model assumptions and methodology	-	-	-	-
Loans written-off during the year	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange translation differences	30,339,600	-	-	30,339,600
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>65,688,919</b>	<b>42,365,372</b>	-	<b>108,054,291</b>

Treasury bills and Other Governmental notes	December 31, 2025			Total
	Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	
Allowance for impairment losses at January 01, 2025	168,807,016	-	-	168,807,016
New financial assets purchased or issued	50,873,458	-	-	50,873,458
Financial assets have been matured or derecognised	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 3	-	-	-	-
Changes in the probability of failure and loss in the event of failure and the balance exposed to failure	-	-	-	-
Changes on model assumptions and methodology	-	-	-	-
Loans written-off during the year	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange translation differences	(15,332,587)	-	-	(15,332,587)
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>204,347,887</b>	-	-	<b>204,347,887</b>

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Treasury bills and Other Governmental notes	December 31, 2024			Total
	Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	
Allowance for impairment losses at January 01, 2024	105,988,188	-	-	105,988,188
New financial assets purchased or issued	-	-	-	-
Financial assets have been matured or derecognised	(8,674,335)	-	-	(8,674,335)
Transfer to stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 3	-	-	-	-
Changes in the probability of failure and loss in the event of failure and the balance exposed to failure	-	-	-	-
Changes on model assumptions and methodology	-	-	-	-
Loans written-off during the year	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange translation differences	71,493,163	-	-	71,493,163
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>168,807,016</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>168,807,016</b>

Loans and credit facilities to Banks	December 31, 2025			Total
	Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	
Allowance for impairment losses at January 01, 2025	-	23,321,880	-	23,321,880
New financial assets purchased or issued	-	15,166,004	-	15,166,004
Financial assets have been matured or derecognised	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 3	-	-	-	-
Changes in the probability of failure and loss in the event of failure and the balance exposed to failure	-	-	-	-
Changes on model assumptions and methodology	-	-	-	-
Loans written-off during the year	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange translation differences	-	(1,336,384)	-	(1,336,384)
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>37,151,500</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>37,151,500</b>

Loans and credit facilities to Banks	December 31, 2024			Total
	Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	
Allowance for impairment losses at January 01, 2024	-	1,670,812	-	1,670,812
New financial assets purchased or issued	-	20,764,077	-	20,764,077
Financial assets have been matured or derecognised	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 3	-	-	-	-
Changes in the probability of failure and loss in the event of failure and the balance exposed to failure	-	-	-	-
Changes on model assumptions and methodology	-	-	-	-
Loans written-off during the year	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange translation differences	-	886,991	-	886,991
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>23,321,880</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>23,321,880</b>

Retail loans	December 31, 2025			Total
	Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	
Allowance for impairment losses at January 01, 2025	529,273,088	149,013,571	975,108,067	1,653,394,726
Net impairment loss recognized during the year	240,026,968	(33,318,335)	289,711,185	496,419,818
Loans written-off during the year	-	-	(163,915,247)	(163,915,247)
Collections of loans previously written-off	-	71,755,674	-	71,755,674
Foreign exchange translation differences	-	-	-	-
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>769,300,056</b>	<b>187,450,910</b>	<b>1,100,904,005</b>	<b>2,057,654,971</b>

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<b>Retail loans</b>	<b>December 31, 2024</b>			<b>Total</b>
	<b>Stage 1 12-Months</b>	<b>Stage 2 Life time</b>	<b>Stage 3 Life time</b>	
Allowance for impairment losses at January 01, 2024	245,166,104	143,779,975	883,924,099	<b>1,272,870,178</b>
Net impairment loss recognized during the year	284,106,984	(33,751,674)	269,369,579	<b>519,724,889</b>
Loans written-off during the year	-	-	(178,185,611)	<b>(178,185,611)</b>
Collections of loans previously written-off	-	38,985,270	-	<b>38,985,270</b>
Foreign exchange translation differences	-	-	-	<b>-</b>
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>529,273,088</b>	<b>149,013,571</b>	<b>975,108,067</b>	<b>1,653,394,726</b>

<b>Corporate loans</b>	<b>December 31, 2025</b>			<b>Total</b>
	<b>Stage 1 12-Months</b>	<b>Stage 2 Life time</b>	<b>Stage 3 Life time</b>	
Allowance for impairment losses at January 01, 2025	840,369,462	6,027,676,274	12,563,629,989	<b>19,431,675,725</b>
New financial assets purchased or issued	124,394,077	69,980,486	-	<b>194,374,563</b>
Financial assets have been matured or derecognised	(58,064,623)	(73,329,246)	(42,342,927)	<b>(173,736,796)</b>
Transfer to stage 1	187,414,678	(176,504,549)	(10,910,129)	<b>-</b>
Transfer to stage 2	(57,478,923)	57,478,923	-	<b>-</b>
Transfer to stage 3	(8,435,960)	(739,970,021)	748,405,981	<b>-</b>
Changes in the probability of failure and loss in the event of failure and the balance exposed to failure	385,048,535	(178,253,100)	3,537,826,835	<b>3,744,622,270</b>
Changes on model assumptions and methodology	-	-	-	<b>-</b>
Loans written-off during the year	-	(30,951)	(1,543,340,428)	<b>(1,543,371,379)</b>
Collections of loans previously written-off	-	707,557,524	-	<b>707,557,524</b>
Foreign exchange translation differences	(42,649,706)	(226,871,334)	(180,435,591)	<b>(449,956,631)</b>
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>1,370,597,540</b>	<b>5,467,734,006</b>	<b>15,072,833,730</b>	<b>21,911,165,276</b>

<b>Corporate loans</b>	<b>December 31, 2024</b>			<b>Total</b>
	<b>Stage 1 12-Months</b>	<b>Stage 2 Life time</b>	<b>Stage 3 Life time</b>	
Allowance for impairment losses at January 01, 2024	1,123,354,432	4,585,495,321	8,881,242,330	<b>14,590,092,083</b>
New financial assets purchased or issued	323,634,581	3,194,854,486	-	<b>3,518,489,067</b>
Financial assets have been matured or derecognised	(795,293,643)	(4,186,995,168)	(53,743,746)	<b>(5,036,032,557)</b>
Transfer to stage 1	173,327,746	(173,216,060)	(111,686)	<b>-</b>
Transfer to stage 2	(32,780,400)	32,780,400	-	<b>-</b>
Transfer to stage 3	(13,465,892)	(413,212,540)	426,678,432	<b>-</b>
Changes in the probability of failure and loss in the event of failure and the balance exposed to failure	(429,080,321)	1,051,806,179	5,676,790,996	<b>6,299,516,854</b>
Changes on model assumptions and methodology	-	-	-	<b>-</b>
Loans written-off during the year	-	(25,272)	(3,625,504,011)	<b>(3,625,529,283)</b>
Collections of loans previously written-off	-	349,758,401	-	<b>349,758,401</b>
Foreign exchange translation differences	490,672,959	1,586,430,527	1,258,277,674	<b>3,335,381,160</b>
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>840,369,462</b>	<b>6,027,676,274</b>	<b>12,563,629,989</b>	<b>19,431,675,725</b>

<b>Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income</b>	<b>December 31, 2025</b>			<b>Total</b>
	<b>Stage 1 12-Months</b>	<b>Stage 2 Life time</b>	<b>Stage 3 Life time</b>	
Allowance for impairment losses at January 01, 2025	7,337,046	-	-	<b>7,337,046</b>
New financial assets purchased or issued	-	-	-	<b>-</b>
Financial assets have been matured or derecognised	(249,550)	-	-	<b>(249,550)</b>
Transfer to stage 1	-	-	-	<b>-</b>
Transfer to stage 2	-	-	-	<b>-</b>
Transfer to stage 3	-	-	-	<b>-</b>
Changes in the probability of failure and loss in the event of failure and the balance exposed to failure	-	-	-	<b>-</b>
Changes on model assumptions and methodology	-	-	-	<b>-</b>
Loans written-off during the year	-	-	-	<b>-</b>
Foreign exchange translation differences	(398,275)	-	-	<b>(398,275)</b>
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>6,689,221</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,689,221</b>

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Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	December 31, 2024			Total
	Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	
Allowance for impairment losses at January 01, 2024	710,128	-	-	710,128
New financial assets purchased or issued	5,921,575	-	-	5,921,575
Financial assets have been matured or derecognised	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 3	-	-	-	-
Changes in the probability of failure and loss in the event of failure and the balance exposed to failure	-	-	-	-
Changes on model assumptions and methodology	-	-	-	-
Loans written-off during the year	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange translation differences	705,343	-	-	705,343
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>7,337,046</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,337,046</b>

Debt instruments at amortized cost	December 31, 2025			Total
	Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	
Allowance for impairment losses at January 01, 2025	-	-	-	-
New financial assets purchased or issued	-	-	-	-
Financial assets have been matured or derecognised	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 3	-	-	-	-
Changes in the probability of failure and loss in the event of failure and the balance exposed to failure	-	-	-	-
Changes on model assumptions and methodology	-	-	-	-
Loans written-off during the year	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange translation differences	-	-	-	-
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

Debt instruments at amortized cost	December 31, 2024			Total
	Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	
Allowance for impairment losses at January 01, 2024	-	-	-	-
New financial assets purchased or issued	-	-	-	-
Financial assets have been matured or derecognised	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 3	-	-	-	-
Changes in the probability of failure and loss in the event of failure and the balance exposed to failure	-	-	-	-
Changes on model assumptions and methodology	-	-	-	-
Loans written-off during the year	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange translation differences	-	-	-	-
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>



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<b>Off balance sheet items exposed to credit risks</b>	<b>December 31, 2025</b>	<b>December 31, 2024</b>
Financial guarantees	205,000	255,000
L/Cs	6,162,274,829	4,642,174,426
Accepted papers	5,389,502,280	3,082,753,242
L/Gs	90,556,642,223	85,742,233,015
<b>Total</b>	<b>102,108,624,332</b>	<b>93,467,415,683</b>

Commitments for credit facilities and others exposed to credit risk have a carrying amount of EGP 77,683,195,509 at the end of current reporting year against EGP 53,331,004,298 in the prior year.

The preceding table shows the maximum limit exposure to risks at the end of December, 2025 and December, 2024 without taking into consideration collaterals held by the Group, if any. For financial position items, amounts stated depend on the net carrying amount shown in the financial position.

The preceding table related to financial position items exposed to credit risks shows that 60% of the maximum limit exposed to credit risk at the end of current reporting year is attributable to Loans and credit facilities to customers and Banks against 56% at the end of the prior year, investments in debt instruments constitute 17% against 20% at the end of the prior year and treasury bills and other governmental notes constitute 21% against 21% at the end of the prior year.

The management is confident of its ability to maintain control on an ongoing basis and maintain the minimum credit risk resulting from loan portfolio, facilities, and debt instruments based on the following facts:

- 94% of the loans and credit facilities portfolio at the end of the current reporting year comprises loans and credit facilities classified at the top 2 categories of the internal rating against 93% at the end of the prior year.
- 94% of the loans and credit facilities portfolio at the end of the current reporting year not impaired against 93% at the end of the prior year.
- Loans and credit facilities that are individually assessed for impairment (stage 3) at the end of the current reporting year have a carrying amount of EGP 21,430,308,250 Impairment on these loans and credit facilities represents 75% of their carrying amount. Loans and credit facilities, that are individually assessed for impairment at the end of the prior year had a carrying amount of 19,708,417,563 and their impairment represents 69% of such carrying amount.
- The Bank applied more prudential selection process on granting loans and credit facilities during the current reporting year ended December 31, 2025.
- 94% of investments in debt instruments and treasury bills and other governmental notes at the end of the current reporting year comprise local sovereign debt instruments against 92% at the end of the prior year.

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**(A/6) Loans and credit facilities**

**Balances of loans and credit facilities in terms of credit risk rating are analyzed below:**

	<b>December 31, 2025</b>		<b>December 31, 2024</b>	
	<b>Loans and credit facilities to customers</b>	<b>Loans and credit facilities to banks</b>	<b>Loans and credit facilities to customers</b>	<b>Loans and credit facilities to banks</b>
Neither have arrears nor impaired	432,987,852,235	6,393,517,734	337,369,031,106	2,527,766,818
Have arrears but not impaired	6,194,918,528	-	5,177,825,168	-
Impaired	21,430,308,250	-	19,708,417,563	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>460,613,079,013</b>	<b>6,393,517,734</b>	<b>362,255,273,837</b>	<b>2,527,766,818</b>
Less: Allowance for impairment losses	(23,968,820,247)	(37,151,500)	(21,085,070,451)	(23,321,880)
Less: Unearned discount & deferred income	(143,765,194)	-	(168,736,354)	-
<b>Net</b>	<b>436,500,493,572</b>	<b>6,356,366,234</b>	<b>341,001,467,032</b>	<b>2,504,444,938</b>

Total credit allowance for loans and credit facilities to customers at the end of the current reporting year amounted to EGP 23,968,820,247 (EGP 21,085,070,451 at the end of the prior year) of which EGP 16,173,737,735 represent impairment in stage three (EGP 13,538,738,056 at the end of the prior year) and EGP 7,795,082,512 represent impairment for stage one and stage two in the credit portfolio (EGP 7,546,332,395 at the end of the prior year).

Note (21-A) includes additional information on the allowance for impairment losses for Loans and credit facilities to customers during the current reporting year.

During the current accounting year, the loans and credit facilities to customers portfolio increase by 27% due to the increase on lending activity.

**Loans and credit facilities which do not have arrears and are not impaired**

The credit quality of Loans and credit facilities that not subject to impairment is assessed by reference to the bank's internal rating.

**Loans and credit facilities to customers**

	<b>December 31, 2025</b>				
	<b>Retail</b>				
<b>Rating</b>	<b>Overdrafts</b>	<b>Credit cards</b>	<b>Personal loans</b>	<b>Real estate loans</b>	<b>Total</b>
Good debts	3,584,859,692	2,938,744,374	55,855,745,569	11,508,907,390	73,888,257,025
Normal watch-list	-	-	-	-	-
Special watch-list	67,653	-	-	-	67,653
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,584,927,345</b>	<b>2,938,744,374</b>	<b>55,855,745,569</b>	<b>11,508,907,390</b>	<b>73,888,324,678</b>

	<b>December 31, 2025</b>				
	<b>Corporate</b>				
	<b>Overdrafts</b>	<b>Direct loans</b>	<b>Syndicated loans and facilities</b>	<b>Other loans</b>	<b>Total</b>
Good debts	168,633,495,195	113,653,696,789	50,045,713,067	7,164,334,581	339,497,239,632
Normal watch-list	4,649,693,531	10,515,706,707	3,548,403,726	1,000,000	18,714,803,964
Special watch-list	115,518,521	226,928,629	392,805,074	152,231,737	887,483,961
<b>Total</b>	<b>173,398,707,247</b>	<b>124,396,332,125</b>	<b>53,986,921,867</b>	<b>7,317,566,318</b>	<b>359,099,527,557</b>

Guaranteed loans are not considered subject to impairment for the non-performing category after taking into consideration the collectability of the guarantees.

	<b>December 31, 2024</b>				
	<b>Retail</b>				
<b>Rating</b>	<b>Overdrafts</b>	<b>Credit cards</b>	<b>Personal loans</b>	<b>Real estate loans</b>	<b>Total</b>
Good debts	4,261,678,582	2,377,171,901	45,825,911,718	8,024,309,575	60,489,071,776
Normal watch-list	11,563	-	-	-	11,563
Special watch-list	4,943	-	-	-	4,943
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,261,695,088</b>	<b>2,377,171,901</b>	<b>45,825,911,718</b>	<b>8,024,309,575</b>	<b>60,489,088,282</b>

	<b>December 31, 2024</b>				
	<b>Corporate</b>				
	<b>Overdrafts</b>	<b>Direct loans</b>	<b>Syndicated loans and facilities</b>	<b>Other loans</b>	<b>Total</b>
Good debts	136,312,325,002	81,107,847,561	30,088,667,837	4,155,012,727	251,663,853,127
Normal watch-list	4,972,838,463	14,483,954,807	3,030,786,758	-	22,487,580,028
Special watch-list	513,368,851	726,878,829	1,367,466,752	120,795,237	2,728,509,669
<b>Total</b>	<b>141,798,532,316</b>	<b>96,318,681,197</b>	<b>34,486,921,347</b>	<b>4,275,807,964</b>	<b>276,879,942,824</b>

Guaranteed loans are not considered subject to impairment for the non-performing category after taking into consideration the collectability of the guarantees.

#### Loans and credit facilities which have arrears but are not impairment

These are loans and credit facilities with past-due installments but are not subject to impairment, unless information has otherwise indicated. Loans and credit facilities to customers which have arrears but are not subject to impairment are analyzed below.

December 31, 2025					
Retail					
	Overdrafts	Credit cards	Personal loans	Real estate loans	Total
Up to 30 days	-	127,443,665	2,156,169,604	148,080,288	2,431,693,557
More than 30 – 60 days	-	165,159,275	2,966,748,966	176,221,528	3,308,129,769
More than 60 – 90 days	-	16,571,759	184,281,395	13,947,131	214,800,285
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>309,174,699</b>	<b>5,307,199,965</b>	<b>338,248,947</b>	<b>5,954,623,611</b>

Corporate					
	Overdrafts	Direct loans	Syndicated loans and facilities	Other loans	Total
Up to 30 days	-	27,264,436	-	81,093,855	108,358,291
More than 30 – 60 days	-	21,153,082	-	1,250,000	22,403,082
More than 60 – 90 days	-	88,399,008	-	-	88,399,008
More than 90 days	-	21,134,536	-	-	21,134,536
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>157,951,062</b>	-	<b>82,343,855</b>	<b>240,294,917</b>

December 31, 2024					
Retail					
	Overdrafts	Credit cards	Personal loans	Real estate loans	Total
Up to 30 days	-	117,129,586	1,585,507,947	159,141,199	1,861,778,732
More than 30 – 60 days	-	146,901,827	2,369,981,333	119,275,902	2,636,159,062
More than 60 – 90 days	-	14,124,263	235,562,657	16,154,395	265,841,315
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>278,155,676</b>	<b>4,191,051,937</b>	<b>294,571,496</b>	<b>4,763,779,109</b>

Corporate					
	Overdrafts	Direct loans	Syndicated loans and facilities	Other loans	Total
Up to 30 days	-	77,496,180	-	31,979,901	109,476,081
More than 30 – 60 days	-	47,995,365	-	22,380,944	70,376,309
More than 60 – 90 days	-	32,386,783	-	7,502,000	39,888,783
More than 90 days	-	109,981,949	-	84,322,937	194,304,886
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>267,860,277</b>	-	<b>146,185,782</b>	<b>414,046,059</b>

Past due loans and credit facilities are those amounts, or any part thereof, which have fallen due but for which no payment has been received in accordance with the contractual terms. These include arrears for periods more than one day.

Amounts shown in the note represent the whole balance of the loan or facility and not only the past due amounts. These do not include the remaining loans and credit facilities of the same customer so long default has not fully or partially occurred on those loans.

On initial recognition of Loans and credit facilities, the fair value of collaterals, if any, is assessed based on valuation methods used for similar assets but are not recognized in the financial statements since these do not represent assets of the bank at that date. In subsequent periods, the fair value is updated to reflect the market price or prices for similar assets.

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**Loans and credit facilities which are individually impaired**  
**Loans and credit facilities to customers**

At the end of the current reporting year, the carrying amount of loans and credit facilities, that are assessed to be individually impaired (Stage 3) excluding any cash flows expected to arise from the associated guarantees, amounted to EGP 21,430,308,250 against EGP 19,708,417,563 at the end of the prior year.

The following table provides a breakdown of the balance of such loans and credit facilities which are individually impaired including the fair value of the collaterals shall prevail when calculating the provisions.

<b>December 31, 2025</b>					
	<b>Overdrafts</b>	<b>Credit cards</b>	<b>Retail Personal loans</b>	<b>Real estate loans</b>	<b>Total</b>
Loans which are individually impaired	134,036,374	59,738,236	980,704,302	91,598,440	<b>1,266,077,352</b>
Fair value of collaterals	-	1,983,929	1,363,878	-	<b>3,347,807</b>
<b>December 31, 2024</b>					
	<b>Overdrafts</b>	<b>Direct loans</b>	<b>Corporate Syndicated loans and facilities</b>	<b>Other loans</b>	<b>Total</b>
Loans which are individually impaired	4,966,759,872	14,832,751,002	293,233,389	71,486,635	<b>20,164,230,898</b>
Fair value of collaterals	241,515,357	1,589,160,138	-	-	<b>1,830,675,495</b>
<b>December 31, 2024</b>					
	<b>Overdrafts</b>	<b>Credit cards</b>	<b>Retail Personal loans</b>	<b>Real estate loans</b>	<b>Total</b>
Loans which are individually impaired	81,259,106	50,227,975	925,379,291	80,946,883	<b>1,137,813,255</b>
Fair value of collaterals	-	-	1,130,261	-	<b>1,130,261</b>
<b>December 31, 2024</b>					
	<b>Overdrafts</b>	<b>Direct loans</b>	<b>Corporate Syndicated loans and facilities</b>	<b>Other loans</b>	<b>Total</b>
Loans which are individually impaired	5,833,210,836	12,375,319,599	293,233,389	68,840,484	<b>18,570,604,308</b>
Fair value of collaterals	388,161,722	874,212,779	-	-	<b>1,262,374,501</b>

**Restructured loans and facilities:**

The Bank applies different types of restructuring policies to its loans and credit facilities, which include extending payment terms, executing forced management programmes and applying prepayment and extension provisions to the loan. The applied restructuring policies depend on factors or criteria that indicate, in management judgment that the counterparty's continuous payment of the loan is unlikely to occur in the absence of such restructuring policies that are subject to ongoing review. Within the bank renegotiated outstanding loans relate to long-term loans made to any type of clientele (retail and corporate loans clients).

Total renegotiated loans amounted to EGP 5,699,514,799 at the end of the current reporting year against EGP 6,309,255,157 at the end of the prior year. These balances do not include any amounts whose commercial terms were renegotiated to preserve the quality of the bank's relationship with its clients, including those terms pertaining to loans interest rates and/or loans repayment periods.

The Bank practice calls for most clients whose loans have been renegotiated to be maintained in the "non-performing" category, as long as the bank remains uncertain of their ability to meet their future commitments in accordance with the definition of default under Basel II.

**Loans and credit facilities to customers**

<b>Corporate loans</b>	<b>December 31, 2025</b>	<b>December 31, 2024</b>
Overdrafts	2,602,232,631	3,095,775,492
Direct loans	3,097,282,168	3,213,479,665
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,699,514,799</b>	<b>6,309,255,157</b>

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

The following table shows a breakdown of debt instruments, treasury bills, and other governmental notes (excluding allowances for impairment) per last rating for Fitch and its equivalent:

	<b>Rating</b>	<b>December 31, 2025</b>	<b>December 31, 2024</b>
<b>Egyptian Treasury Bills and Other Governmental notes</b>	<b>B</b>	152,085,447,547	131,094,220,487
<b>Fair value through other comprehensive income</b>			
Other debt instruments	<b>Unrated</b>	1,826,837,771	2,218,406,603
Other debt instruments	<b>A to A+</b>	4,794,976,703	5,057,464,202
Egyptian Treasury Bonds	<b>B</b>	15,431,721,704	10,541,836,451
US Treasury Bonds	<b>AA+</b>	11,497,467,019	13,430,781,654
<b>Amortized cost</b>			
Egyptian Treasury Bonds	<b>B</b>	94,070,628,324	93,028,809,101
<b>Total</b>		<b>279,707,079,068</b>	<b>255,371,518,498</b>

**(A/8) Acquisition of collaterals**

The Bank acquire foreclosed asset as acquisition of guarantees as following:

<b>Asset type</b>	<b>December 31, 2025</b>	<b>December 31, 2024</b>
<b>Building &amp; Lands</b>	531,606,466	222,999,649

Assets acquired are classified under the other Assets item in the financial position. These assets are sold or used for the purposes of the Bank whenever practicable.

(A/9) Concentration of risks of financial assets exposed to credit risks

(Geographical segments)

The following table provides a breakdown of the gross amount of the most significant credit risk limits to which the bank is exposed at the end of the current reporting year (excluding allowances for impairment). The gross amount of all financial assets including loans and credit facilities is segmented into the geographical regions of the bank's clients except for investments in foreign treasury bonds which are reported in the "other countries" category.

	Arab Republic of Egypt				Total	Other Countries	Total
	Great Cairo	Alex	Delta	Red Sea & Upper Egypt			
Treasury bills and Other Governmental notes	152,085,447,547	-	-	-	152,085,447,547	-	152,085,447,547
Loans and credit facilities to banks	-	-	-	-	-	6,393,517,734	6,393,517,734
<b>Loans and credit facilities to customers</b>							
<b>Retail loans</b>							
Overdrafts	1,932,369,149	784,463,250	801,536,219	200,595,101	3,718,963,719	-	3,718,963,719
Credit cards	2,441,446,709	391,005,475	330,862,120	144,343,005	3,307,657,309	-	3,307,657,309
Personal loans	44,772,134,356	5,876,906,008	7,872,995,309	3,621,614,163	62,143,649,836	-	62,143,649,836
Real estate loans	9,786,381,170	344,150,216	786,490,626	1,021,732,765	11,938,754,777	-	11,938,754,777
<b>Corporate loans</b>							
Overdrafts	144,843,385,854	18,971,722,379	9,841,473,514	4,708,885,372	178,365,467,119	-	178,365,467,119
Direct loans	107,570,319,200	12,819,679,974	12,057,971,854	6,939,063,161	139,387,034,189	-	139,387,034,189
Syndicated loans and facilities	49,682,146,871	2,066,335,049	2,486,047,492	45,625,844	54,280,155,256	-	54,280,155,256
Other loans	7,072,308,308	381,088,500	-	18,000,000	7,471,396,808	-	7,471,396,808
Financial derivatives	-	-	-	-	-	7,814,398	7,814,398
<b>Financial Investments</b>							
Debt instruments	111,329,187,799	-	-	-	111,329,187,799	16,292,443,722	127,621,631,521
Other financial assets	9,114,474,485	273,938,223	282,680,859	85,802,338	9,756,895,905	141,501,726	9,898,397,631
<b>Total at the end of the current year</b>	<b>640,629,601,448</b>	<b>41,909,289,074</b>	<b>34,460,057,993</b>	<b>16,785,661,749</b>	<b>733,784,610,264</b>	<b>22,835,277,580</b>	<b>756,619,887,844</b>
<b>Total at the end of the comparative Year</b>	<b>532,502,375,989</b>	<b>36,656,566,412</b>	<b>30,258,573,602</b>	<b>12,836,294,576</b>	<b>612,253,810,579</b>	<b>18,641,737,694</b>	<b>630,895,548,273</b>

(Business segments)

The following table provides a breakdown of the gross amount of the most significant credit risk limits to which the bank is exposed at the end of the current reporting year (excluding allowances for impairment). The gross amount of all financial assets is segmented into business sectors in which the bank's clients operate.

	Agricultural entities	Industrial entities	Trading institutions	Service institutions	Governmental sector	Foreign governmental	Other activities	Individuals	Total
Treasury bills and Other Governmental notes	-	-	-	-	152,085,447,547	-	-	-	152,085,447,547
Loans and credit facilities to banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,393,517,734	-	6,393,517,734
<b>Loans and credit facilities to customers</b>									
<b>Retail loans</b>									
Overdrafts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,718,963,719	3,718,963,719
Credit cards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,307,657,309	3,307,657,309
Personal loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62,143,649,836	62,143,649,836
Real estate loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,938,754,777	11,938,754,777
<b>Corporate loans</b>									
Overdrafts	2,885,572,935	62,545,834,410	15,412,208,587	97,521,851,187	-	-	-	-	178,365,467,119
Direct loans	3,178,382,230	70,729,006,172	17,595,141,403	47,884,504,384	-	-	-	-	139,387,034,189
Syndicated loans and facilities	73,088,560	42,458,501,228	5,220,126,087	6,528,439,381	-	-	-	-	54,280,155,256
Other loans	-	1,767,831,724	2,315,295,861	1,063,918,289	-	-	2,324,350,934	-	7,471,396,808
Financial derivatives	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,814,398	-	7,814,398
<b>Financial Investments</b>									
Debt instruments	-	-	-	1,826,837,771	109,502,350,028	11,497,467,019	4,794,976,703	-	127,621,631,521
Other financial assets	46,022,106	1,322,804,427	294,565,788	1,384,392,732	6,100,868,761	124,039,291	17,462,435	608,242,091	9,898,397,631
<b>Total at the end of the current year</b>	<b>6,183,065,831</b>	<b>178,823,977,961</b>	<b>40,837,337,726</b>	<b>156,209,943,744</b>	<b>267,688,666,336</b>	<b>11,621,506,310</b>	<b>13,838,122,204</b>	<b>81,717,267,732</b>	<b>756,619,887,844</b>
<b>Total at the end of the comparative Year</b>	<b>3,793,692,895</b>	<b>156,614,596,299</b>	<b>38,631,328,609</b>	<b>101,286,677,410</b>	<b>241,152,505,720</b>	<b>13,553,850,453</b>	<b>8,763,837,503</b>	<b>67,099,059,384</b>	<b>630,895,548,273</b>

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**(B) Market Risk**

Market risk is the risk of losses resulting from unfavorable changes in market parameters. It contains all trading book transactions as well as some banking book portfolios valued using the mark-to-market approach. The bank's policy on market risk transactions is "Prudent" in that:

- Products subject to "market risk" which are offered by the Bank to its customers are restricted to cash and simple financial derivatives such as interest rate swaps and foreign exchange swap and forward contracts.
- The only trading activity conducted by the Bank is over-night foreign exchange position, within a prudent limit that cannot be exceeded.
- Open positions must be centrally managed and matched.

The front-office managers assume primary responsibility in terms of risk exposure; however, global management lies with an independent structure being the Market Risk Controller (MRC), within Risk Division. The main function of MRC is the ongoing analysis, independently from the trading rooms, of the positions and risks linked to the market activities of the bank and the comparison of these positions to the allowed limits. The MRC carries out the following functions:

- Daily and periodic analysis and reporting (independently from the front office) of the exposures, stress tests and risks incurred by the Bank's market activities and comparison of said exposure and risks with the pre-set limits.
- Definition of the risk-measurement methods and control procedures, approval of the valuation methods used to calculate and monitor risks, including those made on a gross or nominal basis.
- Management of the approval process for limits.
- Reviewing new products or services from market risk aspect under New Product Committee to ensure that market risks are properly identified and controlled.

At the proposal of this MRC and Head of Risk Division, the Board sets the levels of authorized risk by type of market activity and makes the main decisions concerning Bank's market risk management.

**(B/1) Methods of Measuring Market Risk and Defining Exposure Limits**

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

VaR is a statistically based estimate of the potential loss on the current portfolio from adverse market movements. It expresses the 'maximum' amount the Bank might lose, but only to a certain level of confidence (99%).

There is therefore a specified statistical probability (1%) that actual loss could be greater than the VaR estimate. The VaR model assumes a certain 'holding period' until positions can be closed (1 Day).

The Bank assesses the historical movements in the market prices based on volatilities and correlations. The use of this approach does not prevent losses outside of these limits in the event of more significant market movements.

As VaR constitutes an integral part of the Bank's market risk control regime, the Market Risk Management set VaR Limits, for the trading book, which have been approved by the board, and are monitored and reported on a daily basis to the Senior Management. In addition, monthly limits compliance is reported to the ALCO.

**(B/2) Value at risk (VaR) Summary**

The following table provides a summary of Value at Risk (VaR) by Risk Type in Egyptian pounds:

		December 31, 2025		
<b>VaR by Risk Type</b>	<b>Average</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>Low</b>	
Foreign exchange risk	733,875	3,928,346	50,584	
<b>Total</b>	<b>733,875</b>	<b>3,928,346</b>	<b>50,584</b>	

  

		December 31, 2024		
<b>VaR by Risk Type</b>	<b>Average</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>Low</b>	
Foreign exchange risk	899,593	2,312,395	91,946	
<b>Total</b>	<b>899,593</b>	<b>2,312,395</b>	<b>91,946</b>	

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**(B/3) Foreign exchange rate volatility risk (concentration of FX risk on financial instruments)**

The Bank is exposed to foreign exchange rate volatility risk in terms of the financial position and cash flows. The board of directors set limits for foreign exchange risk at the total value of positions at the end of the day and during the day when timely control is exercised. The following table summarizes the bank's exposure to the risks of fluctuations in foreign exchange rates at the end of the reporting year. This table includes the carrying amounts of the financial instruments in terms of their relevant currencies and in EGP equivalent.

	EGP	USD	Euro	GBP	Other currencies	Total
<b>Financial assets</b>						
Cash and due from Central Bank of Egypt (CBE)	73,413,184,440	1,526,218,368	501,016,631	49,748,454	86,508,940	<b>75,576,676,833</b>
Due from banks	5,860,275,696	74,206,947,077	18,716,296,098	2,205,869,522	506,075,622	<b>101,495,464,015</b>
Treasury bills and Other Governmental notes	133,394,760,049	18,486,339,611	-	-	-	<b>151,881,099,660</b>
Trading investments	489,094,188	-	-	-	-	<b>489,094,188</b>
Loans and credit facilities to banks	-	5,661,171,259	695,194,975	-	-	<b>6,356,366,234</b>
Loans and credit facilities to customers	317,883,226,468	111,657,544,280	6,946,109,741	13,490,307	122,776	<b>436,500,493,572</b>
Financial derivatives	-	7,814,398	-	-	-	<b>7,814,398</b>
<b>Financial investments</b>						
Fair value through other comprehensive income	18,257,738,177	18,530,135,632	5,650,177	-	-	<b>36,793,523,986</b>
Amortized cost	94,070,628,324	-	-	-	-	<b>94,070,628,324</b>
Fair value through profit or loss	172,037,911	-	-	-	-	<b>172,037,911</b>
Other financial assets	8,935,945,699	836,922,213	63,445,447	3,313,552	115,957	<b>9,839,742,868</b>
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>652,476,890,952</b>	<b>230,913,092,838</b>	<b>26,927,713,069</b>	<b>2,272,421,835</b>	<b>592,823,295</b>	<b>913,182,941,989</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>						
Due to banks	316,542,198	354,367,018	12,193,478	65,475,024	77,957,088	<b>826,534,806</b>
Customer deposits	535,993,204,449	211,915,952,821	26,875,886,225	2,118,222,045	664,024,701	<b>777,567,290,241</b>
Financial derivatives	40,550,100	-	-	-	-	<b>40,550,100</b>
Other loans	1,720,298,322	1,612,856,030	82,344,858	-	-	<b>3,415,499,210</b>
Other financial liabilities	1,979,682,777	450,764,216	12,974,783	5,444,603	77,644	<b>2,448,944,023</b>
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>540,050,277,846</b>	<b>214,333,940,085</b>	<b>26,983,399,344</b>	<b>2,189,141,672</b>	<b>742,059,433</b>	<b>784,298,818,380</b>
<b>Net financial position</b>	<b>112,426,613,106</b>	<b>16,579,152,753</b>	<b>(55,686,275)</b>	<b>83,280,163</b>	<b>(149,236,138)</b>	<b>128,884,123,609</b>
<b>At the end of the comparative year</b>						
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>551,292,385,412</b>	<b>229,829,850,130</b>	<b>22,222,029,475</b>	<b>2,613,499,065</b>	<b>970,226,624</b>	<b>806,927,990,706</b>
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>465,952,525,523</b>	<b>212,572,477,073</b>	<b>22,327,447,979</b>	<b>2,558,331,810</b>	<b>729,257,084</b>	<b>704,140,039,469</b>
<b>Net financial position</b>	<b>85,339,859,889</b>	<b>17,257,373,057</b>	<b>(105,418,504)</b>	<b>55,167,255</b>	<b>240,969,540</b>	<b>102,787,951,237</b>

**(B/4) Structural Interest Rate Risk**

Structural interest rate risk is linked to commercial activities and corporate center transactions. Structural interest rate risk arises from residual gaps (surplus or deficit) of the bank's fixed-rate positions. The general principle is to reduce structural interest rate risk to the maximum extent.

Whenever possible, commercial operations are hedged against interest rate, either through micro-hedging (individual hedging of each commercial transaction) or macro-hedging techniques (hedging of portfolios of similar commercial transactions within the treasury department).

Consequently, structural interest rate risk only results from the residual positions remaining after hedging. The absence of interest rate derivative market in Egyptian Pound makes it difficult to hedge positions in this currency.

**Organization of the management of Structural Interest Rate risks**

Identification and measurement of the risk is carried out by the Assets & Liabilities Management Unit (ALMU) which comes under the authority of the Bank's finance department.

Risk assessment, limits and corrective actions are decided by the Assets & Liabilities management Committee (ALCO) headed by the chief executive officer with the participation of the Managing Directors, the Chief Financial Officer and the Commercial Divisions Heads, the Branch Network Head, the General Secretary and the Head of the Dealing Room.

Execution of the necessary actions decided by the ALCO for the rectification of the gaps is carried out by the dealing room through the financial market. Progress is reported and notified to the ALMU/ALCO.

**Assets & Liabilities Management Committee (ALCO) duties**

- Decide on the limits for the sensitivity.
- Review, validate and approve any assumptions used for the identification and measurements of the respective risks.
- Review interest rate Gap and sensitivity position reported through ALMU.
- Assess, amend and approve recommendations for bringing the Gap (if any) within the previously approved limits.



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**Assets & Liabilities Management Unit (ALMU) duties**

- Document and maintain the respective risks management policy as approved by the ALCO.
- Construct and continuously elaborate on the models used for the identification and measurement of the respective risks.
- Report to ALCO on the respective exposures and the evolution of such exposures over time.
- Provide recommendations for bringing the gaps within limits.
- Follow up and notify ALCO of the progress made in the implementation of the ALCO decisions.

**Dealing Room duties**

- Provide frequent updates on markets movements.
- Execute and Report progress of ALCO approved recommendations.
- Co-ordinate with ALMU on the spontaneous hedging of special transactions according to ALCO approved policy and recommendations.

**Bank's Objective of Interest Rate Risk Management**

The Bank's aim is to reduce exposure to structural interest rate risk as much as possible.

Any residual interest rate risk exposure must comply with the sensitivity limits approved by the ALCO. Sensitivity is defined as the variation in the net present value of future residual fixed-rate positions for a 1% parallel increase in the yield curve. Adherence to applicable limits is closely monitored.

**Measurement and monitoring of structural interest rate risks**

In order to quantify the Bank's exposure to structural interest rate risks, all fixed rate assets and liabilities on future maturities are analyzed to identify any gaps.

On a quarterly basis, assets and liabilities are analyzed independently, without any prior matching. Maturities on outstanding positions are determined on the basis of the contractual terms of the transactions and models of historic client behavior (e.g. saving accounts) as well as conventional assumptions for some balance sheet items (e.g. equity).

Once the gaps have been identified for each major currency, the sensitivity is calculated as the variation of the net present value of the fixed rate position of an instantaneous parallel shift of the 1% in the yield curve of each major currency. The cumulative sensitivity for all currencies as well as for any single currency should not exceed the above mentioned limit.

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The following table summarizes the extent to which the bank is exposed to the risks of fluctuations in the interest rate including the carrying amount of the financial instruments distributed on the basis of the rate prevailing in re-pricing dates or maturity dates, whichever is earlier.

<b>At the end of the current year</b>	<b>Up to one month</b>	<b>More than one month up to 3 months</b>	<b>More than 3 months up to one year</b>	<b>More than one year up to 5 years</b>	<b>More than 5 years</b>	<b>Interest free</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Financial assets</b>							
Cash and due from Central Bank of Egypt (CBE)	-	-	-	-	-	75,576,676,833	<b>75,576,676,833</b>
Due from banks	45,743,785,951	50,093,159,176	1,472,746,907	1,906,848,000	-	2,278,923,981	<b>101,495,464,015</b>
Treasury bills and Other Governmental notes	96,592,476,946	14,278,485,355	41,010,137,359	-	-	-	<b>151,881,099,660</b>
Trading investments	-	-	-	-	-	489,094,188	<b>489,094,188</b>
Loans and credit facilities to Banks	6,356,366,234	-	-	-	-	-	<b>6,356,366,234</b>
Loans and credit facilities to customers	322,591,488,623	43,147,167,986	20,916,076,074	40,958,216,807	8,887,544,082	-	<b>436,500,493,572</b>
Financial derivatives	-	-	-	-	-	7,814,398	<b>7,814,398</b>
<b>Financial investments</b>							
Fair value through other comprehensive income	2,856,557,739	4,496,656,073	14,658,132,909	11,539,656,476	-	3,242,520,789	<b>36,793,523,986</b>
Amortized cost	9,213,774,512	7,832,903,205	31,404,581,149	42,409,302,640	3,210,066,818	-	<b>94,070,628,324</b>
Fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	172,037,911	<b>172,037,911</b>
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	9,839,742,868	<b>9,839,742,868</b>
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>483,354,450,005</b>	<b>119,848,371,795</b>	<b>109,461,674,398</b>	<b>96,814,023,923</b>	<b>12,097,610,900</b>	<b>91,606,810,968</b>	<b>913,182,941,989</b>
<b>IRS (notional amount)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,575,340,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,575,340,000</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>							
Due to banks	310,090,182	-	-	-	-	516,444,624	<b>826,534,806</b>
Customer deposits	506,495,133,609	33,016,748,992	75,223,183,392	76,999,134,972	137,681,670	85,695,407,606	<b>777,567,290,241</b>
Financial derivatives	-	-	-	-	-	40,550,100	<b>40,550,100</b>
Other loans	2,972,700,290	118,372,966	282,770,277	41,655,677	-	-	<b>3,415,499,210</b>
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	2,448,944,023	<b>2,448,944,023</b>
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>509,777,924,081</b>	<b>33,135,121,958</b>	<b>75,505,953,669</b>	<b>77,040,790,649</b>	<b>137,681,670</b>	<b>88,701,346,353</b>	<b>784,298,818,380</b>
<b>IRS (notional amount)</b>	<b>3,575,340,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,575,340,000</b>
<b>Re-pricing gap</b>	<b>(29,998,814,076)</b>	<b>86,713,249,837</b>	<b>37,531,060,729</b>	<b>19,773,233,274</b>	<b>11,959,929,230</b>	<b>2,905,464,615</b>	<b>128,884,123,609</b>
<b>At the end of the comparative year</b>							
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>426,136,256,659</b>	<b>82,007,042,311</b>	<b>66,676,188,112</b>	<b>127,224,815,887</b>	<b>11,868,089,659</b>	<b>93,015,598,078</b>	<b>806,927,990,706</b>
<b>IRS (notional amount)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,812,910,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,812,910,000</b>
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>412,485,653,337</b>	<b>67,006,129,057</b>	<b>46,016,544,610</b>	<b>86,288,983,169</b>	<b>146,519,014</b>	<b>92,196,210,282</b>	<b>704,140,039,469</b>
<b>IRS (notional amount)</b>	<b>3,812,910,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,812,910,000</b>
<b>Re-pricing gap</b>	<b>9,837,693,322</b>	<b>15,000,913,254</b>	<b>20,659,643,502</b>	<b>44,748,742,718</b>	<b>11,721,570,645</b>	<b>819,387,796</b>	<b>102,787,951,237</b>

**(C) Liquidity Risk**

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk of not being able to meet cash flow or collateral requirements when they fall due and at a reasonable price.

The Bank manages this exposure through modeling of its cash flow under several scenarios.

**Organization of Liquidity Risk Management**

Identification and measurement of the risk is carried out by the Assets & Liabilities Management Unit (ALMU) which comes under the authority of the bank's Finance Department.

Risk assessment and corrective actions are decided by the Assets & Liabilities Management Committee (ALCO) headed by the chief executive officer with the participation of the Managing Directors, the Chief Financial Officer and the Commercial Divisions Heads, the Branch Network Head, the General Secretary and the Head of the Dealing Room.

Execution of the necessary actions decided by the ALCO for the rectification of the gaps is carried out by the dealing room and/or the business lines. Progress is reported and notified to the ALMU/ALCO.

**Assets & Liabilities Management Committee (ALCO) duties**

- Review, validate and approve any assumptions and scenarios used for the identification and measurements of the respective risks.
- Review the structured liquidity Gap reported by ALMU.
- Assess, amend and approve recommendations for funding strategy and/or the portfolio composition for the remedy of the gaps.

**Assets & Liabilities Management Unit (ALMU) duties**

- Document and maintain the respective risks' management policy as approved by the ALCO.
- Construct and continuously elaborate on the models used for the identification and measurement of the respective risks.
- Report to ALCO on the respective exposures and the evolution of such exposures over time.
- Follow up and notify ALCO of the progress made in the implementation of the ALCO decisions.
- Co-ordinate with the various business lines for funding needs and report potential impact on the liquidity gap.
- Test and advice on the potential impact of any new product offering on the structured liquidity positions.

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**Dealing Room duties**

- Is responsible for managing short term liquidity.
- Provide frequent updates on markets' status and alerting signals of liquidity stretches.
- Execute and Report progress of ALCO approved recommendations.
- Communicate their funding needs to ALMU for the construction of the liquidity gap.

**Bank's Objective of Liquidity Risk Management**

The Bank's objective is to finance its activities at the best possible rates under normal conditions and to ensure it can meet its obligations in the event of a crisis.

To this end, the main principles of the bank's liquidity management are as follows:

- Management of the short-term liquidity in accordance with The regulatory framework;
- Diversification of funding sources;
- Maintenance of a portfolio of liquid assets.

**Measurement and monitoring of structural liquidity risks**

The Bank's liquidity management framework comprises the following processes:

- Regular assessment of the bank structural liquidity profile and its development over time;
- Monitoring of the diversification of funding sources;
- Assessment of the bank's funding needs on the basis of the budget forecasts in order to plan appropriate funding solutions.

Liquidity gaps are constructed by listing the respective on and off-balance sheet-items according to the currency of denomination and residual maturity. Maturities on outstanding assets and liabilities are determined on the basis of the contractual terms of transactions, models of historic client behavior patterns (e.g. savings accounts) as well as conventional assumptions relating to certain balance sheet items (e.g. equity).

**Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk represents difficulty encountering the bank in meeting its financial commitments upon maturity and refurbishing amounts withdrawn. This may results in failure in fulfilling obligations related to depositors and meeting lending commitments.

Contractual maturities	December 31, 2025					Total
	Up to one month	More than one month up to 3 months	More than 3 months up to one year	More than one year up to 5 years	More than 5 years	
<b>Financial liabilities</b>						
Due to banks	826,535,384	-	-	-	-	<b>826,535,384</b>
Customer deposits	581,017,611,850	35,866,835,303	93,508,138,081	112,230,829,216	161,104,313	<b>822,784,518,763</b>
Other loans	588,151,015	93,971,865	845,804,858	1,947,769,937	-	<b>3,475,697,675</b>
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>582,432,298,249</b>	<b>35,960,807,168</b>	<b>94,353,942,939</b>	<b>114,178,599,153</b>	<b>161,104,313</b>	<b>827,086,751,822</b>

- All balances shown in the table above represent the undiscounted cash flows; therefore, it is not possible to match these figures with the corresponding items in the statement of financial position.
- The spot foreign exchange rate and interest rate prevailing at that date are used in the above table.

Contractual maturities	December 31, 2024					Total
	Up to one month	More than one month up to 3 months	More than 3 months up to one year	More than one year up to 5 years	More than 5 years	
<b>Financial liabilities</b>						
Due to banks	16,122,650,692	-	-	-	-	<b>16,122,650,692</b>
Customer deposits	481,681,440,504	71,915,042,690	60,544,787,965	108,309,066,083	183,758,312	<b>722,634,095,554</b>
Other loans	1,406,391,748	33,567,070	1,170,416,860	2,043,801,975	-	<b>4,654,177,653</b>
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>499,210,482,944</b>	<b>71,948,609,760</b>	<b>61,715,204,825</b>	<b>110,352,868,058</b>	<b>183,758,312</b>	<b>743,410,923,899</b>

- All balances shown in the table above represent the undiscounted cash flows; therefore, it is not possible to match these figures with the corresponding items in the statement of financial position.
- The spot foreign exchange rate and interest rate prevailing at that date are used in the above table.

Assets available to meet all liabilities and cover loan commitments include cash, balances with Central Banks, due from banks, treasury bills, other governmental notes and Loans and credit facilities to banks and clients. Maturity term of percentage of loans to clients that are maturing within a year is extended in the normal course of the bank's business. Moreover, some debt instruments, treasury bills and other governmental notes are pledged to cover liabilities. The Bank has the ability to meet unexpected net cash flows through selling securities, and finding other financing sources.

(All amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds)

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 period of contractual maturities at the balance sheet date. The amounts shown in the table represent the undiscounted cash flows.

		December 31, 2024				
Maturities for statement of financial position items	Up to one month	More than one month up to 3 months	More than 3 months up to one year	More than one year up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
<b>Held for trading derivatives</b>						
Foreign exchange derivatives						
Cash outflows	1,398,522,151	980,198,180	199,350,107	-	-	<b>2,578,070,438</b>
Cash inflows	1,399,870,944	981,831,629	199,587,371	-	-	<b>2,581,289,944</b>

Maturities for off-balance sheet items	December 31, 2025			
	Less than one year	More than one year and less than 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Financial guarantees	205,000	-	-	205,000
Operating lease commitments	256,622,390	747,390,612	252,768,669	1,256,781,671
Capital commitments resulting from acquisition of property and equipment	1,622,370,262	-	-	1,622,370,262
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,879,197,652</b>	<b>747,390,612</b>	<b>252,768,669</b>	<b>2,879,356,933</b>
Commitments for credit facilities and others exposed to credit risk	December 31, 2025			
	Less than one year	More than one year and less than 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Commitments for credit facilities and others exposed to credit risk	71,203,235,829	6,203,498,018	276,461,662	77,683,195,509

Maturities for off-balance sheet items	December 31, 2024		More than 5 years	Total
	Less than one year	More than one year and less than 5 years		
Financial guarantees	255,000	-	-	255,000
Operating lease commitments	190,842,397	559,152,213	149,278,619	899,273,229
Capital commitments resulting from acquisition of property and equipment	1,437,705,910	-	-	1,437,705,910
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,628,803,307</b>	<b>559,152,213</b>	<b>149,278,619</b>	<b>2,337,234,139</b>
Commitments for credit facilities and others exposed to credit risk	December 31, 2024		More than 5 years	Total
	Less than one year	More than one year and less than 5 years		
Commitments for credit facilities and others exposed to credit risk	47,219,548,604	5,899,154,383	212,301,311	53,331,004,298

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**(D) Fair value of financial assets and liabilities and sources of fair value**

**(D/1) Financial instruments measured at fair value**

Financial assets classified as trading financial assets at fair value with changes in fair value are measured in the statement of income under 'Net trading income'.

Debt instruments classified as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in the other comprehensive income statement under "fair value reserve".

For investments in equity instruments, equity securities listed on the stock exchange are measured at fair value in accordance with quoted market prices on the date of the consolidated financial statements.

For non-listed shares, except for strategic investments, they are evaluated in one of the accepted techniques: discounted cash flow method Multiples of value "and the inclusion of the valuation differences in other comprehensive income within the" fair value reserve "; for strategic investments, the nominal cost or value is the fair value of those investments.

The table below shows the financial assets and liabilities at fair value in the consolidated financial statements within the fair value hierarchy, based on the levels of inputs that are essential for measuring the fair value as a whole:

**Level 1:**

The first level inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Bank can access on the measurement date.

**Level 2:**

The inputs of the second level are all inputs other than quoted prices within the first level and these inputs are observable for the asset or liability, directly or indirectly.

**Level 3:**

The third level inputs are the unobservable inputs of the asset or liability.

Financial Assets	December 31, 2025			Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
US Treasury bonds	11,497,467,019	-	-	11,497,467,019
Other debt instruments	4,794,976,703	1,826,837,771	-	6,621,814,474
Egyptian Treasury Bonds	15,431,721,704	-	-	15,431,721,704
Funds at fair value through other comprehensive income	118,080,220	-	-	118,080,220
Funds at fair value through profit or loss	172,037,911	-	-	172,037,911
Equity Instruments	313,065,745	-	2,811,374,824	3,124,440,569
Trading investments	489,094,188	-	-	489,094,188
Financial derivatives	-	7,814,398	-	7,814,398

Financial Assets	December 31, 2024			Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
US Treasury bonds	13,430,781,654	-	-	13,430,781,654
Other debt instruments	5,057,464,202	2,218,406,603	-	7,275,870,805
Egyptian Treasury Bonds	10,541,836,451	-	-	10,541,836,451
Funds at fair value through other comprehensive income	89,081,205	-	-	89,081,205
Funds at fair value through profit or loss	119,851,297	-	-	119,851,297
Equity Instruments	177,067,823	-	2,548,051,135	2,725,118,958
Trading investments	139,902,917	-	-	139,902,917
Financial derivatives	-	3,693,595	-	3,693,595

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**(D/2) Financial instruments not measured at fair value**

The following table summarizes the carrying amount and fair value of financial assets and liabilities that are not stated in the statement of financial position at fair value:

	Carrying amount		Fair value	
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
<b>Financial assets</b>				
Due from banks	101,495,464,015	123,331,058,971	101,495,464,015	123,331,058,971
Loans and credit facilities to banks	6,356,366,234	2,504,444,938	6,347,036,228	2,499,826,410
Loans and credit facilities to customers	436,500,493,572	341,001,467,032	437,370,889,316	338,749,905,191
<b>Financial investments at amortized Cost</b>				
Debt instruments	94,070,628,324	93,028,809,101	92,315,337,960	88,093,529,799
<b>Financial liabilities:</b>				
Due to banks	826,534,806	16,122,650,231	826,534,806	16,122,650,231
Customer deposits	777,567,290,241	679,887,184,687	768,416,706,553	667,687,190,853
Other loans	3,415,499,210	4,478,121,616	3,415,499,210	4,478,121,616

**Due from Banks:**

The carrying amount of variable interest rate placements and deposits for one day represents its fair value. For non-interest bearing balances due from banks, the carrying amount represents their fair value. The carrying amount of fixed interest rate deposits represents their fair value since the maturity of these deposits is less than one year.

**Loans and credit facilities to customers:**

Loans and credit facilities are stated at the statement of financial position net of allowance for impairment losses.

**Debt instruments at amortized cost:**

The fair value of debt instruments is determined at the cost charged on the "Egyptian Treasury Bonds" according to Reuters announced at the end of the financial year.

**Customer deposits and due to other banks:**

The estimated fair value for deposits of indefinite maturity, including free-interest rate deposits, represents the amount paid on demand.

**(E) Capital management:**

For capital management purposes, the Bank's capital includes total equity as reported in the statement of financial position plus some other elements that are managed as capital. The Bank manages its capital to ensure that the following objectives are achieved:

- Compliance with the legally imposed capital requirements in 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 enhance growth of the Bank's operations;
- Capital adequacy and uses are reviewed by the Bank's management in accordance with the requirements of the regulatory authority represented by the Central Bank of Egypt (CBE). Data is submitted and filed with the CBE on a quarterly basis. The CBE requires the bank to comply with the following:
  - Maintaining EGP 5 Billion as a minimum requirement for the issued and paid-up capital. The Bank's paid-up capital amounted to EGP 10,774,114,830 at the end of the current year.
  - Maintaining a minimum level of capital adequacy ratio of 10%, calculated as the ratio between total value of the capital elements, and the risk-weighted average of the bank's assets and contingent liabilities. Minimum level of capital adequacy ratio reached 12.5% the end of the current year. The Bank's capital adequacy ratio reached 27.17% at the end of the current year (December 31, 2024 22.65%) according to Basel II.

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**The numerator in the capital adequacy ratio according to Basel II comprise 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 and special reserves), less: any goodwill previously recognized and any carried forward losses, plus: the carrying amount of other comprehensive income. The interim net profit was incorporated in Tier 1 capital in accordance with the decision of Central Bank of Egypt Board of Directors held on 15 February 2017.
- 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 addition to 45% from increase in fair value above the carrying amount of investments in subsidiaries and associates and 45% from special reserve.

In calculating the numerator of the capital adequacy ratio, total value of Tier 2 should not exceed total value of Tier 1. Also, total value of subordinated loans (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, which had been issued on December 24, 2012 and in accordance with the instructions of the Central Bank of Egypt for the capital adequacy ratio (Basel II) issued during May 2019, And CBE instructions issued in January 2021 regarding the adoption of Standardized Approach for measuring operational risk starting from year 2022 to replace Basic Indicator Approach.

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

<b>According to Basel II</b>	<b>December 31, 2025</b>	<b>December 31, 2024 Restated*</b>
<b>Tier 1 capital</b>		
Share capital	10,774,114,830	10,774,114,830
General reserve	51,014,340,813	51,014,340,813
Legal reserve	5,374,787,415	5,374,787,415
Other reserves	60,878,621	60,878,621
Retained earnings	15,062,244,977	15,062,088,311
Net profit for the year	29,586,009,069	-
General risk reserve	21,453,923	21,453,923
Other comprehensive income	2,303,131,445	1,299,081,963
Total deductions from capital invested	(1,258,084,239)	(1,034,149,604)
<b>Total tier 1 capital</b>	<b>112,938,876,854</b>	<b>82,572,596,272</b>
<b>Tier 2 capital</b>		
45% from special reserve	16,761,150	16,761,150
Impairment provision for loans, debt instruments and contingent liabilities in stage one*	2,928,130,079	2,010,617,253
<b>Total tier 2 capital</b>	<b>2,944,891,229</b>	<b>2,027,378,403</b>
<b>Total capital</b>	<b>115,883,768,083</b>	<b>84,599,974,675</b>
<b>Risk weighted assets and contingent liabilities:</b>		
Credit Risk	400,066,514,969	354,718,307,707
Market Risk	9,112,085	2,371,562
Operational Risk	26,381,802,906	18,715,383,276
<b>Total risk weighted assets and contingent liabilities</b>	<b>426,457,429,960</b>	<b>373,436,062,545</b>
<b>Capital adequacy ratio for Tier 1</b>	<b>26.48%</b>	<b>22.11%</b>
<b>Capital adequacy ratio</b>	<b>27.17%</b>	<b>22.65%</b>

\* Provided it does not exceed 1.25% from total value of risk weighted assets and contingent liabilities.

\*\* After 2024 profit distribution.

- Based on Consolidated financial statement after the disposal of insurance activity.

**Leverage financial ratio**

Central Bank of Egypt Board of Directors had approved in its meeting held on July 7, 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).



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**II- The denominator elements**

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

- 1- On balance sheet items after deducting some of Tier I Exclusions for capital base;
- 2- Derivatives contracts exposures;
- 3- Financing Financial papers operations exposures;
- 4- Off-balance sheet items (weighted by credit conversion factor).

The tables below summarizes the leverage financial ratio:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024 Restated*
<b>Tier 1 capital after exclusions</b>	<b>112,938,876,854</b>	<b>82,572,596,272</b>
Total on-balance sheet exposures, derivatives contracts and financial papers operations.	920,514,800,339	812,021,143,669
Total exposures off-balance sheet	62,336,404,109	54,381,387,115
<b>Total exposures on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet</b>	<b>982,851,204,448</b>	<b>866,402,530,784</b>
<b>Leverage financial ratio</b>	<b>11.49%</b>	<b>9.53%</b>

\* After 2024 profit distribution.

- Based on Consolidated financial statements after the disposal of insurance activity.

**4- Significant accounting estimates and assumptions :**

In the application of the bank's accounting policies, which are described in note 3, 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 periods 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 financial Period.

**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. Fair value of derivatives**

Fair value of derivative financial instruments not quoted in an active market is determined using valuation techniques. When these techniques (such as the pricing models) are used to determine fair value, periodic tests and review are performed on them using competent independent personnel other than those responsible for the preparation of such techniques. All such models have been approved and tested prior to use to ensure that their results reflect reliable data and prices that can be compared to the market. These models use market observable data only to the extent it is practical to obtain such data, however, some areas such as credit risk related to the bank and counterparties, volatility and correlations requires management judgement. Changes in assumptions about these factors can affect the fair value of the financial instrument's disclosure.

**c. Debt instrument at amortized cost:**

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

If classification of investments as amortized cost – other than stakes required to be retained by the Group in accordance with the provisions of the law – were suspended by the bank, the carrying amount of the outstanding amortized cost investments at the end of the current reporting year would have decreased by EGP 1,755,290,364 to reach the fair value with a corresponding decrease in the fair value through other comprehensive income.

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**5- Segmentation analysis**  
**(5/A) Segmental analysis by activity**

Segment activity includes operational processes, assets used in offering banking services, management of surrounding risks and related yield. Such activity may be different from other activities. Segmentation analysis of operations according to banking activities includes:

**Corporate:** This includes current account activities, deposits, overdrafts, loans, credit facilities, and financial derivatives to large, medium, and small entities.

**Individuals:** This includes current account activities, deposits, savings, credit cards, personal loans, and real estate loans.

**Other businesses:** They include other Banking activities such as fund management and insurance activity.

Inter-segment activities are affected within the bank's normal course of business. Assets and liabilities of each segment include operating assets and liabilities as shown in the bank's balance sheet.

**At the end of the current year**

**Income and expenses according to segmental activities**

	Corporate	Investments	Individuals	Other businesses	Total
<b>(December 31, 2025)</b>					
Net interest income	14,208,040,046	3,754,984,714	12,764,495,222	18,711,712,262	49,439,232,244
Net fee and commission income	4,051,903,483	(10,043,733)	1,898,541,260	262,461,972	6,202,862,982
Dividend income	-	241,693,670	-	-	241,693,670
Net trading income	1,279,190,641	-	132,384,932	(26,614,899)	1,384,960,674
Gain on financial investments	-	234,956,991	-	-	234,956,991
Impairment credit losses	(3,765,260,037)	(50,623,908)	(496,419,818)	58,974,624	(4,253,329,139)
Administrative expenses	(3,758,248,543)	(3,970,482)	(5,370,204,975)	(178,477,475)	(9,310,901,475)
Other operating revenues (expenses)	914,870,569	134,450,796	(1,148,093,744)	(1,366,619,900)	(1,465,392,279)
<b>Profit before income tax</b>	<b>12,930,496,159</b>	<b>4,301,448,048</b>	<b>7,780,702,877</b>	<b>17,461,436,584</b>	<b>42,474,083,668</b>
Income tax expense	(3,718,988,200)	(1,340,624,780)	(2,261,961,061)	(5,087,092,182)	(12,408,666,223)
<b>Net profit for the current year</b>	<b>9,211,507,959</b>	<b>2,960,823,268</b>	<b>5,518,741,816</b>	<b>12,374,344,402</b>	<b>30,065,417,445</b>

**Assets and liabilities according to segmental activities**

	Corporate	Investments	Individuals	Other businesses	Total
<b>(December 31, 2025)</b>					
Segment activity assets	365,197,437,797	274,882,494,236	79,029,895,549	185,407,986,484	904,517,814,066
Unclassified assets	-	-	-	-	25,346,992,207
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>365,197,437,797</b>	<b>274,882,494,236</b>	<b>79,029,895,549</b>	<b>185,407,986,484</b>	<b>929,864,806,273</b>
Segment activity liabilities	493,129,751,685	-	287,610,385,774	11,424,902,150	792,165,039,609
Unclassified liabilities	-	-	-	-	21,420,742,883
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>493,129,751,685</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>287,610,385,774</b>	<b>11,424,902,150</b>	<b>813,585,782,492</b>

**At the end of comparative year**

**Income and expenses according to segmental activities**

	Corporate	Investments	Individuals	Other businesses	Total
<b>(December 31, 2024) Restated</b>					
Net interest income	12,748,612,275	4,713,233,036	11,035,513,075	12,614,288,062	41,111,646,448
Net fee and commission income	3,992,022,277	(9,798,738)	1,401,623,301	223,171,423	5,607,018,263
Dividend income	-	180,157,935	-	-	180,157,935
Net trading income	1,682,891,241	-	627,800,639	(1,331,144,093)	979,547,787
Gain on financial investments	-	268,482,777	-	-	268,482,777
Impairment credit losses	(4,781,973,364)	2,752,760	(519,724,889)	(158,509,113)	(5,457,454,606)
Administrative expenses	(3,130,194,535)	(4,164,157)	(4,316,188,489)	(201,965,399)	(7,652,512,580)
Other operating revenues (expenses)	1,689,598,616	(250,542,759)	(821,132,682)	4,043,430,840	4,661,354,015
<b>Profit before income tax</b>	<b>12,200,956,510</b>	<b>4,900,120,854</b>	<b>7,407,890,955</b>	<b>15,189,271,720</b>	<b>39,698,240,039</b>
Income tax expense	(4,026,415,611)	(1,732,666,659)	(2,469,536,220)	(5,007,403,428)	(13,236,021,918)
<b>Net profit for the comparative year</b>	<b>8,174,540,899</b>	<b>3,167,454,195</b>	<b>4,938,354,735</b>	<b>10,181,868,292</b>	<b>26,462,218,121</b>

**At the end of comparative Year**

**Assets and liabilities according to segmental activities**

	Corporate	Investments	Individuals	Other businesses	Total
<b>(December 31, 2024) Restated</b>					
Segment activity assets	281,705,709,374	251,917,790,147	64,709,166,846	194,050,953,356	792,383,619,723
Unclassified assets	-	-	-	-	27,502,576,192
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>281,705,709,374</b>	<b>251,917,790,147</b>	<b>64,709,166,846</b>	<b>194,050,953,356</b>	<b>819,886,195,915</b>
Segment activity liabilities	447,868,203,749	-	234,286,014,570	27,133,954,644	709,288,172,963
Unclassified liabilities	-	-	-	-	19,222,335,581
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>447,868,203,749</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>234,286,014,570</b>	<b>27,133,954,644</b>	<b>728,510,508,544</b>

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**(5/B) Segmental analysis by geographic area**

**At the end of current year**

**Income and expenses according to geographical segments (December 31, 2025)**

	Great Cairo	Alex	Delta	Red Sea / Upper Egypt	Head office	Total
Net interest income	22,361,016,694	3,370,332,296	2,906,544,402	1,420,969,709	19,380,369,143	49,439,232,244
Net fee and commission income	3,474,491,598	682,955,166	679,627,506	239,084,769	1,126,703,943	6,202,862,982
Dividend income	-	-	-	-	241,693,670	241,693,670
Net trading income	1,307,989,643	141,624,814	120,747,003	94,154,276	(279,555,062)	1,384,960,674
Gain on financial investments	2,776,072	-	-	-	232,180,919	234,956,991
Impairment credit losses	(3,808,187,589)	(1,066,232,182)	(877,309,396)	(317,559,473)	1,815,959,501	(4,253,329,139)
Administrative expenses	(6,451,479,413)	(1,125,949,034)	(1,006,201,319)	(554,349,150)	(172,922,559)	(9,310,901,475)
Other operating revenues (expenses)	(137,785,236)	(264,091,401)	(224,972,228)	(127,087,062)	(711,456,352)	(1,465,392,279)
<b>Profit before income tax</b>	<b>16,748,821,769</b>	<b>1,738,639,659</b>	<b>1,598,435,968</b>	<b>755,213,069</b>	<b>21,632,973,203</b>	<b>42,474,083,668</b>
Income tax expense	(4,839,026,812)	(505,447,293)	(464,688,085)	(219,551,187)	(6,379,952,846)	(12,408,666,223)
<b>Net profit for the current year</b>	<b>11,909,794,957</b>	<b>1,233,192,366</b>	<b>1,133,747,883</b>	<b>535,661,882</b>	<b>15,253,020,357</b>	<b>30,065,417,445</b>

**Assets and liabilities according to geographical segments (December 31, 2025)**

	Great Cairo	Alex	Delta	Red Sea / Upper Egypt	Head office	Total
Assets of geographical segments	375,254,785,721	40,407,461,291	31,570,452,441	16,113,142,924	465,796,213,517	929,142,055,894
Unclassified assets	-	-	-	-	-	722,750,379
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>375,254,785,721</b>	<b>40,407,461,291</b>	<b>31,570,452,441</b>	<b>16,113,142,924</b>	<b>465,796,213,517</b>	<b>929,864,806,273</b>
Liabilities of geographical segments	605,034,849,790	84,256,764,556	60,410,354,379	43,097,453,805	10,434,260,272	803,233,682,802
Unclassified liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	10,352,099,690
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>605,034,849,790</b>	<b>84,256,764,556</b>	<b>60,410,354,379</b>	<b>43,097,453,805</b>	<b>10,434,260,272</b>	<b>813,585,782,492</b>

**At the end of comparative year**

**Income and expenses according to geographical segments (December 31, 2024) Restated**

	Great Cairo	Alex	Delta	Red Sea / Upper Egypt	Head office	Total
Net interest income	20,666,342,166	3,151,510,522	2,635,305,124	1,216,823,356	13,441,665,280	41,111,646,448
Net fee and commission income	2,906,126,325	579,686,613	604,744,674	176,248,526	1,340,212,125	5,607,018,263
Dividend income	-	-	-	-	180,157,935	180,157,935
Net trading income	1,673,803,151	396,975,557	318,173,091	104,603,021	(1,514,007,033)	979,547,787
Gain on financial investments	2,573,430	-	-	-	265,909,347	268,482,777
Impairment credit losses	(3,398,345,226)	(517,227,051)	(1,087,574,477)	(282,926,435)	(171,381,417)	(5,457,454,606)
Administrative expenses	(5,223,772,412)	(943,231,179)	(832,491,188)	(437,093,579)	(215,924,222)	(7,652,512,580)
Other operating revenues (expenses)	68,541,775	(149,812,310)	(159,978,389)	(79,921,651)	4,982,524,590	4,661,354,015
<b>Profit before income tax</b>	<b>16,695,269,209</b>	<b>2,517,902,152</b>	<b>1,478,178,835</b>	<b>697,733,238</b>	<b>18,309,156,605</b>	<b>39,698,240,039</b>
Income tax expense	(5,488,982,767)	(839,382,032)	(492,774,016)	(232,600,279)	(6,182,282,824)	(13,236,021,918)
<b>Net profit for the comparative year</b>	<b>11,206,286,442</b>	<b>1,678,520,120</b>	<b>985,404,819</b>	<b>465,132,959</b>	<b>12,126,873,781</b>	<b>26,462,218,121</b>

**At the end of comparative Year**

**Assets and liabilities according to geographical segments (December 31, 2024) Restated**

	Great Cairo	Alex	Delta	Red Sea / Upper Egypt	Head office	Total
Assets of geographical segments	287,241,662,887	36,004,958,928	27,597,361,058	12,260,250,514	456,232,965,452	819,337,198,839
Unclassified assets	-	-	-	-	-	548,997,076
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>287,241,662,887</b>	<b>36,004,958,928</b>	<b>27,597,361,058</b>	<b>12,260,250,514</b>	<b>456,232,965,452</b>	<b>819,886,195,915</b>
Liabilities of geographical segments	554,571,828,652	76,925,204,742	51,201,434,667	26,730,636,500	11,008,071,839	720,437,176,400
Unclassified liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	8,073,332,144
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>554,571,828,652</b>	<b>76,925,204,742</b>	<b>51,201,434,667</b>	<b>26,730,636,500</b>	<b>11,008,071,839</b>	<b>728,510,508,544</b>

Geographical Segmental analysis is based on the locations of branches through which the bank provides its services.

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<b>6- Net interest income</b>	<b>December 31, 2025</b>	<b>December 31, 2024</b>
Interest from loans and similar income:		
Loans and credit facilities:		
- Customers and banks	74,974,500,313	58,834,987,596
<b>Total</b>	<b>74,974,500,313</b>	<b>58,834,987,596</b>
Treasury bills ,bonds and Other Governmental notes	51,780,454,427	51,901,046,561
Other debt instruments	809,337,444	744,725,680
Deposits and current accounts	7,316,388,947	9,004,765,554
Net interest differential on hedging instruments (IRS contracts)	(15,136,143)	(44,671,197)
<b>Total</b>	<b>134,865,544,988</b>	<b>120,440,854,194</b>
Cost of deposits and similar expense :		
Deposits and current accounts:		
- Banks	(220,189,790)	(868,305,399)
- Customers	(84,909,035,592)	(78,138,487,685)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(85,129,225,382)</b>	<b>(79,006,793,084)</b>
Repo arrangements	(1,763,574)	(5,835,267)
Other loans	(295,323,788)	(316,579,395)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(85,426,312,744)</b>	<b>(79,329,207,746)</b>
<b>Net</b>	<b>49,439,232,244</b>	<b>41,111,646,448</b>
<b>7- Net fee and commission income:</b>	<b>December 31, 2025</b>	<b>December 31, 2024</b>
Fee and commission income :		
Credit fees and commission	4,557,983,680	4,387,670,272
Custody fees	83,373,673	58,690,919
Investment commission	45,822,652	34,918,926
Other fees	4,010,235,722	3,149,489,321
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,697,415,727</b>	<b>7,630,769,438</b>
Fee and commission expense:		
Brokerage fees	(19,487,002)	(12,685,388)
Other fees	(2,475,065,743)	(2,011,065,787)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(2,494,552,745)</b>	<b>(2,023,751,175)</b>
<b>Net</b>	<b>6,202,862,982</b>	<b>5,607,018,263</b>
<b>8- Dividend income</b>	<b>December 31, 2025</b>	<b>December 31, 2024</b>
Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	241,693,670	180,157,935
<b>Total</b>	<b>241,693,670</b>	<b>180,157,935</b>
<b>9- Net trading income:</b>	<b>December 31, 2025</b>	<b>December 31, 2024</b>
Forex operations:		
Foreign exchange trading gains ( loss )	1,200,082,705	937,696,186
Investment funds held for trading	229,006,384	34,064,084
Changes in fair value of currency forward contracts	(44,273,847)	7,629,861
Changes in fair value of currency swap contracts	30,152	(13,253)
Changes in fair value IRS contracts	115,280	170,909
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,384,960,674</b>	<b>979,547,787</b>
<b>10- Administrative expenses</b>	<b>December 31, 2025</b>	<b>December 31, 2024</b>
<b>Staff cost:</b>		
Salaries and wages	4,122,084,627	3,264,058,131
Social insurance	206,777,493	176,516,181
<b>Pension cost:</b>		
Defined contribution scheme	135,021,103	121,156,577
Other retirement benefits (Defined benefit scheme )	124,061,315	100,961,963
	<b>4,587,944,538</b>	<b>3,662,692,852</b>
Depreciation and amortization	631,398,628	515,135,476
Other administrative expenses	4,091,558,309	3,474,684,252
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,310,901,475</b>	<b>7,652,512,580</b>

**Qatar National Bank S.A.E**  
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11- Other operating revenues (expenses)	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024 Restated
Foreign exchange differences from translation of foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities other than held for trading items and those classified as at fair value through profit or loss at initial recognition	(881,238,776)	5,516,676,707
Gain on sale of property and equipment	16,504,069	8,162,000
Software cost	(1,473,967,689)	(1,025,992,946)
Operating lease rental expense	(259,659,069)	(231,216,577)
Gain on sale of foreclosed assets reverted to the bank in settlement of debts	10,770,000	105,713
Other provisions (net of reversed amounts)	(243,179,390)	890,618,484
Finance leases revenue ,net	1,621,413,111	1,083,168,805
Other leasing revenues	161,695,264	149,172,589
Impairment (loss ) reversal on leased assets	(73,000,000)	(14,999,998)
Net return received from insurance activity	(432,087,126)	(1,762,383,921)
Other income (expense)	87,357,327	48,043,159
<b>Total</b>	<b>(1,465,392,279)</b>	<b>4,661,354,015</b>

12- Impairment credit losses	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Loans and credit facilities to customers	(4,261,679,855)	(5,301,698,253)
Loans and credit facilities to Banks	(15,166,004)	(20,764,077)
Due from banks	16,905,971	(28,189,078)
Treasury bills and Other Governmental notes	(50,873,458)	8,674,335
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	249,550	(5,921,575)
Other assets	57,234,657	(109,555,958)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(4,253,329,139)</b>	<b>(5,457,454,606)</b>

13- Income tax expense	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Current tax	(12,378,305,631)	(13,110,323,222)
Deferred tax	(30,360,592)	(125,698,696)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(12,408,666,223)</b>	<b>(13,236,021,918)</b>

Additional data on deferred tax is disclosed in note (33). Income tax expense is different from the tax that would have arisen had the statutory tax rate been applied on pre-tax accounting profit as shown below:

Profit before tax	42,474,083,668	39,698,240,039
Income tax calculated at 22.5 % tax rate	9,556,668,825	8,932,104,009
<b>Tax impact for:</b>		
Non-taxable income	(318,652,304)	(330,056,167)
Non-deductible expenses for tax purposes	2,904,815,728	3,971,710,191
(Use)/ Recognition of deferred tax	(62,251,152)	(17,656,338)
Prior-years' tax settlements	(19,931,844)	204,042,494
Provision and segregated interest	262,646,172	302,485,043
Tax deductible (10% on dividend income)	55,010,206	47,693,990
<b>Effective income tax expense</b>	<b>12,378,305,631</b>	<b>13,110,323,222</b>

**Tax Position**

**A) QNB Position:**

**A-1) Corporate Tax**

- The Bank's accounts were tax-inspected and settled with respect to tax since the beginning of activity till the end of December 31, 2010.
- Years 2011 and 2012 transferred to court.
- Years 2013 till 2020 have been inspected, and the due tax was paid.
- Year 2021 the inspection period was requested, and the documents were submitted to the Egyptian Tax Authority during the legal dates.
- Year 2022 & 2024, the tax return was submitted to the tax authority on legal dates, and it has not yet been requested for inspection.

**A-2) Salaries Taxes**

- The Bank's books have been inspected, and the due tax was paid until year 2022.
- Years from 2023 to 2024 the Bank submitted its tax return in the due date and books have not been inspected yet.

**Qatar National Bank S.A.E**  
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**A-3) Stamp duties**

- The Bank's books have been inspected, for all branches until July 31, 2006 and all tax was paid.
- Period from August 01, 2006 till December 31, 2022 have been inspected, and the due tax was paid.
- Years from 2023 to 2024 the Bank paid the taxes on the due date and books have not been inspected yet.

**(B) EX-MIBank Position:**

**B-1) Corporate Tax**

- The Bank's accounts were tax- inspected, and settled since the beginning of activity till November 30, 2006.

**B-2) Salaries Taxes**

- The Bank's books have been inspected, and the due tax was paid till November 30, 2006.

**B-3) Stamp duties**

- The Bank's books have been inspected for all branches until July 31, 2006 and all due tax was paid.
- Period from August 01, 2006 till November 30, 2006 have been inspected, and the due tax was paid.

**(C) QNB Leasing Position (subsidiary company):**

**C-1) Corporate Tax**

- Years from start of activity till 2016 ,the Company was tax inspected and the tax assessment was carried out and the payment thereof was made.
- Years from 2017 to 2019, the company submitted its tax return on the due date and the books are under inspection.
- Years from 2020 till 2023 called for inspection and the company are in process of preparing needed documents for inspection.
- Year 2024 the company income tax return prepared and submitted to the tax authority on legal dates.

**C-2) Salary tax**

- Years from start of activity till 2022 ,the Company was tax inspected and the tax assessment was carried out and the payment thereof was made.
- Years from 2023 till 2024, The due tax upon law no.111 for year 1980 applied for alla subjected tax pools and not asked for inspection till date.

**C-3) Stamp duties**

- Years from start of activity till 2022 ,the Company was tax inspected and the tax assessment was carried out and the payment thereof was made.

Year from 2023 up to present, no tax inspection has been carried out up till date.

**(D) QNB Factoring Company Position (subsidiary company):**

**D-1) Corporate Tax**

- The Company is subject to income tax law No. 91 of 2005 and its executive statute and law No. 44 of 2014.
- Years from 2012 till 2024 the company submitted its tax return on the due date.
- Years 2017 till 2021 under inspection with tax authority.

**D-2) Salary tax**

- The Company is not abided by deducting and delivering salary taxes, as the company's employees are seconded by QNB (Major Shareholder), While the company with holds and transfers the tax for the employees appointed to the company .
- Years till 2021 under inspection with tax authority.

**D-3) Stamp duties**

- The Company is not subject to stamp duty tax law No. 111 of 1980 and amended by law 143 of period 2006.
- Years 2012 till 2021 under inspection with tax authority.

**D-4) Withholding tax**

- The Company is committed to withholding tax and delivering it to tax authority on due dates.
- Not inspected yet.

**(E) QNB Life Insurance Company Position (subsidiary company):**

**E-1) Corporate Tax**

- Years from start of activity to 30 June 2012, the tax authority inspection and settlement took place and the final settlement have been made.
- years from July 01, 2012 to June 30, 2020 have been examined and the dispute settled by the internal committees the final settlement have been made.
- For the years 2021 to 2023, the electronic inspection has been completed and the inspection results have been approved.
- Year 2024 the company income tax return prepared and submitted to the tax authority on legal dates.

**Qatar National Bank S.A.E**  
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**E-2) Salary tax**

- The tax authority inspection and settlement took place for the period since inception till 2022.

**E-3) Stamp duties**

- The Company's accounts were tax-inspected and settled with respect to Tax since the beginning of activity till June 2020.
- Years from 01 July 2020 to 30 June 2021 inspection result objected in front of internal committee.

**(F) QNB Asset Management Egypt Company Position (subsidiary company):**

**F-1) Corporate Tax**

- Years from 2002 till 2004, the Company has been inspected, and the due tax was paid.
- Years from 2005 to 2006, the company submitted its tax return on the due date and the books have not been inspected yet.
- Years from 2007 till 2010, the Company has been inspected, and the due tax was paid.
- Year 2011, the company submitted its tax return on the due date and the books have not been inspected yet.
- Years 2012 till 2014, the company received the tax dues and objected at the official legal dates and the due tax was paid according to internal Committee decision.
- Years from 2015 to 2016, the company submitted its tax return on the due date and the books have not been inspected yet.
- Years from 2017 to 2018, the company received the tax dues and objected at the official legal dates and awaiting for internal Committee.
- Years 2019 till 2024, the tax return was submitted to the tax authority on legal dates, and it has not yet been requested for inspection.

**F-2) Salaries Taxes**

- periods from 2002 till 2018, the tax inspection was took place and tax claim was paid.
- periods from 2019 till 2024, the company received the tax dues and objected at the official legal dates and awaiting for internal Committee.

**F-3) Stamp duty tax:**

- Years from 2002 till 2016 have been inspected, and the due tax was paid.
- Years 2017 till 2024, the Company books have not been inspected yet.

**14- Earnings per share**

	<b>December 31, 2025</b>	<b>December 31, 2024</b>
Net profit for the year**	29,120,218,205	25,806,175,189
Remuneration for the Board Members (from the year net profit)*	(19,500,000)	(19,500,000)
Staff profit share (from the year net profit)*	(2,941,336,190)	(2,600,965,649)
<b>Profit available to shareholders</b>	<b>26,159,382,015</b>	<b>23,185,709,540</b>
Weighted average number of the shares outstanding during the year	2,154,822,966	2,154,822,966
<b>Earning Per Share</b>	<b>12.14</b>	10.76

\* Estimate amount based on bank approved budget. The actual amount will be subject to the ordinary AGM approval at the end of year.

\*\* Based on separate financial statements.



15- Classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities

The following table shows the gross financial assets and financial liabilities (excluding allowances for impairment) according to the business model classification:

December 31, 2025	Amortized cost	Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	Total Carrying amount
Cash and due from Central Bank of Egypt (CBE)	75,576,676,833	-	-	-	75,576,676,833
Due from banks	101,581,039,181	-	-	-	101,581,039,181
Treasury bills and Other Governmental notes	18,690,687,499	133,394,760,048	-	-	152,085,447,547
Trading investments	-	-	-	489,094,188	489,094,188
Loans and credit facilities to banks	6,393,517,734	-	-	-	6,393,517,734
Loans and credit facilities to customers	460,613,079,013	-	-	-	460,613,079,013
Financial derivatives	-	-	-	7,814,398	7,814,398
Fair value through other comprehensive income	-	33,551,003,197	3,242,520,789	-	36,793,523,986
Amortized cost	94,070,628,324	-	-	-	94,070,628,324
Fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	172,037,911	172,037,911
Other financial assets	9,898,397,631	-	-	-	9,898,397,631
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>766,824,026,215</b>	<b>166,945,763,245</b>	<b>3,242,520,789</b>	<b>668,946,497</b>	<b>937,681,256,746</b>
Due to banks	826,534,806	-	-	-	826,534,806
Customer deposits	777,567,290,241	-	-	-	777,567,290,241
Financial derivatives	-	-	-	40,550,100	40,550,100
Other loans	3,415,499,210	-	-	-	3,415,499,210
Other financial liabilities	2,448,944,023	-	-	-	2,448,944,023
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>784,258,268,280</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>40,550,100</b>	<b>784,298,818,380</b>

December 31, 2024	Amortized cost	Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	Total Carrying amount
Cash and due from Central Bank of Egypt (CBE)	71,189,334,488	-	-	-	71,189,334,488
Due from banks	123,439,113,262	-	-	-	123,439,113,262
Treasury bills and Other Governmental notes	19,867,621,720	111,226,598,767	-	-	131,094,220,487
Trading investments	-	-	-	139,902,917	139,902,917
Loans and credit facilities to banks	2,527,766,818	-	-	-	2,527,766,818
Loans and credit facilities to customers	362,255,273,837	-	-	-	362,255,273,837
Financial derivatives	-	-	-	3,693,595	3,693,595
Fair value through other comprehensive income	-	31,248,488,910	2,814,200,163	-	34,062,689,073
Amortized cost	93,028,809,101	-	-	-	93,028,809,101
Fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	119,851,297	119,851,297
Other financial assets	10,737,295,525	-	-	-	10,737,295,525
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>683,045,214,751</b>	<b>142,475,087,677</b>	<b>2,814,200,163</b>	<b>263,447,809</b>	<b>828,597,950,400</b>
Due to banks	16,122,650,231	-	-	-	16,122,650,231
Customer deposits	679,887,184,687	-	-	-	679,887,184,687
Financial derivatives	-	-	-	8,809,370	8,809,370
Other loans	4,478,121,616	-	-	-	4,478,121,616
Other financial liabilities	3,643,273,565	-	-	-	3,643,273,565
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>704,131,230,099</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8,809,370</b>	<b>704,140,039,469</b>

<b>16- Cash and due from Central Bank of Egypt (CBE)</b>	<b>December 31, 2025</b>	<b>December 31, 2024</b>
Cash	6,469,186,940	9,381,764,096
Balances with CBE (mandatory reserve)	69,107,489,893	61,807,570,392
<b>Total</b>	<b>75,576,676,833</b>	<b>71,189,334,488</b>
Interest free balances	75,576,676,833	71,189,334,488
<b>Total</b>	<b>75,576,676,833</b>	<b>71,189,334,488</b>
<b>17- Due from Banks</b>	<b>December 31, 2025</b>	<b>December 31, 2024</b>
Current accounts	5,189,398,588	8,852,063,253
Deposits	96,391,640,593	114,587,050,009
	<b>101,581,039,181</b>	<b>123,439,113,262</b>
<b>Less : Allowance for impairment losses</b>	<b>(85,575,166)</b>	<b>(108,054,291)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>101,495,464,015</b>	<b>123,331,058,971</b>
Balances at CBE other than those under the mandatory reserve	23,257,902,999	36,459,710,447
Local banks	34,515,617,540	29,346,310,127
Foreign Banks	43,807,518,642	57,633,092,688
<b>Less : Allowance for impairment losses</b>	<b>(85,575,166)</b>	<b>(108,054,291)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>101,495,464,015</b>	<b>123,331,058,971</b>
Interest free balances	2,278,923,981	8,127,289,795
Balances at floating interest rates	2,910,474,607	724,773,458
Balances at fixed interest rates	96,391,640,593	114,587,050,009
<b>Less : Allowance for impairment losses</b>	<b>(85,575,166)</b>	<b>(108,054,291)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>101,495,464,015</b>	<b>123,331,058,971</b>
Current balances	99,588,616,015	121,297,506,971
Non-current balances	1,906,848,000	2,033,552,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>101,495,464,015</b>	<b>123,331,058,971</b>
<b>18- Treasury bills and Other governmental notes</b>	<b>December 31, 2025</b>	<b>December 31, 2024</b>
91 days maturity	3,962,775,000	4,300,425,000
182 days maturity	11,254,800,000	9,318,800,000
More than 182 days maturity	52,392,371,840	41,365,735,160
<b>Less : Unearned interest</b>	<b>(5,433,621,214)</b>	<b>(2,579,205,871)</b>
	<b>62,176,325,626</b>	<b>52,405,754,289</b>
<b>Less : Allowance for impairment losses</b>	<b>(204,347,887)</b>	<b>(168,807,016)</b>
Fair Value Reserve	(90,878,079)	(311,533,802)
<b>Total Treasury bills</b>	<b>61,881,099,660</b>	<b>51,925,413,471</b>
Other governmental notes	90,000,000,000	79,000,000,000
<b>Total Treasury bills and Other governmental notes</b>	<b>151,881,099,660</b>	<b>130,925,413,471</b>
Treasury bills and Other governmental notes classified as amortized cost	18,486,339,612	19,698,814,704
Treasury bills and Other governmental notes classified as FVOCI	133,394,760,048	111,226,598,767
<b>Total</b>	<b>151,881,099,660</b>	<b>130,925,413,471</b>
<b>19- Trading investments</b>	<b>December 31, 2025</b>	<b>December 31, 2024</b>
Mutual Fund certificates	489,094,188	139,902,917
<b>Total</b>	<b>489,094,188</b>	<b>139,902,917</b>

20- Loans and credit facilities to Banks

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Other loans	-	3,157,277
Term Loans	6,393,517,734	2,524,609,541
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,393,517,734</b>	<b>2,527,766,818</b>
Less : Allowance for impairment losses	(37,151,500)	(23,321,880)
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,356,366,234</b>	<b>2,504,444,938</b>

21- Loans and credit facilities to customers

	December 31, 2025			December 31, 2024		
	Total	Allowance for impairment losses	Net	Total	Allowance for impairment losses	Net
<b>Individuals</b>						
Overdrafts	3,718,963,719	(134,178,856)	3,584,784,863	4,342,954,194	(81,482,194)	4,261,472,000
Credit cards	3,307,657,309	(588,571,816)	2,719,085,493	2,705,555,552	(455,377,694)	2,250,177,858
Personal loans	62,143,649,836	(1,127,296,700)	61,016,353,136	50,942,342,946	(985,933,706)	49,956,409,240
Real estate loans	11,938,754,777	(207,607,599)	11,731,147,178	8,399,827,954	(130,601,132)	8,269,226,822
<b>Total (1)</b>	<b>81,109,025,641</b>	<b>(2,057,654,971)</b>	<b>79,051,370,670</b>	<b>66,390,680,646</b>	<b>(1,653,394,726)</b>	<b>64,737,285,920</b>
<b>Corporate including small loans for businesses</b>						
Overdrafts	178,365,467,119	(4,928,496,171)	173,436,970,948	147,631,743,152	(5,477,143,364)	142,154,599,788
Direct loans	139,387,034,189	(14,523,623,856)	124,863,410,333	108,961,861,073	(12,356,729,951)	96,605,131,122
Syndicated loans and facilities	54,280,155,256	(2,205,308,396)	52,074,846,860	34,780,154,736	(1,344,823,897)	33,435,330,839
Other loans	7,471,396,808	(253,736,853)	7,217,659,955	4,490,834,230	(252,978,513)	4,237,855,717
<b>Total (2)</b>	<b>379,504,053,372</b>	<b>(21,911,165,276)</b>	<b>357,592,888,096</b>	<b>295,864,593,191</b>	<b>(19,431,675,725)</b>	<b>276,432,917,466</b>
<b>Total loans and credit facilities to customers (1+2)</b>	<b>460,613,079,013</b>	<b>(23,968,820,247)</b>	<b>436,644,258,766</b>	<b>362,255,273,837</b>	<b>(21,085,070,451)</b>	<b>341,170,203,386</b>
Less: Unearned discount and deferred income			(143,765,194)			(168,736,354)
<b>Net Loans and credit facilities to customers distributed as follows:</b>			<b>436,500,493,572</b>			<b>341,001,467,032</b>
Current balances			287,893,770,613			245,235,028,332
Non-current balances			148,606,722,959			95,766,438,700
<b>Net Loans and credit facilities to customers</b>			<b>436,500,493,572</b>			<b>341,001,467,032</b>

21-A Allowance for impairment losses

	December 31, 2025				
Individuals	Overdrafts	Credit cards	Personal loans	Real estate loans	Total
Balance at beginning of the year	81,482,194	455,377,694	985,933,706	130,601,132	1,653,394,726
Net impairment loss recognized during the year	65,890,443	176,843,281	176,303,844	77,382,250	496,419,818
Loans written-off during the year	(13,193,781)	(43,649,159)	(106,696,524)	(375,783)	(163,915,247)
Collection of loans previously written-off	-	-	71,755,674	-	71,755,674
Foreign exchange translation differences	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Balance at end of the year</b>	<b>134,178,856</b>	<b>588,571,816</b>	<b>1,127,296,700</b>	<b>207,607,599</b>	<b>2,057,654,971</b>
Corporate	Overdrafts	Direct loans	Syndicated loans and facilities	Other loans	Total
Balance at beginning of the year	5,477,143,364	12,356,729,951	1,344,823,897	252,978,513	19,431,675,725
Net impairment loss recognized during the year	(415,820,349)	3,238,343,109	891,579,430	51,157,847	3,765,260,037
Loans written-off during the year	-	(1,493,295,219)	-	(50,076,160)	(1,543,371,379)
Collection of loans previously written-off	-	707,557,524	-	-	707,557,524
Foreign exchange translation differences	(132,826,844)	(285,711,509)	(31,094,931)	(323,347)	(449,956,631)
<b>Balance at end of the year</b>	<b>4,928,496,171</b>	<b>14,523,623,856</b>	<b>2,205,308,396</b>	<b>253,736,853</b>	<b>21,911,165,276</b>
<b>Total</b>					<b>23,968,820,247</b>
	December 31, 2024				
Individuals	Overdrafts	Credit cards	Personal loans	Real estate loans	Total
Balance at beginning of the year	60,172,193	122,029,564	975,527,353	115,141,068	1,272,870,178
Net impairment loss recognized during the year	27,931,518	361,891,431	109,349,268	20,552,672	519,724,889
Loans written-off during the year	(6,621,517)	(28,543,301)	(137,928,185)	(5,092,608)	(178,185,611)
Collection of loans previously written-off	-	-	38,985,270	-	38,985,270
Foreign exchange translation differences	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Balance at end of the year</b>	<b>81,482,194</b>	<b>455,377,694</b>	<b>985,933,706</b>	<b>130,601,132</b>	<b>1,653,394,726</b>
Corporate	Overdrafts	Direct loans	Syndicated loans and facilities	Other loans	Total
Balance at beginning of the year	4,565,608,612	9,235,378,631	538,844,136	250,260,704	14,590,092,083
Net impairment loss recognized during the year	(187,637,227)	4,274,351,356	683,397,426	11,861,809	4,781,973,364
Loans written-off during the year	-	(3,600,223,423)	-	(25,305,860)	(3,625,529,283)
Collection of loans previously written-off	-	345,758,401	-	4,000,000	349,758,401
Foreign exchange translation differences	1,099,171,979	2,101,464,986	122,582,335	12,161,860	3,335,381,160
<b>Balance at end of the year</b>	<b>5,477,143,364</b>	<b>12,356,729,951</b>	<b>1,344,823,897</b>	<b>252,978,513</b>	<b>19,431,675,725</b>
<b>Total</b>					<b>21,085,070,451</b>

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22- Financial derivatives

December 31, 2025			
	Notional amount	Assets	Liabilities
<b>(A) Held for trading</b>			
- Forward foreign exchange contracts	4,507,032,475	-	40,550,100
- Swap foreign exchange contracts	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,507,032,475</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>40,550,100</b>
<b>(B) Fair value hedge</b>			
- Interest rate swap contracts	3,575,340,000	7,814,398	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,575,340,000</b>	<b>7,814,398</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,082,372,475</b>	<b>7,814,398</b>	<b>40,550,100</b>
December 31, 2024			
	Notional amount	Assets	Liabilities
<b>(A) Held for trading</b>			
- Forward foreign exchange contracts	2,301,200,818	3,723,747	-
- Swap foreign exchange contracts	276,869,620	(30,152)	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,578,070,438</b>	<b>3,693,595</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>(B) Fair value hedge</b>			
- Interest rate swaps contracts	3,812,910,000	-	8,809,370
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,812,910,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8,809,370</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,390,980,438</b>	<b>3,693,595</b>	<b>8,809,370</b>

Forward exchange contracts represent commitments to purchase local and foreign currencies including the unexecuted part of regular-way transactions. Interest rate swap contracts represent commitments to swap fixed interest rate with variable interest rate where the physical exchange of funds is not required except in foreign exchange swaps. The Bank's credit risk represents the cost of potential replacement of the swaps in case other parties fail to meet their obligations. This risk is controlled on an ongoing basis in terms of fair value and percentage of contracted amounts. To control the outstanding credit risk, the Bank assesses counterparties to the contract in the same manner used in lending activities.

- **Fair value hedge**

The Bank uses interest rate swap contracts to mitigate part of the risk of potential increase in fair value of its fixed rate customer deposits in foreign currencies to the extent caused by declining market interest rates.

Net fair value of hedging instruments (Interest rate swap) asset amounted to EGP 7,814,398 as of December 31, 2025 (Liability EGP 8,809,370 in the prior year). Gain resulting from hedging instruments amounted to EGP 16,623,768 (Loss of EGP 6,467,661 in the prior year) and Loss arose from the hedged items reached EGP 16,508,488 (Gain of EGP 6,638,570 in the prior year).

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23- Financial investments

Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
<b>(A) Debt instruments at fair value:</b>		
Listed Instruments in Egyptian Stock Exchange Market	17,258,559,475	12,760,243,054
Listed instruments in foreign stock exchange market	16,292,443,722	18,488,245,856
<b>Total debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income</b>	<b>33,551,003,197</b>	<b>31,248,488,910</b>
<b>(B) Equity instruments at fair value:</b>		
Listed instruments in Egyptian stock exchange market	313,065,745	177,067,823
Unlisted instruments in stock exchange market	2,811,374,824	2,548,051,135
<b>Total equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income</b>	<b>3,124,440,569</b>	<b>2,725,118,958</b>
<b>(C) Money market funds and balanced funds:</b>		
Unlisted instruments in stock exchange market*	118,080,220	89,081,205
<b>Total financial investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (1)</b>	<b>36,793,523,986</b>	<b>34,062,689,073</b>
<b>Amortized cost</b>		
<b>(A) Debt instruments:</b>		
Listed instruments in stock exchange market	94,070,628,324	93,028,809,101
<b>Total Debt instruments measured at amortized cost (2)</b>	<b>94,070,628,324</b>	<b>93,028,809,101</b>
<b>Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)</b>		
<b>(A) Mutual funds:</b>		
Unlisted instruments in stock exchange market	172,037,911	119,851,297
<b>Total equity instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss (3)</b>	<b>172,037,911</b>	<b>119,851,297</b>
<b>Total Financial investments (1+2+3)</b>	<b>131,036,190,221</b>	<b>127,211,349,471</b>
Current balances	68,839,420,862	26,163,079,760
Non-current balances	62,196,769,359	101,048,269,711
<b>Total financial investment</b>	<b>131,036,190,221</b>	<b>127,211,349,471</b>
Fixed interest debt instruments	125,794,793,750	122,058,891,408
Variable interest debt instruments	1,826,837,771	2,218,406,603
<b>Total debt instruments</b>	<b>127,621,631,521</b>	<b>124,277,298,011</b>

The following table analyzes the movements on financial investments during the year:

	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Amortized cost
<b>Balance at the beginning of the current year</b>	34,062,689,073	93,028,809,101
Additions	9,929,826,210	17,770,861,327
Amortization of premium / discount	55,741,253	311,558,897
Disposals (sale/redemption)	(7,046,895,019)	(17,040,601,001)
Translation differences resulting from monetary foreign currency denominated assets	(1,148,098,248)	-
Changes in fair value reserve	940,478,996	-
Transferred to Retained Earnings	(218,279)	-
<b>Balance at the end of the current year</b>	<b>36,793,523,986</b>	<b>94,070,628,324</b>

The following table analyzes the movements on financial investments during the comparative year:

	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Amortized cost
<b>Balance at the beginning of the comparative year</b>	16,292,961,610	84,115,173,001
Additions	18,678,778,518	35,462,796,884
Amortization of premium / discount	76,090,486	356,790,216
Disposals (sale/redemption)	(8,587,914,953)	(26,905,951,000)
Translation differences resulting from monetary foreign currency denominated assets	6,120,000,464	-
Changes in fair value reserve	1,497,999,612	-
Transferred to Retained Earnings	(15,226,664)	-
<b>Balance at the end of the comparative year</b>	<b>34,062,689,073</b>	<b>93,028,809,101</b>

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
<b>Gain on financial investments</b>		
Gain on financial investments at fair value through profit or loss	28,388,093	22,378,068
Gain on Selling Financial Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	206,568,898	246,104,709
<b>Total</b>	<b>234,956,991</b>	<b>268,482,777</b>

\* The Bank's equity instruments classified in the fair value through other comprehensive income category represent Bank subscribed stake at 5% from the total certificates' number of its QNB First Fund with cumulative daily return (THEMAR Money Market Fund) upon its initial offering, in addition to the Bank subscribed stake at 20% from the total certificates' number of its QNB Second Fund with yearly / cumulative return (Tawazon Balanced Fund), in addition to the 20% from the total certificates' number of its QNB Third Fund with yearly / cumulative return (Tadawol Equity Fund) upon its initial offering. All stakes required to be retained by the Bank until maturity of the funds in accordance with the provisions of the law, had a nominal value of EGP 5 million each.

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24- Intangible assets	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
<b>Software</b>		
Net book value at the beginning of the year	548,997,076	482,729,934
Additions	332,744,572	198,564,240
Amortization	(158,991,269)	(132,297,098)
<b>Net book value at the end of the year</b>	<b>722,750,379</b>	<b>548,997,076</b>

25- Other assets	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
		<b>Restated</b>
Accrued revenues	9,898,397,631	10,737,295,525
Pre-paid expenses	642,513,087	535,990,145
Advance payments for acquisition of property and equipment	1,902,252,387	1,565,105,733
Foreclosed assets reverted to the group in settlement of debts	775,894,008	262,767,542
Deposits held with others and custody	34,917,832	27,561,342
Advance payments to tax authority	7,728,964	128,219,511
Receivables arising from insurance contracts, net	786,510	7,048,542
Others	1,710,230,715	1,776,931,204
	<b>14,972,721,134</b>	<b>15,040,919,544</b>
<b>Less : Allowance for impairment losses</b>	<b>(58,654,763)</b>	<b>(115,969,702)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,914,066,371</b>	<b>14,924,949,842</b>

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26- Property and Equipment

	Lands and buildings	Renovations of leased assets	Machinery & equipment	Others	Total
<b>January 1, 2024</b>					
Cost	3,199,470,495	414,788,798	1,667,493,209	324,604,075	<b>5,606,356,577</b>
Accumulated depreciation	(1,239,674,259)	(225,022,972)	(1,223,099,933)	(213,967,056)	<b>(2,901,764,220)</b>
<b>Net book value</b>	<b>1,959,796,236</b>	<b>189,765,826</b>	<b>444,393,276</b>	<b>110,637,019</b>	<b>2,704,592,357</b>
<b>December 31, 2024</b>					
Net book value at the beginning of the year	1,959,796,236	189,765,826	444,393,276	110,637,019	<b>2,704,592,357</b>
Additions	57,194,970	49,963,745	230,404,449	34,258,798	<b>371,821,962</b>
Disposals from property and equipment	(874,349)	(162,751)	(1,138,493)	(4,506,806)	<b>(6,682,399)</b>
Disposals from accumulated depreciation	852,468	162,751	1,134,226	4,506,806	<b>6,656,251</b>
Depreciation for the year	(132,915,222)	(33,512,059)	(187,424,463)	(28,986,634)	<b>(382,838,378)</b>
<b>Net book value</b>	<b>1,884,054,103</b>	<b>206,217,512</b>	<b>487,368,995</b>	<b>115,909,183</b>	<b>2,693,549,793</b>
<b>January 1, 2025</b>					
Cost	3,255,791,116	464,589,792	1,896,759,165	354,356,067	<b>5,971,496,140</b>
Accumulated depreciation	(1,371,737,013)	(258,372,280)	(1,409,390,170)	(238,446,884)	<b>(3,277,946,347)</b>
<b>Net book value</b>	<b>1,884,054,103</b>	<b>206,217,512</b>	<b>487,368,995</b>	<b>115,909,183</b>	<b>2,693,549,793</b>
<b>December 31, 2025</b>					
Net book value at the beginning of the year	1,884,054,103	206,217,512	487,368,995	115,909,183	<b>2,693,549,793</b>
Additions	165,650,080	54,648,406	701,306,038	98,259,895	<b>1,019,864,419</b>
Disposals from property and equipment	(760,817)	(2,897,258)	(139,366,751)	(6,945,294)	<b>(149,970,120)</b>
Disposals from accumulated depreciation	760,817	2,897,258	139,348,415	6,945,294	<b>149,951,784</b>
Depreciation for the year	(135,705,733)	(39,274,921)	(261,995,712)	(35,430,993)	<b>(472,407,359)</b>
<b>Net book value</b>	<b>1,913,998,450</b>	<b>221,590,997</b>	<b>926,660,985</b>	<b>178,738,085</b>	<b>3,240,988,517</b>
<b>Balances at December 31, 2025</b>					
Cost	3,420,680,379	516,340,940	2,458,698,452	445,670,668	<b>6,841,390,439</b>
Accumulated depreciation	(1,506,681,929)	(294,749,943)	(1,532,037,467)	(266,932,583)	<b>(3,600,401,922)</b>
<b>Net book value</b>	<b>1,913,998,450</b>	<b>221,590,997</b>	<b>926,660,985</b>	<b>178,738,085</b>	<b>3,240,988,517</b>



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<b>27- Due to banks</b>	<b>December 31, 2025</b>	<b>December 31, 2024</b>
Current accounts	592,455,155	15,799,484,736
Repos transactions	234,079,651	323,165,495
<b>Total</b>	<b>826,534,806</b>	<b>16,122,650,231</b>
Central banks	234,079,651	323,165,495
Local banks	1,158	1,158
Foreign banks	592,453,997	15,799,483,578
<b>Total</b>	<b>826,534,806</b>	<b>16,122,650,231</b>
Non-interest bearing balances	516,444,624	15,718,908,383
Variable interest rate balances	76,010,531	80,576,353
Fixed interest rate balances	234,079,651	323,165,495
<b>Total</b>	<b>826,534,806</b>	<b>16,122,650,231</b>
Current balances	826,534,806	16,122,650,231
<b>Total</b>	<b>826,534,806</b>	<b>16,122,650,231</b>

<b>28- Customer deposits</b>	<b>December 31, 2025</b>	<b>December 31, 2024</b>
Demand deposits	263,270,824,132	221,263,401,580
Time deposits and call accounts	314,242,678,505	290,470,228,954
Term saving certificates	135,202,766,276	118,143,834,473
Saving deposits	54,461,546,079	41,043,076,877
Other deposits*	10,389,475,249	8,966,642,803
<b>Total</b>	<b>777,567,290,241</b>	<b>679,887,184,687</b>
Corporate deposits	489,956,904,467	445,601,170,117
Retail deposits	287,610,385,774	234,286,014,570
<b>Total</b>	<b>777,567,290,241</b>	<b>679,887,184,687</b>
Non-interest bearing balances	85,695,407,606	72,825,218,964
Variable interest rate balances	260,613,403,214	202,770,051,394
Fixed interest rate balances	431,258,479,421	404,291,914,329
<b>Total</b>	<b>777,567,290,241</b>	<b>679,887,184,687</b>
Current balances	682,669,663,750	589,777,211,271
Non-current balances	94,897,626,491	90,109,973,416
<b>Total</b>	<b>777,567,290,241</b>	<b>679,887,184,687</b>

\* Other deposits include deposits covering irrevocable letters of credit in the total of EGP 673,735,624 as of December 31, 2025 (December 31, 2024 EGP 760,094,224). The fair value of these deposits approximates its carrying amount.

<b>29- Other loans</b>	<b>December 31, 2025</b>	<b>December 31, 2024</b>
National Bank of Egypt	1,311,501,370	282,807,228
Commercial International Bank	273,684,912	136,500,000
National Bank of Kuwait	290,519,121	167,320,776
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	1,539,793,807	3,869,178,459
Al Ahli Bank of Kuwait	-	2,345,635
The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Agency	-	15,909,067
Société Arabe Internationale de Banque (SAIB)	-	4,060,451
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,415,499,210</b>	<b>4,478,121,616</b>
Current balances	1,472,388,951	2,477,845,976
Non-current balances	1,943,110,259	2,000,275,640
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,415,499,210</b>	<b>4,478,121,616</b>

<b>30- Other liabilities</b>	<b>December 31, 2025</b>	<b>December 31, 2024</b>
		<b>Restated</b>
Accrued interest	2,448,944,023	3,643,273,565
Unearned revenues	371,223,958	334,254,773
Accrued expenses	3,394,186,029	2,803,132,813
Due to insurance and re-insurance companies	112,946,452	132,277,887
Sundry credit balances	4,741,342,731	4,100,563,292
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,068,643,193</b>	<b>11,013,502,330</b>

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31- Other provisions

Description	Balance at the beginning of the year	Formed during the year	Released during the year	December 31, 2025		Used during the year	Balance at the end of the year
				Foreign currencies translation differences + (-)			
Provision for tax claims	68,312,854	1,031,864	-	-		(675,090)	68,669,628
Provision for legal claims	20,217,770	387,671	(50,000)	(85,262)		(1,670,258)	18,799,921
Provision for contingent liabilities	646,029,445	241,694,468	-	(10,801,647)		-	876,922,266
Provision for fidelity	1,851,442	-	-	-		-	1,851,442
Provision for operational risk	1,049,475	115,387	-	(69,176)		-	1,095,686
Other Claims Provision	14,273,016	-	-	(212,229)		-	14,060,787
<b>Total</b>	<b>751,734,002</b>	<b>243,229,390</b>	<b>(50,000)</b>	<b>(11,168,314)</b>		<b>(2,345,348)</b>	<b>981,399,730</b>

Description	Balance at the beginning of the year	Formed during the year	Released during the year	December 31, 2024		Used during the year	Balance at the end of the year
				Foreign currencies translation differences + (-)			
Provision for Tax claims	63,285,599	5,094,452	-	-		(67,197)	68,312,854
Provision for Legal claims	35,529,388	-	(13,295,138)	525,701		(2,542,181)	20,217,770
Provision for contingent liabilities	1,152,808,023	-	(886,425,904)	379,647,326		-	646,029,445
Provision for fidelity	61,171,780	869,718	-	34,028,935		(94,218,991)	1,851,442
Provision for operational risk	568,237	102,696	-	378,542		-	1,049,475
Other Claims Provision	11,408,656	3,035,692	-	370,508		(541,840)	14,273,016
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,324,771,683</b>	<b>9,102,558</b>	<b>(899,721,042)</b>	<b>414,951,012</b>		<b>(97,370,209)</b>	<b>751,734,002</b>

32- Insurance policyholders' rights

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024 Restated
Technical Reserves for Insurance activities	10,214,330,619	8,814,226,067
Provision for outstanding claims	100,834,633	112,682,099
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,315,165,252</b>	<b>8,926,908,166</b>

33- Deferred income tax

Deferred tax has been calculated on all temporary tax differences using the balance sheet method and using the expected tax rate at the time that the bank will recognize a benefit from assets / incurred liabilities at a tax rate of (22.5%) for the current Year. The Group does not offset deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities unless the Bank has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and if the deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Below are the balances and movements of deferred tax assets and liabilities:

Balances of deferred tax assets and liabilities:

	Deferred tax assets		Deferred tax liabilities	
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
<b>Tax impact on temporary differences arising from:</b>				
Property and equipment	-	-	(253,146,554)	(178,148,051)
Provisions (other than the provision for loan impairment)	403,343,133	359,774,424	-	-
Differences in fair value of financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	(580,154,274)	(423,287,317)
Others	20,180,608	19,111,406	-	-
<b>Deferred tax assets (liabilities)</b>	<b>423,523,741</b>	<b>378,885,830</b>	<b>(833,300,828)</b>	<b>(601,435,368)</b>
<b>Net balance of DTA (DTL)</b>			<b>(409,777,087)</b>	<b>(222,549,538)</b>

Movement of deferred tax assets and liabilities:

	Deferred tax assets		Deferred tax liabilities	
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Beginning balance	378,885,830	517,406,075	(601,435,368)	(161,425,795)
DT recognized / utilized during the year	44,637,911	(138,520,245)	(231,865,460)	(440,009,573)
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>423,523,741</b>	<b>378,885,830</b>	<b>(833,300,828)</b>	<b>(601,435,368)</b>

Balances of deferred tax assets (liabilities) recognized directly in equity

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Differences in fair value of financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	(580,154,274)	(423,287,317)

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**34- Defined benefits obligation**

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
<b>Amounts recognized in the statement of financial position:</b>		
Liability for post-retirement medical benefits	682,808,057	626,522,132
<b>Amounts recognized in the income statement:</b>		
Post-retirement medical benefits	124,061,315	100,961,963
<b>Post-retirement medical benefits obligation constitutes of:</b>		
Balances shown in the statement of financial position are represented as follows:		
Present value of unfunded liabilities	676,026,654	563,288,192
Unrecognized actuarial gain	6,781,403	63,233,940
	<b>682,808,057</b>	<b>626,522,132</b>
<b>Liability movements during the year are represented as follows:</b>		
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	626,522,132	595,997,416
Current service cost	4,446,659	6,098,995
Interest cost	122,699,797	98,675,737
Actuarial gain/losses	(3,085,141)	(3,812,769)
Benefits paid	(67,775,390)	(70,437,247)
	<b>682,808,057</b>	<b>626,522,132</b>
<b>Amounts recognized in the income statement are shown below:</b>		
Current service cost	4,446,659	6,098,995
Interest cost	122,699,797	98,675,737
Actuarial gain/losses recognized during the year	(3,085,141)	(3,812,769)
	<b>124,061,315</b>	<b>100,961,963</b>

The main actuarial assumptions used by the Bank are outlined below:

**Discount rate (two plans):**

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
A-QNB current employees plan	21.22%	24.29%
B-Ex-MIBank retirees plan	21.22%	24.29%
QNB long term increase in the cost of medical care (on top of inflation)	13.00%	17.00%
Ex-MIBank long term increase in the cost of medical care (on top of inflation)	13.00%	17.00%

**Sensitivities to +1% in discount rate (duration of the plan):**

	Service cost	DBO
Post-retirement medical benefits	2.95%	5.42%

**35- Issued and paid-up capital**

**(A) Authorized Capital**

- The authorized capital amounts to EGP 15 billion.

**(B) Issued and Paid up Capital**

- The issued and paid up capital amounted to EGP 9,794,649,850 on December 31, 2018 representing 979,464,985 shares with a nominal value of EGP 10 each, of which 854,141,985 shares were paid in Egyptian pound and 125,323,000 shares were paid in foreign currency according to the exchange rates prevailing on the payment date.
- The Extraordinary General Assembly held on February 28, 2019 decided to increase the capital from EGP 9,794,649,850 to EGP 10,774,114,830, an increase of EGP 979,464,980 by transferring from the general reserve, and decided to split the face value of each share of the Bank's capital from EGP 10 to be EGP 5.
- The issued and paid up capital amounted to EGP 10,774,114,830 on December 31, 2025 representing 2,154,822,966 shares with a nominal value of EGP 5 each, of which 1,904,176,966 shares were paid in Egyptian pound and 250,646,000 shares were paid in foreign currency according to the exchange rates prevailing on the payment date.

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**36- Reserves and retained earnings**

**(1) Reserves**

	<b>December 31, 2025</b>	<b>December 31, 2024</b>
General reserve (a)	51,014,340,813	37,142,241,367
General banking risk reserve (b)	1,045,269	1,045,269
Legal reserve (c)	5,374,787,415	4,084,886,756
Fair value reserve (d)	2,309,820,672	1,306,419,014
Special reserve (e)	39,494,455	39,494,455
Capital reserve	60,878,621	52,716,621
General risk reserve	21,453,923	21,453,923
Reserve for transactions under common control	4,000,483	4,000,483
<b>Total reserves at the end of the year</b>	<b>58,825,821,651</b>	<b>42,652,257,888</b>

**Reserve movements are as follows:**

**(a) General reserve**

	<b>December 31, 2025</b>	<b>December 31, 2024</b>
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	37,142,241,367	28,884,568,918
Transferred from retained earnings	13,872,099,446	8,257,672,449
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>51,014,340,813</b>	<b>37,142,241,367</b>

**(b) General banking risk reserve**

	<b>December 31, 2025</b>	<b>December 31, 2024</b>
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,045,269	1,045,269
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>1,045,269</b>	<b>1,045,269</b>

General bank risk reserve represent the difference between the allowance required for impairment losses as per CBE credit worthiness rules and the allowance as required by the expected credit loss which recognized in financial statements .

In accordance with the instructions of the Central Bank of Egypt, the general banking risk reserve is supported annually by 10% of the value of the assets owned by the Bank in return for debt if these assets are not disposed of within the period specified in the law.

**(c) Legal Reserve**

	<b>December 31, 2025</b>	<b>December 31, 2024</b>
Balance at the beginning of the year	4,084,886,756	3,296,885,849
Transferred from the net profit of the prior year	1,289,900,659	788,000,907
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>5,374,787,415</b>	<b>4,084,886,756</b>

According to the provisions of local laws, 5% of net profit of the year shall be transferred to a non-distributable statutory reserve until it reaches 50% of the bank's capital.

**(d) Fair Value Reserve**

	<b>December 31, 2025</b>	<b>December 31, 2024</b>
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,306,419,014	(644,053,353)
Net change in fair value (Notes 18 and 23)	1,161,134,719	2,411,903,235
Impairment losses on debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	(647,825)	6,626,918
Transferred to retained earnings	(218,279)	(15,226,664)
Deferred tax recognized during the year (Note 33)	(156,866,957)	(452,831,122)
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>2,309,820,672</b>	<b>1,306,419,014</b>

**(e) Special Reserve**

The application of the CBE new basis rules of preparation and presentation of financial statements as well as the modified principles of recognition and measurement requires to restate the comparative figures of the first financial year that have been impacted by this change, including comparative figures in the balance sheet and the income statements for the previous year. as the impact of adjustment is positive, such impact was carried directly to retained earnings then transferred to the special reserve in equity and shall not be used except by approval from CBE. The following is a breakdown of the items that generated the special reserve amount:

	<b>December 31, 2025</b>	<b>December 31, 2024</b>
Amortized cost method using EIR for held to maturity investments	253,607	253,607
Amortized cost method using EIR for Available-for-sale investments	393,930	393,930
Applying the equity method on investments in associates	26,637,789	26,637,789
Deferred tax (Tax impact on adjustments)	(4,249,739)	(4,249,739)
Available-for-sale investments (Equity instruments)	16,458,868	16,458,868
<b>Total</b>	<b>39,494,455</b>	<b>39,494,455</b>

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	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024 Restated
<b>(2) Profit for the year and retained earnings</b>		
<b>Movements on retained earnings:</b>		
Balance at the beginning of year	37,949,314,653	24,217,151,885
Impact of adopting EAS 50	-	286,065,244
Net profit for the year	30,065,417,445	26,462,218,121
Previous year's profit distribution	(3,232,234,449)	(2,154,822,966)
Employees' profit share	(2,654,964,271)	(1,645,996,244)
Board of directors' remuneration	(20,355,000)	(13,956,667)
Banking System Support and Development Fund	(258,098,139)	(157,806,029)
Transferred to capital reserve	(8,162,000)	(9,666,000)
Transferred to general reserve	(13,872,099,446)	(8,257,672,449)
Transferred to the legal reserve	(1,289,900,659)	(788,000,907)
Transferred from fair value reserve, net of tax	169,166	11,800,665
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>46,679,087,300</b>	<b>37,949,314,653</b>

**37- Cash and cash equivalents**

For the purpose of presenting the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents include the following balances maturing within less than 3 months from placement or acquisition date.

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Cash and balances with central banks	6,469,186,940	9,381,764,096
Due from banks in less than 3 months	90,943,837,764	108,885,515,407
Treasury bills and other governmental notes (91 days)	93,893,845,287	83,123,021,220
<b>Total</b>	<b>191,306,869,991</b>	<b>201,390,300,723</b>

**38- Contingent liabilities and other commitments**

**(a) Legal claims (litigation)**

Several lawsuits were brought against the Bank and are still outstanding as of December 31, 2025. No provision has been formed since it is not probable that the Bank will incur losses in regard of these lawsuits.

**(b) Capital commitments:**

The Bank is a party to contracts for capital commitments amounting to 1,622,370,262 EGP as of December 31, 2025 (EGP 1,437,705,910 on December 31, 2024). These represent commitments by the Bank for the purchases of buildings and equipment. Management is sufficiently confident that net profit shall be realized and finance shall be made available to cover these commitments.

**(c) Commitments for guarantees**

The Bank's commitments for loans, guarantees and facilities are set out below:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Financial guarantees	205,000	255,000
Accepted papers	5,389,502,280	3,082,753,242
L/Gs	90,556,642,223	85,742,233,015
Import L/Cs	5,814,042,926	4,292,822,055
Export L/Cs	348,231,903	349,352,371
<b>Total</b>	<b>102,108,624,332</b>	<b>93,467,415,683</b>

**(d) Commitments for credit facilities and others exposed to credit risk**

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Commitments for credit facilities and others	77,683,195,509	53,331,004,298

**(e) Commitments under operating lease contracts**

Total minimum rental payments for the irrevocable operating lease contracts are as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Not more than one year	256,622,390	190,842,397
More than one year and less than 5 years	747,390,612	559,152,213
More than 5 years	252,768,669	149,278,619
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,256,781,671</b>	<b>899,273,229</b>

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**39- Related-party transactions**

Qatar National Bank (Q.P.S.C.) is the ultimate parent and controlling party as at the end of the reporting year which owns 94.97% of the bank's ordinary shares whereas the remaining 5.03% are held by other shareholders.  
A number of transactions have been conducted during the reporting year with related parties within the Bank's normal course of business. These include loans, deposits, and foreign currency transactions.

**Related party transactions with the parent company other than the payment of dividends on ordinary shares:**

<b>QNB Group</b>	<b>December 31, 2025</b>	<b>December 31, 2024</b>
Due from banks	4,706,712,531	10,103,837,297
Due to banks	298,551,295	321,832,979
Loans and credit facilities to banks	3,800,437,464	2,524,609,541
LGs for banks	20,719,400,003	21,411,983,025
Interest rate swap contracts	3,575,340,000	3,812,910,000
Administrative expenses	229,378,260	240,079,224

**A- Loans and credit facilities to related parties**

	<b>Directors and other key management personnel (and close family members)</b>		<b>Associates</b>	
	<b>December 31, 2025</b>	<b>December 31, 2024</b>	<b>December 31, 2025</b>	<b>December 31, 2024</b>
Outstanding loans at the beginning of the financial year	25,165	111	-	-
Loans issued during the financial year	1,707,904	25,165	-	-
Loans repayment during the financial year	(7,893)	(111)	-	-
<b>Loans outstanding at the end of the financial year</b>	<b>1,725,176</b>	<b>25,165</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Interest income on loans	97,699	4,661	-	-

\* No provisions have been recognized in respect of loan provided to related parties.

	<b>Directors and other key management personnel (and close family members)</b>		<b>Associates</b>	
	<b>December 31, 2025</b>	<b>December 31, 2024</b>	<b>December 31, 2025</b>	<b>December 31, 2024</b>
<b>Loans and credit facilities to related parties can be analyzed below</b>				
Credit card	94,664	25,165	-	-
Direct loans	1,630,512	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,725,176</b>	<b>25,165</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**B- Deposits from related parties**

	<b>Directors and other key management personnel (and close family members)</b>		<b>Associates</b>	
	<b>December 31, 2025</b>	<b>December 31, 2024</b>	<b>December 31, 2025</b>	<b>December 31, 2024</b>
Deposits outstanding at the beginning of the financial year	85,088,627	19,391,336	-	-
Deposits placed during the year	21,757,551	68,620,420	-	-
Deposits repaid during the year	(7,059,191)	(2,923,129)	-	-
<b>Deposits outstanding at the end of the financial year</b>	<b>99,786,987</b>	<b>85,088,627</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Interest expense on deposits	16,314,498	11,178,127	-	-
<b>Deposits from related parties can be analyzed below</b>				
Demand deposits	3,024,103	4,623,338	-	-
Saving accounts	11,332,222	916,149	-	-
Certificates of deposits	85,198,119	79,326,326	-	-
Time deposits	232,543	222,814	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>99,786,987</b>	<b>85,088,627</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**C- Other transactions with related parties**

	<b>Directors and other key management personnel (and close family members)</b>		<b>Associates</b>	
	<b>December 31, 2025</b>	<b>December 31, 2024</b>	<b>December 31, 2025</b>	<b>December 31, 2024</b>
Fee and commission income	65,198	44,717	-	-
Guarantees issued by the bank	-	-	-	-
<b>The above guarantees comprise:</b>				
LGs	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

The pricing for related parties' transactions are the same for other parties.

In accordance with the instructions of the Central Bank of Egypt (CBE) rules in 23 August 2011. The monthly average of net salaries and benefits for top 20 employees with the largest salaries and benefits reached EGP 20,156,585 during the current year.

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**40- Money Market and balanced Funds**

**A- QNB First Fund with cumulative daily return (THEMAR Money Market Fund)**

The Bank has set up an investment fund under the name of "THEMAR" with daily accumulated interest as one of the banking activities authorized in accordance with the provisions of the Capital Market Law 95 of 1992.

THEMAR initial offering was for one million certificates at nominal value of EGP 100 million, of which 50,000 certificates worth of EGP 5 million were subscribed by the bank at that time. EFG HERMES is managing this fund.

Total number of the outstanding certificates at December 31, 2025 reached 11,979,763 a total value of EGP 10,322,518,526 The Group currently holds 326,943 certificates worth of EGP 281,714,686 of which EGP 43,083,150 are classified as fair value through other comprehensive income and represent 5% from the total number of certificates that were initially issued, whereas the remaining value of EGP 172,037,911 are classified as fair value through profit or loss and EGP 66,593,625 are classified as trading investments.

According to the management agreement and the fund's prospectus, the Bank shall receive fees and commissions for supervising the fund and other administrative services. Total commissions for the current year amounting to EGP 44,976,607 have been reported in the "fees and commission income" line item in the consolidated income statement.

**B- QNB Second Fund with periodically / cumulative return (Tawazon Balanced Fund)**

The Bank has set up an investment fund under the name of Tawazon Fund with periodic income as one of the banking activities authorized in accordance with the provisions of the Capital Market Law 95 of 1992.

Tawazon initial offering was for two hundred and fifty thousand certificates amounting to EGP 25 million, of which 50,000 certificates worth of EGP 5 million were subscribed by the bank at that time. Beltone Asset Management is managing this fund.

Total number of the outstanding certificates at December 31, 2025 reached 188,627 at a total value of EGP 127,415,747 The Bank currently holds 50,000 certificates worth of EGP 33,774,525 that are classified as fair value through other comprehensive income and represent 20% of the total number of certificates that were initially issued.

According to the management agreement and the fund's prospectus, the Bank shall receive fees and commissions for supervising the fund and other administrative services. Total commissions for the current year amounting to EGP 347,801 have been reported in the "fees and commission income" line item in the consolidated income statement.

**C- QNB Third Fund with periodically / cumulative return (Tadawol Equity Fund)**

The Bank has set up an investment fund under the name of Tadawol Fund with periodic accumulated income as one of the banking activities authorized in accordance with the provisions of the Capital Market Law 95 of 1992.

Tadawol certificates were offered in a public offering amounting to EGP 25 million distributed over two hundred and fifty thousand certificates with a nominal value of EGP 100 each, subscriptions have only covered a number of one hundred and twenty five thousand certificates amounting to EGP 12.5 million, of which 50,000 certificates worth of EGP 5 million were subscribed at by the bank at that time. HC Fund Manager Asset Management is managing this fund.

Total number of the outstanding certificates at December 31, 2025 reached 153,531 a total value of EGP 126,578,771 The Group currently holds 63,527 certificates worth of EGP 52,354,116 of which EGP 41,222,545 are classified as fair value through other comprehensive income and represent 40% from the total number of certificates that were initially issued, whereas the remaining value of EGP 11,131,571 are classified as trading investments.

According to the management agreement and the fund's prospectus, the Bank shall receive fees and commissions for supervising the fund and other administrative services. Total commissions for the current year amounting to EGP 498,244 have been reported in the "fees and commission income" line item in the income statement.