

EFG Holding Company
(Egyptian Joint Stock Company)

Consolidated interim financial statements
for the period ended 31 March 2026
&
Review Report

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Review Report

To the Board of Directors of EFG Holding Company

Introduction

We have performed a limited review for the accompanying consolidated statement of financial position of EFG Holding Company S.A.E as at 31 March 2026 and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the three months then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes. The company's management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated interim financial statements in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standards. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these consolidated interim financial statements based on our limited review.

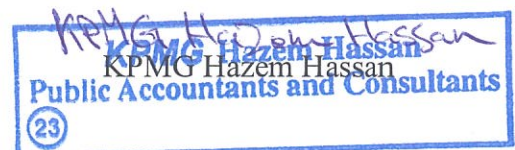
Scope of Limited Review

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

Conclusion

Based on our limited review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying consolidated interim financial statements do not present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2026, and of its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the three months then ended in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standards.

Cairo, 20 May, 2026



Consolidated statement of financial position

(in EGP Thousands)	Note no.	31/3/2026	31/12/2025
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	(5)	57,018,085	46,767,027
Loans and facilities to customers	(6)	87,500,478	78,128,024
Accounts receivables	(7)	40,925,132	17,672,952
Investments at fair value through profit and loss	(8)	32,062,075	34,406,171
Investments at fair value through OCI	(9)	19,101,347	20,758,482
Investments at amortised cost	(10)	17,352,125	17,404,066
Assets held for sale	(11)	121,125	-
Equity accounted investees	(12)	428,954	348,710
Property, plant and equipment	(13)	4,198,682	4,003,498
Goodwill and other intangible assets	(14)	1,971,247	1,903,301
Investment property	(15)	83,281	84,681
Deferred tax assets	(16)	161,406	206,765
Other assets	(17)	9,282,670	8,963,377
Total assets		<u>270,206,607</u>	<u>230,647,054</u>
Liabilities			
Due to banks and financial institutions	(18)	34,485,981	34,586,591
Customer Deposits	(19)	88,417,002	79,322,035
Loans and borrowings	(20)	21,956,665	15,104,080
Accounts payable - customers credit balance at fair value through profit and loss	(21)	10,360,133	13,987,720
Accounts payable - customers credit balance		49,103,642	23,136,225
Issued bonds	(22)	3,909,850	3,909,625
Provisions	(23)	1,964,710	1,984,757
Deferred tax liabilities	(16)	1,075,148	893,918
Current tax liability	(24)	2,328,551	1,923,015
Other liabilities	(25)	9,225,535	10,841,107
Total liabilities		<u>222,827,217</u>	<u>185,689,073</u>
Equity			
Share Capital	(26)	7,179,465	7,179,465
Share premium		1,965,100	1,843,542
Legal reserve		1,034,102	993,689
Other reserves		10,870,957	9,661,185
Retained earnings		16,371,775	15,744,718
Equity attributable to owners of the Company		<u>37,421,399</u>	<u>35,422,599</u>
Non - controlling interests	(27)	9,957,991	9,535,382
Total equity		<u>47,379,390</u>	<u>44,957,981</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>270,206,607</u>	<u>230,647,054</u>

The accompanying notes and accounting policies from page (6) to page (121) are an integral part of these consolidated interim financial statements and are to be read therewith.

" Review Report attached "


Mona Zulficar
Chairperson


Karim Awad
Group Chief Executive Officer

Consolidated income statement

(in EGP Thousands)	Note no.	For the period ended	
		31/3/2026	31/3/2025
Interest income	(34)	6,988,272	6,582,317
Interest expense		<u>(4,698,253)</u>	<u>(4,836,757)</u>
Net Interest Income		<u>2,290,019</u>	<u>1,745,560</u>
Fee and commission income	(34)	3,236,441	3,124,367
Fee and commission expense		<u>(502,882)</u>	<u>(401,942)</u>
Net Fees and commission Income		<u>2,733,559</u>	<u>2,722,425</u>
Securities gain		52,926	82,055
Changes in investments at fair value through profit & loss		27,685	(50,871)
Dividend income	(34)	3,464	2,772
Other revenues	(29)	1,084,622	435,321
Foreign currencies exchange differences		357,397	602,479
Share of (loss) profit from equity accounted investees	(34)	<u>(5,553)</u>	<u>42,215</u>
Revenue		<u>6,544,119</u>	<u>5,581,956</u>
General administrative expenses	(30)	(3,427,869)	(3,238,931)
Financial guarantee provision	(23)	(34,903)	(13,856)
Impairment loss on assets	(31)	(470,527)	(169,961)
Provisions	(23)	(33,933)	(16,171)
Depreciation and amortization	(13,14,15)	<u>(262,211)</u>	<u>(206,907)</u>
Profit before tax		<u>2,314,676</u>	<u>1,936,130</u>
Income tax expense	(32)	<u>(792,125)</u>	<u>(381,843)</u>
Profit for the period		<u>1,522,551</u>	<u>1,554,287</u>
Profit attributable to:			
Owners of the company		1,034,391	1,204,652
Non - controlling interests	(27)	<u>488,160</u>	<u>349,635</u>
		<u>1,522,551</u>	<u>1,554,287</u>
Earnings Per Share (EGP)	(36)	<u>0.72</u>	<u>0.83</u>

The accompanying notes and accounting policies from page (6) to page (121) are an integral part of these consolidated interim financial statements and are to be read therewith.

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income

	For the period ended	
	31/3/2026	31/3/2025
(in EGP Thousands)		
Profit for the period	1,522,551	1,554,287
Other comprehensive income:		
Items that are or may be reclassified to profit or loss		
Foreign operations - foreign currency translation differences	2,884,258	(91,501)
Foreign currency translation differences - reclassified to profit or loss	-	(603,794)
Investments at fair value through OCI - net change in fair value	(1,393,316)	207,363
Investments at fair value through OCI - net change in fair value - reclassified to profit or loss	7,444	488
Investment at fair value through OCI - reclassified to retained earnings	-	(1,563)
Share of OCI of equity accounted investees	12,013	12,491
Actuarial Gain re-measurement of employees' benefits obligations	1,799	843
Related tax	(9,802)	(9,363)
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	<u>1,502,396</u>	<u>(485,036)</u>
Total comprehensive income	<u><u>3,024,947</u></u>	<u><u>1,069,251</u></u>
Total comprehensive income attributable to:		
Owners of the company	2,370,916	621,282
Non - controlling interests	<u>654,031</u>	<u>447,969</u>
	<u><u>3,024,947</u></u>	<u><u>1,069,251</u></u>

The accompanying notes and accounting policies from page (6) to page (121) are an integral part of these consolidated interim financial statements and are to be read therewith.

Consolidated statement of changes in equity as at March 31, 2026

(in EGP Thousands)	Attributable to owners of the Company													Total equity
	Share capital	Legal reserve	Share premium	Other reserves					Treasury shares	Retained earnings	Total	Non - controlling interests		
				General reserve	Translation reserve	Fair value reserve	Employee stock Ownership plan reserve	Operational Risk Reserve						
Balance as at 31 December 2025	7,179,465	993,689	1,843,542	158	10,924,335	(1,459,325)	121,558	74,459	-	15,744,718	35,422,599	9,535,382	44,957,981	
Total comprehensive income														
Profit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,034,391	1,034,391	488,160	1,522,551	
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	2,785,247	(1,450,521)	-	-	-	1,799	1,336,525	165,871	1,502,396	
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	2,785,247	(1,450,521)	-	-	-	1,036,190	2,370,916	654,031	3,024,947	
Transactions with owners of the Company														
Contributions and distributions														
Transferred to legal reserve	-	40,413	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(40,413)	-	-	-	
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(371,246)	(371,246)	(219,819)	(591,065)	
Transferred to share premium	-	-	121,558	-	-	-	(121,558)	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Operational risk reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,396)	-	3,396	-	(7,302)	(7,302)	
Changes in ownership interests														
Changes in ownership interests without change in control	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(870)	(870)	477	(393)	
Acquisition of subsidiary with NCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,778)	(4,778)	
Balance as at 31 March 2026	7,179,465	1,034,102	1,965,100	158	13,709,582	(2,909,846)	-	71,063	-	16,371,775	37,421,399	9,957,991	47,379,390	
Balance as at 31 December 2024	7,298,030	993,689	1,797,838	158	12,378,187	(1,038,051)	364,672	95,597	(399 975)	12,568,681	34,058,826	5,309,139	39,367,965	
Total comprehensive income														
Profit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,204,652	1,204,652	349,635	1,554,287	
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(697,564)	113,351	-	-	-	843	(583,370)	98,334	(485,036)	
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(697,564)	113,351	-	-	-	1,205,495	621,282	447,969	1,069,251	
Transactions with owners of the Company														
Contributions and distributions														
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(250,991)	(250,991)	(142,838)	(393,829)	
Transferred to share premium	-	-	121,557	-	-	-	(121,557)	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Operational risk reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,487	-	(36,487)	-	-	-	
Sale of equity securities through OCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,563	1,563	-	1,563	
Changes in ownership interests														
Changes in ownership interests without change in control	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(176)	(176)	176	-	
Balance as at 31 March 2025	7,298,030	993,689	1,919,395	158	11,680,623	(924,700)	243,115	132,084	(399 975)	13,488,085	34,430,504	5,614,446	40,044,950	

The accompanying notes and accounting policies from page (6) to page (121) are an integral part of these consolidated interim financial statements and are to be read therewith.

Consolidated statement of cash flows

	Note no.	For the period ended	
		31/3/2026	31/3/2025
(in EGP Thousands)			
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before income tax		2,314,676	1,936,130
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortization	(13,14,15)	262,211	206,907
Provisions formed	(23)	68,836	30,027
Provisions used	(23)	(25,263)	(9,311)
Provisions reversed	(23)	(162,962)	(61,589)
Gains on sale of property, plant and equipment		(6,414)	(1,296)
Gain from securitization		(573,579)	(285,757)
(Loss) gain on sale of investment at FVTOCI		36,485	(488)
Amortization of premium / issue discount		(475,571)	(546,917)
Changes in the fair value of investments at fair value through profit and loss		(27,685)	50,871
Share of (loss) profit from equity accounted investees		5,553	(42,215)
Impairment loss on assets	(31)	470,527	169,961
Employees' benefits		6,060	4,365
Foreign currency translation differences		2,358,276	(45,329)
Foreign currencies exchange differences		(357,397)	(602,479)
(Loss) gain on selling of Investments in Subsidiaries and Associates		16,389	(65,070)
Operating profit before changes in current assets and liabilities		<u>3,910,142</u>	<u>737,810</u>
Changes in:			
Other assets		(536,323)	(2,914,406)
Other liabilities		(2,337,970)	(2,066,324)
Accounts receivables		(10,453,068)	(5,922,844)
Accounts payable		11,389,015	5,979,088
Accounts payable - customers credit balance at fair value through profit and loss		(3,627,588)	(947,660)
Loans and facilities to customers		(10,048,167)	(4,785,484)
Due from banks		3,647,232	2,161,493
Due to banks		(1,335,168)	(104,081)
Customers deposits		6,573,526	4,798,641
Employees' benefits obligations paid		(1,161)	-
Investments at fair value through profit and loss		5,667,472	(247,820)
Income tax paid		(167,754)	(189,481)
Net cash provided from (used in) operating activities		<u>2,680,188</u>	<u>(3,501,068)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments to purchase property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets		(482,784)	(323,571)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		9,030	3,788
Proceeds from sale of assets held for sale		-	10,122
Proceeds from sale of non-FVTPL financial investments		12,125,651	10,535,903
Payments for acquiring non-FVTPL financial investments		(8,465,823)	(11,024,561)
Payments to purchase investment in subsidiaries		(71,637)	-
Payments to purchase equity accounted investees		(77,000)	-
Proceeds from sale equity accounted investees		-	196,035
Net cash provided from (used in) investing activities		<u>3,037,437</u>	<u>(602,284)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities			
Dividends paid		(569,588)	(266,913)
Proceeds from securitization		2,035,809	463,300
Proceeds from financial institutions		4,360,554	71,737
Payment for financial institutions		(3,896,328)	(603 274)
Proceeds from loans and borrowings		7,783,029	1,450,603
Payment for loans and borrowings		(1,003,260)	(641,264)
Net cash provided from financing activities		<u>8,710,216</u>	<u>474,189</u>
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		14,427,841	(3,629,163)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	(33)	16,749,442	24,569,773
Cash from acquisition of subsidiary		10,108	-
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 march	(33)	<u>31,187,391</u>	<u>20,940,610</u>

The accompanying notes and accounting policies from page (6) to page (121) are an integral part of these consolidated interim financial statements and are to be read therewith.

EFG Holding Company
(Egyptian Joint Stock Company)

Notes to the consolidated interim financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2026

(In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP Thousands unless otherwise stated)

1- Background

1-1 Incorporation

EFG Holding Company S.A.E “the company” is an Egyptian Joint Stock Company subject to the provisions of the Capital Market Law No.95 of 1992 and its executive regulations. The company’s registered office is located in Smart Village building No. B129, phase 3, KM 28 Cairo / Alexandria Desert Road, 6 October 12577 Egypt.

The name of the company has been changed to EFG Holding based on the General Assembly’s approval on May 24, 2023 and was reflected in the commercial register on June 14, 2023.

1-2 Purpose of the company

EFG Holding Company is a premiere financial services corporation that offers diverse investment banking services including securities brokerage, investment banking, Promoting and Underwriting, Asset management and Private Equity. In addition to its non-bank finance products, which include leasing and micro-finance, installment services, factoring, securitization, collection and Sukuk Issuance. The purpose of the company also includes participation in the establishment of companies which issue securities or in increasing their share capital, custody activities, margin trading and commercial bank activities.

2- Basis of preparation

2-1 Statement of compliance

- These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standards and relevant Egyptian laws and regulations.
- Management concluded that a liquidity-based presentation provides more reliable and relevant information, given the nature of financial services and banking activities within the Group. Accordingly, assets and liabilities are presented in order of liquidity rather than current/non-current classification.” In accordance with EAS 1.63”.

2-2 Authorization of the financial statements

The financial statements were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the board of directors on May 19, 2026.

3- Functional and presentation currency

These consolidated financial statements are presented in Egyptian pounds (EGP) which is the Company’s functional currency.

EFG Holding Company
(Egyptian Joint Stock Company)

Notes to the consolidated interim financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2026 (Continued)

(In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP Thousands unless otherwise stated)

4- Use of estimates and judgments

- In preparing these consolidated financial statements, management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the Group's accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognized prospectively.
- Estimates and assumptions about them are re-viewed on regular basis.
- The change in accounting estimates is recognized in the period where the estimate is changed whether the change affects only that period, or in the period of change and the future periods if the change affects them both.

5- Cash and cash equivalents

	31/3/2026	31/12/2025
Cash on hand	504,225	290,255
Cheques under collection	140	8,940
Banks - current accounts	31,998,471	24,359,814
Obligatory reserve balance with CBE	6,282,795	9,747,374
Banks - time deposits	18,239,306	12,368,336
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance	57,024,937	46,774,719
Impairment loss	(6,852)	(7,692)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance	57,018,085	46,767,027
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

6- Loans and facilities to customers

	31/3/2026	31/12/2025
Micro finance	5,518,216	6,063,580
Finance lease	14,832,888	8,476,718
Consumer finance	14,832,976	13,985,674
Factoring	5,598,904	5,839,134
Commercial bank (Bank NXT)	56,005,432	51,327,225
Other loans	3,110,844	2,582,842
SME lending	377,370	226,789
Unearned interest	(9,489,332)	(7,365,751)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance	90,787,298	81,136,211
Impairment loss*	(3,286,820)	(3,008,187)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance	87,500,478	78,128,024
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
Current	40,244,682	36,942,975
Non-current	47,255,796	41,185,049
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance	87,500,478	78,128,024
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EFG Holding Company
(Egyptian Joint Stock Company)

Notes to the consolidated interim financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2026 (Continued)
(In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP Thousands unless otherwise stated)

Impairment loss *	31/3/2026	31/12/2025
Balance at the beginning of the period / year	3,008,187	3,005,261
Impairment during the period / year	392,774	853,663
Write off during the period / year	(204,012)	(838,707)
Recoveries during the period / year	15,464	35,556
Effect of foreign currency translation	74,407	(47,586)
	<u>3,286,820</u>	<u>3,008,187</u>
	=====	=====
7- Accounts receivables		
	31/3/2026	31/12/2025
Accounts receivables	39,174,273	16,655,456
Other brokerage companies	2,224,037	1,441,209
	<u>41,398,310</u>	<u>18,096,665</u>
Balance	(473,178)	(423,713)
Impairment loss *		
	<u>40,925,132</u>	<u>17,672,952</u>
	=====	=====
Impairment loss *		
	31/3/2026	31/12/2025
Balance at the beginning of the period / year	423,713	489,105
Impairment during the period / year	21,363	(14,803)
Write off during the period / year	--	(37,189)
Effect of foreign currency translation	28,102	(13,400)
	<u>473,178</u>	<u>423,713</u>
	=====	=====
Balance at the end of the period / year		
8- Investments at fair value through profit and loss		
	31/3/2026	31/12/2025
Mutual fund certificates	14,004,160	12,322,103
Equity securities	627,876	92,504
Debt instruments	4,834,415	6,184,413
Structured notes	10,360,133	13,987,720
Treasury bills	2,235,491	1,819,431
	<u>32,062,075</u>	<u>34,406,171</u>
	=====	=====

EFG Holding Company
(Egyptian Joint Stock Company)

Notes to the consolidated interim financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2026 (Continued)
(In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP Thousands unless otherwise stated)

9- Investments at fair value through OCI	31/3/2026	31/12/2025
Non-current investments		
Equity securities	1,390,249	1,205,839
Mutual fund certificates	154,353	137,412
Debt instruments	7,828,544	8,137,503
	<u>9,373,146</u>	<u>9,480,754</u>
Current investments		
Debt instruments	9,728,201	11,277,728
Balance	<u>19,101,347</u>	<u>20,758,482</u>
	=====	=====
10- Investment at amortised cost		
	31/3/2026	31/12/2025
Debt instruments-Listed	11,155,186	11,853,420
Debt instruments-Non Listed	6,298,275	5,623,977
	<u>17,453,461</u>	<u>17,477,397</u>
Impairment loss	(101,336)	(73,331)
Balance	<u>17,352,125</u>	<u>17,404,066</u>
	=====	=====

11- Assets held for sale

The group reclassified the value of its direct contribution to the capital of EFG Hermes Kenya LTD with value of 80,200 thousand pounds, EFG Hermes Nigeria with value of 34,867 thousand pounds and EFG Singapore with value of 6,058 thousand pounds to the item of assets held for sale.

EFG Holding Company
(Egyptian Joint Stock Company)

Notes to the consolidated interim financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2026 (Continued)
(In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP Thousands unless otherwise stated)

12- Equity accounted investees

March 31, 2026							
	Company's location	Company's asset	Company's liabilities	Company's net gain (losses)	Company's gross profit (losses)	Shareholding Percentage %	Shareholding value
Interest in joint venture							
Bedaya Mortgage Finance Co	Egypt	3,495,415	2,974,263	143,818	238,570	33.34	179,140
EFG-EV Fintech	Egypt	25,614	1,173	(4,785)	374	50	14,805
Interest in associate							
Kaf Life Insurance takaful	Egypt	1,699,899	1,490,618	(54,513)	57,448	37.5	234,461
Prime for investment fund management *	Egypt	2,825	84	(285)	(617)	20	548
Falcon Partners GP Limited	UAE	39,204	36,881	1,759	8,807	25	--
Balance							<u>428,954</u>
December 31, 2025							
	Company's location	Company's asset	Company's liabilities	Company's net gain (losses)	Company's gross profit	Shareholding Percentage %	Shareholding value
Interest in joint venture							
Bedaya Mortgage Finance Co	Egypt	1,282,320	835,856	143,423	213,547	33.34	157,454
EFG-EV Fintech	Egypt	54,127	807	(1,420)	311	50	29,245
Interest in associate							
Kaf Life Insurance takaful	Egypt	1,538,793	467,882	(43,855)	(44,244)	37.5	161,458
Prime for investment fund management *	Egypt	2,845	79	(259)	(540)	20	553
Falcon Partners GP Limited	UAE	18,965	22,772	(4,619)	--	25	--
Balance							<u>348,710</u>

* Equity accounted investees acquired through Bank NXT.

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(In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP Thousands unless otherwise stated)

13- Property, plant and equipment

	Land & Buildings*	Leasehold improvements	Office furniture, equipment & electrical appliances	Computer Equipment	Vehicles	Right of use assets	Total
Cost							
Balance as at 1/1/2026	1,407,964	866,204	1,140,419	1,538,699	258,755	1,915,639	7,127,680
Additions	--	7,132	32,244	253,293	17,325	27,900	337,894
Disposals	--	(2,469)	(6,808)	(15,023)	(5,291)	(18,322)	(47,913)
Foreign currency translation differences	--	3,108	62,622	51,220	5,189	123,187	245,326
Acquisition from subsidiaries	--	--	53	340	--	--	393
Total cost as at 31/3/2026	1,407,964	873,975	1,228,530	1,828,529	275,978	2,048,404	7,663,380
Balance as at 1/1/2025	1,506,330	521,868	1,042,304	1,306,354	228,058	1,116,884	5,721,798
Additions	20,378	46,843	22,040	92,142	19,808	518,303	719,514
Disposals	--	(2,331)	(48)	(594)	(1,932)	(14,843)	(19,748)
Foreign currency translation differences	--	(150)	(2,362)	(1,654)	(168)	(3,648)	(7,982)
Total cost as at 31/3/2025	1,526,708	566,230	1,061,934	1,396,248	245,766	1,616,696	6,413,582

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Accumulated depreciation

Accumulated depreciation as at 1/1/2026	348,246	360,826	698,516	922,018	99,701	694,875	3,124,182
Depreciation	12,715	20,450	30,065	63,694	13,460	64,475	204,859
Disposals' accumulated depreciation	--	(2,469)	(6,740)	(13,241)	(2,865)	(11,579)	(36,894)
Adjustments	262	--	--	--	--	--	262
Foreign currency translation differences	--	2,260	53,873	40,685	3,502	71,716	172,036
Acquisition from subsidiaries	--	--	30	223	--	--	253
Accumulated depreciation as at 31/3/2026	361,223	381,067	775,744	1,013,379	113,798	819,487	3,464,698
Accumulated depreciation as at 1/1/2025	300,779	306,890	652,662	809,084	63,510	613,243	2,746,168
Depreciation	14,753	13,471	23,919	43,124	11,258	43,286	149,811
Disposals' accumulated depreciation	--	(1,084)	(48)	(229)	(1,049)	(8,540)	(10,950)
Foreign currency translation differences	--	(80)	(1,992)	(1,392)	(81)	(2,489)	(6,034)
Accumulated depreciation as at 31/3/2025	315,532	319,197	674,541	850,587	73,638	645,500	2,878,995
Carrying amount							
Carrying amount as at 31/3/2026	1,046,741	492,908	452,786	815,150	162,180	1,228,917	4,198,682
Carrying amount as at 31/3/2025	1,211,176	247,033	387,393	545,661	172,128	971,196	3,534,587
Carrying amount as at 31/12/2025	1,059,718	505,378	441,903	616,681	159,054	1,220,764	4,003,498

*See note (20)

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(In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP Thousands unless otherwise stated)

14- Goodwill and other intangible assets

	Goodwill	Customer Relationships	Retailer list	Licenses	Brand Name	Software	Total
Cost							
Balance as at 1 January 2026	1,220,841	264,103	--	35,008	--	1,109,582	2,629,534
Additions	--	--	--	--	--	18,783	18,783
Acquisition	79,299	--	--	--	--	10,728	90,027
Disposals	--	--	--	(9,277)	--	(3,306)	(12,583)
Foreign currency translation differences	--	35,434	--	2,774	--	36,469	74,677
Total cost as at 31 March 2026	1,300,140	299,537	--	28,505	--	1,172,256	2,800,438
Balance as at 1 January 2025	1,594,539	646,862	53,825	36,847	34,704	863,474	3,230,251
Additions	--	--	--	--	--	1,986	1,986
Foreign currency translation differences	--	(1,335)	--	(149)	--	(718)	(2,202)
Total cost as at 31 March 2025	1,594,539	645,527	53,825	36,698	34,704	864,742	3,230,035
Accumulated amortisation and impairment							
Balance as at 1 January 2026	37,667	209,812	--	19,970	--	458,784	726,233
Amortisation	--	7,846	--	982	--	47,124	55,952
Disposals	--	--	--	--	--	(2,074)	(2,074)
Acquisition	--	--	--	--	--	1,967	1,967
Foreign currency translation difference	--	30,136	--	2,059	--	14,918	47,113
Total accumulated amortisation and impairment as at 31 March 2026	37,667	247,794	--	23,011	--	520,719	829,191
Balance as at 1 January 2025	37,667	326,385	19,863	16,759	--	338,657	739,331
Amortisation	--	21,076	1,923	1,014	--	31,682	55,695
Foreign currency translation difference	--	(950)	--	(47)	--	(674)	(1,671)
Total accumulated amortisation and impairment as at 31 March 2025	37,667	346,511	21,786	17,726	--	369,665	793,355
Carrying amount							
Carrying amount as at 31 March 2026	1,262,473	51,743	--	5,494	--	651,537	1,971,247
Carrying amount as at 31 March 2025	1,556,872	299,016	32,039	18,972	34,704	495,077	2,436,680
Carrying amount as at 31 December 2025	1,183,174	54,291	--	15,038	--	650,798	1,903,301

14-1 Goodwill is relating to the acquisition of the following subsidiaries:

	31/3/2026	31/12/2025
EFG- Hermes IFA Financial Brokerage Company Kuwait – (KSC)	179,148	179,148
Tanmeyah Micro Enterprise Services S.A.E	365,399	365,399
Frontier Investment Management Partners LTD	325,801	325,801
Paynas BV	312,826	312,826
Balad Corp*	79,299	--
Balance	1,262,473	1,183,174

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* **Acquisition of Balad Corp**

In March 2026, EFG Finance B.V (one of subsidiaries) acquired 56.35% of Balad Corp shares with an acquisition cost amounting to EGP Thousands 71,637.

The Company's share in the acquired net assets and liabilities on the date of acquisition amounted to EGP Thousands (13,597). Accordingly the goodwill will represents the difference which amounts to EGP Thousands 79,299.

The following represents the assets and liabilities on the acquisition date:

Description	EGP
Acquired total assets	19,624
Acquired total liabilities	33,221
Net assets (liabilities) acquired	(13,597)
Non- controlling Interest	(5,935)
Company's share in the acquired net assets (liabilities)	(7,662)
Paid in acquisition	71,637
Goodwill	79,299

The acquiree's financial statements have been consolidated based on the book value of the identifiable assets and liabilities, the company has a grace period of 12 months ending February 2027 for preparing Purchase Price Allocation (PPA) study to determine the fair value of the identifiable asset and liabilities according to the Egyptian Accounting Standards.

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15- Investment property

	Buildings
Cost	
Balance as at 1/1/2026	145,437
Total cost as at 31/3/2026	145,437
Balance as at 1/1/2025	145,437
Total cost as at 31/3/2025	145,437
Accumulated depreciation	
Accumulated depreciation as at 1/1/2026	60,756
Depreciation for the period	1,400
Accumulated depreciation as at 31/3/2026	62,156
Accumulated depreciation as at 1/1/2025	55,154
Depreciation for the period	1,401
Accumulated depreciation as at 31/3/2025	56,555
Carrying amount	
Net carrying amount as at 31/3/2026	83,281
Net carrying amount as at 31/3/2025	88,882
Net carrying amount as at 31/12/2025	84,681

Investment property net carrying amounted to EGP Thousands 83,281 as at 31 March 2026, representing the following:-

- EGP Thousands 81,088 the book value of the area owned by EFG Holding Company in Nile City building, and with a fair value of EGP Thousands 796,080.
- EGP Thousands 2,193 the book value of the area owned by Hermes Securities Brokerage, one of the subsidiaries, in Elharam branch and with a fair value of EGP Thousands 24,322.

See note (20).

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16- Deferred tax assets (liabilities)

	Balance at 1/1/2026	Acquisition of subsidiaries	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in equity	Disposals	Foreign currency differences	Net	Deferred tax assets	Deferred tax liabilities
Fixed assets depreciation	(221,249)	100	33,139	--	322	--	(187,688)	--	(187,688)
Claims provision	70,586	--	3,051	--	(369)	--	73,268	73,268	--
Impairment loss on assets	2,545	--	(44)	--	(1,223)	--	1,278	1,278	--
Prior year losses carried forward	54,501	--	9,745	--	(2,816)	6,240	67,670	67,670	--
Investment at fair value	(644,371)	--	(28,408)	(9,802)	--	--	(682,581)	--	(682,581)
Foreign currency translation differences	66,820	(411)	(271,194)	--	(60)	--	(204,845)	--	(204,845)
Revaluation of investment property	1,867	--	--	--	--	--	1,867	1,867	--
Investment in Associates	(34)	--	--	--	--	--	(34)	--	(34)
ESOP deferred	10,446	--	--	--	--	--	10,446	10,446	--
Securitization Surplus Revaluation	(28,264)	--	35,141	--	--	--	6,877	6,877	--
	<u>(687,153)</u>	<u>(311)</u>	<u>(218,570)</u>	<u>(9,802)</u>	<u>(4,146)</u>	<u>6,240</u>	<u>(913,742)</u>	<u>161,406</u>	<u>(1,075,148)</u>

17- Other assets

		31/3/2026	31/12/2025
Deposits with others	(17-1)	683,729	292,628
Down payments to suppliers		233,926	182,737
Prepaid expenses		944,134	686,511
Employees' advances		234,995	244,930
Accrued revenues		3,045,492	3,820,979
Taxes withheld by others		44,762	60,660
Payments for investments		50,005	348,771
Settlement guarantee fund		653,046	536,446
Due from Egypt Gulf Bank- Tanmeyah Clients		39,442	29,622
Receivables-sale of investments		83,033	109,130
Due from custodian		53,023	63,204
Due from Payment Channels		161,702	155,873
Securitization surplus		574,316	678,763
Sundry debtors		896,790	428,796
Assets acquired as settlement of debts		448,910	448,910
Advance Payments for the Acquisition of PPE and Intangible Assets		1,269,189	994,026
Total		<u>9,416,494</u>	<u>9,081,986</u>
Deduct: Impairment loss		<u>(133,824)</u>	<u>(118,609)</u>
Balance		<u><u>9,282,670</u></u>	<u><u>8,963,377</u></u>

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- 17-1 Deposits with others include an amount of EGP Thousands 22,950 in the name of the subsidiaries, EFG-Hermes International Securities Brokerage and Hermes Securities Brokerage Company which represents blocked deposits for same day trading operations settlement takes place in the Egyptian Stock Exchange. Both companies are not entitled to use these amounts without prior approval from Misr Clearance Company.
- Deposits with others include an amount of EGP Thousands 548,017 in the name of the subsidiary, EFG- Hermes KSA. This represents margin deposited with the General Clearing Member (GCM) as required by the Clearing House (Muqassa) in Saudi stock exchange.

18- Due to banks and financial institutions

	31/3/2026	31/12/2025
Financial institutions	12,981,197	10,771,170
Bank overdraft *	19,772,253	20,916,540
Deposits**	1,201,081	2,645,342
Current account**	495,713	250,327
Due to Central Bank**	35,737	3,212
Balance	<u>34,485,981</u>	<u>34,586,591</u>

* Banks overdraft include the credit facilities granted from one of the banks which represents the following:

- A pledged governmental bond contract has been signed to obtain a credit facility. The balance of the facility as of 31 March, 2026 is EGP Thousands 721,264.

** Relate to Bank NXT

19- Customer deposits

	31/3/2026	31/12/2025
Call deposits	43,460,282	39,536,889
Term deposits	16,300,214	16,194,881
Saving and deposit certificates	14,580,029	11,895,618
Saving deposits	13,388,180	10,744,147
Other deposits	688,297	950,500
Balance	<u>88,417,002</u>	<u>79,322,035</u>
Corporate deposits	46,495,278	44,860,335
Individual deposits	41,921,724	34,461,700
Balance	<u>88,417,002</u>	<u>79,322,035</u>
Current	76,028,868	69,620,404
Non-current	12,388,134	9,701,631
Balance	<u>88,417,002</u>	<u>79,322,035</u>

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(In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP Thousands unless otherwise stated)

20- Loans and borrowings

The borrower	Credit Limit	Contract date	Maturity date	31/3/2026	31/12/2025
EFG Corp-Solutions *	900 million	27/5/2024	27/5/2031	76,277	83,103
	201.7 million	20/5/2025	20/5/2032	183,461	174,119
	967.5 million	4/8/2025	4/8/2032	100,531	107,784
	500 million	2/9/2025	2/9/2032	441,711	455,100
	2 billion	21/4/2024	21/4/2031	1,153,087	86,077
	1.45 billion	24/6/2025	24/6/2032	810,074	788,158
	13.4 million	29/8/2022	31/10/2028	14,131	13,400
	3.55 million	21/6/2023	13/7/2027	212,004	199,150
	393 million	1/7/2024	21/8/2025	91,372	105,849
	400 million	12/12/2023	12/12/2028	237,949	160,516
	111.844 million	31/3/2026	31/3/2033	111,844	120,565
	8 million	19/10/2017	3/3/2027	218,320	381,600
	105.629 million	24/6/2025	24/6/2032	105,630	107,432
	1 billion	4/3/2025	4/3/2032	759,069	450,204
	560 million	26/10/2025	20/10/2032	220,170	231,634
	3.080 million	26/11/2020	26/11/2027	3,080	4,784
	400 million	30/3/2026	30/3/2031	170,844	158,361
	500 million	6/7/2025	6/7/2032	331,869	380,370
	700 million	25/3/2026	25/3/2033	700,000	--
Tanmeyah Micro Enterprise Services S.A.E	220 million	25/1/2025	24/12/2026	148,099	148,134
	600 million	28/7/2025	29/7/2026	319,920	313,315
	250 million	1/11/2025	24/9/2026	227,590	297,221
	175 million	1/11/2025	30/11/2026	151,892	164,401
	800 million	1/3/2024	28/2/2028	309,897	--
	300 million	14/8/2025	13/8/2026	192,621	--
	400 million	1/5/2025	30/4/2026	136,664	--
	300 million	1/4/2025	31/3/2026	100,414	--
U Consumer finance	669 million	18/9/2025	22/7/2026	653,644	688,053
	154 million	3/12/2024	2/12/2025	77,595	122,454
	425 million	5/2/2024	4/2/2025	321,076	167,589
	500 million	17/4/2025	16/4/2026	168,380	355,672
	50 million	12/11/2024	11/11/2025	5,933	18,167
	800 million	3/12/2025	3/12/2026	705,375	715,120
	600 million	15/12/2025	14/12/2026	578,860	305,989
	300 million	15/5/2025	14/5/2026	291,529	251,171
	5.700 billion	15/3/2026	15/3/2027	1,916,598	1,162,232
	4.700 billion	21/7/2025	20/7/2026	3,742,457	2,162,154
	100 million	21/9/2025	31/8/2026	30,174	59,319
	1.100 billion	18/9/2025	20/8/2026	1,026,621	1,098,860
	150 million	14/12/2025	16/8/2026	129,027	149,685
	170 million	21/1/2025	20/1/2026	160,837	171,963
	1.5 billion	15/2/2026	30/11/2026	751,591	--
	250 million	16/2/2025	15/2/2026	18,925	50,147
	600 million	6/2/2025	5/2/2026	165,856	261,994
	300 million	23/2/2026	25/1/2027	185,402	--
EFG Finance Holding	400 million	6/8/2025	5/8/2032	398,914	81,694
	1 billion	19/1/2026	18/1/2027	800,000	--
EFG For SME	150 million	29/7/2024	28/7/2025	143,121	131,998
	150 million	18/11/2024	15/9/2025	30,649	2,554
	100 million	7/8/2025	30/6/2026	17,020	--
Bank NXT	120 million	18/8/2014	1/4/2040	108,522	110,683
Lease liabilities**				2,000,039	2,105,305
Balance				<u>21,956,665</u>	<u>15,104,080</u>

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Current	11,701,853	10,595,592
Non-current	10,254,812	4,508,488
Balance	21,956,665	15,104,080

* EFG Corp Solutions (wholly owned subsidiary) is committed to settle the credit granted by waiving the rental value of the finance lease contracts to the banks within the credit amount.

** Lease liabilities amount of EGP Thousands 2,000,039 in the name of EFG Holding Company that represents sale and lease back agreement for the entire land and buildings located in Smart Village and the owned area by the company in Nile City building.

Note no. (13 &15)

21- Accounts payable - customers credit balance at fair value through profit and loss

This amount represents payable to customers against the structured notes issued by one of group companies. These financial liabilities are linked to structured notes purchased by the Company. These structured notes are linked mainly to Treasury Bills and quoted equity securities.

22- Issued bonds

Issuer	Series	Issuance Date	Maturity Date	Face Value	Type
EFG Corp Solutions	1st Program 2nd Issuance	Oct-24	Oct-29	360,000	Tradeable - Non-Convertible
EFG Corp Solutions	2nd Issuance	May-25	Jun-26	2,650,000	Tradeable - Non-Convertible
Hermes Securities Brokerage	3rd Program 1st Issuance	May-25	May-26	900,000	Tradeable - Non-Convertible
Total				3,910,000	

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23- Provisions

		31/3/2026	31/12/2025
Claims provision	(23-1)	928,550	1,058,200
Commercial Bank (Bank NXT) contingent liabilities	(23-1)	73,039	89,414
Severance pay provision	(23-1)	876,981	759,071
Financial guarantee for contingent liabilities	(23-1)	86,140	78,072
Balance		<u>1,964,710</u>	<u>1,984,757</u>

23-1

	Claims provision	Severance Pay provision*	Financial guarantee for contingent liabilities	Commercial bank contingent liabilities	Total
Balance at the beginning of the period	1,058,200	759,071	78,072	89,414	1,984,757
Formed during the period	20,000	13,933	34,903	--	68,836
Foreign currency differences	13,899	111,244	--	1,034	126,177
Amounts used during the period	(17,996)	(7,267)	--	--	(25,263)
Bad Debt	--	--	(26,835)	--	(26,835)
No longer needed	(145,553)	--	--	(17,409)	(162,962)
Balance at the end of the period	<u>928,550</u>	<u>876,981</u>	<u>86,140</u>	<u>73,039</u>	<u>1,964,710</u>

* Related to group entities outside Egypt.

24- Current tax Liability

	For the period ended	
	31/3/2026	31/12/2025
Balance at the beginning of period / year	1,923,015	1,020,705
Formed for the period / year	573,555	2,405,334
Withholding tax receivable	--	(27,678)
Income tax paid	(167,754)	(1,470,852)
Disposal	(9,185)	--
Effect of foreign currency translation	8,920	(4,494)
Balance at the end of period / year	<u>2,328,551</u>	<u>1,923,015</u>

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25- Other liabilities

	31/3/2026	31/12/2025
Accrued expenses	3,824,415	6,229,992
Dividends payable (prior years)	27,233	43,251
Deferred revenues	185,789	93,477
Suppliers	1,020,228	1,119,338
Clients' coupons - custody activity	262,092	258,114
Tax authority	663,418	248,507
Social Insurance Association	30,660	18,770
Payables- purchase of investments	82,882	109,023
Medical takaful insurance tax	70,573	59,581
Deposits due to others –finance lease contracts	10,296	10,296
Pre collected Installments	559,971	753,562
Sundry creditors	1,007,306	461,558
Lease liabilities (25-1)	1,338,783	1,314,765
Employees' benefits obligations (25-2)	141,889	120,873
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance	9,225,535	10,841,107
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

25-1 Lease Liabilities

	31/3/2026	31/12/2025
Balance at the beginning of the period / year	1,314,765	560,583
Additions	27,785	942,790
Disposals	(6,340)	(2,041)
Accretion of interest	55,035	197,603
Paid during the period / year	(105,483)	(369,592)
Effect of foreign currency translation	53,021	(14,578)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at the end of the period / year	1,338,783	1,314,765
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
Current	334,033	279,968
Non-current	1,004,750	1,034,797
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance	1,338,783	1,314,765
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

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Notes to the consolidated interim financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2026 (Continued)
(In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP Thousands unless otherwise stated)

25-2 Employees' benefits obligations

A- Movements in the net liabilities recognized in the statement of financial position and their components are as follows:

	31/3/2026	31/12/2025
Balance at the beginning of the period / year	120,873	89,516
Charge for the period / year	6,060	17,724
Actuarial gain (loss) on re-measurement of employees' benefit obligations	(1,799)	21,483
Paid during the period / year	(1,161)	(105)
Foreign currency translation difference	17,916	(5,855)
Transferred to related parties	--	(1,890)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at the end of the period / year	141,889	120,873
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

B- Amounts recognized included in statement of profit or loss:

	31/3/2026	31/12/2025
Current service cost	4,418	12,365
Interests on defined benefit obligation	1,642	5,359
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance	6,060	17,724
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

26- Share capital

- The company's Extraordinary General Assembly approved in its session held on September 20, 2025 to decrease the company's issued capital from EGP Thousands 7,298,030 to EGP Thousands 7,179,465 distributed on 1,435,893,008 shares with an decrease amounting to EGP Thousands 118,565 through writing off 23,713,000 treasury shares with par value EGP 5 per share, which had been held for more than one year, while charging the price difference between the acquisition cost of the treasury shares and their par value, amounting to EGP Thousands 281,410 to the Share Premium account. All written-off shares were originally issued for cash consideration. The required procedures were completed, and the reduction was recorded in the company's Commercial Register.

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(In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP Thousands unless otherwise stated)

27- Non - controlling interests

	31/3/2026	31/12/2025
Share capital	5,070,926	3,010,921
Additional paid-in capital	388,021	355,060
Legal reserve	252,096	158,469
Other reserves	1,028,654	3,045,339
Retained earnings	2,730,134	769,270
Profit for the period / year	488,160	2,196,323
Balance	<u>9,957,991</u>	<u>9,535,382</u>

28- Contingent liabilities

The holding company guarantees its subsidiary EFG- Hermes UAE LLC against the Letters of Guarantee issued from banks amounting to:

	31/3/2026	31/12/2025
AED	143,670	143,670
Equivalent to EGP Thousands	2,134,735	1,865,900

Group off-financial position items:

- Assets under management	372,290,236	314,047,634
- Securitization and Sukuk transactions		

The group has entered into some securitization and Sukuk transactions the assets and liabilities related to those transactions do not qualify for the recognition criteria under Egyptian accounting standards accordingly the group has not recognized those assets or liabilities.

The assets and liabilities related to those transactions are represented in :

Client portfolios related to securitization transactions	16,427,428
Balances with custodians	1,144,796
Land and Buildings related to Sukuk transactions	600,000
Total Assets	<u>18,172,224</u>
Bonds	14,573,866
Sukuk	240,000
Total liabilities	<u>14,813,866</u>

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Notes to the consolidated interim financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2026 (Continued)
(In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP Thousands unless otherwise stated)

Bank NXT Contingent liabilities are as follows:

A- Capital commitments

Financial investments

The value of commitments related to financial investments for which payments was not requested until the date of the financial position as at 31 March 2025:

	Contribution amount USD Thousands	Amount paid USD Thousands	Residual amount USD Thousands
African Export -Import Bank	5,776	2,442	3,335

	Contribution amount EGP Thousands	Amount paid EGP Thousands	Residual amount EGP Thousands
Long-Term Assets	594,030	531,747	62,283

B- Commitments on loans guarantees and facilities

The bank's commitments on loans and facilities are as follows:

	31/3/2026 Thousands EGP	31/12/2025 Thousands EGP
Loan commitments	15,582,249	15,431,790
Letters of guarantees	3,684,811	3,287,494
Letters of credit (Export and Import)	1,277,247	1,778,560
Acceptances of supplier facilities	1,527,899	1,195,543
Balance	<u>22,072,206</u>	<u>21,693,387</u>

29- Other Revenues

- Other revenues includes rental income and non-recurring income.

30- General administrative expenses

	For the period ended	
	31/3/2026	31/3/2025
Wages, salaries and similar items*	2,026,081	2,069,089
Consultancy	389,354	255,683
Travel , accommodation and transportation	27,957	33,416
Leased line and communication	138,753	137,037
Rent and utilities expenses	42,817	50,084
Other expenses	802,907	693,622
Total	<u>3,427,869</u>	<u>3,238,931</u>

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*** Share-based payments.**

The Company introduced an Employees Share Ownership plan (ESOP) in accordance with the shareholder's approval at the extraordinary general assembly meeting by issuing Free shares representing 5.5% of the issued capital of the Company shall be granted to employees managers and executive board members of the Company and its subsidiaries.

The duration of this program is five years starting as of 1 January 2021 till 31 December 2025 the vesting period is 3-4 years starting from 1 January 2021 till 31 December 2024. The beneficiary entitled to shares granted to 4 equal installments.

The equity instruments for share-based payment are recognized at fair value on the grant date and are recorded in the income statement with a corresponding increase in equity.

Equity instruments during the period/year represents the following:

	For the period ended 31/3/2026	For the year ended 31/12/2025
	No. of Shares	No. of Shares
Total at the beginning of the period / year	16,006,056	48,018,166
Granted shares during the period / year	--	11,060,729
Exercised during the period / year	<u>(16,006,056)</u>	<u>(43,072,839)</u>
Total at the end of the period / year	<u>--</u>	<u>16,006,056</u>

31- Impairment loss on assets

	For the period ended	
	31/3/2026	31/3/2025
Accounts receivables	21,363	5,736
Loans and facilities to customers	392,774	178,516
Cash and cash equivalentents	547	(1,662)
Other assets	46,594	(11,075)
Financial investments	9,249	(1,554)
Total	<u>470,527</u>	<u>169,961</u>

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(In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP Thousands unless otherwise stated)

32- Income tax expense

	For the period ended	
	31/3/2026	31/3/2025
Current income tax	(573,555)	(528,533)
Deferred tax	(218,570)	146,690
Total	<u>(792,125)</u>	<u>(381,843)</u>

33- Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of preparing the statement of cash flows cash and cash equivalents are represented in the following :

	31/3/2026	31/12/2025
Cash and due from banks	50,742,142	37,027,344
Bank overdraft	(19,772,253)	(20,916,540)
Treasury bills less than 90 days	915,885	940,480
Time deposit maturing in more than 90 days	(698,383)	(881,035)
Effect of exchange rate	--	579,193
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>31,187,391</u>	<u>16,749,442</u>

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34- Operating segment

(a) Basis for operating segment

Segment information is presented in respect of the Group's business segments.

The primary format business segment is based on the Group's management and internal reporting structure. Inter-segment pricing is determined on an arm's length basis.

Segment results assets and liabilities include items directly attributable to a segment. The revenue & expense and assets & liabilities analyses in the table below are based on the type of business activities and services that are distinguishable component.

For the period ended March 31, 2026

	Holding & Treasury	Brokerage	Asset Management	Investment Banking	Private Equity	Finance Holding	Leasing	Micro Finance	Consumer Finance	Factoring	SME Lending	Commercial bank (Bank NXT)	Adjustments	Total
Interest income	601,022	586,355	846	2,853	347	4,083	390,608	711,656	488,958	251,594	23,255	4,162,118	(235,423)	6,988,272
Interest Expense	(661,232)	(205,723)	--	(241)	--	(33,623)	(324,788)	(288,349)	(609,695)	(224,746)	(10,824)	(2,519,420)	180,388	(4,698,253)
Net Interest income	(60,210)	380,632	846	2,612	347	(29,540)	65,820	423,307	(120,737)	26,848	12,431	1,642,698	(55,035)	2,290,019
Fee and commission income	1,420	1,483,281	424,674	300,266	117,555	77	59,333	95,225	459,908	21,324	3,902	275,896	(6,420)	3,236,441
Fees and commission expense	(8,970)	(273,208)	(75,132)	--	--	(1,688)	(2)	(30,807)	(21,491)	--	(369)	(91,215)	--	(502,882)
Net fees & commission income	(7,550)	1,210,073	349,542	300,266	117,555	(1,611)	59,331	64,418	438,417	21,324	3,533	184,681	(6,420)	2,733,559
Securities gain	7,346	(14,221)	--	--	--	--	13,446	--	--	--	--	46,355	--	52,926
Changes in the investments at fair value through profit and loss	39,234	(3,107)	300	1,258	(4)	--	--	--	191	--	--	(10,187)	--	27,685
Dividend income	--	3	3,461	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,464

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(In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP Thousands unless otherwise stated)

	Holding & Treasury	Brokerage	Asset Management	Investment Banking	Private Equity	Finance Holding	Leasing	Micro Finance	Consumer Finance	Factoring	SME Lending	Commercial bank (Bank NXT)	Adjustments	Total
Other Revenues	392,166	14,421	339	198	3,261	--	(29,875)	128,667	574,053	--	--	21,538	(20,146)	1,084,622
Foreign currencies exchange differences	400,616	1,169	--	--	--	(121,711)	54,864	993	3,163	24,203	(73)	(5,827)	--	357,397
Share of loss from equity accounted investees	--	--	--	--	--	(5,548)	--	--	--	--	--	(5)	--	(5,553)
Total revenues	771,602	1,588,970	354,488	304,334	121,159	(158,410)	163,586	617,385	895,087	72,375	15,891	1,879,253	(81,601)	6,544,119
General administrative expenses	(521,246)	(900,609)	(199,684)	(220,344)	(99,154)	(46,706)	(49,535)	(396,706)	(426,798)	(17,804)	(18,846)	(675,409)	144,972	(3,427,869)
Financial guarantee provision	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(34,903)	--	--	--	--	--	(34,903)
Impairment loss on assets	2,845	(9,298)	(1,084)	--	(12,820)	--	(40,447)	(150,431)	(137,489)	(6,869)	(3,182)	(112,856)	1,104	(470,527)
Provisions	(186)	(12,280)	(976)	(16)	(475)	--	--	--	(15,000)	--	--	(5,000)	--	(33,933)
Depreciation and amortisation	(43,269)	(18,321)	(5,324)	(522)	(1,584)	(404)	(218)	(30,542)	(23,852)	(12)	(1,078)	(72,610)	(64,475)	(262,211)
Profit before income tax	209,746	648,462	147,420	83,452	7,126	(205,520)	73,386	4,803	291,948	47,690	(7,215)	1,013,378	--	2,314,676
Income tax expense	(208,326)	(167,184)	(1,417)	(12,976)	68	10,114	(20,498)	(1,050)	(66,943)	(11,087)	9,769	(322,595)	--	(792,125)
Profit for the period	1,420	481,278	146,003	70,476	7,194	(195,406)	52,888	3,753	225,005	36,603	2,554	690,783	--	1,522,551
Total assets	31,683,732	81,862,362	3,098,897	1,040,678	407,917	1,593,467	11,968,960	6,062,526	16,968,362	4,702,082	361,544	110,456,080	--	270,206,607
Total liabilities	20,247,080	71,929,379	1,285,520	407,937	138,203	66,855	10,534,037	5,159,410	14,509,403	4,351,941	247,314	93,950,138	--	222,827,217

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For the period ended March 31, 2025

	Holding & Treasury	Brokerage	Asset Management	Investment Banking	Private Equity	Finance Holding	Leasing	Micro Finance	Consumer Finance	Factoring	SME Lending	Commercial bank (Bank NXT)	Adjustments	Total
Interest income	317,917	537,884	1,750	4,136	5,719	4,900	622,985	932,584	390,371	312,801	7,747	3,640,734	(197,211)	6,582,317
Interest Expense	(460,496)	(150,786)	--	(180)	--	(3,688)	(512,625)	(451,549)	(575,838)	(286,327)	(3,056)	(2,564,469)	172,257	(4,836,757)
Net Interest income	(142,579)	387,098	1,750	3,956	5,719	1,212	110,360	481,035	(185,467)	26,474	4,691	1,076,265	(24,954)	1,745,560
Fee and commission income	--	1,369,365	386,165	476,418	101,722	--	35,294	137,090	407,895	10,828	630	198,791	169	3,124,367
Fees and commission expense	(321)	(246,350)	(54,180)	--	--	(84)	(1)	(16,220)	(21,782)	--	(127)	(62,877)	--	(401,942)
Net fees & commission income	(321)	1,123,015	331,985	476,418	101,722	(84)	35,293	120,870	386,113	10,828	503	135,914	169	2,722,425
Securities Income (Loss)	(19,724)	2,603	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	99,176	--	82,055
Changes in the investments at fair value through profit and loss	(50,301)	(570)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(50,871)
Dividend income	588	167	1,965	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	52	--	2,772
Other Revenues	55,138	7,041	165	--	5,660	--	433	29,357	285,769	35	--	67,129	(15,406)	435,321
Foreign currencies exchange differences	575,453	14,400	--	--	--	(1)	7,799	(60)	(1,762)	(709)	--	7,359	--	602,479
Share of profit from equity accounted investees	--	--	--	--	(273)	23,253	--	--	--	--	--	19,235	--	42,215
Total revenues	418,254	1,533,754	335,865	480,374	112,828	24,380	153,885	631,202	484,653	36,628	5,194	1,405,130	(40,191)	5,581,956

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	Holding & Treasury	Brokerage	Asset Management	Investment Banking	Private Equity	Finance Holding	Leasing	Micro Finance	Consumer Finance	Factoring	SME Lending	Commercial bank (Bank NXT)	Adjustments	Total
General administrative expenses	(596,461)	(917,983)	(186,855)	(207,127)	(70,808)	(19,251)	(41,255)	(433,438)	(294,694)	(16,009)	(9,458)	(529,070)	83,478	(3,238,931)
Financial guarantee provision	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(13,856)	--	--	--	--	--	(13,856)
Impairment loss on assets	2,732	(5,848)	(58)	--	498	(321)	8,637	(74,657)	(4,723)	(300)	(579)	(95,342)	--	(169,961)
Provisions	(183)	(13,090)	(620)	--	(714)	--	--	--	--	--	--	(1,564)	--	(16,171)
Depreciation and amortisation	(43,727)	(15,686)	(5,630)	(437)	(1,614)	(207)	(213)	(25,985)	(19,807)	(36)	(63)	(50,215)	(43,287)	(206,907)
Profit before income tax	(219,385)	581,147	142,702	272,810	40,190	4,601	121,054	83,266	165,429	20,283	(4,906)	728,939	--	1,936,130
Income tax expense	56,123	(105,867)	(1,584)	(9,526)	(6,936)	(38)	(15,763)	(27,317)	(34,550)	(4,889)	(94)	(231,402)	--	(381,843)
Profit for the period	(163,262)	475,280	141,118	263,284	33,254	4,563	105,291	55,949	130,879	15,394	(5,000)	497,537	--	1,554,287
Total assets	22,811,529	63,121,343	2,339,624	1,288,605	413,729	695,200	7,800,726	7,181,890	11,572,992	4,107,907	118,819	85,697,803	--	207,150,167
Total liabilities	9,606,905	54,241,012	799,954	578,351	204,577	53,852	6,754,700	5,681,378	9,445,697	3,880,259	51,038	75,807,494	--	167,105,217

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(b) Geographical segments

- The Group operates in main geographical areas: Egypt and GCC. In presenting the geographic information segment revenue has been based on the geographical location of operation and the segment assets were based on the geographical location of the assets. The group's operations are reported under geographical segments reflecting their respective size of operation.
- The revenue analysis in the tables below is based on the location of the operating company which is the same as the location of the major customers and the location of the operating companies.

March 31, 2026

	Egypt	GCC	Other	Total
Total revenues	4,876,382	1,575,586	92,151	6,544,119
Segment assets	168,529,443	90,262,285	11,414,879	270,206,607

March 31, 2025

	Egypt	GCC	Other	Total
Total revenues	3,861,505	1,635,308	85,143	5,581,956
Segment assets	137,422,375	63,855,278	5,872,514	207,150,167

35- Tax status (Holding company)

- As to Income Tax, for the years from the start of operations until 2019, the competent Tax Inspectorate inspected the parent company's books and all the disputed points have been settled with the Internal Committee. And as to years 2020/2022 have been inspected and appealed and as to years 2023/2024 have not been inspected yet.
- As to Salaries Tax the parent company's books had been examined till 2022 and all the disputed points have been settled with the Internal committee and as to years 2023- March 2026 have not been inspected yet.
- As to Stamp Tax the parent company's books had been examined from year 1998 till 2022 and all the disputed points have been settled with the competent Tax Inspectorate and as to years 2023/2025 have not been inspected yet.
- As to Property Tax for Smart Village building the company paid tax till December 31, 2025 and for Nile City's first building the company paid tax till December 31, 2025.

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36- Earnings Per Share

	For the period ended 31/3/2026	For the period ended 31/3/2025
Profit for the period	1,034,391	1,204,652
Weighted average number of shares	1,435,893	1,448,269
Earnings per share (EGP)	<u>0.72</u>	<u>0.83</u>

37- Group's entities

The parent company owns the following subsidiaries:

	Direct ownership	Indirect ownership
	%	%
EFG Hermes International Securities Brokerage	99.87	0.09
EFG Hermes Fund Management	88.51	11.49
Hermes Portfolio and Fund Management	78.81	21.19
Hermes Securities Brokerage	97.58	2.42
Hermes Corporate Finance	100	--
EFG - Hermes Advisory Inc.	100	--
EFG- Hermes Financial Management (Egypt) Ltd.	--	100
EFG - Hermes Promoting & Underwriting	99.88	--
Bayonne Enterprises Ltd.	100	--
EFG- Hermes Fixed Income	99	1
EFG Hermes for Digital solutions	96.3	3.7
EFG- Hermes Private Equity-BVI	--	100
EFG- Hermes UAE LLC.	--	100
Flemming CIIC Holding	100	--
Flemming Mansour Securities	--	99.33
Flemming CIIC Securities	--	96
Flemming CIIC Corporate Finance	--	74.92
EFG- Hermes UAE Ltd.	--	100
EFG- Hermes KSA	--	100
Mena Opportunities Management Limited	--	95
Mena (BVI) Holding Ltd.	--	95
EFG - Hermes Mena Securities Ltd.	--	100
Middle East North Africa Financial Investments W.L.L	--	100
EFG- Hermes Regional Investment Ltd.	--	100
Offset Holding KSC *	--	50
EFG- Hermes IFA Financial Brokerage	--	63.084
IDEAVELOPERS	--	81

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(In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP Thousands unless otherwise stated)

	Direct ownership	Indirect ownership
	%	%
EFG- Hermes CB Holding Limited	--	100
EFG- Hermes Global CB Holding Limited	100	--
Mena Long-Term Value Feeder Holdings Ltd. *	--	50
Mena Long-Term Value Master Holdings Ltd. *	--	45
Mena Long-Term Value Management Ltd. *	--	45
EFG - Hermes CL Holding SAL	--	100
EFG-Hermes IB Limited	100	--
EFG Hermes Securitization	100	--
EFG Hermes-Direct Investment Fund	64	--
Tanmeyah Micro Enterprise Services S.A.E	--	100
EFG – Hermes Brokerage Holdings Ltd	100	--
EFG – Hermes USA	100	--
EFG Capital Partners III	--	100
Health Management Company	--	54.6875
EFG – Hermes Kenya Ltd.	--	100
EFG Finance Holding	99.82	0.18
EFG - Hermes UK Limited	--	100
OLT Investment International Company (B.S.C)	--	100
Frontier Investment Management Partners LTD *	--	50
EFG-Hermes SP limited	--	100
U Consumer Finance	--	67
EFG Corp – Solutions	--	100
Beaufort Asset Managers LTD	--	100
EFG Hermes Bangladesh Limited	--	100
EFG Hermes FI Limited	--	100
EFG Securitization	--	100
EFG International Treasury Management Ltd	100	--
Etkan for Inquiry and Collection and Business Processes	--	100
RX Healthcare Management	--	54.6875
FIM Partners KSA *	--	50
Egypt Education Fund GP Limited	--	94.471
EFG Hermes Nigeria Limited	--	100
EFG-Hermes Int. Fin Corp	100	--
FIM Partners UK Ltd	--	50
EFG Hermes Sukuk	90	10
Beaufort Holding LTD.	--	100
Beaufort Management LTD.	--	100

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(In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP Thousands unless otherwise stated)

	Direct ownership	Indirect ownership
	%	%
Vortex IV GP LTD.	--	100
Beaufort SLP Holding	--	100
Beaufort Private Investment Holding LTD.	--	100
Bank NXT	51	--
EFG VA Holdco Limited	--	100
EFG VA Investco Limited	--	100
Lighthouse Energy GP Limited	--	100
Beaufort SLP II Limited	--	100
Lighthouse Energy GP II	--	100
Beaufort Management Spain	--	100
EFG Singapore PTE LTD	--	100
Elevate Holdco B.V.		
-(Previously) Fatura Netherlands B.V	--	100
EFG Payment	--	100
FIM Partners Muscat SPC	--	50
Noutah for electronic commerce	--	100
VA LTIP Holdco 1 limited		
– (Previously) EFG National Holding Limited	--	100
VA LTIP Holdco 2 limited	--	100
-(Previously) EFG IB Holdco Limited		
EFG For SME Financing	--	100
EFG Finance B.V	--	100
Valu for payments and Digital Solutions	--	67
Paynas BV	--	67
EFG Hermes PE Holdco Ltd	--	100
EFG Hermes IB Holding Ltd.	100	--
WM Holdco Limited	--	100
Wolfram B.V	--	100
Valu Jordan	--	67
Balad Corp	--	56.35
Balad Technologies	--	56.35
Balad Pay	--	56.35
Aurium Ltd	--	100

* The Holding Company has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the mentioned companies then the investees Companies are classified as investments in subsidiaries.

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38- Measurement of fair value

- A number of the Group's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.
- When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability the Group uses observable market data as far as possible. Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows.
 - Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
 - Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
 - Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).
- If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.
- Valuation techniques include net present value and discounted cash flow models comparison with similar instruments for which observable market prices exist and other valuation models. Assumptions and inputs used in valuation techniques include risk-free and benchmark interest rates credit spreads and other premiums used in estimating discount rates bond and equity prices foreign currency exchange rates.
- The following table analyses financial instruments measured at fair value at the reporting date by the level in the fair value hierarchy into which the fair value measurement is categorised. The amounts are based on the values recognised in the statement of financial position:

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31 March 2026					
	Note				
<u>Financial assets</u>	no	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Mutual fund certificates	(8,9)	--	1,078,825	13,079,688	14,158,513
Equity securities	(8,9)	599,903	--	1,418,222	2,018,125
Structured notes	(8)	--	10,360,133	--	10,360,133
Debt instruments	(8,9)	12,662,959	11,963,692	--	24,626,651
		13,262,862	23,402,650	14,497,910	51,163,422
<u>Financial Liabilities</u>					
Accounts payable - customers					
credit balance at fair value	(21)	--	10,360,133	--	10,360,133
through profit and loss					
		--	10,360,133	--	10,360,133
31 December 2025					
	Note				
<u>Financial assets</u>	no	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Mutual fund certificates	(8,9)	--	385,541	12,073,974	12,459,515
Equity securities	(8,9)	68,578	--	1,229,765	1,298,343
Structured notes	(8)	--	13,987,720	--	13,987,720
Debt instruments	(8,9)	14,321,916	13,097,159	--	27,419,075
		14,390,494	27,470,420	13,303,739	55,164,653
<u>Financial Liabilities</u>					
Accounts payable - customers					
credit balance at fair value	(21)	--	13,987,720	--	13,987,720
through profit and loss					
		--	13,987,720	--	13,987,720

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39- Classification of financial assets and financial liabilities

31 March 2026

<u>Financial assets</u>	Note no	Amortised		
		Cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI
Mutual fund certificates	(8,9)	--	14,004,160	154,353
Equity securities	(8,9)	--	627,876	1,390,249
Structured notes	(8)	--	10,360,133	--
Debt instruments	(8,9,10)	17,352,125	7,069,906	17,556,745
Cash and cash equivalents	(5)	57,018,085	--	--
Loans and facilities to customer	(6)	87,500,478	--	--
Accounts receivables	(7)	40,925,132	--	--
Other assets	(17)	9,282,670	--	--
		<u>212,078,490</u>	<u>32,062,075</u>	<u>19,101,347</u>
<u>Financial Liabilities</u>				
Due to banks and financial institutions	(18)	34,485,981	--	--
Customer Deposits	(19)	88,417,002	--	--
Loans and borrowings	(20)	21,956,665	--	--
Other Liability	(25)	9,225,535	--	--
Accounts payable - customers credit balance at fair value through profit and loss	(21)	--	10,360,133	--
Accounts payable - customers credit balance		49,103,642	--	--
Issued bonds	(22)	3,909,850	--	--
		<u>207,098,675</u>	<u>10,360,133</u>	<u>--</u>

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<u>Financial assets</u>	Note no	Amortised Cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI
Mutual fund certificates	(8,9)	--	12,322,103	137,412
Equity securities	(8,9)	--	92,504	1,205,839
Structured notes	(8)	--	13,987,720	--
Debt instruments	(8,9,10)	17,404,066	8,003,844	19,415,231
Cash and cash equivalents	(5)	46,767,027	--	--
Loans and facilities to customer	(6)	78,128,024	--	--
Accounts receivables	(7)	17,672,952	--	--
Other assets	(17)	8,963,377	--	--
		<u>168,935,446</u>	<u>34,406,171</u>	<u>20,758,482</u>
<u>Financial Liabilities</u>				
Due to banks and financial institutions	(18)	34,586,591	--	--
Customer Deposits	(19)	79,322,035	--	--
Loans and borrowings	(20)	15,104,080	--	--
Other Liability	(25)	10,841,107	--	--
Accounts payable - customers credit balance at fair value through profit and loss	(21)	--	13,987,720	--
Accounts payable - customers credit balance		23,136,225	--	--
Issued bonds	(22)	3,909,625	--	--
		<u>166,899,663</u>	<u>13,987,720</u>	<u>--</u>

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40- Financial instruments and management of related risks:

The Company's financial instruments are represented in the financial assets and liabilities. Financial assets include cash balances with banks investments and debtors while financial liabilities include loans and creditors. Notes to financial statements includes significant accounting policies applied regarding basis of recognition and measurement of the important financial instruments and related revenues and expenses by the company to minimize the consequences of such risks.

Management of financial risk in the commercial bank (Bank NXT) is conduct through a separate organization from the investment bank due to regulatory rules and operational necessity. Below is a summary of the risk management frame work in both business segments.

40-1 Risk management framework in the investment bank:

Risk management

In the ordinary course of business the Group is exposed to a variety of risks the most important of which are liquidity risk interest rate risk currency risk credit risk and market risk. These risks are identified measured and monitored through various control mechanisms in order to price facilities and products on a risk adjusted basis and to prevent undue risk concentrations.

The independent risk control process does not include business risks such as changes in the environment technology and industry. They are monitored through the Group's strategic planning process.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of a person or an organization defaulting in the repayment of their obligations to the Group in respect of the terms and conditions of the credit facilities granted to them by the Group. The management minimizes this risk by spreading its loan portfolio overall economic sectors and by adopting appropriate procedures and controls to evaluate the quality of the credit facilities granted and the creditworthiness of the borrowers. The credit risk of connected accounts is monitored on a united basis. In addition the effective credit appraisal procedure for examining applications for credit facilities followed by the Group adopts as the main criteria the repayment capability and obtaining sufficient collateral. The continuous monitoring of credit accounts and the timely preventive action further minimize to a large extent the exposure to credit risk.

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The following table provides information on the quality of financial assets
subject to ECL calculation during the financial year:

31 March 2026

Account	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Banks and Time deposits				
Banks	31,908,025	--	--	31,908,025
Time Deposit	1,923,951	678,170	--	2,602,121
ECL	(1,018)	(1,811)	--	(2,829)
Net carrying amount	33,830,958	676,359	--	34,507,317
Loans and facilities to customers				
Loans and facilities to customers	33,912,073	1,008,032	821,725	35,741,830
ECL	(227,576)	(111,320)	(501,044)	(839,940)
Net carrying amount	33,684,497	896,712	320,681	34,901,890
Accounts Receivable				
Accounts Receivable	40,227,429	624,315	546,566	41,398,310
ECL	(32,087)	(13,218)	(427,873)	(473,178)
Net carrying amount	40,195,342	611,097	118,693	40,925,132
Investments FVTOCI				
Debt Instruments	7,774,456	--	--	7,774,456
ECL	(8,688)	--	--	(8,688)
Net carrying amount	7,765,768	--	--	7,765,768
Investments at Amortized Cost				
Investments at amortized cost	83,320	--	--	83,320
ECL	--	--	--	--
Net carrying amount	83,320	--	--	83,320
Other Assets				
Other assets	5,448,685	26,288	211,581	5,686,554
ECL	(27,938)	(3,583)	(72,880)	(104,401)
Net carrying amount	5,420,747	22,705	138,701	5,582,153

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(In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP Thousands unless otherwise stated)

31 December 2025

Account	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Banks and Time deposits				
Banks	23,971,014	--	--	23,971,014
Time Deposit	3,628,095	987,675	--	4,615,770
ECL	(2,497)	(1,322)	--	(3,819)
Net carrying amount	27,596,612	986,353	--	28,582,965
Loans and facilities to customers				
Loans and facilities to customers	28,832,806	919,747	763,452	30,516,005
ECL	(196,349)	(69,153)	(438,465)	(703,967)
Net carrying amount	28,636,457	850,594	324,987	29,812,038
Accounts Receivable				
Accounts Receivable	17,550,303	29,059	517,303	18,096,665
ECL	(17,720)	(4,488)	(401,505)	(423,713)
Net carrying amount	17,532,583	24,571	115,798	17,672,952
Investments FVTOCI				
Debt Instruments	9,350,019	--	--	9,350,019
ECL	(11,011)	--	--	(11,011)
Net carrying amount	9,339,008	--	--	9,339,008
Other Assets				
Other assets	5,668,086	59,724	176,724	5,904,534
ECL	(31,009)	(2,571)	(63,388)	(96,968)
Net carrying amount	5,637,077	57,153	113,335	5,807,566

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Activity segments

The following table represents the analysis of the Investment Bank's main credit exposure at carrying value categorized by the activities practiced by the Investment bank's customers.

	Commercial activity	Industrial activity	Financial institutions	Real estate companies	Governmental sector	Other Activities	Individuals	Total
31 March 2026								
Banks and Time deposits	--	--	34,507,317	--	--	--	--	34,507,317
Loans and facilities to customers	4,278,042	4,086,041	305,454	8,099,513	--	2,241,159	15,891,681	34,901,890
Accounts Receivable	3,277,520	--	32,424,242	--	--	--	5,223,370	40,925,132
Investment FVTPL	2,405	--	30,012,669	--	--	461,712	--	30,476,786
Investment FVTOCI	1,017,386	--	7,953,149	30,724	--	1,867	--	9,003,126
Investment at amortized cost	--	--	83,320	--	--	--	--	83,320
Other assets	--	393	4,056,890	--	4,828	576,608	943,434	5,582,153
Total	8,575,353	4,086,434	109,343,041	8,130,237	4,828	3,281,346	22,058,485	155,479,724
31 December 2025								
Banks and Time deposits	--	--	28,582,965	--	--	--	--	28,582,965
Loans and facilities to customers	5,761,669	2,659,080	461,934	6,435,436	--	160,143	14,333,776	29,812,038
Accounts Receivable	554,264	--	9,741,249	--	--	--	7,377,439	17,672,952
Investment FVTPL	2,405	--	32,185,417	--	--	410,418	--	32,598,240
Investment FVTOCI	889,141	--	9,492,472	17,448	--	1,102	--	10,400,163
Other assets	--	--	5,140,192	--	4,372	522,103	140,899	5,807,566
Total	7,207,479	2,659,080	85,604,229	6,452,884	4,372	1,093,766	21,852,114	124,873,924

Market risk

Market risk is defined as the potential loss in both on and off financial position resulting from movements in market risk factors such as foreign exchange rates interest rates and equity prices.

Market risk is represented in the factors which affect values earnings and profits of all securities negotiated in stock exchange or affect the value earning and profit of a particular security.

According to the company's investment policy the following procedures are undertaken to reduce the effect of this risk.

- Performing the necessary studies before investment decision in order to verify that investment is made in potential securities.
- Diversification of investments in different sectors and industries.
- Performing continuous studies required to follow up the company's investments and their development.

Foreign currencies risk

- The foreign currencies exchange risk represents the risk of fluctuation in exchange rates which in turn affects the company's cash inflows and outflows as well as the value of its assets and liabilities in foreign currencies.
- The company has reevaluate assets and liabilities at the financial position date as disclosed in foreign currency accounting policy.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk stems from the sensitivity of earnings to future movements in interest rates applied on assets and liabilities.

The Group's management closely monitors interest rate fluctuations on a continuous basis and ensures that assets and liabilities are matched and re-priced in a timely manner. The Group is exposed to interest rate risk as a result of mismatches or gaps in the amounts of assets and liabilities that mature or are re-priced in a given period. The most important source of interest rate risk derives from the lending funding and investing activities where fluctuations in interest rates are reflected in interest margins and earnings.

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The tables below summaries the Investment Bank 's exposure to the interest rate fluctuations risk:

	Up to 1 month	More than 1 month to 3 months	More than 3 months to 1 year	More than 1 year to 5 years	More than 5 years	Without interest	Total
31 March 2026							
Financial Assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	19,968,167	2,412,833	640,130	--	--	11,501,908	34,523,038
Accounts Receivable	5,033,970	1,895,712	2,198,542	2,519,784	--	29,277,123	40,925,131
Loans and facilities to customers	2,271,052	3,179,675	13,527,196	15,856,834	67,133	--	34,901,890
Financial Investments at Fair value through other comprehensive income	--	--	5,618,465	2,133,966	13,387	1,237,307	9,003,125
Financial Investments at Fair value through profit or loss	1,301,747	5,556,713	4,634,685	4,239,248	1,018,914	13,725,479	30,476,786
Financial Investments at amortized cost	--	83,320	--	--	--	--	83,320
Other Assets	--	--	213,373	--	--	5,368,780	5,582,153
Total financial assets at 31 March 2026	28,574,936	13,128,253	26,832,391	24,749,832	1,099,434	61,110,597	155,495,443

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(In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP Thousands unless otherwise stated)

	Up to 1 month	More than 1 month to 3 months	More than 3 months to 1 year	More than 1 year to 5 years	More than 5 years	Without interest	Total
Financial liabilities							
Due to banks and financial institutions and over draft	4,519,868	6,682,756	20,208,909	1,341,917	--	--	32,753,450
Loans and borrowing	1,165,330	3,475,405	6,882,167	8,325,202	2,000,039	--	21,848,143
Other liabilities	1,965	18,527	249,773	364,289	--	6,472,391	7,106,945
Accounts payable - customers credit balance at fair value through profit and loss	1,301,747	4,410,563	4,634,666	13,157	--	--	10,360,133
Accounts payable - customers credit balance	--	--	--	--	--	49,103,642	49,103,642
Issued bonds	899,850	2,655,303	354,697	--	--	--	3,909,850
Total financial liabilities at 31 March							
2026	7,888,760	17,242,554	32,330,212	10,044,565	2,000,039	55,576,033	125,082,163
31 March 2026	20,686,176	(4,114,301)	(5,497,821)	14,705,267	(900,605)	5,534,564	30,413,280

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(In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP Thousands unless otherwise stated)

	Up to 1 month	More than 1 month to 3 months	More than 3 months to 1 year	More than 1 year to 5 years	More than 5 years	Without interest	Total
31 December 2025							
Financial Assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	16,952,410	777,825	830,169	--	--	10,046,786	28,607,190
Accounts Receivable	2,972,009	2,555,891	2,452,280	2,050,407	--	7,642,365	17,672,952
Loans and facilities to customers	1,675,066	2,831,389	10,510,389	14,769,819	25,375	--	29,812,038
Financial Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	--	570,564	6,713,789	2,044,442	13,331	1,058,037	10,400,163
Financial Investments at Fair value through profit or loss	818,748	6,781,248	7,463,309	3,026,884	2,305,121	12,202,930	32,598,240
Other Assets	--	--	--	--	--	5,807,566	5,807,566
Total financial assets at 31 December 2025	<u>22,418,233</u>	<u>13,516,917</u>	<u>27,969,936</u>	<u>21,891,552</u>	<u>2,343,827</u>	<u>36,757,684</u>	<u>124,898,149</u>

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	Up to 1 month	More than 1 month to 3 months	More than 3 months to 1 year	More than 1 year to 5 years	More than 5 years	Without interest	Total
Financial liabilities							
Due to banks and financial institutions and over draft	1,424,098	4,523,138	24,521,909	1,218,564	--	--	31,687,709
Loans and borrowing	539,783	1,840,691	6,921,909	3,585,709	2,105,305	--	14,993,397
Other liabilities	4,604	61,242	99,890	162,161	--	8,686,821	9,014,718
Accounts payable - customers credit balance at fair value through profit and loss	818,748	6,781,248	6,072,031	315,693	--	--	13,987,720
Accounts payable - customers credit balance	--	--	--	--	--	23,136,225	23,136,225
Issued bonds	--	--	3,909,625	--	--	--	3,909,625
Total financial liabilities at 31 December							
2025	2,787,233	13,206,319	41,525,364	5,282,127	2,105,305	31,823,046	96,729,394
31 December 2025	19,631,000	310,598	(13,555,428)	16,609,425	238,522	5,283,348	28,517,465

Equity price risk

Equity price risk is the risk that the value of a portfolio will fall as a result of change in stock prices. Risk factors underlying this type of market risk are a whole range of various equity (and index) prices corresponding to different markets (and currencies/maturities) in which the Group holds equity-related positions.

The Group sets tight limits on equity exposures and the types of equity instruments that traders are allowed to take positions in. Nevertheless depending on the complexity of financial instruments equity risk is measured in first cash terms such as the market value of a stock/index position and also in price sensitivities such as sensitivity of the value of a portfolio to changes in the underlying asset price. These measures are applied to an individual position and/or a portfolio of equity products.

Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss due to an event or action causing failure of technology process infrastructure personnel and other risks having an operational risk impact. The Group seeks to minimize actual or potential losses from operational risk failure through a framework of policies and procedures that identify assess control manage and report those risks. Controls include effective segregation of duties access authorization and reconciliation procedures staff education and assessment processes.

Fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of the financial instruments does not substantially deviated from its book value at the financial position date. According to the valuation basis applied in accounting policies to the assets and liabilities.

Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

- Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value according to the valuation basis applied in accounting policies to derivative financial instruments.
- In accordance with an arrangement between the subsidiary EFG-Hermes Mena Securities Limited Co. and its customers (“the customers”) the Company from time to time enters into fully paid

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Shares Swap Transaction Contracts (“the contracts”) with the customers. Under the contracts the customers pay to the Company a pre-determined price which is essentially the market price at the trade date in respect of certain reference securities. In return for such shares swap transactions the Company pays to the customers the mark to market price of the reference securities at a pre-determined date (normally after one year). However the contracts can be terminated at any time by either of the parties which shall be the affected party.

In order to hedge the price risks with respect to the reference securities under the contracts the Company enters into back-to-back fully paid Share Swap Transaction Contracts with other subsidiaries MENA Financial Investments W.L.L. (“MENA-F”) and EFG-Hermes KSA. Accordingly the Share Swap Transactions are measured at fair value based on underlying reference securities under the contracts.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will be unable to meet its payment obligations when they fall due under normal and stress circumstances. To limit this risk management has arranged diversified funding sources in addition to its core deposit base manages assets with liquidity in mind and monitors future cash flows and liquidity on daily basis. This incorporates an assessment of expected cash flows and the availability of high grade collateral which could be used to secure additional funding if required.

The Group maintains a portfolio of high marketable and diverse assets that can be easily liquidated in the event of an unforeseen interpretation of cash flow. In addition the Group maintains statutory deposits with the Central Banks.

The liquidity position is assessed and managed under a variety of scenarios giving due consideration to stress factors relating to both the market in general and to the Group in specific. The Group maintains a solid ratio of high liquid net assets in foreign currencies to deposits and commitments in foreign currencies taking markets conditions into consideration.

40-2 Risk management framework in Bank NXT:

Credit risk

The Bank is exposed to credit risk which is the risk resulting from a party's failure 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. Credit risk is mainly represented in lending activities that give rise to loans facilities and investment activities that result in the Bank's assets including debt instruments. Credit risk exists also in financial instruments outside the financial position such as loan commitments. The financial risk management and control are centralized in a financial risk management team in the bank's risk management department which reports to the board of directors and head of each business unit regularly.

Loans and facilities to banks and customers (including commitments and financial guarantee contracts)

In measuring credit risk of loans and facilities to customers and to banks the Bank's rating system is based on three key pillars:

- Current exposures to the counterparty and its likely future development from which the Bank derive the (exposure at default).
- The risk of default failure (Loss given default).
- The probability of default by the customer or counterparty on its contractual obligations.

These credit risk measurements are embedded in the Bank's daily operations which reflect expected loss through the expected loss model required by the Banking Supervision Committee and the operational measures can contradict with the burden of impairment in accordance with the previous standards that depend on the losses that have realized on the date of the financial statements (realized loss model) and not the expected losses as will come after.

The Bank assesses the probability of default per each customer using internal rating techniques tailored to the various categories of customers. These techniques have been developed internally and the statistical analyses combine credit officers' personal judgment to reach the appropriate viability rating.

Customers of the Bank are segmented into four viability rating classes. The Bank's viability rating scale which is shown below reflects the range of default probabilities defined for each rating class. This means that in principle credit positions migrate between classes as the assessment of their probability of default changes. The rating techniques are kept under review and are upgraded as necessary. The Bank regularly validates the performance of the viability rating techniques and their ability to predict cases of default.

Bank's internal rating classes

Bank's rating	Rating description
1	Performing Debts
2	Standard Monitoring
3	Special Monitoring
4	Non- Performing Debt

The position exposed to default depends on the amounts expected by the bank to be outstanding when default occurs. For example for a loan this position is the nominal value and for commitments the bank recognizes all amounts actually withdrawn in addition to other amounts that are expected to have been withdrawn up to the date of the delay if it occurs.

Loss given default or loss severity represents the bank's expectation of the extent of loss on a claim should a default occur. It is expressed as percentage of loss to debt and typically varies by type of the debtor seniority of claim and availability of collateral or other credit coverages.

Estimation of exposure to credit risks to manage the credit risks is a complex matter that requires the use of statistical and electronic models as the level of exposure to credit risks changes depending on the changes in market conditions and other economic areas in a complex and rapid degree. The exposure to credit risk changes depending on the changes in the level value and timing of expected cash flows and the passage of time. Accordingly assessment of the credit risk of the assets portfolio requires further estimations of the probability of default and the related loss rates.

The bank measures credit risk losses by using the probability of default (default in contractual liabilities) based on the carrying amount balance of the financial instrument at the date of exposure at default and loss given default.

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Credit risk classification

The Bank assesses the probability of default at the level of each customer/ related group / credit product by using techniques to classify the customers into different categories taking into account the minimum rating in accordance with the CBE instructions in terms of determining the creditworthiness of the customers and making the provisions issued during the year 2005. Therefore the Bank uses a group of internally developed models and evaluation techniques for the categories of counterparties customers and the nature of various loans in light of the available information that is collected on the date of adoption of the used model (such as: level of income level of disposable income and guarantees for individual clients revenues type of industry and other financial and non-financial indicators of the institutions). The Bank completes such indicators with a set of external data such as the inquiry reports issued by both CBE and credit reporting companies on borrowers and the reports issued by the other local and external credit rating agencies. Moreover the models used by the Bank allow the systematic exercise of expert assessment by credit risk officials in the final internal credit rating. Therefore this allows to consider other matters and indicators that may not have been taken as part of other data inputs in the internally or externally developed assessment models and techniques or through external sources. Credit grades are assessed so that the risk of default increases incrementally at each higher risk grade namely the difference in default rates between the rating grade A and A- is less than the difference in default rates between rating grade B and B-. Additional considerations for each type of credit portfolio held by the Bank are set out below:

Individuals retail banking products and small & micro enterprises

After the date of initial recognition the borrower's payment behavior is monitored periodically to calculate a measurement of the payment pattern. Any other information known about the borrower supposed to be determined by the Bank may have an impact the creditworthiness such as unemployment rates and non-payment precedents as they are included to measure the payment pattern and default rates are accordingly determined for each payment pattern measurement.

(Large & Medium) Enterprises and Companies

The rating is determined at the level of the borrower / groups with similar credit risks. Any updated or new credit information or assessments are included in the credit system constantly and periodically. In addition information about the creditworthiness of the borrower / groups with similar credit risks is also updated periodically from other sources such as financial statements and other published financial and non-financial statements.

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Debt Instruments Treasury Bills and Government Bonds

The Bank uses the external ratings issued by the institutions mentioned in the CBE's instructions to manage the credit risk in terms of the debt instruments in the investment portfolio. These published classifications are monitored and updated regularly and periodically. The default rates associated with each rating are determined based on the rates realized over the previous twelve months as published by the aforementioned rating agencies. The loss rate of the government and CBE debt instruments dominated in local currency is zero.

Future data used in the expected loss model

Future data is used in assessing whether there is a significant increase in the credit risk of financial instruments and estimating the expected credit losses (ECL). The management of Bank determines the main economic variables that affect credit risk and expected credit losses for each credit portfolio by carrying out an analysis of historical data. The economic variables and the related effect on both Probability of Default "PD" and the Exposure at Default "EAD" and Loss Given Default "LGD" are different depending on the financial asset. The Bank will use expert opinions regarding these assumptions and estimates if necessary.

To determine the impact of such economic variables on both Probability of Default (PD) Exposure at Default (EAD) and Loss Given Default (LGD) the management of the Bank carries out the "regression analysis" to understand the historical effects arising from such variables on the default rates and the inputs used in calculating both Exposure at Default (EAD) and Loss Given Default (LGD).

Further to the key economic scenarios the management of Bank establishes other potential scenarios in addition to assumptions relating to each scenario separately.

The lifetime probability of default (PD) relating to the key assumption and other assumptions are used as the outcome of multiplication is determined for each assumption with the related probabilities of each in addition to the supporting indicators and qualitative indicators. Based on the results of such study it is assessed whether this financial asset is located at the first second or third level on the basis of which it is determined whether the expected credit losses "ECL" will be computed on 12- month bases "12-month ECL" or over lifetime of the financial instrument "Lifetime ECL".

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The expectations and probabilities of occurrence are subject to a high degree of uncertainty as it is known to any economic forecasts therefore the actual results may be significantly different from those anticipated. The Bank makes the best estimate of these potential expectations and carries out an analytical study of the irrelevant and non -similar factors for the different credit portfolios to conclude appropriate assumptions for all possible scenarios.

Variable Economic Assumptions

The most significant assumptions that have an impact on the expected credit losses “ECL” are:

- a) Consumption pricing indicators (CPI)
- b) Unemployment rate
- c) Gross domestic product (GDP)
- d) Gross national saving/investment
- e) Real available income

Classification of the instruments relating to the losses measured on basis of the similar groups

For ECL provisions groups are classified on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics as risk exposure within the Bank is homogeneous. When carrying out this classification it is taken into consideration that there is sufficient information that enables the Bank to classify the Bank with statistical reliability. When sufficient information is not available the Bank takes into consideration the complementary internal / external reference data.

Corporate loans

- Probability of default model (S& P) is used.
- A conciliation was made between “S&P” and “ORR”.
- The model was updated by some economic indicators to keep the probability of default in line with the clients existing in Egypt.
- The model was updated by the ratios of change in the low credit rating of the other clients of the Bank for two years to keep the ratios of model default in line with the clients of the Bank.

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Maximum exposure to credit risks – impaired financial instruments

The following table represents the total carrying amount of the financial assets and the maximum exposure to credit risk on these financial assets.

				EGP Thousands
Retail	31 March 2026			
	Order of Expected Credit Losses			
Credit Rating	Stage 1 12 Month	Stage 2 Lifetime	Stage 3 Lifetime	Total
Standard monitoring				
Overdraft	48,106	58	1	48,165
Personal loans	15,173,837	106,289	2,194	15,282,320
Credit cards	1,149,774	2,914	12	1,152,700
Mortgage Loans	3,452,027	53	97	3,452,177
Special monitoring				
Overdraft	4	43	269	316
Personal loans	3,773	688,414	237,757	929,944
Credit cards	--	44,508	23,125	67,633
Mortgage Loans	60	14,092	580	14,732
Total carrying amount	19,827,581	856,371	264,035	20,947,987
Expected credit losses	(38,413)	(33,374)	(260,746)	(332,533)
Net carrying amount	19,789,168	822,997	3,289	20,615,454
Collaterals	4,782,918	346,368	5,768	5,135,054

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(In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP Thousands unless otherwise stated)

	31 December 2025			EGP
	Order of Expected Credit Losses			Thousands
Retail	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Credit Rating	12 Month	Lifetime	Lifetime	Total
Standard monitoring				
Overdraft	31,513	--	5	31,518
Personal loans	13,082,285	825	1,078	13,084,188
Credit cards	984,714	--	55	984,769
Mortgage Loans	3,068,529	--	5,227	3,073,756
Special monitoring				
Overdraft	16,530	87	602	17,219
Personal loans	47,080	459,231	172,862	679,173
Credit cards	24,800	3,945	16,481	45,226
Mortgage Loans	3,315	7,196	1,108	11,619
Total carrying amount	17,258,766	471,284	197,418	17,927,468
Expected credit losses	(39,118)	(32,418)	(195,006)	(266,542)
Net carrying amount	17,219,648	438,866	2,412	17,660,926
Collaterals	4,167,762	335,459	1,122	4,504,343

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(In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP Thousands unless otherwise stated)

				EGP Thousands
				31 March 2026
				Order of Expected Credit Losses
Due From Banks	Stage 1 12 Month	Stage 2 Lifetime	Stage 3 Lifetime	Total
Credit Rating				
Standard monitoring	15,727,631	--	--	15,727,631
Total carrying amount	15,727,631	--	--	15,727,631
Expected credit losses	(4,023)	--	--	(4,023)
Net carrying amount	15,723,608	--	--	15,723,608

				EGP Thousands
				31 March 2026
				Order of Expected Credit Losses
Financial Investments	Stage 1 12 Month	Stage 2 Lifetime	Stage 3 Lifetime	Total
Credit Rating				
Standard monitoring	28,746,407	--	--	28,746,407
Total carrying amount	28,746,407	--	--	28,746,407
Expected credit losses	(114,745)	--	--	(114,745)
Net carrying amount	28,631,662	--	--	28,631,662

				EGP Thousands
				31 March 2026
				Order of Expected Credit Losses
Other Assets	Stage 1 12 Month	Stage 2 Lifetime	Stage 3 Lifetime	Total
Credit Rating				
Standard monitoring	3,729,940	--	--	3,729,940
Total carrying amount	3,729,940	--	--	3,729,940
Expected credit losses	(29,423)	--	--	(29,423)
Net carrying amount	3,700,517	--	--	3,700,517

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				EGP Thousands
Due From Banks				
31 December 2025				
Order of Expected Credit Losses				
Credit Rating	Stage 1 12 Month	Stage 2 Lifetime	Stage 3 Lifetime	Total
Standard monitoring	8,141,365	--	--	8,141,365
Total carrying amount	8,141,365	--	--	8,141,365
Expected credit losses	(3,873)	--	--	(3,873)
Net carrying amount	8,137,492	--	--	8,137,492

				EGP Thousands
Financial Investments				
31 December 2025				
Order of Expected Credit Losses				
Credit Rating	Stage 1 12 Month	Stage 2 Lifetime	Stage 3 Lifetime	Total
Standard monitoring	29,361,551	--	--	29,361,551
Total carrying amount	29,361,551	--	--	29,361,551
Expected credit losses	(92,728)	--	--	(92,728)
Net carrying amount	29,268,823	--	--	29,268,823

				EGP Thousands
Other Assets				
31 December 2025				
Order of Expected Credit Losses				
Credit Rating	Stage 1 12 Month	Stage 2 Lifetime	Stage 3 Lifetime	Total
Standard monitoring	3,177,452	--	--	3,177,452
Total carrying amount	3,177,452	--	--	3,177,452
Expected credit losses	(21,641)	--	--	(21,641)
Net carrying amount	3,155,811	--	--	3,155,811

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Translation of consolidated financial
statements originally issued in Arabic

Notes to the consolidated interim financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2026 (Continued)
(In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP Thousands unless otherwise stated)

The following table displays changes in balances and ECL between the beginning and end of the period:

Corporate Loans	31 March 2026			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	<u>EGP</u>
	12 months ECL	Life time ECL	Life time ECL	<u>Thousands</u> Total ECL
Balance as of 1 January 2026	283,662	866,189	887,827	2,037,678
New financial assets purchased or issued	84,882	420	--	85,302
Financial assets matured or derecognized	(2)	--	(80)	(82)
Transfer to stage 1	133	(133)	--	--
Transfer to stage 2	(3,241)	3,241	--	--
Transfer to stage 3	--	(85,219)	85,219	--
Changes in the probability of default	(76,507)	760	(14,809)	(90,556)
Proceeds from previously written off debts	--	--	7,603	7,603
Foreign exchange differences	6,671	14,104	53,627	74,402
Balance as of 31 March 2026	295,598	799,362	1,019,387	2,114,347

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(In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP Thousands unless otherwise stated)

31 December 2025

Corporate Loans	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	EGP
	12 months	Life time	Life time	Thousands
	ECL	ECL	ECL	Total
				ECL
Balance as of 1 January 2025	525,427	468,763	1,054,238	2,048,428
New financial assets purchased or issued	170,651	177,832	10	348,493
Financial assets matured or derecognized	(154,299)	(38,454)	(21,935)	(214,688)
Transfer to stage 1	1,733	(1,733)	--	--
Transfer to stage 2	(28,491)	28,491	--	--
Transfer to stage 3	(610)	(2,089)	2,699	--
Changes in the probability of default	(222,680)	239,933	(5,156)	12,097
Write- off during the year	--	--	(129,146)	(129,146)
Proceeds from previously written off debts	--	--	20,150	20,150
Foreign exchange differences	(8,069)	(6,554)	(33,033)	(47,656)
Balance as of 31 December 2025	283,662	866,189	887,827	2,037,678

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(In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP Thousands unless otherwise stated)

31 March 2026				
Retail Loans	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	<u>EGP</u>
	12 months	Life time	Life time	Total
	ECL	ECL	ECL	ECL
Balance as of 1 January 2026	39,118	32,418	195,006	266,542
New financial assets purchased or issued	3,203	14	--	3,217
Financial assets matured or derecognized	(163)	(102)	22,510	22,245
Transfer to stage 1	45,867	(4,681)	(41,186)	--
Transfer to stage 2	(1,393)	12,187	(10,794)	--
Transfer to stage 3	(609)	(9,997)	10,606	--
Changes in the probability of default	(47,615)	3,535	118,263	74,183
Write-off during the period	--	--	(41,520)	(41,520)
Proceeds from previously written off debts	--	--	7,861	7,861
Foreign exchange differences	5	--	--	5
Balance as of 31 March 2026	38,413	33,374	260,746	332,533

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31 December 2025

Retail Loans	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	EGP
	12 months	Life time	Life time	Thousands
	ECL	ECL	ECL	Total
				ECL
Balance as of 1 January 2025	40,232	9,388	148,911	198,531
New financial assets purchased or issued	10,120	9,248	28,949	48,317
Financial assets matured or derecognized	(2,230)	(165)	25,839	23,444
Transfer to stage 1	30,547	(2,758)	(27,789)	--
Transfer to stage 2	(857)	2,371	(1,514)	--
Transfer to stage 3	(223)	(3,362)	3,585	--
Changes in the probability of default	(38,442)	17,644	103,865	83,067
Write- off during the year	--	--	(102,292)	(102,292)
Proceeds from previously written off debts	--	--	15,406	15,406
Foreign exchange differences	(29)	52	46	69
Balance as of 31 December 2025	39,118	32,418	195,006	266,542

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Due From Banks	31 March 2026			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	<u>EGP</u>
	12 months ECL	Life time ECL	Life time ECL	<u>Thousands</u> Total ECL
Balance as of 1 January 2026	3,873	--	--	3,873
New financial assets purchased or issued	6,204	--	--	6,204
Financial assets matured or derecognized	(3,841)	--	--	(3,841)
Changes in the probability of default	(2,183)	--	--	(2,183)
Foreign exchange differences	(30)	--	--	(30)
Balance as of 31 March 2026	4,023	--	--	4,023
		31 December 2025		
Balance as of 1 January 2025	4,012	--	--	4,012
New financial assets purchased or issued	26,569	--	--	26,569
Financial assets matured or derecognised	(18,554)	--	--	(18,554)
Changes in the probability of default	(7,741)	--	--	(7,741)
Foreign exchange differences	(413)	--	--	(413)
Balance as of 31 December 2025	3,873	--	--	3,873

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Financial Investments at AC	31 March 2026			<u>EGP</u>
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	<u>Thousands</u>
	12 months ECL	Life time ECL	Life time ECL	Total ECL
Balance as of 1 January 2026	73,331	--	--	73,331
New financial assets purchased or issued	62,665	--	--	62,665
Financial assets matured or derecognized	(37,801)	--	--	(37,801)
Changes in the probability of default	(7,405)	--	--	(7,405)
Foreign exchange differences	10,546	--	--	10,546
Balance as of 31 March 2026	101,336	--	--	101,336
	31 December 2025			
Balance as of 1 January 2025	63,034	--	--	63,034
New financial assets purchased or issued	28,090	--	--	28,090
Financial assets matured or derecognised	(22,989)	--	--	(22,989)
Changes in the probability of default	9,144	--	--	9,144
Foreign exchange differences	(3,948)	--	--	(3,948)
Balance as of 31 December 2025	73,331	--	--	73,331

The following table displays changes in balances and expected credit losses (ECL) between the beginning and end of the year:

Credit Guarantees

The Bank uses many policies and practices to limit the credit risks. The most widely adopted of these is the acceptability of collateral for debt instruments and loan commitments. The Bank has internal policies regarding classes of collateral that can be accepted to limit or decrease the credit risk.

The Bank accrues out an assessment of the guarantees that have been obtained when establishing these loans. This assessment is regularly assessed. The key types of guarantees are:

- Cash and cash equivalent
- Real estate mortgage
- Derivatives margin agreement that has been signed with the Bank as a part of main offsetting agreements.
- Commercial mortgages
- Financial assets pledge such as debt instruments and equity instruments.

The guarantees held as collateral against the financial assets other than loans and facilities depend on the nature of the instrument as debt securities government bonds and other qualified bills are generally not secured except for the asset-backed securities and similar instruments secured by portfolios of financial instruments. The derivatives are often secured.

The policies adopted by the Bank have not been changed significantly in terms of obtaining guarantees during the financial year and there has been no change in the quality of those guarantees held by the Bank compared to the previous financial year.

The Bank closely monitors the guarantees held against the low – credit financial assets as it is likely that the Bank will hold collateral to mitigate potential credit losses.

Written-off financial instruments (loans)

The Bank excludes the financial assets that are still under compulsory collection for unpaid contractual amounts of the bad assets. The Bank seeks to fully recover some amounts legally due that were partially or fully written off due to the lack of a possibility of a full recovery.

Modifications of loans terms and rescheduling

The Bank sometimes modifies terms of the loans granted to the customers due to the commercial renegotiation or non-performing to increase the chances of recovery. The activities of restructuring include arrangements of extension of repayment terms grace periods exemption from repayment or some or full interests. Restructuring policies and practices are based on indicators or criteria that indicate – based on the discretion of management - that repayment is likely to continue. These policies are constantly reviewed.

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Reduction and risk avoidance policies

The Bank manages limits and controls the concentration of credit risks at the debtor level groups industries and countries. The Bank regulates the levels of acceptable credit risks by setting limits to the amount of risk that will be accepted at the level of each borrower or group of borrowers and at the level of economic activities and geographical sectors. These risks are monitored constantly and are reviewed annually or on a recurring basis when necessary. Limits of the credit risks at the level of the borrower / bank producer sector and country are quarterly approved by the Board of Directors.

Credit limits for any borrower including banks are divided into sub-limits that include the amounts on- and off- balance sheet and the daily risk limit relating to trading items such as forward foreign exchange contracts. Actual amounts are compared with the daily limits. Exposure to credit risks is also managed through periodic analysis of the ability of borrowers and potential borrowers to meet the repayment of their liabilities and by amending lending limits if appropriate.

Means of setting limits of to the risks are shown as following:

Guarantees

The Bank adopts many policies and controls to limit the credit risks. These means include the guarantees obtained against borrowed funds. The Bank sets guiding rules for specific acceptable classes of guarantees. The key types guarantee of loans and facilities are:

- Real estate mortgages.
- Mortgage of activity assets such as machinery and merchandise.
- Mortgage of financial instruments such as debt instruments and equity.

The financing is often granted in the longer term and loans to the companies are secured. In order to reduce the credit loss to a minimum the Bank seeks to get additional guarantees from the concerned parties and when indicators of impairment are shown for a loan or facilities. The guarantees taken as collateral for assets other than loans and facilities are determined based on the nature of the instrument. Generally the debt instruments and treasury bills are not secured except for groups of financial instruments covered by Asset-Backed Securities and similar instruments that are secured by a portfolio of financial instruments.

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Derivatives

The Bank maintains strict control limits on net open derivative positions (i.e. the difference between purchase and sale contracts) by both amount and term. The amount exposed to credit risk at any time is determined at the fair value of the instrument that provides a benefit for the Bank i.e. an asset with a positive fair value that represents a portion of the contractual / notional value used to express the size of the existing instruments. This credit risk exposure is managed as part of the overall lending limits with customers together with potential exposures from market movements. Collateral or other security is not usually obtained for credit risk exposures on these instruments except where the Bank requires margin deposits from counterparties.

Settlement risk arises in any situation where a payment in cash securities or equities is made against the expectation of a corresponding receipt in cash securities or equities. Daily settlement limits are established for each counter party to cover the aggregate of all settlement risk arising from the Bank's market transactions on any single day.

Master netting arrangements

The Bank further restricts its exposure to credit losses by entering into master netting arrangements with counterparties with which it undertakes a significant volume of transactions. Master netting arrangements do not generally result in an offset of assets and liabilities shown in the balance sheet as transactions are either usually settled on a gross basis. However the credit risk associated with favorable contracts is reduced by a master netting arrangement to the extent that if a default occurs all amounts with the counterparty are terminated and settled on a net basis. The Bank's overall exposure to credit risk on derivative instruments subject to master netting arrangements can change substantially within a short year as it is affected by each transaction subject to the arrangement.

Credit related commitments

The main purpose of credit-related commitments is to ensure that funds are available to the customer on demand and financial guarantee contracts carry a credit risk related to loans and documentary and commercial credits issued by the Bank on behalf of the customer to grant a third party the right to withdraw from the Bank within certain amounts and under specific terms and conditions often secured against the goods being shipped and therefore carries a lower degree of risk than a direct loan.

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

Expected credit loss measurement policy

The Bank's policy requires defining three stages for classifying financial assets that are measured at amortized cost loan commitments and financial guarantees as well as debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income according to changes in credit quality since the initial recognition and then measuring (expected credit losses) in the value related to these instruments as follows:

The unimpaired financial asset is classified upon initial recognition in Stage 1 and credit risk is monitored on an ongoing basis by the Bank's credit risk department.

If there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition the financial asset is transferred to Stage 2 and the financial asset is not considered impaired at this stage (lifetime expected credit loss in the absence of credit impairment).

If there are indications of impairment in the value of the financial asset it is transferred to Stage 3 and the Bank relies on the following indicators to determine whether there are objective evidence indicating :

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

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General Bank Risk Measurement Model

The management performs classifications in the form of a more detailed subgroup to comply with the requirements of the central bank of Egypt and the assets exposed to credit risk are classified according to detailed rules and conditions that depend largely on the information related to the customer his activity his financial status and the extent of his regularity of payment.

The bank calculates the required provisions in accordance with the instructions of creditworthiness on the basis of specific ratios by the Central Bank of Egypt and in the event that the required provisions in accordance with the rules of the central bank of Egypt exceed the expected credit losses calculated for the purposes of preparing the financial statements the general bank risk reserve is set aside within rights ownership with a discount on the distributable profits by the amount of that increase and this reserve is periodically adjusted by increase or decrease so that it is always equal to the amount of the increase between the two provisions and this reserve is not distributable.

Following is a table on the creditworthiness levels for institutions in accordance with the internal assessment bases compared to the Central Bank of Egypt assessment bases and the provision ratios required for the impairment of the assets exposed to credit risk:

CBE Rating	Rating description	Provision%	Internal rating description
1	Low Risk	0%	Good debts
2	Moderate Risk	1%	Good debts
3	Satisfactory Risk	1%	Good debts
4	Reasonable Risk	2%	Good debts
5	Acceptable Risk	2%	Good debts
6	Marginally Acceptable Risk	3%	Standard monitoring
7	Watch List	5%	Special monitoring
8	Substandard	20%	Non-performing debts
9	Doubtful	50%	Non-performing debts
10	Bad Debt	100%	Non-performing debts

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Maximum limits for credit risk before collateral - items exposed to credit risk (on-balance sheet)

	31 March 2026	31 December 2025
	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
Treasury Bills and other Government Securities	12,508,862	12,502,180
Due from banks	15,723,608	8,137,492
Loans and facilities to customers		
Retail Loans		
Personal loans	15,930,435	13,547,692
Credit cards	1,171,108	987,338
Overdraft	48,481	48,737
Mortgage loans	3,465,430	3,077,159
Corporate Loans		
Overdraft	1,038,780	1,264,530
Direct loans	26,295,736	24,309,881
Syndicated loans	5,608,581	5,787,668
Suspended interest	(643)	(643)
Unearned interest	(959,320)	(706,376)
Financial Investment		
Debt instruments	15,986,424	16,786,040
Other assets - accrued revenue	1,733,429	1,336,750
	98,550,911	87,078,448

Off-balance sheet items exposed to credit risk:

	31 March 2026	31 December 2025
	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
Loan Commitment	15,582,249	15,431,790
Letters of guarantee	4,851,259	4,513,566
Letters of credit	1,285,288	1,790,308
Acceptances on supplier facilities	1,563,003	1,200,646
	23,281,799	22,936,310

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The above table represents the maximum bank exposure to credit risk 31 March 2026 and 31 December 2025 without taking in consideration any collateral held for in-balance sheet items the balances included are based on net carrying amounts as reported in the balance sheet and as shown above 53.35% of the maximum exposure arising from loans and facilities to customers against 55.39% at 31 December 2025; While investments in debt tools represent 28.95% compared to 33.75% on December 31, 2025. Management is confident in its ability to continue to control and sustain minimal exposure of credit risk to the Bank resulting from both its loan and facility portfolio and debt instruments based on the following:

- 97.85% of the loans and facility portfolio is categorized in the top two grades of the internal rating system against 98.09% on 31 December 2025.
- 85.87% of the loans and facility portfolio without accruals or impairment indicators against 90.06% on 31 December 2025.
- 91.43% of the investments in debt instruments and treasury bills represent the debt instruments on Egyptian Government against 89.93% on 31 December 2025.

Loans and facilities

Balances of loans and facilities at 31 March 2026 are set out below:

	31 March 2026	31 December 2025
	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
Stage 1	51,752,081	48,112,983
Stage 2	2,783,445	2,037,603
Stage 3	1,469,905	1,176,639
Total	56,005,431	51,327,225
Less:		
Expected credit losses	(2,446,880)	(2,304,220)
Suspended interest	(643)	(643)
Unearned interest	(959,320)	(706,376)
Net	52,598,588	48,315,986

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	31 March 2026							<u>EGP</u> <u>Thousands</u>
	Retail				Corporate			Total loans and facilities to customers
	Overdraft	Credit cards	Personal loans	Mortgage loans	Overdraft	Direct loans	Syndicated loans	
Rating								
Performing /No Dues	46,135	999,353	13,439,238	3,393,001	1,034,191	23,353,008	5,825,001	48,089,927
Past due up to 30 days	1,457	150,043	1,581,739	59,176	7,965	2,688,634	--	4,489,014
Past due 30-60 days	26	16,716	427,538	4,041	108	212,358	--	660,787
Past due 60 -90 days	229	30,921	515,475	10,144	70	262,491	--	819,330
Impaired	634	23,300	248,274	547	4,143	841,517	827,958	1,946,373
Total	48,481	1,220,333	16,212,264	3,466,909	1,046,477	27,358,008	6,652,959	56,005,431
Expected Credit Losses	--	(49,225)	(281,829)	(1,479)	(7,697)	(1,062,272)	(1,044,378)	(2,446,880)
Suspended interest	--	--	(5)	--	--	(638)	--	(643)
Unearned interest	--	--	(787,476)	--	--	(171,844)	--	(959,320)
Total	48,481	1,171,108	15,142,954	3,465,430	1,038,780	26,123,254	5,608,581	52,598,588

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	31 December 2025							EGP
	Retail				Corporate			<u>Thousands</u>
	Overdraft	Credit cards	Personal loans	Mortgage loans	Overdraft	Direct loans	Syndicated loans	Total loans and facilities to customers
Rating								
Performing /No Dues	47,195	860,110	12,017,364	3,050,551	1,273,693	23,695,459	5,282,719	46,227,091
Past due up to 30 days	472	124,500	1,113,218	26,824	297	799,424	451,908	2,516,643
Past due 30-60 days	253	20,325	294,054	5,516	42	16,640	--	336,830
Past due 60 -90 days	259	8,001	170,713	1,936	61	14,650	275,586	471,206
Impaired	558	17,059	168,012	548	475	777,955	810,848	1,775,455
Total	48,737	1,029,995	13,763,361	3,085,375	1,274,568	25,304,128	6,821,061	51,327,225
Expected Credit Losses	--	(42,657)	(215,669)	(8,216)	(10,038)	(994,247)	(1,033,393)	(2,304,220)
Suspended interest	--	--	(5)	--	--	(638)	--	(643)
Unearned interest	--	--	(700,329)	--	--	(6,047)	--	(706,376)
Total	48,737	987,338	12,847,358	3,077,159	1,264,530	24,303,196	5,787,668	48,315,986

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Restructured loans and facilities

Restructuring activities include extending payment arrangements implementing forced management programs modifying and postponing payments. Policies for implementing restructuring depend on indicators or criteria that indicate that there is a high probability of Continued payments based on the personal judgment of management. These policies are subject to continuous review. It is usual to apply restructuring to long-term loans especially customer financing loans. The restructured loans at 31 March 2026 amounted 699,092 EGP thousands compared to 2,079,245 EGP thousand at 31 December 2025.

Written-off loans

In accordance with the Board of Directors' decision or its specialized committees the written-off loans from the non-performing loans are written-off against its related loan loss provisions and that step is made after exhausting all the possible recovery processes.

Debt Instruments and Treasury Bills

The table below presents an analysis of debt instruments and other treasury bills according to the rating agencies at 31 March 2026.

	<u>EGP Thousands</u>		
	Treasury bills & other		
31 March 2026	Governmental securities	Debt Instruments	Total
	B		
	12,574,336	16,172,071	28,746,407
31 December 2025	Treasury bills & other		
	Governmental securities	Debt Instruments	Total
	B		
	12,538,926	16,822,625	29,361,551

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Activity segments

The following table represents the analysis of the Bank's main credit exposure at carrying value categorized by the activities practiced by the bank's customers.

	<u>Commercial activity</u>	<u>Industrial activity</u>	<u>Financial institutions</u>	<u>Real estate companies</u>	<u>Governmental sector</u>	<u>Other Activities</u>	<u>Individuals</u>	<u>EGP Thousands</u> <u>Total</u>
Due from banks	--	--	15,723,608	--	--	--	--	15,723,608
Loans and facilities to customers								
Retail loans								
Overdraft	--	--	--	--	--	--	48,481	48,481
Personal loans	--	--	--	--	--	--	16,212,264	16,212,264
Credit Cards	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,220,333	1,220,333
Mortgage loans	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,466,909	3,466,909
Corporate loans								
Overdraft	586	38,839	5	103	--	1,006,942	2	1,046,477
Direct loans	396,456	14,599,315	3,575,550	2,287,514	--	6,499,173	--	27,358,008
Syndicated loans	--	1,513,070	--	2,304,770	195,278	2,639,841	--	6,652,959
Expected Credit Losses	(40,099)	(1,305,251)	(38,841)	(220,812)	--	(509,344)	(332,533)	(2,446,880)
Suspended interest	--	--	--	--	--	(638)	(5)	(643)
Unearned interest	--	--	--	--	--	(171,844)	(787,476)	(959,320)
Financial Investments								
Treasury Bills	--	--	12,508,862	--	--	--	--	12,508,862
Debt instruments	--	--	16,136,209	--	--	--	--	16,136,209
Other assets	--	--	1,733,429	--	--	--	--	1,733,429
Total at 31 March 2026	356,943	14,845,973	49,638,822	4,371,575	195,278	9,464,130	19,827,975	98,700,696
Total at 31 December 2025	378,513	14,479,478	41,913,151	4,775,121	202,986	8,368,607	16,960,592	87,078,448

Market risk

Market and liquidity risks are defined as the risks to which the bank is exposed because of maintaining certain positions considering changes or fluctuations in the markets in which the bank operates and not necessarily in which the bank is geographically located.

Market risks result from open positions for the purpose of trading whether currency positions or investments that are sensitive to changes in interest rates which affects the market value of those investments and these effects are reflected in the income statement daily.

As for positions held for non-trading purposes that are sensitive to changes in interest rates the effect of changes on the bank's capital is reflected.

Trading portfolios arise because of the bank's direct dealings with clients or with the market. While portfolios are created for non-trading purposes because of the bank's management of assets and liabilities and are primarily created through investments classified at amortized cost or through other comprehensive income.

Types of market risks:

These include interest rate risks exchange rate risks and liquidity risks. Below is an explanation of each category of market risk:

Interest rate risk: The risks that arise from unfavorable movements in the prevailing interest rates in the market during a certain period of time which may negatively affect the bank's profitability or the economic value of its property rights and thus its financial position.

Exchange rate risk: It is the risk of a change in the value of the investment due to change in the exchange rate. This also refers to the risks that the bank faces when it needs to close a long or short position in a foreign currency at a loss due to the adverse movement in exchange rates.

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Liquidity risk: It is a type of financial risk that involves the inability to trade financial assets on the market fast enough to influence the price of the market within a given time frame. This happens when there is insufficient market liquidity to make it simple to purchase or sell assets without having a big impact on their price.

Methods for measuring market risk:

Measuring Interest rate risk: Interest rate risks are divided into two types:

Interest rate risks for positions held for non-trading purposes in the Banking Book which result from the main activities of the bank that are not carried out for the purpose of trading.

Additionally interest rate risk in the trading portfolio which arises from positions taken with the intention of trading in financial markets is included in the guidelines for the minimum capital adequacy level under the market risk framework.

The sensitivity of the bank's profitability to interest rate movements in the short term is measured specifically through its impact on net interest income although interest rate risks have an increasing impact on all of the bank's revenues including revenues Other than net income from returns (such as commissions) the focus is It will be mainly based on net income from earnings (EAR).

The process of calculating the value of the capital required to meet the interest rate risk for positions held for non-trading purposes is carried out according to the standard method by following the following steps for each currency separately:

- A netting is made between assets and liabilities - including derivative contracts - that are sensitive to return rates in each period to reach the net position (assets - liabilities).
- The net position for each time period is multiplied by the discount factor for each period which is calculated according to the interest rates for each time period based on the yield curve for each currency.

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- To determine the economic value of the bank's equity prior to any shocks a forced summation procedure is carried out (considering the signal to make a clearing between the surplus and deficit positions) of the weighted positions for the various time periods for each currency separately.
- The previous steps are repeated by following 6 scenarios for the rise and fall of interest rates (according to the various changes in the interest curve) for each currency to arrive at the economic value of the bank's equity aftershocks.

Measuring Exchange rate risk:

- The bank applies the value at risk (parametric VAR) method to estimate the market risk of existing positions and the maximum expected loss based on several assumptions for various changes in market conditions. The value at risk (VAR) is a statistical prediction of the potential loss resulting from adverse market movements and expresses the maximum value that the bank can lose using a 99% confidence coefficient meaning that there is a 1% probability that the actual loss will be greater than the value of the expected loss.
- The VAR model assumes a ten-day holding period before closing open positions.
 - Three steps to apply VAR as a measurement approach for foreign exchange risk and cost of capital:
 - 1- The bank is expected to calculate its expected losses on a daily basis.
 - 2- The bank compares the VAR value at the end of the month with the average daily VAR for 60 days and calculates the capital charge based on the larger value of the two.
 - 3- To adequately calculate the cost of capital the bank must conduct a back test by comparing actual daily losses with the calculated value of risk.

Value at risk according to risk type

	EGP Thousands			EGP Thousands		
	31 March 2026			31 December 2025		
	Average	Higher	Lower	Average	Higher	Lower
Foreign Currency Exchange risk	3,381	6,303	600	1,284	4,345	138

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Foreign exchange fluctuation risk

The Bank is exposed to the effects of fluctuations in the foreign currency exchange rates on its financial position and cash flows. The Board of Directors sets limits on the level of exposure by currency and in aggregate for both overnight and intra-day positions which are monitored daily. The table below summarizes the Bank's exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risk at the end of financial period and Bank's financial instruments at carrying amounts categorized by currency.

31 March 2026	EGP	USD	EUR	GBP	Other Currencies	<u>EGP</u> <u>Thousands</u> Total
Financial Assets						
Cash and balances with Central Bank	6,562,286	153,479	30,362	10,994	14,318	6,771,439
Due from banks	10,531,694	4,528,714	470,465	167,709	25,026	15,723,608
Loans and facilities to customers	46,865,727	5,619,528	112,853	314	166	52,598,588
Financial Investments						
Financial Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	9,490,610	601,345	6,267	--	--	10,098,222
Financial Investments at amortized cost	7,193,659	9,962,412	112,734	--	--	17,268,805
Financial Investments at Fair value through profit or loss	1,585,289	--	--	--	--	1,585,289
Financial Investments in associates	548	--	--	--	--	548
Other Financial Assets	1,612,362	115,314	5,729	14	10	1,733,429
Total financial assets at 31 March 2026	83,842,175	20,980,792	738,410	179,031	39,520	105,779,928

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31 March 2026	EGP	USD	EUR	GBP	Other Currencies	<u>EGP</u> <u>Thousands</u> Total
Financial liabilities						
Due to banks	5,129	1,706,046	--	--	21,356	1,732,531
Customers' deposits	67,846,793	19,590,155	768,934	181,415	29,705	88,417,002
Other loans	108,522	--	--	--	--	108,522
Other financial liabilities	504,301	48,416	187	--	--	552,904
Total financial liabilities at 31 March 2026	68,464,745	21,344,617	769,121	181,415	51,061	90,810,959
Net financial position at 31 March 2026	15,377,430	(363,825)	(30,711)	(2,384)	(11,541)	14,968,969
Net financial position at 31 December 2025	14,716,412	(170,080)	(17,410)	38	(27,991)	14,500,969

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Interest rate risk

The risk that arises from unfavorable movements in the prevailing interest rates in the market during a certain period which may negatively affect the bank's profitability or the economic value of its property rights and thus its financial position.

The tables below summaries the Bank 's exposure to the interest rate fluctuations risk that include carrying amount of the financial instruments categorized based on the repricing dates or the maturity date – whichever is earlier.

31 March 2026	Up to 1 month	More than 1 month to 3 months	More than 3 months to 1 year	More than 1 year to 5 years	More than 5 years	Without interest	<u>EGP Thousands</u> Total
Financial Assets							
Cash and balances with Central Bank	--	--	--	--	--	6,771,439	6,771,439
Due from banks	13,504,446	2,074,486	58,252	--	--	86,424	15,723,608
Loans and facilities to customers	34,865,839	1,614,651	6,232,083	12,177,089	1,115,769	*(3,406,843)	52,598,588
Financial Investments							
Financial Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,882,111	(479,649)	2,877,299	4,486,498	24,718	307,245	10,098,222
Financial Investments at amortized cost	1,417,794	--	9,925,404	6,026,943	--	(101,336)	17,268,805
Financial Investments at Fair value through profit or loss	--	377,272	1,058,232	149,785	--	--	1,585,289
Financial Investments in associates	--	--	--	--	--	548	548
Other Financial Assets	--	--	--	--	--	1,733,429	1,733,429
Total financial assets at 31 March 2026	52,670,190	3,586,760	20,151,270	22,840,315	1,140,487	5,390,906	105,779,928

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							<u>EGP</u> <u>Thousands</u>
31 March 2026	Up to 1 month	More than 1 month to 3 months	More than 3 months to 1 year	More than 1 year to 5 years	More than 5 years	Without interest	Total
Financial liabilities							
Due to banks	1,201,081	--	--	--	--	531,450	1,732,531
Customers' deposits	1,325,283	7,080,524	7,936,659	20,853,286	42,453,857	8,767,393	88,417,002
Other Loans	--	--	--	--	108,522	--	108,522
Other financial liabilities	--	--	--	--	--	552,904	552,904
Total financial liabilities at 31 March 2026	<u>2,526,364</u>	<u>7,080,524</u>	<u>7,936,659</u>	<u>20,853,286</u>	<u>42,562,379</u>	<u>9,851,747</u>	<u>90,810,959</u>
31 March 2026	<u>50,143,826</u>	<u>(3,493,764)</u>	<u>12,214,611</u>	<u>1,987,029</u>	<u>(41,421,892)</u>	<u>(4,460,841)</u>	<u>14,968,969</u>
31 December 2025	<u>(5,460,650)</u>	<u>24,439,205</u>	<u>(4,679,132)</u>	<u>(3,653,799)</u>	<u>3,964,508</u>	<u>(533,427)</u>	<u>14,076,705</u>

* It represents credit losses amounting to EGP 2,446,880 thousand, Interest in suspense amounting to EGP 643 thousand, and unearned interest amounting to EGP 959,320 thousand.

Liquidity risk

It is a type of financial risk that involves the inability to trade financial assets on the market fast enough to influence the price of the market within a given time frame. This happens when there is insufficient market liquidity to make it simple to purchase or sell assets without having a big impact on their price.

Measuring Liquidity Risk:

- The bank prepares the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) which aims to ensure that the bank maintains a sufficient amount of high-quality unencumbered liquid assets to meet net cash outflows within 30 days.
- Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR): The Net Stable Funding Ratio represents the relationship between the available stable financing (ASF - Funding Stable Funding Required) (the numerator of the ratio) and the stable financing required (RSF - Funding Stable Required) (the denominator of the ratio) as the ratio works to confront the incompatibility of the financing structure. Long-term by urging the use of stable long-term sources of funds for a period extending for at least one year in order to cover investments in assets and any financing claims resulting from obligations outside the budget which helps the bank to structure its sources of funds.
- On an individual basis (the bank's branches at home country and abroad) and on a combined basis (the banking group includes the bank and all its branches at its home country and abroad and all affiliated financial companies with the exception of insurance companies) on a monthly basis gradually for both the local currency and foreign currencies separately and 100% must be adhered to as a limit Lowest LCR & NSFR ratios.
- In case of having a deficit in the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) sources of funds are provided equivalent to the amount of the deficit in the level of high-quality liquid assets and they are invested within those assets.
- In case of a deficit in the Net Stable Financing Ratio (NSFR) the bank creates capital equivalent to the amount of the deficit in the ratio as additional capital in the capital base which leads to compliance with the specified limit for the Net Stable Financing Ratio.

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- The bank calculates the liquidity ratio for both local currency and foreign currencies (keeping the minimum for each of them at 20% and 25% respectively) where the ratio is calculated on the basis of the daily average of the actual working days during the month.

Liquidity Gap:

The liquidity risk control processes implemented by the bank's Asset and Liabilities Department include the following:

- The liquidity gap occurs when there are differences between the maturity dates and the maturity scale for assets and liabilities. Gap analysis includes evaluating the difference between the maturity dates of assets and liabilities (Liquidity Mismatch).

-The bank prepares a monthly report to monitor market risks and prepare reports on net liquidity gap positions liquidity gap limits and liquidity ratio limits.

The following tables represent the analysis of the bank 's liquidity coverage ratio:

	31 March 2026	31 December 2025
	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
Total amount of high-quality liquid assets (1)	25,324,613	29,411,503
Total Cash outflows	17,829,467	17,086,653
Considerable total cash inflows within the set limit (value less than: total cash inflows 75% of total cash outflows)	(13,372,100)	(10,851,391)
Net cash outflows (2)	4,457,367	6,235,262
Liquidity coverage ratio (1/2)	568,15%	471,70%

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Cash Flows Risk Hedge							EGP Thousands
Description / Maturity Date	31 March 2026						Total
	Up to 1 month	More than 1 month to 3 months	More than 3 months to 1 year	More than 1 year to 5 years	More than 5 years	Without interest	
Due to banks	1,734,472	--	--	--	--	--	1,734,472
Customers deposits	5,217,987	7,654,631	7,132,333	17,677,344	--	57,590,111	95,272,406
Other loans	--	--	--	--	108,522	--	108,522
Other liabilities	--	--	--	--	--	552,904	552,904
Total financial liabilities according to the contractual maturity date	6,952,459	7,654,631	7,132,333	17,677,344	108,522	58,143,015	97,668,304
Total financial assets according to the contractual maturity date	20,451,357	10,859,290	44,200,253	36,710,399	7,493,454	4,613,748	124,328,501

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Description / Maturity Date	31 December 2025						Total
	Up to 1 month	More than 1 month to 3 months	More than 3 months to 1 year	More than 1 year to 5 years	More than 5 years	Without interest	
Due to banks	2,651,262	--	--	--	--	253,540	2,904,802
Customers deposits	5,225,356	7,272,869	8,718,999	12,018,303	424,034	51,117,110	84,776,671
Other loans	--	--	--	--	110,683	--	110,683
Other liabilities	--	--	--	--	--	550,873	550,873
Total financial liabilities according to the contractual maturity date	7,876,618	7,272,869	8,718,999	12,018,303	534,717	51,921,523	88,343,029
Total financial assets according to the contractual maturity date	10,642,245	15,338,825	28,645,457	35,892,133	16,499,415	14,013,670	121,031,745

Assets available to satisfy all liabilities and cover loan-associated commitments include cash balances with the Central Bank Due from banks treasury bills and other governmental securities loans and facilities to banks and customers. A percentage of loans to customers that are due to be repaid within a year are extended during the normal activity of Bank NXT in addition to that there is a mortgage of some debt instruments treasury bills and other government securities to guarantee obligations and Bank NXT has the ability to satisfy the unexpected net cash flows by selling securities and finding other financing sources.

* Assets shown in the table represent the undiscounted cash flows in accordance with the contractual maturity date.

Capital Management

The Bank's objectives on managing capital which include other elements in addition to the equity shown in the balance sheet are as follows:

- Compliance with the legal requirements of capital in the Arab Republic of Egypt.
- Protecting the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern and enabling it to continue generating income for shareholders and other parties dealing with the Bank.
- Maintaining a strong capital base that supports the growth of activity.

The capital adequacy and capital uses are daily reviewed according to the requirements of the Central Bank of Egypt by the Bank's management through forms based on the guidelines of the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision. The required data are submitted and provided to the Central Bank of Egypt on a quarterly basis.

The Central Bank of Egypt requires the Bank to do the following:

- Maintain Five billion Egyptian pounds as a minimum for issued and paid-up capital.
- Maintain a ratio equal to or more than 12.5% between the elements of capital and the elements of assets and contingent liabilities weighted by risk weights.
- In accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank of Egypt to update the position of the banking sector with regard to the capital adequacy ratio according to Basel II decisions.

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

Tier I after disposals includes the following:

Some of the items that will be deducted/ will not be considered and mentioned in the "supervisory instructions on the minimum ratio of capital adequacy" Chapter II on the capital base will be dealt with later as stated in the instructions.

- Continuing core capital after disposals (CET1-Common Equity).
- Additional core capital

There are some items that will be deducted/ not considered and mentioned in the "supervisory instructions on the minimum ratio of capital adequacy" Chapter II on the capital base. These items are deducted from the continuous core capital if the balance is negative while they are not considered if it is positive.

Tier II after disposals

It includes 45% of the special reserve loans and subordinated deposits within the limits of the prescribed percentage as well as the considerable provisions required against the debt instruments loans credit facilities and contingent liabilities included in the first stage (Stage 1).

The capital adequacy ratio model includes some important notes and points which are as follows:

1-Reserves: include legal general statutory supportive and capital reserves only.

2-The “general risk reserve” is formed in accordance with the supervisory instructions issued to banks on 26 January 2019. It includes the special reserve – credit the general bank risk reserve - credit and the reserve risk of standard (9) considering that in the subsequent periods of application the Bank shall abide by what is stated within the instructions on minimum capital adequacy ratio “which is not to consider the bank risk reserve when calculating the ratio.”

3-The values of accumulated other comprehensive income items whether they are positive or negative are considered.

4-Interim profits/ (losses): It is allowed to record the net interim profits within the capital base after the limited inspection report prepared by the auditor on the Bank’s financial statements on a quarterly basis. As for the interim losses they are presented without any conditions.

5-It does not include the part related to credit and the explanatory instructions of the rules on the preparation and presentation of the financial statements issued by the Central Bank in April 2009 page 7 item (9) must be perused.

6-It should not exceed 1.25% of total assets and contingent liabilities weighted for credit risk provided that the required provisions against debt instruments loans credit facilities and contingent liabilities included in the Stage 2 and Stage 3 are sufficient to meet the obligations for which the provision is formed.

7-"The value of exceeding the limits set for investments in countries weighted by risk weights."

8-This value must be included in accordance with Form No. 720 related to investments in countries abroad taking into account that the value of the capital base listed in the aforementioned statement must be adjusted according to the calculated value.

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- The continuing core capital after the regulatory adjustments is Clause 1.1 before excluding contributions to financial companies (shares or investment funds) represented in Clause 1.3.1.1.
 - Continuing core capital before regulatory adjustments means paid-up capital reserves retained earnings general risk reserve and accumulated other comprehensive income items net of goodwill and treasury shares.
 - Subordinated loans (deposits): provided that they do not exceed 50% of Tier I after disposals and that 20% of its value is consumed in each of the last five years.

Financial leverage ratio

The Board of Directors of the Central Bank of Egypt in its session held on 7 July issued a decision approving the supervisory instructions related to the financial leverage besides the banks' compliance with the stipulated minimum percentage (3%) on a quarterly basis as follows:

-As an indicative percentage as of the end of September 2015 until the year 2017.

-As a compulsory supervisory percentage as of 2018.

This is in preparation for the consideration of it within the first pillar of Basel decisions (the minimum capital adequacy ratio) for maintaining the strength and integrity of the banking sector and keeping pace with the best international control practices in this regard.

The financial leverage reflects the relationship between Tier I of capital used in capital adequacy ratio (after disposals) and the Bank's assets (inside and outside the balance sheet) unweighted with risk weights.

Financial instruments measured at fair value

The fair value of one-day variable-rate placements and deposits represent their present value and the expected fair value of variable-rate deposits is estimated based on the discounted cash flows using the interest rate prevailing in the capital markets for debts that have similar credit risk and maturity date.

Loans and facilities to banks

Loans and facilities to banks represent loans other than bank deposits. The expected fair value of loans and facilities is the discounted value of future cash flows expected to be collected and the cash flows are discounted using the current market interest rate for determining the fair value to determine the fair value to meet all the requirements. This includes replacement of funds on maturity or upon being lent to customers. The Bank is present in global money markets to achieve this objective.

Loans and facilities to customers

They are recognized at net value after deduction of provision for impairment loss. The expected fair value for these loans and facilities represents the discounted value of estimated future cash flows expected to be collected. Cash flows are deducted using the current interest rate in the market to specify the fair value.

Investments in securities

Assets through other comprehensive income or profit or loss are carried at fair value. The fair value is determined based on market prices. If such data is not available fair value is estimated using prices of capital markets for traded securities with similar credit characteristics dates of maturity and rates.

Financial instruments not measured at fair value

Financial investments at amortized cost

They include held-to-maturity financial assets that are listed in the market and are measured at amortized cost in case of bonds and with respect to investment funds the evaluation is done at the recoverable amount (fair value).

Management believes that the fair value is not materially different from the carrying amount of these assets.

Due from banks

The fair value of one-day variable-rate placements and deposits represent their present value and the expected fair value of variable-rate deposits is estimated based on the discounted cash flows using the interest rate prevailing in the capital markets for debts that have similar credit risk and maturity date.

Loans and facilities to banks

Loans and facilities to banks represent loans other than bank deposits. The expected fair value of loans and facilities is the discounted value of future cash flows expected to be collected and the cash flows are discounted using the current market interest rate for determining the fair value. Loans and facilities are presented net of provision for impairment losses.

Investments in securities

Investments in securities include only financial assets that have a fixed or determinable maturity date and the business model aims to hold them in order to obtain only the investment principal and the return thereon. The fair value of these financial assets held to maturity is determined based on market prices or prices obtained from brokers. If this data is not available the fair value is estimated using financial market prices for tradable securities with similar credit characteristics maturity dates and rates.

Due to other banks and customers

The estimated fair value of deposits with an indefinite maturity date that include non-interest-bearing deposits is the amount that would be repaid on demand.

The fair value of fixed interest-bearing deposits and other loans that are not traded in an active market is determined based on the discounted cash flows using the rate of return on new debts with a similar maturity date.

Issued debt instruments

The total fair value is calculated based on current capital market prices. For securities that have no active markets the discounted cash flow model is used for the first time based on the current rate that fits the remaining period till the maturity date.

41- Important events

During the first quarter of 2026, geopolitical tensions in the region continued to evolve, including developments related to the conflict in the Middle East, which were previously disclosed in the subsequent events note in the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025.

Management is closely monitoring these developments and assessing any potential impact on the Group's operations, financial position, and cash flows. As of the date of these financial statements, no material financial impact has been identified that can be reliably measured.

42- Significant accounting policies applied

42-1- Basis of consolidation

42-1-1 Business combination

- The Group accounts for business combinations using the acquisition method when control is transferred to the Group.
- The consideration transferred in the acquisition is generally measured at fair value as are the identifiable net assets acquired.
- Any goodwill that arises is tested annually for impairment any gain on a bargain purchase is recognized immediately in profit or loss.
- Transaction costs are expensed as incurred except if related to the issue of debt or equity securities.
- The consideration transferred doesn't include amounts related to the settlement of pre-existing relationships. Such amounts are generally recognized in profit or loss.
- Any contingent consideration is measured at fair value at the date of acquisition. If an obligation to pay contingent consideration that meets the definition of a financial instrument is classified as equity then it is not re measured and settlement is accounted for within equity. Otherwise other contingent consideration is re measured at fair value at each reporting date and subsequent changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration are recognized in profit or loss.

42-1-2 Subsidiaries

- Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group.
- The Group controls an entity when it is exposed to or has rights to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity.
- The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date on which control commences until the date on which control ceases.

42-1-3 Non-controlling interests

NCI are measured at their proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets at the date of acquisition. Changes in the Group's interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions.

42-1-4 Loss of control

When the Group loses control over a subsidiary it derecognises the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary and any related NCI and other components of equity. Any resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss. Any interest retained in the former subsidiary is measured at fair value when control is lost.

42-1-5 Interests in equity-accounted investees

The Group's interests in equity-accounted investees comprise interests in associates and a joint venture. Associates are those entities in which the Group has significant influence but not control or joint control over the financial and operating policies. A joint venture is an arrangement in which the Group has joint control where by the Group has rights to the net assets of the arrangement. Rather than rights to its assets and obligations for its liabilities.

Interests in associates and the joint venture are accounted for using the equity method. They are initially recognized at cost which includes transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition the consolidated financial statements include the Group's share of the profit or loss and OCI of equity accounted investees until the date on which significant influence or joint control ceases.

42-1-6 Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Intra-group balances and transactions and any unrealised income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions are eliminated. Unrealised gains arising from transactions with equity accounted investees are eliminated against the investment to the extent of the Group's interest in the investee. Unrealised losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealised gains but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

42-2 Foreign currency

42-2-1 Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the respective functional currencies of Group companies at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency differences are generally recognised in profit or loss and presented within finance costs.

However foreign currency differences arising from the translation of the following items are recognised in OCI:

- An investment in equity securities designated as at FVOCI (except on impairment in which case foreign currency differences that have been recognised in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss);
- A financial liability designated as a hedge of the net investment in a foreign operation to the extent that the hedge is effective and qualifying cash flow hedges to the extent that the hedges are effective.

42-2-2 Foreign operations

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations including goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on acquisition are translated at the exchange rates at the reporting date. The income and expenses of foreign operations are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

Foreign currency differences are recognized in OCI and accumulated in the translation reserve except to the extent that the translation difference is allocated to NCI.

When a foreign operation is disposed of in its entirety or partially such that control significant influence or joint control is lost the cumulative amount in the translation reserve related to that foreign operation is reclassified to profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on disposal. If the Group disposes of part of its interest in a subsidiary but retains control then the relevant proportion of the cumulative amount is reattributed to NCI. When the Group disposes of only part of an associate or joint venture while retaining significant influence or joint control the relevant proportion of the cumulative amount is reclassified to profit or loss.

42-3 Discontinued operation

A discontinued operation is a component of the Group's business the operations and cash flows of which can be clearly distinguished from the rest of the Group.

Classification as a discontinued operation occurs at the earlier of disposal or when the operation meets the criteria to be classified as held-for-sale.

When an operation is classified as a discontinued operation the comparative statement of profit or loss and OCI is re-presented as if the operation had been discontinued from the start of the comparative period.

42-4 Revenue

42-4-1 Gain (loss) on sale of investments

Gain (loss) resulting from sale of investments are recognized on transaction date and measured by the difference between cost and selling price less selling commission and expenses. In case of derecognizing of investments in associates the difference between the carrying amount and the sum of both the consideration received and cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in shareholders' equity shall be recognized in income statement.

42-4-2 Dividend income

Dividend income is recognized when declared.

42-4-3 Custody fee

Custody fees are recognized when the service is provided and the invoice is issued.

42-4-4 Interest income and expenses

Interest income and expenses are recognized in the income statement under "Interest income" item or "Interest expenses" by using the effective interest rate method of all instruments bearing interest other than those classified held for trading or which have been classified at inception "fair value through income statement".

42-4-5 Fee and commission income

Fee related to servicing the loan or facility are recognized in income when performing the service while the fees and commissions related to non-performing or impaired loans are not recognized instead they are to be recorded in marginal records off the financial position. Then they are recognized within the income pursuant to the cash basis when the interest income is collected. As for fees which represent an integral part of the actual return on the financial assets they are treated as an amendment to the rate of actual return.

42-4-6 Brokerage commission

Brokerage commission resulting from purchase of and sale of securities operations in favor of clients are recorded when operation is implemented and the invoice is issued.

42-4-7 Management fee

Management fee is calculated as determined by the management contract of each investment fund & portfolio and recorded on accrual basis.

42-4-8 Incentive fee

Incentive fee is calculated based on certain percentages of the annual return realized by the fund and portfolio however these incentive fee will not be recognized until revenue realization conditions are satisfied and there is adequate assurance of collection.

42-4-9 Investment property rental income

Rental income from investment property is recognized as revenue on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives granted are recognized as an integral part of the total rental income over the term of the lease. Rental income from other property is recognized as other income.

42-4-10 Revenue from micro-finance services

- Revenue from micro-finance services is recognized based on time proportion taking into consideration the rate of return on asset. Revenue yield is recognized in the income statement using the

effective interest method for all financial instruments that carry a yield the effective interest method is the method of measuring the amortised cost of a financial asset and distributing the revenue over the life of time the relevant instrument. The effective interest rate is the rate that discounts estimated future cash receipts during the expected life of the financial instrument to reach the book value of the financial asset.

- When classifying loans to customers as irregular no income is recognized on its return and it is recognized in marginal records outside the financial statements and are recognized as revenue in accordance with the cash basis when it is collected.
- The commission income is represented in the value of the difference between the yield of the financing granted micro-enterprises and the accruals of the company's bank by deducting the services provided directly from the amounts collected from the entrepreneurs.
- The benefits and commissions resulting from the performance of the service are recognized according to the accrual basis as soon as the service is provided to the client unless those revenues cover more of the financial period are recognized on a time proportion basis.
- An administrative commission of 8% of the loan granted to customers is collected on contracting in exchange for the issuance of the loan service and administrative commission revenue are proven in the income statement upon the issuance of the loan to the client.
- A commission delay in payments of premiums is collected at rates agreed upon within the contracts and are recognized as soon as customers delayed payment on the basis of the extended delay.

42-4-11 Gains from securitization

Gains from securitization is measured as the difference between the fair value of the consideration received or is still due to the company at the end of securitization process and the carrying amount of the securitization portfolios in the company's books on the date of the transfer agreement.

42-5 Income tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination or items recognized directly in equity or in OCI.

42-5-1 Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax payable or receivable is the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received that reflects uncertainty related to income taxes if any. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Current tax also includes any tax arising from dividends.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if certain criteria are met.

42-5-2 Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

Deferred tax is not recognized for:

- Temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss;
- Temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries associates and joint arrangements to the extent that the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future.
- Taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for unused tax losses unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Future taxable profits are determined based on business

plans for individual subsidiaries in the Group. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves.

Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects at the reporting date to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities. For this purpose the carrying amount of investment property measured at fair value is presumed to be recovered through sale and the Group has not rebutted this presumption.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if certain criteria are met.

42-6 Property plant and equipment

42-6-1 Recognition and measurement

Items of property plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. The cost of certain items of property plant and equipment. If significant parts of an item of property plant and equipment have different useful lives then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property plant and equipment. Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property plant and equipment is recognized in profit or loss.

42-6-2 Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Group.

42-6-3 Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of items of property plant and equipment less their estimated residual values using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives and is generally recognized in profit or loss. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives unless it is reasonably certain that the Group will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term. Land is not depreciated. The estimated useful lives of property plant and equipment for current and comparative periods are as follows:

	Estimated useful life
- Buildings	20 - 50 years
- Office furniture equipment & electrical appliances	2 - 16.67 years
- Computer equipment	3.33 - 5 years
- Transportation means	3.33 - 8 years

Depreciation methods useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

42-6-4 Reclassification to investment property

When the use of a property changes from owner-occupied to investment property.

42-7 Projects under construction

Projects under construction are recognized initially at cost the book value is amended by any impairment concerning the value of these projects cost includes all expenditures directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use. Property and equipment under construction are transferred to property and equipment caption when they are completed and are ready for their intended use.

42-8 Intangible assets and goodwill

- Goodwill

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of subsidiaries is measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

- Research and development

Expenditure on research activities is recognized in profit or loss as incurred. Development expenditure is capitalised only if the expenditure can be measured reliably the product or process is technically and commercially feasible future economic benefits are probable and the Group intends to and has sufficient resources to complete development and to use or sell the asset. Otherwise it is recognized in profit or loss as incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition development expenditure is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

- Other intangible assets

Other intangible assets are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

42-9 Investment property

Investment property is measured at cost on initial recognition. Subsequent to initial recognition investment property is measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss if any. Investment property is depreciated on a straight line basis over its useful life. The estimated useful life of investment property is 33 years.

42-10 Assets held for sale

Non-current assets or disposal groups comprising assets and liabilities are classified as held-for-sale if it is highly probable that they will be recovered primarily through sale rather than through continuing use.

Such assets or disposal groups are generally measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Any impairment loss on a disposal group is allocated first to goodwill and then to the remaining assets and liabilities on a pro rata basis except that no loss is allocated to inventories financial assets deferred tax assets employee benefit assets investment property or biological assets which continue to be measured in accordance with the Group's other accounting policies. Impairment losses on initial classification as held-for-sale or held-for distribution and subsequent gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised in profit or loss.

Once classified as held-for-sale intangible assets and property plant and equipment are no longer amortised or depreciated and any equity-accounted investee is no longer equity accounted.

42-11 Financial instruments

42-11-1 Recognition and initial measurement

Trade receivables and debt securities issued are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus for an item not at FVTPL transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

42-11-2 Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

On initial recognition a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortised cost; FVOCI – debt investment; FVOCI – equity investment; or FVTPL.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Group changes its business model for managing financial assets in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A debt investment is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading the Group may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI. This election is made on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets. On initial recognition the Group may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

42-11-3 Financial assets – Business model assessment

The Group makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial 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. These include whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income maintaining a particular interest rate profile matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realizing cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- How the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Group's management;
- The risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- How managers of the business are compensated – e.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 of financial assets in prior periods the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales for this purpose consistent with the Group's continuing recognition of the assets.

Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL.

If the company determines that its business model has changed in a way that is significant to its operations then all affected assets are reclassified from the first day of the next reporting period (the reclassification date). The change in business model has to be affected before the reclassification date. In order for reclassification to be appropriate the company cannot engage in activities consistent with its former business model after the date of change in business model. Prior periods are not restated.

42-11-4 Financial assets – Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

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 a profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest the Group 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 this assessment the Group considers:

- Contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate including variable-rate features;
- Prepayment and extension features; and
- Terms that limit the Group’s claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse features).

A prepayment feature is consistent with the solely payments of principal and interest criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid amounts of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding which may include reasonable compensation for early termination of the contract. Additionally for a financial asset acquired at a discount or premium to its contractual par amount a feature that permits or requires prepayment at an amount that substantially represents the contractual par amount plus accrued (but unpaid) contractual interest (which may also include reasonable compensation for early termination) is treated as consistent with this criterion if the fair value of the prepayment feature is insignificant at initial recognition.

42-11-5 Financial assets – Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets at FVTPL	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses including any interest or dividend income are recognised in profit or loss.
Financial assets at amortised cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.
Debt investments at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI. On derecognition gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss.
Equity investments at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are never reclassified to profit or loss.

42-11-6 Financial liabilities – Classification subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses including any interest expense are recognised in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.

42-11-7 Derecognition

Financial assets

The Group derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

The Group enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised in its statement of financial position but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets. In these cases the transferred assets are not derecognised.

Financial liabilities

The Group derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expire. The Group also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value.

On derecognition of a financial liability the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognised in profit or loss.

42-11-8 Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when and only when the Group currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

42-11-9 Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

The Group holds derivative financial instruments to hedge its foreign currency and interest rate risk exposures. Embedded derivatives are separated from the host contract and accounted for separately if the host contract is not a financial asset and certain criteria are met.

Derivatives are initially measured at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition derivatives are measured at fair value and changes therein are generally recognised in profit or loss.

The Group designates certain derivatives as hedging instruments to hedge the variability in cash flows associated with highly probable forecast transactions arising from changes in foreign exchange rates and interest rates and certain derivatives and non-derivative financial liabilities as hedges of foreign exchange risk on a net investment in a foreign operation.

At inception of designated hedging relationships the Group documents the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge. The Group also documents the economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument including whether the changes in cash flows of the hedged item and hedging instrument are expected to offset each other.

Cash flow hedges

When a derivative is designated as a cash flow hedging instrument the effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognised in OCI and accumulated in the hedging reserve. The effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative that is recognised in OCI is limited to the cumulative change in fair value of the hedged item determined on a present value basis from inception of the hedge. Any ineffective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

The Group designates only the change in fair value of the spot element of forward exchange contracts as the hedging instrument in cash flow hedging relationships. The change in fair value of the forward element of forward exchange contracts (forward points) is separately accounted for as a cost of hedging and recognised in a costs of hedging reserve within equity.

When the hedged forecast transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial item such as inventory the amount accumulated in the hedging reserve and the cost of hedging reserve is included directly in the initial cost of the non-financial item when it is recognised.

For all other hedged forecast transactions the amount accumulated in the hedging reserve and the cost of hedging reserve is reclassified to profit or loss in the same period or periods during which the hedged expected future cash flows affect profit or loss.

If the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting or the hedging instrument is sold expires is terminated or is exercised then hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively. When hedge accounting for cash flow hedges is discontinued the amount that has been accumulated in the hedging reserve remains in equity until for a hedge of a transaction resulting in the recognition of a non-financial item it is included in the non-financial item's cost on its initial recognition or

For other cash flow hedges it is reclassified to profit or loss in the same period or periods as the hedged expected future cash flows affect profit or loss.

If the hedged future cash flows are no longer expected to occur then the amounts that have been accumulated in the hedging reserve and the cost of hedging reserve are immediately reclassified to profit or loss.

Net investment hedges

When a derivative instrument or a non-derivative financial liability is designated as the hedging instrument in a hedge of a net investment in a foreign operation the effective portion of for a derivative changes in the fair value of the hedging instrument or for a non-derivative foreign exchange gains and losses is recognised in OCI and presented in the translation reserve within equity. Any ineffective portion of the changes in the fair value of the derivative or foreign exchange gains and losses on the non-derivative is

recognised immediately in profit or loss. The amount recognised in OCI is reclassified to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment on disposal of the foreign operation.

42-12 Share capital

42-12-1 Ordinary shares

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares are recognized as a deduction from equity. Income tax relating to transaction costs of an equity transaction are accounted for in accordance with EAS 24.

42-12-2 Repurchase and reissue of ordinary shares (treasury shares)

When shares recognized as equity are repurchased the amount of the consideration paid which includes directly attributable costs is recognized as a deduction from equity. Repurchased shares are classified as treasury shares and are presented in the treasury share reserve. When treasury shares are sold or reissued subsequently the amount received is recognized as an increase in equity and the resulting surplus or deficit on the transaction is presented within share premium.

42-13 Legal reserve

The Company's statutes provides for deduction of a sum equal to 5% of the annual net profit for formation of the legal reserve. Such deduction will be ceased when the total reserve reaches an amount equal to half of the Company's issued capital and when the reserve falls below this limit it shall be necessary to resume.

42-14 Impairment

42-14-1 Non-derivative financial assets

Financial instruments and contract assets

The Group recognises loss allowances for Expected Credit Loss (ECLs) on:

- Financial assets measured at amortised cost;
- Debt investments measured at FVOCI;
- contract assets.

The Group also recognises loss allowances for ECLs on loans receivables.

The Group measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs except for the following which are measured at 12-month ECLs:

- Debt securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- Other debt securities and bank balances for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs the Group considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis based on the Group's historical experience and informed credit assessment that includes forward-looking information.

The Group assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 30 days past due, unless it can be rebutted.

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

- The debtor is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Group in full without recourse by the Group to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or
- The financial asset is more than 90 days past due unless it can be rebutted.

Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

12-month ECLs are the portion of ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months).

The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Group is exposed to credit risk.

42-14-2 Measurement of ECLs

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive).

ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

42-14-3 Credit-impaired financial assets

At each reporting date the Group assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost and debt securities at FVOCI are credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- Significant financial difficulty of the debtor;
- A breach of contract such as a default or being more than 90 days past due;
- The restructuring of a loan or advance by the Group on terms that the Group would not consider otherwise;
- It is probable that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- The disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

42-14-4 Presentation of allowance for ECL in the statement of financial position

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

For debt securities at FVOCI the loss allowance is charged to profit or loss and is recognised in OCI.

42-14-5 Write-off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Group has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. For individual customers the Group has a policy of writing off the gross carrying amount when the financial asset is 180 days past due based on historical experience of recoveries of similar assets. For corporate customers the Group individually makes an assessment with respect to the timing and amount of write-off based on whether there is a reasonable expectation of recovery. The Group expects no significant recovery from the amount written off. However financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Group's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

42-14-6 Non-financial assets

- At each reporting date the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets (other than investment property contract assets and deferred tax assets) to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. Goodwill is tested annually for impairment.
- For impairment testing assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs. Goodwill arising from a business combination is allocated to CGUs or groups of CGUs that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.
- The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU.
- An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount.

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- Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. They are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the CGU on a pro rata basis.
 - An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. For other assets an impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined net of depreciation or amortisation if no impairment loss had been recognised.

42-15 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a legal or constructive current obligation as a result of a past event and it's probable that a flow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. If the effect is material provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and where appropriate the risks specific to the liability. Provisions are reviewed at the financial position date and amended (when necessary) to represent the best current estimate.

42-16 Treasury bills

Treasury bills are recorded at nominal value and the unearned income is recorded under the item of "creditors and other credit balances". Treasury bills are presented on the financial position net of the unearned income.

42-17 Trade and notes receivables debtors and other debit balances

- Trade notes receivables debtors and other debit balances are stated at nominal value less impairment losses.
- The Company's lessees and the leased assets are regularly classified & evaluated and their obligations are reduced by the rent value paid in each financial period and with the assurance of the availability of adequate guarantee to collect the client's rent values.

42-18 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of preparing the statement of cash flows cash and cash equivalents includes the balances whose maturity do not exceed three months from the date of acquisition cash on hand cheques under collection and due from banks and financial institutions.

42-19 Profit sharing to employees

The holding company pays 10% of its cash dividends as profit sharing to its employees provided that it will not exceed total employees' annual salaries. Profit sharing is recognized as a dividend distribution through equity and as a liability when approved by the Company's shareholders.

42-20 Employees benefits

42-20-1 Share based payments

Equity settled transactions

For equity-settled share-based payment transactions the company measure the services received and the corresponding increase in equity indirectly by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments granted. The fair value of those equity instruments is measured at grant date.

Vesting conditions other than market conditions are taken into account by adjusting the number of equity instruments included in the measurement of the transaction amount so that ultimately the amount recognized for services received as consideration for the equity instruments granted are based on the number of equity instruments that eventually vest. Hence on a cumulative basis no amount is recognized for services received if the equity instruments granted do not vest because of failure to satisfy a vesting condition. The company recognize an amount for the services received during the vesting period based on the best available estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest and revise that estimate if necessary if subsequent information indicates that the number of equity instruments expected to vest differs from previous estimates. On vesting date the entity shall revise the estimate to equal the number of equity instruments that ultimately vested.

42-21 Micro-enterprises Receivables

42-21-1 Credit policy

Funding Consideration

- Funding are granted to clients who have previous experience not less than one year in his current activity which is confirmed by the client with adequate documentation and field inquiry.

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- Funding are granted to the client which it's installment is suitable according to his predictable income activity and this done through analyzing client's revenues and expenses and his foreseeable marginal income and this done by the branches specialists of the company on the prepared form for this purpose (financial study form and credit decision).
 - Before grant funding a client activity field inquiry is done.
 - Recording inquiries results about client and guarantor with inquiring forms of the company which reveal client's activity (visit form & Inquiry form).
 - The company prohibit grant funding for new client unless the activity is existing with previous one year experience where the granted funds be within a minimum 1 000 EGP and maximum 30 000 EGP with loan duration of 12 months.
 - Inquiries for clients are performed by I-Score Company before granting and in case of approval on granting. The credit limit of the client is considered when calculating the client's revenue and expenses.

Client's Life Insurance

The insurance process on the client is performed with the authorized companies from insurance supervisory authority.

Client's Following up

The company keeps specialists in branches from following up all regular clients and irregular with continuous application of that during finance period with judging on their commitment in paying the remaining installments and this done through recording visits for clients with daily basis and also with data base provided by computer system for all branches all over the republic.

Impairment loss of micro financed loans

The company at the date of the financial statements estimates the impairment loss of micro financed loans in the light of the basis and rules of granting credit and forming the provisions according to the Board of Directors decision of the Financial Supervisory Authority No. (173) issued on December 21, 2014 to deal with the impairment loss.

42-22 Leases

At inception of a contract the Group assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease. A contract is or contains a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset the Group uses the definition of a lease in EAS 49.

42-22-1 As a lessee

At commencement or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of its relative stand-alone prices. However for the leases of property the Group has elected not to separate non-lease components and account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

The Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term unless the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Group by the end of the lease term or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Group will exercise a purchase option. In that case the right-of-use asset will be depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset which is determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses if any and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or if that rate cannot be readily determined the Group's incremental borrowing rate. Generally the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

The Group determines its incremental borrowing rate by obtaining interest rates from various external financing sources and makes certain adjustments to reflect the terms of the lease and type of the asset leased.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

fixed payments including in-substance fixed payments;

variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;

amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee;

and the exercise price under a purchase option that the Group is reasonably certain to exercise lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Group is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate if there is a change in the Group's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee if the Group changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase extension or termination option or if there is a revised in-substance fixed lease payment.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The Group presents right-of-use assets that do not meet the definition of investment property in 'property plant and equipment' and lease liabilities in 'loans and borrowings' in the statement of financial position.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Group has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases of low – value assets and short-term leases including IT equipment. The Group recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

42-22-2 As a lessor

At inception or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative stand-alone prices.

When the Group acts as a lessor it determines at lease inception whether each lease is a finance lease or an operating lease.

To classify each lease the Group makes an overall assessment of whether the lease transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset. If this is the case then the lease is a finance lease; if not then it is an operating lease. As part of this assessment the Group considers certain indicators such as whether the lease is for the major part of the economic life of the asset.

When the Group is an intermediate lessor it accounts for its interests in the head lease and the sub-lease separately. It assesses the lease classification of a sub-lease with reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease not with reference to the underlying asset. If a head lease is a short-term lease to which the Group applies the exemption described above then it classifies the sub-lease as an operating lease.

If an arrangement contains lease and non-lease components then the Group applies EAS 11 to allocate the consideration in the contract.

The Group applies the derecognition and impairment requirements in EAS 47 to the net investment in the lease. The Group further regularly reviews estimated unguaranteed residual values used in calculating the gross investment in the lease.

The Group recognises lease payments received under operating leases as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term as part of 'other revenue'.

42-23 Operating segment

A segment is a distinguishable component of the Group that is engaged either in providing products or services (business segment) or in providing products or services within a particular economic environment (geographical segment) which is subject to risks and rewards that are different from those of other segments. The Group's primary format for segment reporting is based on business segment.