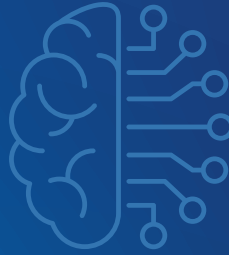




THE BANK TO TRUST

BANKING INTEGRATED INTO
EVERYDAY LIFE

2025
ANNUAL REPORT



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EVERYDAY LIFE

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ANNUAL REPORT

CIB, Egypt's leading private-sector bank, is an award-winning institution dedicated to creating **outstanding stakeholder value** and providing superior customer service solutions to a broad range of clients.



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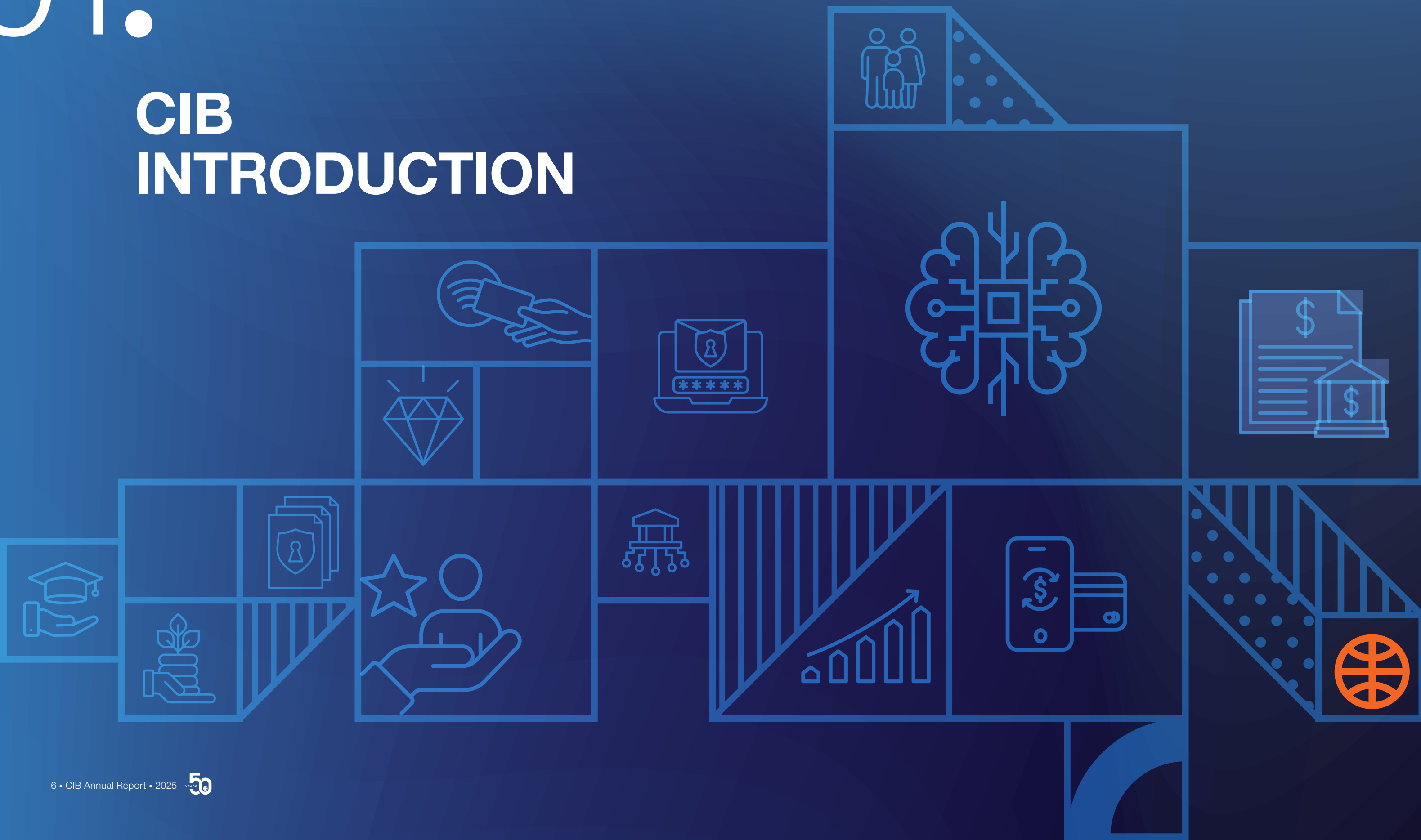
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01.

CIB INTRODUCTION



The Bank works to deliver the most streamlined, efficient banking service offering in the Egyptian market. CIB also operates a representative office, in Dubai, boosting business further through these key market channels while capitalizing on the synergies inherent in CIB's business model as a means of driving value for clients. The Bank has two strategic subsidiaries: CIB Kenya Limited and Commercial International for Finance Company (CIFC), in which CIB's shares are 100% and 99.98%, respectively. In addition to CIB's strategic subsidiaries, the Bank has direct ownership in Al Ahly Computer Equipment Company (ACE), in which it owns 39.33%. For several years, CIB has also been proud to be titled the Most Profitable Bank operating in Egypt and the Bank of Choice for Egypt's largest corporations. It has been awarded numerous accolades from prestigious bodies throughout the year, including Best Private Bank by Global Finance, as well as Best M&A Deal and Best Securitization House in Africa by EMEA Finance.

Branches	Revenues	Employees
214	117 ^{EGP BN}	8,665
Average Market Cap	Million Clients	ATMs
279 ^{EGP BN}	+2.5	1,434

Financial Highlights

	FY25 Consolidated	FY24 Consolidated	FY23 Consolidated	FY22 Consolidated	FY21 Consolidated	FY25	FY24	FY23	FY22	FY21	FY20	FY19	FY18	FY17	FY16
Common Share Information															
Earning Per Share (EPS) ¹						18.25	16.39	8.59	4.83	6.10	6.26	7.33	7.26	5.76	4.56
Book Value (BV/No of Share)						68.1	49.8	29.9	22.7	35.0	40.2	35.3	29.3	24.4	18.4
Share Price (EGP) ²															
High						107.4	96.5	84.1	48.0	64.0	59.5	83.5	96.5	88.8	73.6
Low						67.0	71.9	41.7	22.5	41.0	59.0	82.7	67.0	71.1	30.8
Closing						103.0	78.5	72.7	41.5	52.0	59.2	83.0	74.1	77.4	76.4
Shares Outstanding (millions)						3,378	3,043	3,020	2,983	1,970	1,478	1,469	1,167	1,162	1,154
Market Capitalization (EGP millions)						347,927	238,888	219,367	123,715	102,453	87,464	121,963	86,439	89,865	88,155
Value Measures Based on Closing Share Price															
Price to Earnings Multiple (P/E)						5.65	4.79	8.46	8.59	8.52	9.46	11.3	10.2	13.4	16.8
Dividend Yield (based on closing share price)						5.83%	3.18%	0.76%	1.30%	2.62%	0.00%	1.51%	1.35%	1.29%	0.65%
Dividend Payout Ratio						24.8%	13.7%	5.8%	10.0%	20.0%	0.0%	15.6%	15.3%	15.4%	9.70%
Market Value to Book Value Ratio						1.51	1.57	2.43	1.83	1.49	1.47	2.35	2.53	3.17	4.14
Financial Results (EGP millions)															
Net Operating Income	117,433	98,956	58,838	34,753	27,108	115,977	98,602	57,411	34,608	27,166	27,128	23,379	20,752	15,307	11,442
Impairment release (charges) for credit losses	(8,817)	4,524	4,270	1,585	1,680	(8,917)	4,468	4,287	1,512	1,677	4,989	1,435	3,076	1,742	893
Release (charges) of other provisions	(2,894)	3,401	2,839	1,855	412	(2,892)	3,399	2,833	1,856	411	1,289	362	401	115	72
Total Provisions	(11,711)	7,925	7,109	3,440	2,092	(11,809)	7,867	7,120	3,368	2,089	6,278	1,797	3,477	1,857	965
Non-interest Expense	17,562	13,896	10,076	7,372	6,183	16,839	13,334	9,766	7,177	6,096	5,553	5,045	4,223	3,119	2,433
Net Profit	82,239	55,196	29,635	16,114	13,272	81,810	55,428	28,768	16,130	13,420	10,300	11,804	9,556	7,550	5,951

¹ Based on Net Profit Available for Distribution (After deducting Staff Profit Share and Board Bonus) and unadjusted to Stock Dividends and ESOP.
² Unadjusted to Stock Dividends.

	FY25 Consolidated	FY24 Consolidated	FY23 Consolidated	FY22 Consolidated	FY21 Consolidated	FY25	FY24	FY23	FY22	FY21	FY20	FY19	FY18	FY17	FY16
Financial Measures															
Cost : Income	15.0%	14.0%	17.1%	21.2%	22.8%	14.5%	13.5%	17.0%	20.7%	22.4%	20.5%	21.6%	20.3%	20.4%	21.3%
Return on Average Common Equity (ROAE) ³	48.3%	49.5%	39.7%	25.1%	21.7%	48.4%	50.0%	38.6%	25.1%	21.9%	19.3%	29.6%	33.1%	32.7%	34.0%
Net Interest Margin (NII/ Average Interest Earning Assets) ⁴						8.95%	9.48%	7.55%	6.10%	5.67%	6.75%	6.48%	6.43%	4.97%	5.47%
Return on Average Assets (ROAA) ³	6.29%	5.44%	4.06%	2.86%	2.88%	6.29%	5.48%	3.95%	2.87%	2.93%	2.55%	3.26%	3.02%	2.72%	2.70%
Regular Workforce Headcount						8,665	8,290	7,917	7,700	7,308	7,071	6,900	6,759	6,551	6,422
Balance Sheet and Off-Balance Sheet Information (EGP millions)															
Cash Resources, Investments, and Securities ⁵	282,075	441,826	336,908	209,044	136,211	283,751	441,205	336,711	209,387	136,502	131,708	63,226	69,030	63,673	73,035
Net Loans and Advances	542,395	353,098	235,808	196,578	145,887	537,802	350,511	234,647	195,599	145,078	119,632	119,946	106,377	88,428	86,152
Assets	1,442,494	1,214,973	834,866	635,832	498,236	1,436,153	1,209,319	832,527	633,643	496,651	426,145	386,697	342,423	294,771	263,852
Deposits	1,110,396	972,596	677,237	531,617	407,242	1,105,356	967,895	675,310	530,125	406,101	340,087	304,484	285,340	250,767	231,965
Shareholders' Equity and Net Profit	231,486	152,636	90,481	67,758	68,848	230,015	151,686	90,300	67,721	68,928	59,405	51,800	34,147	28,384	21,276
Average Assets	1,328,734	1,024,920	735,349	567,034	463,039	1,322,736	1,020,923	733,085	565,147	461,398	406,421	364,560	318,597	279,312	221,523
Average Shareholders' Equity	192,061	121,559	79,120	68,303	64,162	190,850	120,993	79,010	68,324	64,166	55,602	42,973	31,265	24,830	18,894
Balance Sheet Quality Measures															
Equity to Risk-Weighted Assets ³	25.0%	20.6%	22.3%	19.3%	27.5%	24.8%	20.4%	22.3%	19.3%	27.5%	28.9%	24.3%	16.9%	15.6%	13.3%
Risk-Weighted Assets (EGP billions)	811	671	382	331	234	811	671	382	331	234	201	199	186	169	150
Tier 1 Capital Ratio ³	23.0%	20.0%	22.0%	19.2%	26.9%	23.0%	20.0%	22.0%	19.2%	26.9%	28.1%	23.6%	16.2%	14.9%	12.9%
Capital Adequacy Ratio ³	27.3%	24.1%	26.2%	22.7%	29.9%	27.3%	24.1%	26.2%	22.7%	29.9%	31.4%	26.1%	19.1%	18.0%	14.0%

³ After Profit Appropriation.
⁴Based on Managerial Accounts.
⁵ Excluding Treasury Bills and Governmental Bonds.

Our History

Commercial International Bank (CIB) was founded in 1975 as Chase National Bank, a joint venture between Chase Manhattan Bank and the National Bank of Egypt (NBE), with ownership of 49% and 51%, respectively. In 1987, Chase divested its ownership stake as part of a shift in its international strategy. NBE acquired that stake, renaming the former joint venture Commercial International Bank (CIB). Over time, NBE's ownership stake in CIB declined, falling to 19% in 2006. That year, a consortium led by Ripplewood Holdings acquired NBE's remaining stake.

In July 2009, Actis, a Pan-African private equity firm specializing in emerging markets, acquired 50% of the Ripplewood Consortium's stake. In December 2009, Actis became the single largest shareholder in CIB with a 9.09% stake after Ripplewood sold its remaining share

of 4.7% on the open market. The emergence of Actis as the predominant shareholder marked a successful transition in the Bank's strategic partnership.

In March 2014, Actis undertook a partial realization of its investment in CIB by selling a 6.2% of its stake on the open market, maintaining its seat on the Board. In May 2014, the private equity firm sold its remaining 5.6% stake to several wholly owned subsidiaries of Fairfax Financial Holdings, making the latter the sole strategic shareholder in CIB. Fairfax is represented on CIB's Board of Directors by a non-executive member.

In April 2022, ADQ Holding, one of Abu Dhabi's sovereign wealth funds, acquired an equity stake in CIB of 18.595%, with a transaction value amounting to USD 911.457 million.

1975

- Establishes as Chase National Bank, the first joint venture bank in Egypt
- Becomes the first Egyptian bank to introduce an Institutional Banking Risk Rating Model

1977

- Becomes first private sector bank to create a dedicated division providing 24/7 banking services to shipping clients, with a primary focus on business in the Suez Canal

1987

- Chase Manhattan divests its stake in the Bank, and the Bank changes its name to Commercial International Bank (CIB)

1989

- Selected by BSP to become its agent in Egypt

1989

- First Egyptian commercial bank to arrange crude-oil swap transactions
- First bank to launch a smart card center in Egypt

1993

- Concludes Egypt's largest initial public offering (IPO) for a domestic bank, which was 1.5x oversubscribed, selling 1.5 million shares in a span of 10 days and generating EGP 300 million in proceeds

1994

- First bank in Egypt to connect with the international SWIFT network

1996

- First Egyptian bank to have a Global Depository Receipt (GDR) program on the London Stock Exchange (LSE)

1998

- First private sector bank with investment rating (after Luxor incident), rated BBB by S&P
- First bank to link to database maintained by Misr for Central Depository and Registry (MCDR) Company
- First Egyptian bank to form a Board of Directors' Audit Committee

2001

- First Egyptian bank to register its shares on the NYSE in the form of ADR Level 1 program
- First bank to introduce FX cash services for five currencies through ATM

2005

- First bank in Egypt to launch a page on Bloomberg for local debt securities

2006

- First to adopt a pricing policy according to client risk rating to abide by Basel II requirements
- First Egyptian bank to execute an EGP 200 million repo transaction in the local market
- First and largest Egyptian bank to provide securitization trustee services

2007

- Only bank in Egypt chosen by UNIFEM and World Bank to participate in the Gender Equity Model (GEM)

2008

- First bank to use Value at Risk (VaR) for trading and banking book for internal risk management requirements, despite there being no regulatory requirements

2010

- First regional bank to introduce unique concierge and Mastercard emergency services
- Only Egyptian bank recognized as "Best Bank in Egypt" by four publications — Euromoney, Global Finance, EMEA Finance, and The Banker — in the same year

2011

- CIB-TCM becomes pioneer in trading in almost 114 new and unconventional currencies

2012

- First Egyptian bank to officially establish a Sustainable Development Department

2013

- First Egyptian bank to upgrade its ATMs to trade on the OTCFX platform
- First Egyptian bank to sign an agreement with Bolero International, joining the Bolero multi-bank service for guarantees
- First Egyptian bank to establish an EFM framework and roadmap
- First Egyptian bank to use RPA
- First Egyptian bank to introduce interactive communication platform that offers customers the option of interacting with service agents over video calls

2014

- First Egyptian bank to sign an agreement with the Misr for Central Clearing, Depository, and Registry (MCDR) Company to issue debit cards for its stock to collect cash dividends
- Launched its co-branded credit card, Minesweeper, with national carrier EgyptAir
- Introduced Egypt's first interactive social media platform in the Egyptian banking industry
- The first block trading transaction on the EGX took place when Actis sold its 6.5% stake in CIB to Fairfax

2016

- Launched a mobile banking application
- Becomes the first Egyptian bank recognized as an active member of the United Nations Environmental Program – Finance Initiative
- Receives the “Socially Responsible Bank of the Year 2016” award from African Banker

2017

- Becomes the only Egyptian bank ranked on the FTSE4Good Sustainability Index

2018

- First Middle Eastern company to be analyzed in a case study conducted by the Leadership Institute of the London Business School
- Established CVentures, Egypt's first corporate venture capital firm primarily focused on investing in transformational Fintech start-ups
- Received ISO22301:2012 certification for Business Continuity Management by PECB, a global provider of training, examination, audit, and certification standards, in partnership with EGYNTE, a leader in the MENA market for IT service management
- Ranks first on the EGX's sustainability index (S&P/EGX ESG) for the fifth year in a row since 2014

2019

- Included on the 2019 Bloomberg Gender-Equality Index (GEI), becoming the first Arab and African company to be included in the index out of the 230 companies, noting that Bloomberg GEI is the world's only comprehensive investment-quality data source on gender equality
- Becomes the only representative from Egypt's private sector to join the Digital Economy Task Force (DETF)
- Launches CIB's Chatbot named Zaki, which uses artificial intelligence, becoming the first bank in Egypt to introduce a chatbot that supports both English and colloquial Arabic
- Becomes a founding signatory to the United Nations Environment Program Financial Initiative (UNEP-Fi) Principles for Responsible Banking
- Recognized by Forbes among the top 500 employers globally, coming in 90th place within the top 100 companies in the world

2020

- Acquires 51% of a Kenyan bank, now known as Mayfair CIB Bank Limited in Kenya, through a capital increase for a total transaction value of USD 35.3 million
- Included in the 2020 Bloomberg Gender Equality Index (GEI), becoming the only company in Egypt and one of just a handful from Africa to be included in the index, which features 325 companies representing 42 countries across 50 industries with a demonstrable commitment to the global advancement of women in the workplace
- Ranks 28th on Forbes Middle East's Top 100 Listed Companies in the Arab World, ranking highest of the four Egyptian companies on the list

2021

- Issues a green bond worth USD 100 million, making it the first bank to issue green bonds in the private sector
- Ranks 24th on Forbes Middle East's Top 100 Listed Companies in the Arab World
- Becomes a founding member of the Net- Zero Banking Alliance (NZBA)

2022

- Named Best Bank for SME Banking in Egypt and Best Bank in the Middle East in Euromoney's Awards for Excellence 2022
- Tops Forbes Top 50 Companies in Egypt
- Alpha Oryx Ltd., a subsidiary of ADQ, acquired 18.595% of CIB

2023

- Acquires the remaining 49% of its Kenyan subsidiary, thus making it a fully owned subsidiary of CIB under its new name CIB Kenya Limited

2024

- Appoints Bank's first female non-executive Chair of the Board.
- Crossed the EGP 1 trillion mark of total assets.

2025

Celebrated its 50th anniversary



Leadership | Board of Directors



Ms. Neveen Sabbour
Chair

Ms. Neveen Sabbour is a seasoned banker with extensive experience in M&A, business strategy, banking transformation, financial planning, and management information systems. In 2024 Ms. Neveen was appointed as Non-Executive Chair, the first woman to chair CIB's Board.

She currently serves on the boards of several financial and industrial institutions that includes Meris (Moody's Egypt) and PFI (Egypt Post Investment Arm). She also sits on the Board of Heliopolis for Housing & Construction. Ms. Sabbour is a member of the board of trustees of the We Owe it to Egypt Foundation, as well as Banking for Women in Egypt, an institution aimed at women's empowerment and financial inclusion.

Ms. Sabbour is also the Chairwoman & CEO of Panther Associates, a boutique investment house,

institutional advisory, and leading asset management institution. Ms. Sabbour also chaired AAIB Holding Company and was a board member at Arab African Investment Management Company, in addition to representing AAIB at International Capital Markets Association.

Upon her appointment as Head of Business Strategies and Finance Group – Arab African Int'l Bank (AAIB) from 2012 to 2022, she led the Financial Control, Performance Analysis and Budgeting, Strategic Planning/Project Management, Integration/Change Management, Market Research, and Management Information Systems divisions and played a vital role in guiding the bank's performance in terms of growth and profitability.

Ms. Sabbour holds a BA in Economics from the American University in Cairo.



Mr. Hisham Ezz Al-Arab
Chief Executive Officer & Board Member

Mr. Hisham Ezz Al-Arab was reappointed as Chief Executive Officer and Executive Board Member of Commercial International Bank (CIB) – Egypt in November 2024. He previously served as the Chairman of CIB from March 2023, and prior to that, as a Non-Executive Director of the Board following a brief tenure in 2022 as Advisor to the Governor of the Central Bank of Egypt. In 2020, Mr. Ezz Al-Arab founded and chaired HE Advisory, where he advised corporates and fintech start-ups on growth strategies, resource mobilization, financial risk management, and fundraising, drawing on more than four decades of international banking experience across Europe, the Middle East, and Africa.

Mr. Ezz Al-Arab is best known for his transformative leadership as Chairman and Managing Director of CIB from 2002 to 2020. During this period, he led the bank's evolution from a wholesale lender with

a market capitalization of EGP 1 billion into Egypt's largest private-sector bank, exceeding EGP 300 billion in market capitalization.

Under his stewardship, CIB became the blue-chip stock of the Egyptian Exchange, with ADRs and GDRs listed on the New York and London Stock Exchanges, and emerged as the global investment community's preferred proxy for Egypt and a benchmark for banking in emerging markets. Throughout his career, Mr. Ezz Al-Arab has been a strong advocate of entrepreneurial culture, meritocracy, and global best practices in corporate governance and risk management. In 2013, he introduced sustainability and gender equality initiatives at CIB, positioning the bank as a regional leader in responsible banking. He additionally led CIB's digital transformation, including the establishment of the first Data Analytics unit within an Egyptian bank.

“

CIB’s dynamic business model and commitment to fully integrating worldclass technology into its services and products maintain its leadership.

Under Mr. Ezz Al-Arab’s current leadership, CIB is executing a five-year strategic plan (2026–2030) designed to deliver sustainable long-term growth while responding to evolving macroeconomic conditions, regulatory developments, and client needs. He has also spearheaded the bank’s regional expansion, notably leading the establishment of CIB Kenya Limited to support Egyptian mid-sized corporates expanding into East Africa.

Mr. Ezz Al-Arab has received numerous international accolades, including African Banker’s Lifetime Achievement Award (2023), Global Finance’s Lifetime Achievement Award (2025), and MEED’s CEO of the Year (2025). Earlier recognitions include EMEA Finance’s Best CEO in Egypt and Africa and Euromoney’s Outstanding Contribution to Financial Services in the Middle East. Beyond banking, Mr. Ezz Al-Arab is the Founder and Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the CIB Foundation, which has positively impacted nearly 8 million underprivileged children through healthcare initiatives across Egypt. He has held several prominent board and advisory roles locally and internationally and began his career with Merrill Lynch, Deutsche Bank, and JP Morgan in London.



Mr. Sherif Samy
Independent Director

Mr. Sherif Samy is an experienced senior executive and advisor in the areas of financial markets and services in addition to investment and corporate governance. He is currently Non-Executive Chairman of a real estate asset management company and serves on the boards of directors of the state’s project finance arm (the National Investment Bank), the Universal Health Insurance Authority, in addition to several listed and privately held companies in the education, venture capital, fund management and private equity sectors. Additionally, he is the Chair of the Audit Committee of the Social Insurance Fund and of the International Advisory Board of the UAE Securities and Commodities Authority, as well as a member of the Board of Trustees of the French University in Egypt.

Mr. Samy served as the Non-Executive Chairman of Commercial International Bank from October 2020 to March 2023. He also served a four-year term (ending 2017) as Chairman of Egypt’s independent non-banking Financial Regulatory Authority (FRA), where he achieved a major legislative and regulatory leap in capital markets, insurance, mortgage, leasing, private pensions, factoring and microfinance.

From 2013 to 2017, Mr. Samy was a member of the CBE’s board and Monetary Policy Committee, as well as Chair of its Audit Committee. He was also Chairman of the Financial Services Institute, the Egyptian Institute of Directors and a member of the board of Egypt’s National Payment Council and its Anti-Money Laundering Unit.

In 2014, Mr. Samy was the first Egyptian to be elected to the board of the International Organization of Securities Commissions (IOSCO); he was reelected for a second term in 2016. He was also elected president of the Union of Arab Securities Authorities in 2016/2017. Prior to that, he was the Managing Director of Banque Misr’s investment arm, Misr Capital, and a board member of Banque du Caire. Starting from 2007, he was appointed for several consecutive terms to the board of the investment promotion agency (GAFI). Mr. Samy started his professional career with global consulting firm Accenture, where he worked in its Chicago, Riyadh, and Beirut offices. He graduated from Alexandria University’s Faculty of Commerce with high distinction and attended numerous executive programs at leading business schools in the US and Europe in the areas of strategy, management, and investment.



Mr. Fadhel AlAli
Non-Executive Director

Mr. Fadhel AlAli serves as the Chairperson of Dubai Financial Services Authority (DFSA). He is a strategic leader with a vast range of experience in corporate governance and commercial roles across a variety of business contexts such as startups, rapid growth, fix-it, and turnarounds. He brings over 30 years of experience in multiple industries including real estate, hospitality, investment, and banking and has led several corporate functional organizations such as Finance, HR, Legal, Business Excellences and Marketing and Communications.

Throughout his career, Mr. AlAli has made remarkable achievements that extend across contributing to the creation of Dubai Holding and managing its 2009 post-recession crisis, along with contributing to the creation of its new business model as a strategic investor. Moreover, he recorded the highest ever profit for Dubai Holding since its inception. He also succeeded in issuing multi-currency multiple tenor bonds worth USD 2.25 billion for Dubai Holding Commercial Operations Group.

Mr. AlAli started his career as a banker in 1989 in Citibank and joined Dubai Holding in 2004, where he served in multiple positions including CFO, COO, and, finally, CEO till 2017. This was followed by a four-year stint as FAB's Deputy CEO and group COO until 2021, before chairing DFSA.

Mr. AlAli joined CIB's Board of Directors on May 2022 as a Non-Executive Board member, representing the interests of Alpha Oryx Ltd. Mr AlAli is the Chairman of Dubai Financial Services Authority and Majid Al Futtaim Capital. In addition, he is the Vice Chairman of WIO bank and he is a Member of the Higher Committee for the Development of the Economic and Financial Sector with the Government of Dubai and a member of the Financial Stability Council.

He holds a bachelor's degree in Industrial and System Engineering from the University of Southern California.



Mr. Aziz Moolji
Non-Executive Director

Mr. Aziz Moolji serves as ADQ's M&A and Alternative Investments Director. He brings to the Board more than 20 years of experience in Private Equity and Investment Banking across North America and Emerging Markets. He invested over USD 2.0 billion in transactions across Financial Services, Consumer Products, Industrials, Infrastructure, Education, Hospitality and Logistics.

Mr. Moolji started his career at Goldman Sachs & Co. in 1996 and joined Lehman Brothers in 2005. In 2006, he joined Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc. as Vice President, Financial Sponsors Group for two years. In 2009, Mr. Moolji joined Abraaj Group, Dubai, where he served as Managing Director, Private Equity for ten years and led transaction execution, post-acquisition management, and exits for transactions across Middle East, Africa, Turkey, Asia, and Latin America. Mr. Moolji also served as Vice President, Investments and Portfolio Management at Dubai Holding for two years until 2021 before joining ADQ.

Mr. Moolji joined CIB's Board of Directors on May 2022 as a Non-Executive Board Member representing the interests of Alpha Oryx Ltd.

He holds a BS in Electrical Engineering and Management from Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge. Later, he received his master's degree in finance from the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania.



Eng. Hoda Mansour
Independent Director

Eng. Hoda is a highly experienced, creative and self-motivated executive with vast experience in delivering innovation and business value for customers. In March 2025, she was appointed as the Managing Director & Vice Chair for Sukari Gold Mines representing AngloGold Ashanti- the world fourth largest Gold Producer based in Denver USA. Before this, she served on Centamin PLC’s Board of Directors, the former operator of Sukari Gold Mines, which was listed on London and Toronto Stock Exchanges and acquired in November 2024 by AngloGold Ashanti where she was a member of Centamin’s board Audit & Risk and Sustainability Committees.

Eng. Mansour Joined AngloGold Ashanti from IFS, a global provider of industrial AI solutions, where she was the COO for Asia Pacific, Japan, Middle East and Africa. She also worked for leading multinational software companies including SAP, Oracle and Microsoft in regional and global capacities living and working in three different continents which has given her a well-rounded experience in dealing with different cultures, challenges, and business models. Recognizing her impact on the business, Forbes Middle East named her one of 100 Most Powerful Businesswomen since 2018 till date and one of the Top 5 Women in Technology in 2022.

Prior to working at IFS, she was with global software developer SAP for almost 11 years where she led

SAP’s Business Process Transformation in Southern Europe, Middle East & Africa (EMEA South) covering 75 countries. Before which, she was the first female to be appointed in a managing director role by SAP across the whole of the Middle East & Africa region, the first person to hold the role of COO for the United Arab Emirates and Oman, and the first woman to lead a multinational software company in Egypt.

Eng. Mansour was a part of the Global Executive Leadership Team at SAP and regularly speaks at global and regional forums. In October 2025, she was appointed to the board of the Banking Reform and Development Fund under the leadership of H.E. the Governor of the Central Bank of Egypt. In November 2024, she was appointed by a Presidential Decree as member of Egypt’s National Council for Women. In April 2023, she was appointed to the Board of Commercial International Bank (CIB) and has since been selected as the CIB Board Chair for the Bank’s Sustainability Committee and member of the Board Strategy and Transformation committee (formerly Operations & Technology Committee). She has been a member of AmCham Egypt’s Board of Governors since June 2021.

Eng. Mansour holds a B.Sc. with Distinction & Honors in Engineering from Alexandria University in addition to a Master of Business Administration (MBA) with Distinction from Maastricht School of Management.



Mr. Jawaid Mirza
Non-Executive Director

Mr. Jawaid Mirza is a seasoned banking executive and strong proponent of international corporate governance, bringing over 37 years of diversified global experience across financial and risk management, technology transformation, mergers and acquisitions, business turnarounds, and operational leadership.

Mr. Mirza currently serves as a Non-Executive Board Member of AGT Food and Ingredients Inc. (Canada). He has also held several prominent board roles, including Lead Director at Commercial International Bank – Egypt (CIB), and Non-Executive Independent Director at Bank of Athens (Johannesburg, South Africa). He further served as a Non-Executive Independent Director at Atlas Mara, a sub-Saharan African financial services group operating in seven countries.

In addition to his board responsibilities, Mr. Mirza held senior executive roles at Commercial International Bank – Egypt (CIB), including Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer of Consumer Banking and Group Chief Operating Officer.

Earlier in his career, Mr. Mirza served with major global financial institutions including Citibank and ABN AMRO Bank N.V. At ABN AMRO, where he held several senior leadership roles including Chief

Financial Officer – European Region (26 countries), Chief Financial Officer – Asia (including Australia, New Zealand and the Middle East), and Managing Director and Chief Operating Officer for Global Private Banking, Asset Management and New Growth Markets. He led multiple bank acquisition due diligences across Europe, Asia, and Latin America, and was a member of ABN AMRO’s Top Executive Group (TEG), as well as the Group Finance and Group COO Boards.

Mr. Mirza also served for nine years as Non-Executive Independent Director at Eurobank Ergasias (Greece), where he chaired the Board Audit Committee and the Board Transformation and Technology Committee, and served as a member of the Board Nomination & Governance Committee and the Board Remuneration Committee.

Mr. Mirza holds various executive management courses from leading reputable institutions like Queens Business School, Wharton Business School, Stanford Graduate School of Business. He is a member of the Institute of Corporate Directors, Canada.



Mr. Burkhard Eckes
Independent Director

Burkhard Eckes started his career in 1986 in PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC) before becoming a partner from 1996 till 2022. He is a graduate auditor, was the Banking & Capital Markets (BCM) Leader in EMEA and member of the Global BCM Leadership Team focusing on development and implementation of banking strategies, regulatory requirements and practices, governance and compliance, risk management, reporting, accounting, ESG.

Mr. Eckes became a senior advisor of PwC Germany in 2022 and retired from PwC in 2023, and has since been serving as Board and committee member in several companies: actually he is Chair of the Audit Committee, Member of the Risk Committee and Member of the Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee of Eurobank S.A. in Athens,

Member of the Supervisory Board and Chair of the Audit Committee, Member of the Risk Committee of Bank Pictet & Cie (Europe) AG in Frankfurt. Mr. Eckes is also Chair of the Audit Committee, Vice Chair of the Risk Committee and member of the Nomination Committee of Bayerische Landesbank in Munich. In June 2025, Mr. Eckes joined the Commercial International Bank - Egypt (CIB) Board of Directors as a non-executive, independent Board Member. Since July 2025 he has been chairing the Audit Committee.



Mr. Georgios Anagnostopoulos
Independent Director

Mr. Georgios Anagnostopoulos is a senior executive and brings more than 35 years of international experience in Banking and other Financial Institutions in Greece, Germany, Italy, UK, Singapore, South Africa and Denmark as well as experience in all facets of Risk Management, Digital Transformation & Strategy and Corporate Governance.

Up to recently, he was an External Advisor to McKinsey and Company in their EMEA Risk & Resilience practice. He served as Group Chief Risk Officer at Danske Bank and in various divisional CRO roles at Barclays Africa and Standard Chartered in Asia, as well as in senior executive roles in GE Capital, Deutsche Bank and Citigroup.

George currently serves as a NED in the new Hellenic Innovation and Infrastructure Fund (HIIF), the investment arm of Growthfund, Greece's National Wealth Sovereign fund and he is also Chairing the Advisory Board of Geoaxis, a Greek Real Estate company.

He also brings valuable expertise as a former Non-Executive Director in an Asset Management bank in Luxembourg, a Leasing company in Denmark, a Collections / Credit Management company in Italy, and a Credit Card / Loan JV in South Africa.

He has always worked in multicultural and geographically diverse environments, led through transformation and change and through various economic cycles, always focusing on healthy business growth.

He holds a Bachelor of Science from Fairleigh Dickinson University in New Jersey and an MBA from the University of Georgia, in Georgia, USA.



Mr. Amr El Ganainy
Deputy CEO & Executive Board Member

Mr. Amr El Ganainy is one of Egypt's esteemed financial industry executives, with over 39 years of experience since his graduation from the Faculty of Commerce, Cairo University in 1985. He started his career at Suez Canal Bank, where he excelled to Senior Dealer. He then moved to Export Development Bank in 1994, reaching the post of Chief Dealer. In 1996, he joined United Bank of Egypt, as part of the new management team tasked with revamping the bank, as Treasurer and Head of Correspondent Banking.

Mr. El Ganainy joined CIB in 2004 as General Manager Financial Institutions Group, leading the group through his strong business relationships in the market on the local and regional fronts. He is also JP Morgan Chase, London credit certified in 2005. As a result of his prior leadership excellence, in 2010 CIB's Senior Management tasked him with launching the Global Customer Relations Department.

In October 2023, Mr. El Ganainy was appointed Deputy CEO and Managing Director. Prior to that, he was the CEO of Institutional Banking at CIB since 2017, achieving short and medium-term strategic objectives, while aligning with the Bank's philosophy, mission and vision.

In November 2024, in his capacity as Deputy CEO, Mr. Amr El Ganainy joined the Board as Executive Director.

Mr. El Ganainy's exposure has stretched globally; he was appointed to Mastercard's Advisory Board and was the first Egyptian and youngest Chairman of the InterArab Cambist Association (ICA) based in Beirut, of which he is currently Honorary Chairman. He was also an Executive Board Member of ACI International based in Paris, in addition to being the Founder and Chairman of ACI Egypt, of which he remains Honorary Chairman.

He represented CIB in several of its affiliates, chairing the Board of Directors of Commercial International Brokerage Co. (CIBC), CI Asset Management Co. and a Board Member of CI Capital Holding Co. With his renowned reputation and widely acclaimed experience, Mr. El Ganainy was selected as an independent board member in large corporations in Egypt in the aviation, tourism, financial services, and telecommunications sectors. He was also elected Board Member in Misr for Central Clearing, Depositary and Registry Co. for five consecutive rounds from 2005 to 2021.

Mr. El Ganainy's experience led to his appointment as a member of the consortium to promote a culture of dealing with tourists based on the decision of the Egyptian Prime Minister in September 2022.



Mr. Islam Zekry
Group Chief Finance & Operation Officer & Executive Board Member

Mr. Islam Zekry is Group Chief Finance and Operations Officer at CIB where he is an Executive Director of the CIB Board of Directors, a member of the bank's Executive Committee, and a board member of CIB Kenya.

Mr. Zekry has demonstrated a proven track record in optimizing financial performance, driving growth, fostering innovation, and delivering value to stakeholders. His extensive knowledge of global markets, regulatory environments, and industry trends, both locally and internationally, enables him to provide strategic financial guidance that supports CIB strategic objectives.

Prior to his appointment as CFO in 2023, Mr. Zekry was the first appointed Chief Data Officer having created the Data Analytics group in 2016. In that role he oversaw data warehousing, business design and operations, analytics, and the bank's quant finance platforms. He joined CIB in 2004 in the Finance Department.

Mr. Zekry has broad international experience in markets across Europe, the Middle East and Africa. He is a steering committee member of Smart Africa, an international alliance established to accelerate sustainable socioeconomic development on the continent. He is a member of the EU-AU Digital Economy Task Force, which examines ways of cooperative engagement in the field of digital economy between Europe and Africa. In addition, he serves on the Digital Transformation Committee of the World Economic Forum WEF. Most

recently he was nominated to the Egyptian AI Council to formulate and execute the country's AI vision strategy. Mr. Zekry is a member of the Chartered Institute of Managerial Accountants in the United Kingdom, a member of the Fitch Quantitative Finance Institute in London, a Non-Executive Director at NLB Banking Group in Central Europe, and a Member of the Board of Telecom Egypt "WE."

Under his leadership, London Business School (LBS) featured CIB's data transformation as a case study in 2018, making CIB the first Middle Eastern company to be analyzed by the master's program for Advanced Analytics. Subsequently, Harvard Business School included the case study in its curriculum, and it became a reference for several international and academic research centers.

Mr. Islam was leading the team responsible for multiple prestigious awards and international recognition from global institutions such as Euromoney, Global Finance, International Institute of Finance (IIF), Carnegie Mellon University distinguished quants practice award and Digital Awards 50-Silicon Valley.

Mr. Zekry holds Doctorate in Financial mathematics and MBA from the University of Chicago- Booth Business School with a concentration in Advanced Financial Analytics and Corporate Economic Performance Management.

Executive Management



Mr. Hisham Ezz Al-Arab
Chief Executive Officer & Board Member

Mr. Hisham Ezz Al-Arab was reappointed as Chief Executive Officer and Executive Board Member of Commercial International Bank (CIB) – Egypt in November 2024. He previously served as the Chairman of CIB from March 2023, and prior to that, as a Non-Executive Director of the Board following a brief tenure in 2022 as Advisor to the Governor of the Central Bank of Egypt. In 2020, Mr. Ezz Al-Arab founded and chaired HE Advisory, where he advised corporates and fintech start-ups on growth strategies, resource mobilization, financial risk management, and fundraising, drawing on more than four decades of international banking experience across Europe, the Middle East, and Africa.

Mr. Ezz Al-Arab is best known for his transformative leadership as Chairman and Managing Director of CIB from 2002 to 2020. During this period, he led the bank’s evolution from a wholesale lender with a market capitalization of EGP 1 billion into Egypt’s largest private-sector bank, exceeding EGP 300 billion in market capitalization.

Under his stewardship, CIB became the blue-chip stock of the Egyptian Exchange, with ADRs and GDRs listed on the New York and London Stock Exchanges, and emerged as the global investment community’s preferred proxy for Egypt and a benchmark for banking in emerging markets. Throughout his career, Mr. Ezz Al-Arab has been a strong advocate of entrepreneurial culture, meritocracy, and global best practices in corporate governance and risk management. In 2013, he introduced sustainability and gender equality initiatives at CIB, positioning the bank as a regional leader in responsible banking. He additionally led CIB’s digital transformation, including the establishment of the first Data Analytics unit within an Egyptian bank.

Under Mr. Ezz Al-Arab’s current leadership, CIB is executing a five-year strategic plan (2026–2030) designed to deliver sustainable long-term growth while responding to evolving macroeconomic conditions, regulatory developments, and client needs. He has also spearheaded the bank’s regional expansion, notably leading the establishment of

CIB Kenya Limited to support Egyptian mid-sized corporates expanding into East Africa.

Mr. Ezz Al-Arab has received numerous international accolades, including African Banker’s Lifetime Achievement Award (2023), Global Finance’s Lifetime Achievement Award (2025), and MEED’s CEO of the Year (2025). Earlier recognitions include EMEA Finance’s Best CEO in Egypt and Africa and Euromoney’s Outstanding Contribution to Financial Services in the Middle East. Beyond banking, Mr. Ezz Al-Arab is the Founder and Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the CIB Foundation, which has positively impacted nearly 8 million underprivileged children through healthcare initiatives across Egypt. He has held several prominent board and advisory roles locally and internationally and began his career with Merrill Lynch, Deutsche Bank, and JP Morgan in London.

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By 2030, we aim to strengthen our core business, diversify, lead in digital and mobile experiences, and invest in talent and cutting-edge technology.





Mr. Amr El Ganainy
Deputy CEO & Executive Board Member

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Mr. Islam Zekry
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Mr. Islam was leading the team responsible for multiple prestigious awards and international recognition from global institutions such as Euromoney, Global Finance, International Institute of Finance (IIF), Carnegie Mellon University distinguished quants practice award and Digital Awards 50-Silicon Valley.

Mr. Zekry holds Doctorate in Financial mathematics and MBA from the University of Chicago- Booth Business School with a concentration in Advanced Financial Analytics and Corporate Economic Performance Management.



Mr. Rashwan Hammady
Chief Retail, Commercial Banking and Financial Inclusion Executive

Mr. Rashwan Hammady is a member of the Executive Committee at CIB, playing a crucial role in shaping and driving the bank's strategic agenda. With over two decades of experience at CIB, he began his career in the Finance Department, completed comprehensive credit and investment training, and later served as Head of Strategic Planning, laying the foundation for the development and execution of the bank's key strategic initiatives.

Throughout his tenure, Mr. Hammady has spearheaded the launch of several landmark and innovative products and segments propositions, enhancing CIB's ability to serve its growing customer base of over 3 million. He has successfully built the bank's SME business, launched an advanced digital banking platform, and established a tailored service model for Egyptians living abroad. Under his leadership, CIB has secured the largest household market share among private sector banks in both assets and liabilities. In 2024, Mr. Hammady inaugurated CIFC, a CIB subsidiary offering factoring and mortgage finance services, where he serves as Chairman of the board.

His leadership philosophy emphasizes talent development and a culture of agility and continuous improvement, inspiring teams to innovate, embrace diversity, and rapidly learn from experiments. His vision is to provide accessible financial solutions that empower individuals and businesses to achieve their goals and contribute positively to the broader communities where CIB operates. Through advanced analytics and AI his team is on a mandate to enhance the banking experience and create value for CIB's wide customer base.

Mr. Hammady holds a bachelor's degree in commerce from Sohag University and an MBA from The University of Chicago - Booth School of Business.



Mr. Omar El-Husseiny
Chief Global Markets Executive

Mr. Omar El-Husseiny is the Chief Global Markets Executive at Commercial International Bank Egypt (CIB) and a member of the Bank's Executive Committee. In this role, he leads CIB's Global Markets platform, encompassing Treasury, Financial Institutions, Debt Capital Markets, Global Transaction Banking, and Enterprise & Government Relations, with end-to-end accountability for balance-sheet optimization, funding and liquidity, capital markets activities, market risk management, and strategic partnerships.

With over two decades of experience across treasury, capital markets, foreign exchange, and balance-sheet management, Mr. El-Husseiny plays a central role in shaping CIB's growth strategy, enhancing profitability, and strengthening the Bank's positioning with regional and global investors. He has been instrumental in navigating complex macroeconomic cycles, including periods of economic reform, and heightened interest-rate and foreign exchange volatility, while developing sophisticated risk-management and structured solutions for CIB's largest corporate, institutional, and high-net-worth clients.

Throughout his career at CIB, Mr. El-Husseiny has been a key contributor to the Bank's strategic evolution, capital planning, and market-facing initiatives to support long-term value creation, resilience, and sustainable growth. Mr. El-Husseiny places human capital at the center of CIB's long-term competitiveness. He actively champions leadership development, succession planning, and the creation of empowered, accountable teams, believing that strong institutions are built through people who grow with the strategy. His leadership philosophy balances high performance with trust, transparency, and long-term capability building.

He joined CIB in 2003 after earning a Bachelor of Business Administration from the Faculty of Commerce (English Section), Cairo University. He holds an MBA in Banking and Finance from Maastricht School of Management, a Graduate School of Banking Diploma from the University of Wisconsin-Madison, and completed the Corporate Finance & Credit Program at J.P. Morgan.

What We Do

Institutional Banking, Corporate Banking, and Global Customer Relations Group

Widely recognized as Egypt’s leading preeminent corporate bank, CIB serves enterprises ranging from industry-leading corporates to medium-sized businesses.

Debt Capital Markets

CIB’s position as an industry leader in project finance, syndicated loans, securitization, bonds, and structured finance is cemented by its global product knowledge, local expertise, and capital resources. CIB’s project finance and syndicated loan teams facilitate market access for large borrowers, providing them with world-class services with exceptional execution times.

Direct Investment

As a local player that adheres to international standards, CIB actively participates in carefully selected direct investment opportunities in Egypt and across the region, maximizing return on investment.

Financial Institution Group

CIB provides a diverse and tailored set of services designed to suit the needs of banking and non-banking financial institutions.

Treasury and Capital Market Services

CIB delivers world-class services in the areas of cash and liquidity management, capital markets, foreign exchange, and derivatives.

Strategic Relations Group

CIB is dedicated to serving institutional clients through the Strategic Relations Group (SRG). Highly qualified relationship managers provide customers — including, but not limited to, sovereign diplomatic missions — with exclusive, personalized services catering to their unique business needs.

Enterprise and Governmental Relations Group

The Enterprise and Governmental Relations Group provides world-class, value-accretive services to top-tier local and regional companies under state-owned enterprises, governmental entities, or sovereign authorities. Additionally, the Group creates new business for CIB’s other lines of business by offering clients various corporate, digital, and consumer products and services.

Global Transaction and Digital Banking

The Bank’s Global Transaction and Digital Banking Group is responsible for managing all corporate and consumer digital channels, ensuring it fully integrates the Bank into clients’ daily lives. It develops simple, reliable, and consultative digital experiences that meet customers’ needs anytime, anywhere, and on any device.

Retail Banking

Consumer Banking

The Consumer Banking division is central to CIB’s dynamic service offering, offering a broad range of retail clients in different customer segments (Prime, Plus, Wealth, or Private) an extensive bundle of products and services tailored to satisfy their needs. These products are diversified from personal to specialized lending solutions, cash management services to credit, and debit card offerings.

Business Banking

The Business Banking segment serves over 75,000 SMEs with revenues ranging from EGP 1 million to over EGP 200 million through a network of over 100 experienced relationship managers. The division works with clients across the industry, providing market-leading services and innovative, bespoke solutions for small and medium enterprises as it continues to cement CIB’s position as a bank of choice for business owners.

Representative Offices, Strategic Subsidiaries, and Associates

Dubai Representative Office

CIB launched its UAE operations in 2005, offering a full range of products to retail and corporate clients. The office focuses on attracting and channeling inbound investments and cementing relationships with reputable GCC corporations with current or planned investments in Egypt and Africa, in addition to targeting HNWIs and business banking clients with an appetite for the Egyptian market. The office creates a bridge between the GCC and Egypt by building and maintaining relationships with large corporate clients and financial institutions in the GCC, aiming to boost the corporate and trade finance business in Egypt. These strategic alliances are key to the Bank’s expansion strategy, allowing it to leverage unique opportunities beyond Egypt.

CIB Kenya Limited

CIB Kenya Limited (formerly Mayfair-CIB) is an established commercial bank in the Republic of Kenya and was licensed by the Central Bank of Kenya in June 2017. CIB Egypt anchored its regional presence with the acquisition of the remaining 49% stake in Mayfair CIB Bank Limited, making it CIB’s first fully owned subsidiary outside of Egypt. CIB Egypt has since focused on financing activities through CIB Kenya, with special focus on growing the Egypt-Kenya trade corridor, building a bridge for Egyptian large corporates and SMEs to do business, set up shop in the hub of Eastern Africa, and serve multinational and local SMEs in Kenya.

Commercial International for Finance Company (CIFC)

The Commercial International Finance Company (CIFC) launched operations in April 2024 through a full factoring product suite catering to the increasing demand for alternative financial solutions. Factoring

products offered a wide range of value-added services, counting on the company’s domestic and international product offerings. In its first year, the company managed to cater its products to serve large Corporate and SME clients. It aims to rapidly expand its factoring finance business through the integration of financial services through advanced chain management solutions. Other NBFS activities are also under study.

AI Ahly Computer Equipment Company (ACE)

Established in October 1996 as a joint stock company, ACE maintains a long and strong track record in the field of trading and maintenance of specialized information technology hardware. The company is well-positioned as the system integrator of choice for the government, major banks, and large institutions. ACE sources its original hardware products from recognized companies in the field, such as Sedco, Fujitsu, HP, and Cisco. In 2020, ACE worked with numerous prominent institutions and was awarded a mega tender project from one of the largest national banks in Egypt. Despite challenging market conditions arising from global economic disturbances due to geopolitical conflicts, the company’s management successfully increased its maintenance contracts to offset the decline in trading activity, ensuring revenue and profitability sustainability. ACE will continue focusing on enhancing its maintenance experience and expanding its client base, along with introducing new products and exploring additional strategic technology partnerships. The ultimate objective is to increase the company’s market share and value against competitors.

CIB's Stock

Since listing its shares on the Egyptian Exchange in 1995, CIB has grown to become the largest constituent of the EGX. Investors and analysts view CIB's stock as a proxy for the Egyptian market, with the Bank acting as a mirror for the local banking sector. The economy's growth prospects are generally depicted in the credit outlook, while retail banking is seen as portraying the longer-term story of financial inclusion. In 1996, CIB became the first Egyptian bank to offer its shares on international markets, with a GDR program on the London Stock Exchange (LSE). In 2001, CIB marked another first by being the first Egyptian bank to register its shares on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) in the form of the American Depository Receipts (ADR) Level 1 program. In 2012, the Bank began trading on OTCQX International Premier, a segment of the OTCQX marketplace reserved for international-leading, non-US companies listed on a qualified international exchange and providing their home country disclosure to US investors.

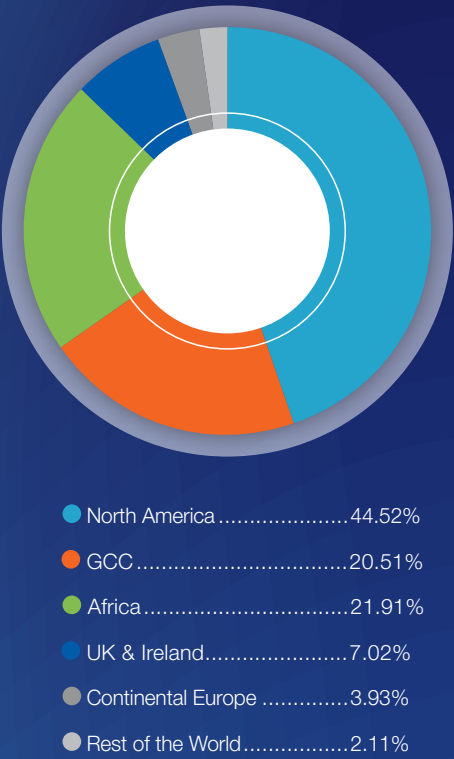
During 2025, COMI recorded a 44.33% increase, with an opening price of EGP 71.36 and a closing price of EGP 103. Its volume-weighted average price (VWAP) recorded EGP 82.85, average daily trading volume reached 2.57 million shares, while average market capitalization stood at EGP 279 billion. The average price-to-book ratio was 1.59, peaking at 1.79 and bottoming at 1.44. Throughout the year, a cash dividend of EGP 2.5 per share was distributed in April, followed by a 1-for-10 stock dividend in December.

Given its global exposure, CIB is widely covered by leading research houses locally, regionally, and internationally. As such, eleven institutions issued research reports on the Bank during the year, six of which were local. By year-end, the Bank's DRs outstanding position reached 961,555,473shares. GDRs recorded 952,771,178shares while ADRs outstanding position recorded 8,784,295shares, representing 28.47 % of total issued shares. CIB continues to hold the highest weight on the EGX30, accounting for around 30 % of the index, and free float at 70.44 %. CIB's stock is one of Egypt's most liquid stocks, as it is considered the most valuable financial institution.

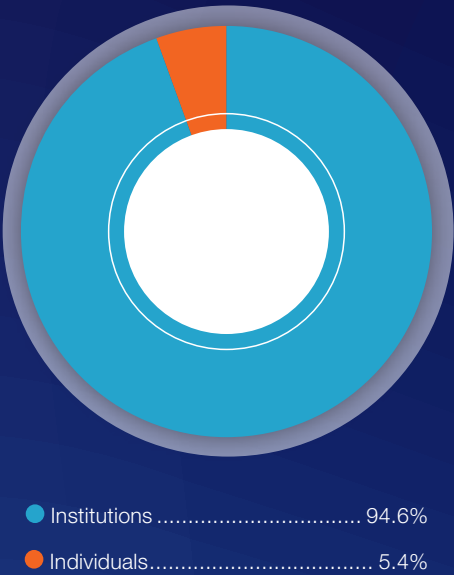
Investor Relations

The Bank's Investor Relations (IR) division maintains a proactive investor relations program to keep shareholders and investors abreast of developments impacting the Bank's performance. The team and senior management alike dedicate significant time to one-on-one meetings, roadshows, investor conferences, and conference calls, sparing no effort in providing the investment community with transparent disclosures while simultaneously ensuring analysts have the needed information to maintain balanced coverage of the Bank's shares. Throughout 2025, the Bank's IR division attended seven conferences, seven of which were In-person. In more than 100 meetings, the team met more than 200 companies incorporating a wide range of international, regional, and local institutions. The team also conducted annual rating review meetings with the four rating agencies (S&P, Fitch, Moody's, and Capital Intelligence). During the year, disclosures, including regular updates and releases, continued to be periodically made available on CIB's IR website, as well as the EGX, LSE, and OTCQX portals in a timely manner that ensures fair access to information for investors from around the world, allowing them to make informed investment decisions.

Breakdown of Shareholders by Region
(As of December 2025)



Breakdown of Shareholders by Type
(As of December 2025)



Awards



1993 – 1998

- Six-time Recipient of Best Bank in Egypt Award by Euromoney



2006 – 2012

- Seven-time Recipient of JP Morgan Quality Recognition Award



2016

- Socially Responsible Bank of the Year by African Banker
- Best Bank in Egypt Supporting Women-Owned and Women-Run Businesses by the American Chamber of Commerce in Egypt
- Achievement in Liquidity Risk and Operational Risk for the Middle East and Africa by Asian Banker
- Best Retail Risk Management Initiative by Asian Banker
- Most Active Issuing Bank in Egypt in 2015 by the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
- Middle East Most Effective Recovery by BCI



2018

- World's Best Emerging Markets Bank by Global Finance for the second consecutive year — CIB is the first bank in Egypt and the Middle East to win this prestigious award



2005

- First Egyptian bank to win the JP Morgan Quality Recognition Award



2013

- First Egyptian bank to win the JP Morgan Elite STP Award



2017

- World's Best Bank in the Emerging Markets by Euromoney, the first bank in the Middle East and Africa to win this award
- First Egyptian bank to be named Best Bank in the Middle East by Euromoney



2019

- First Egyptian bank to win the JP Morgan Quality Recognition Award



2020

- World's Best Bank in the Emerging Markets Award by Global Finance
- Best Foreign Exchange Provider in Egypt Award by Global Finance
- Best Treasury and Cash Management Providers in Egypt Award by Global Finance
- Best Emerging Markets Bank Award by Global Finance
- Best Private Bank in Egypt Award by Global Finance
- Best Bank in Egypt Award by Global Finance
- Middle East's Best Bank for Corporate Responsibility Award by Euromoney
- Best Regional Bank in North Africa Award by African Banker
- Best Domestic Bank in Egypt Award by Asiamoney
- Best Digital Bank in Egypt Award by Asiamoney
- Pan-Africa Sustainability Award by EMEA Finance

The World's Best Consumer Digital Banks in the Middle East 2020

- Best Consumer Digital Bank
- Best Integrated Consumer Banking Site
- Best Online Product Offerings
- Best Website Design – Best Mobile Banking App
- Best Information Security and Fraud Management
- Most Innovative Digital Bank
- Best Open Banking APIs

The World's Best Corporate/Institutional Digital Banks in the Middle East 2020

- Best Online Investment Management Services
- Best Online Treasury Services
- Best Online Portal
- Best Integrated Corporate Banking Site
- Best Information Security and Fraud Management
- Best Mobile Banking Adaptive Site
- Most Innovative Digital Bank
- Best Open Banking APIs



2021

- Global Finance Best Bank
- Global Finance Best Digital Bank in Egypt
- Global Finance Best Treasury, Cash Management, Best Trade Finance Provider in Egypt
- Global Finance Best in Financial Leadership in Sustaining Communities
- Digital Banker Best Transaction Banking
- Digital Banker Best Bank for Payment Services
- Digital Banker Best Bank for Cash Management

- Digital Banker Best Supplier Financing
- Digital Banker Best Financial Chain Initiative in Egypt
- Euromoney Best Bank in Egypt
- The Banker Best Digital Bank in Africa
- African Banker Sustainable Bank of the Year
- EMEA Finance Most Innovative Bank in Pan-Africa
- Asiamoney Best Domestic Bank in Egypt
- MEED Best CSR Initiative in Asia and Middle East
- Forbes World's Best Employers list for 2021



2022

- Global Finance World's Best Trade Finance Providers in Egypt
- Global Finance World's Best Foreign Exchange Providers
- The Digital Banker Best Wholesale/Transaction Bank for Digital CX
- EMEA Finance Best Green Bond in Africa
- MENA Sustainable Bank of the Year
- Euromoney Missile East's Best Bank for SMEs
- Euromoney Best Bank in Egypt
- Euromoney Best Bank for Digital Solutions in Egypt
- Country Awards
- Euromoney Best Bank for SME Banking in Egypt
- EMEA Finance Best Local Currency Loan
- EMEA Finance Best Structures Finance Deal in Africa
- EMEA Finance Best Cash Management Services in North Africa
- EMEA Finance Best Payment Services in North Africa - EMEA Finance Best Trade Finance Services in North Africa



2023

- Best Bank in Trade Finance/MEED
- Best Private Bank/Global Finance
- Best Supply Chain Finance Bank in Africa 2023/Global Finance
- Best M&A Deal in MENA/EMEA Finance
- Lifetime Achievement Award/African Banker
- Best securitization house in Africa/EMEA Finance
- Best Trade Finance provider (Egypt)/Global Finance
- Best Bank for Cash management (Egypt)/Global Finance
- Best securitization deal in Africa/EMEA Finance
- Best Bank in Egypt/Euromoney
- Transaction Banking Award/Global Finance
- Best Bank for SMEs in Egypt/Euromoney
- Best Bank for ESG in Egypt/Euromoney
- Best Bank in Egypt 2023/Global Finance
- Best Service for Cash Management/Euromoney
- Best Payment Services in Africa/EMEA Finance
- Best Payment Services in North Africa/EMEA Finance
- Best Cash Management Services in North Africa/EMEA Finance
- Best Trade Finance Services in North Africa
- EMEA Finance Bank of the Year
- Egypt/The Banker



2024

- Global Finance Best FX Bank in Egypt
- Global Finance Best Bank for Sustainable Finance in Emerging Markets for Africa 2024
- Global Finance Best Bank for Sustainable Finance in Egypt 2024
- Euromoney Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Egypt
- Euromoney SME Banking Egypt
- Euromoney Highly Regarded Investment Banking
- Euromoney Corporate Banking
- Euromoney Digital Solutions
- Euromoney ESG
- Global Finance Best Private Bank in Egypt
- MEED Cash Manager of the Year MENA
- MEED Best Digital Bank Egypt
- Euromoney Best Bank in Egypt 2024
- Euromoney Best Digital Bank in Egypt 2024
- Euromoney Best Bank for ESG in Egypt 2024
- EMEA Finance Best Financial Institution Syndicated Loan in North Africa
- Global Finance Best Bank in Egypt
- EMEA Finance Best Securitization House in Africa
- EMEA Finance Best Telecommunications Deal: Etisalat Egypt's loan facilities for capex programmes
- EMEA Finance Best Property Deal: Orascom for Real Estate's EGP 6 billion 10-year syndicated loan
- Global Finance Best Bank for Collections in Africa
- Global Finance Best Overall Bank for Cash Management
- Global Finance Treasury and Cash Management Award 2024
- Euromoney Egypt's Best FX Bank
- Global Finance Best FX bank in Egypt 2025
- Fortune Top 10 of Fortune's 2024



2025

Global Finance

- Best FX bank in Egypt 2025

Global Finance

- 2025 Best Private Bank award winner

Global Finance

- Best SME Bank Award 2025

Global Finance

- Best Trade Finance Award for 2025

Global Finance

- Best Bank for Sustainable Financing in Emerging Markets

Global Finance

- Best Bank for Sustainability Transparency

Global Finance

- Lifetime Achievement Award

MEED

- Best SME Bank – Egypt

MEED

- Excellence in Supply Chain Financing

FINNOVEX

- Excellence in Digital Banking North Africa 2025

MEED

- Best Bank – Egypt

MEED

- Best ESG Strategy

MEED

- Best Sustainable Finance Initiative

MEED

- CEO of the Year

EUROMONEY

- Egypt’s Best Bank

EUROMONEY

- Egypt’s Best Bank for Sustainable Finance

EUROMONEY

- Egypt’s Best Digital Bank

African Banker

- Best Regional Bank in North Africa 2025

Global Finance

- Best Bank for Cash Management in Egypt 2025

Global Finance

- Best Sub-Custodian Bank 2025

The Banker

- Best Bank in Egypt 2025

EUROMONEY

- Egypt’s Best Transaction Bank



02.

STRATEGIC DIRECTION



Our Strategy

By 2030, we aim to strengthen our core business, diversify thoughtfully, lead the market in digital and mobile first experiences, and invest in talent and cutting-edge technology.

Our strategy is designed to seize the opportunities of today, while actively tailoring for the Egypt of tomorrow, and is built on five key pillars. Each of the following pillars is designed to deliver sustainable growth, long-term value, and a competitive edge:

1. Building Scale in CIB's Core Business

As Egypt's bank of choice for the fastest-growing retail and business segments, we maintain a strong focus on risk management while strengthening our core operations across consumer, business, and corporate banking. This strategic approach positions us to achieve a 10% market share and serve 5 million customers, further cementing our leadership in the market.

2. Building Growth and Diversification

This strategic pillar extends beyond our core operations, aiming to diversify revenue streams, mitigate risk, and elevate our brand presence. It serves as the foundation for building Egypt's premier digital banking platform; one that offers seamless, mobile-first financial solutions to enhance client engagement and deliver greater value to both customers and shareholders. Additionally, capitalizing on trade corridor synergies and cross-border opportunities in the GCC region and leveraging on our Kenya franchise to capture regional trade flows will be a key focus.

3. Building an Unparalleled Mobile and Digital First Experience

The digital transformation program around customer experience and channels is where we will consume the largest share of our investments in in digital and physical over the next five years. These investments should yield additional traffic and achieve over 40% digital sales penetration.

4. Building a Culture of Speed and Agility

This key pillar will mark a shift towards a culture that drives empowerment, pace, ownership and accountability, moving away from hierarchical command and control. Our strategy is to attract top-tier professionals, upskill our teams for the digital and AI age, and foster a culture of empowerment and innovation. This will ultimately cement our position as Egypt's top employer.

5. Building Technology and Operational Excellence

We aim to build a scalable, integrated technology platform built for speed, insight and simplicity. This will require another shift in culture and mindset, through investment funding processes, governance and capital allocation models. Our strategy is to transition to a digital product organization, modernizing our banking infrastructure and adopting agile ways of working. This pillar will allow for the engineering of a resilient, future-proof tech foundation, paired with a product-driven and centralized operating model focused on enhancing speed, insights, and simplicity across our operations.

VISION

To be at the forefront of change, build for the future, and turn aspirations into reality.

MISSION

To transform traditional financial services into simple and accessible solutions by investing in people, data, and digitalization to serve tomorrow's needs today.

Based on its mission and vision statements, CIB's strategy focuses on the following growth drivers:

OUR VALUES



Customer First



Lead the Market



Agility



Integrity

OUR PILLARS

A Customer-Centric Business Model

Making data-driven decisions to unlock growth, leveraging on automation and data analytics.

Digital Transformation and Distribution

Focusing on branch offloading, digital sales, adoption, and engagement, while expanding accessibility to the unbanked and underserved segments via physical or digital mobility.

Operational Efficiency

Through digital innovation and prudent cost management.

Superior Customer Experience

To further strengthen CIB's brand equity.

Value Creation Model

Value creation remains one of the main pillars of CIB's strategy. The Bank works diligently to create value for its shareholders, customers, employees, and society. To do this, it efficiently utilizes its key resources to best serve its strategic priorities, taking into account all prevailing macroeconomic driving forces. This results in both financial and non-financial value for CIB's stakeholders.



Key Stakeholders



Resources (Input)			Value Created (Outcome)		
Financial Capital Strong financial capital is always reinvested in the Bank's activities.			Financial Performance • Ranked number one bank among all Egyptian private sector banks in terms of revenues, net worth, total assets, and deposits • The largest market capitalization in the Egyptian banking sector and one of the highest ROEs		
Human Capital CIB's in-depth expertise across different industries is mainly rooted in its skilled, specialized, and dedicated employees.			Human Capital • 8,665 total workforce, as of year-end. • Received the prestigious ISO 29993 Certification for Learning Services Management System, in recognition of HR's dedication to providing world-class learning and development opportunities. • First private bank to acquire Egyptian Gender Equity Seal (EGES), guided by the World Bank Gender Equity Model (GEM). • Featured in a LinkedIn Learning Case Study as the first Egyptian bank to demonstrate how it successfully built a solid digital foundation, highlighting the Bank's impactful contributions to staff and youth development		

Chair of the Board's Note



“
CIB continues to reaffirm its position as Egypt’s leading private sector bank, with market-leading positions in corporate banking, consumer finance, and trade.

Dear shareholders,
As CIB enters a pivotal phase in its evolution, I am pleased to share that over the past year the Board has focused its endeavors on reshaping the Bank’s strategic direction. This period of strategic transformation has involved deep engagement to ensure that management is equipped with the resources, governance framework, and mandate needed to execute effectively, while rigorously testing assumptions and closely monitoring risks.

The strategic pivot
CIB continues to reaffirm its position as Egypt’s leading private sector bank, with market-leading positions in corporate banking, consumer finance, and trade. Those businesses remain healthy, with growth rates that reflect both our healthy market share and disciplined execution. The Board and management are aligned on a critical point: market leadership in mature segments is necessary, but insufficient. Growth must come from new vectors.

Our strategic priorities include Business Banking — serving enterprises that sit between our large corporate clients and the retail mass market. While this segment remains a small fraction of our portfolio, the opportunity is substantial, and we are building the coverage model, product set, and digital infrastructure to capture it. Another priority is Global Transaction Banking, delivering a comprehensive suite of value adding, integrated and innovative transactional products and services.

Alongside these growth initiatives, the strategic focus is infrastructure. We are investing heavily in the technology backbone of the bank — the core systems, data architecture, cybersecurity, and platforms that will allow us to serve clients digitally at scale. This is not glamorous work, but it is essential. A bank cannot transform its front end without first transforming its back end.

The Board has paid particular attention to our adoption of artificial intelligence, which is concentrated on both regulatory technology and customer-facing applications. CIB is deploying AI to strengthen compliance, audit, and risk management: the defense mechanisms that protect the institution and its stakeholders.

The competitive landscape
The Board recognized that competition is evolving. Beyond traditional banks, non-bank financial institutions and digital wallets are reshaping the landscape. Often operating under lighter regulatory frameworks, they can move faster and they embed financial services directly into digital platforms that consumers use every day.

CIB’s response is to embed itself in those ecosystems rather than cede them to competitors. Our partnerships with digital commerce platforms and other major market players are early steps. The strategic logic is clear: If we do not integrate financial services into the platforms where customers spend their time, we will lose share of wallet to those who do. The Board is encouraging

Revenues

117^{EGP BN}

Our strategic priorities include Business Banking — serving enterprises that sit between our large corporate clients and the retail mass market.

management to move aggressively on partnerships and alliances, and we are monitoring competitive dynamics in the non-bank sector as closely as we monitor peer banks.

Financial inclusion as opportunity and responsibility
Egypt’s banking penetration is below regional and global averages, and a large portion of the population remains underserved by formal financial services. This presents an opportunity for responsible growth.

CIB’s digital bank initiative is designed in part to address this gap. But technology alone will not solve the problem. We need simplified products, simplified interfaces, and a sustained effort to change the narrative — to demonstrate that banks enable growth, not just extract value. The irony is that technology adoption is not the barrier. A taxi driver may carry two mobile phones and switch between networks to optimize costs, but the same person may never consider opening a bank account. Reaching these customers requires cultural change as much as product innovation.

The macroeconomic environment
The Board’s assessment of the Egyptian economy is cautiously optimistic. The foreign exchange market has stabilized. Foreign currency is readily available. The unification of the exchange rate has brought expatriate remittances back into the formal system, with benefits that extend beyond economics. Inflation remains elevated but is now

on a disinflation path. GDP growth forecasts are converging toward five percent. Exports are growing. Tourism has compensated for the disruption in Suez Canal revenues.

Risks remain. Real estate, which has absorbed enormous capital in recent years, faces a slow-down. Mid-sized contractors are vulnerable. Manufacturing has not kept pace with infrastructure investment. But the diversification of the economy — away from a pronounced dependence on the Suez Canal, away from excessive reliance on real estate — is a positive development.

Culture and continuity

CIB's culture is distinctive. It is competitive, demanding, and intolerant of mediocrity. It does not compromise on pricing to chase market share. It expects excellence and rewards it. That culture was built over decades, and it is the Board's responsibility to ensure it endures.

In support of the objective, we are deepening succession planning across critical roles. Where international expertise is required, it is paired with strong local talent to ensure continuity. The Board reviews succession regularly and treats it as a core governance priority.

SMEs served

+90.2K

CIB delivers world-class services in the areas of cash and liquidity management, capital markets, foreign exchange, and derivatives.

CIB's management is characterized by clarity, urgency, and an unwillingness to accept the limitations that others take for granted. The Board's role is to support that leadership while ensuring appropriate oversight and governance. We believe we have the right team, the right strategy, and the right culture to deliver on the ambitions we have set.

Nevine Sabbour

Non-Executive Chair of the Board



A Note from our CEO



“
Our growth strategy was not written by consultants and handed to management, but rather was built from the bottom up.

For years, the conventional wisdom has been straightforward: when investors grow excited about Egypt, CIB is their proxy for the market. The Bank is liquid, well-governed, and has delivered through every cycle.

The foundation we have built is robust and scalable, allowing our capabilities to matter more than geography, through our ability to execute consistently, serve clients at scale, and deliver sustainable performance. This is not a claim disconnected from reality - it is the organizing principle behind every strategic decision we are making.

Shock-proofing as strategy

In a world of persistent volatility — geopolitical fractures, the rewiring of the supply-chain, market volatility — the resilience of a country is inseparable from the resilience of its banking system. Banks are the lifeblood of any economy: When they falter, economies destabilize. But when they adapt and innovate, they become anchors of national stability.

Shock-proofing the financial sector is essential, and doing so requires a new architecture — one that integrates digital transformation with sustainable finance. Digitization alone is insufficient. Technology must be paired with sustainability metrics embedded into every product, every partnership, every transaction, and every innovation decision. When banks move faster and in the right direction, they strengthen balance sheets, improve risk profiles, and expand financial inclusion. That’s the roadmap for the creation of economic value over the long term.

At the institutional level, this means building four capabilities into CIB’s operating model. We must have:

- Strategic agility —the capacity to respond to economic disruptions in real time, reallocating resources and adapting credit, liquidity, and capital strategies as conditions demand;
- Technological scale — leveraging digital capabilities to diversify our revenue streams, reduce cost-to-serve, and build robust risk tools;
- Sustainability-driven governance — ensuring that decision making considers long-term societal impact, regulatory expectations, and stakeholder trust; and
- Human capital development — empowering our staff of more than 8,000 talented people with the skills, culture, and leadership mindsets that strengthen execution, innovation, and resilience.

A bank that masters these dimensions does more than survive shocks. It grows through them.

The roots of resilience

This approach is not new to CIB. We have been building these capabilities for decades, and the work paid off: When the 2008 global financial crisis struck, Egypt’s banking sector remained stable. In the years that followed, our industry navigated two revolutions, multiple currency adjustments, the impact of covid-19 on our operations and our clients, and a series of external shocks. That resilience was not coincidence, but was something we engineered through discipline and with foresight — and ultimately expressed in strong governance.

Average Market Cap

297<sup>EGP
BN</sup>

CIB holds the highest market capitalization among listed Banks on the Egyptian Exchange (EGX).

CIB has consistently led the domestic market on innovation and good governance. We implemented Basel requirements more than 20 years ago, ahead of the regulatory mandate. We established board risk committees, governance committees, and nomination committees at least five years before they became standard practice. We were pilots for regulatory change, and our frameworks were rolled out across the sector. This is the culture we inherited and the culture we are building on today.

Transformation in motion

Our growth strategy was not written by consultants and handed to management, but rather was built from the bottom up, drafted by more than 200 CIB staff members from across the institution who understand our markets, our customers, and our capabilities. Only after the strategy was finalized did we bring in industry specialists — not generalists — to challenge our thinking and stress-test our assumptions. The result is a plan that the organization owns, understands, and is equipped to execute at every level.

Several pillars of that strategy deserve attention. First, lifestyle integration. Across the globe, banking is converging with other industries, and the platforms that win will be those that embed financial services into the rhythms of daily life, from payments and rewards to bookings and commerce, both online and in real life. Our new partnerships with leading market players are early steps in that direction. The data we generate through lifestyle integration will be as valuable as any asset on our balance sheet. If the

technology giants can intrude into financial services, we intend to intrude into lifestyle.

Second, regional expansion. Kenya is not an end in itself, but a platform for East Africa. We are in early conversation with regulators about expansion into neighboring markets, and we expect Kenya to serve as the hub for a broader regional presence.

Third, the digital bank. We are applying for a digital banking license and expect to launch operations by mid-2026. The purpose is not to cannibalize the existing franchise, but to serve customers that our existing channels are not suited to reach cost-effectively. Egypt has nearly 120 million people, of whom perhaps 60 million are bankable. Many of them will never walk into a CIB branch — not because they lack financial needs, but because our current cost structure does not allow us to serve them profitably. The digital bank changes that equation, offering tailored asset and liability products at the right cost and delivery model. And once proven in Egypt, the platform becomes exportable — a way to enter neighboring markets without the capital intensity of bricks and mortar.

Culture as competitive advantage

None of this works without the right people and the right mindset. I draw a sharp distinction between being in a job and being on a mission. When you are in a job, your instinct is to protect your position. When you are on a mission, your instinct is to accomplish the objective, and the rewards follow.

CIB has always been a mission-driven institution. That culture, built over decades, is our most durable competitive advantage.

The macro backdrop

I am particularly comfortable with the environment in which we are operating. The current leadership at the Central Bank of Egypt has demonstrated independence and discipline — on interest rates, money supply, and exchange rate policy. Inflation is moving lower. The currency has stabilized, not through intervention, but through credible policy, and fiscal side is improving in parallel. Egypt has the right team in place to repeat the success of the 2004 reform era, and CIB intends to be a partner in that effort.

The next fifty years

CIB recently celebrated its fiftieth anniversary. Over those five decades, Egypt has experienced extraordinary volatility, from political transitions and regional wars to revolutions, currency crises, and a global pandemic. Through all of it, this institution emerged stronger. That track record is the best evidence I can offer for where CIB will be in another fifty years.

We aspire to position the bank for that future: a CIB that transcends its operating geography, that builds new ‘factories’ wherever opportunity exists, that serves customers through platforms as much as branches, and that remains, as it has always been, at the frontier of market development.

The mission is clear and the strategy is in place — 2026 will be a year of execution.

Hisham Ezz Al-Arab

Chief Executive Officer and Executive Board member



Board of Directors Report

Macroeconomic overview for the year 2025

2025 marked a pivotal year of economic stabilization for Egypt. While domestic, regional, and international challenges persisted, the year saw a shift towards a steadier macroeconomic environment, driven by strategic policy shifts and supported by improved monetary and fiscal policies that resulted in a gradual restoration of trust.

The beginning of the year saw heightened geopolitical tensions across the region, which continued to have an impact on the Country’s operating environment, exerting pressure on trade routes, energy markets, and investor sentiment. Egypt’s strategic regional relevance helped mitigate more severe disruptions, supported by efforts to de-escalate tensions, including the launch of the Peace Summit in Sharm El-Sheikh aimed at ending the war on Gaza.

In this context, GDP growth over the period was shaped by gradual recovery and rebalancing toward more sustainable drivers. As of late November, the Ministry of Planning, Economic Development, and International Cooperation announced that Egypt’s growth momentum continued to strengthen in the first quarter of FY25/26, with GDP expanding by 5.3%, up from 3.5% a year earlier and marking the strongest quarterly performance in over two years. Growth was driven by higher productivity sectors such as manufacturing, tourism, and telecommunication, indicating a shift towards a more balanced, post-stabilization phase of the economic cycle.

Alongside this improvement in growth conditions, inflation figures signaled a transition towards a disinflationary phase. During the year, headline inflation dropped by almost 49%, recording 12.3% as of December down from 23.95% in January. Eventually, CBE policy rates dropped by 725 basis points (bps) during the year from a high mid-corridor of 27.75% in January all the way down to 20.5% in December. On the other hand, sovereign yields averaged 25-27% depending on the maturity, combined with high real interest rate of 10.78% as of December, the second

highest in Emerging Markets (EMs) after Nigeria (10.92%), thus, cementing Egypt’s attractiveness across EMs. The disinflationary trend supported a sharp improvement in investor perceptions of sovereign risk led to a meaningful repricing of market-based risk indicators. By late 2025, Egypt’s five-year Credit Default Swaps (CDS) spreads had declined to around 275-285 bps, down significantly from the elevated levels seen in 2023-2024 and closer to pre-COVID ranges. This improvement was underpinned by stronger foreign exchange inflows, improved liquidity conditions and continued progress on structural reforms.

Foreign currency-generating sectors demonstrated resilience despite a complex regional and international backdrop. Tourism maintained its strong momentum, supported by record tourist arrivals which reached approximately 19 million, with revenues reaching USD 17 billion compared to USD 14.4 billion in 2024. The official opening of the Grand Egyptian Museum (GEM) in November supported tourism activity towards year-end and is expected to reinforce the sector’s growth by increasing visitor numbers and supporting higher tourism spending over time. Remittance inflows remained robust, reaching USD 37.5 billion as of November compared to around USD 26.3 billion in November 2024, while exports benefitted from improved competitiveness despite pressures due to regional disruptions. Consequently, the banking system’s Net Foreign Assets (NFAs) reached USD 25.5 billion as of December compared to USD 5.23 billion in December 2024, alongside all-time-high foreign currency (FCY) reserves of USD 51.45 billion as of December.

Complementing the performance of the country’s FCY resources, major strategic investments emerged as an additional pillar of external support. During the year, Egypt and Qatar announced a major strategic investment agreement focused on the development of the Alam El-Roum North Coast project, with total planned investments of approximately USD 29.7 billion. The agreement includes an upfront

FCY inflow of USD 3.5 billion, with the remainder deployed through phased development spending over the project lifecycle. In addition to such positive investments, Egypt completed the fifth and sixth IMF reviews, paving the way for a USD 2.5 billion disbursing subject to IMF Executive Board approval. This would bring cumulative Extended Fund Facility (EFF) disbursements to around USD 6 billion. In parallel, Egypt is expected to receive an addition USD 200 million under the Resilience and Sustainability Facility (RSF) as part of a USD 1.3 billion program supporting climate and sustainability reforms. Together, these inflows further strengthen FCY liquidity and support reform momentum.

Within this improving macroeconomic and reform context, Egypt continued to advance its digital transformation agenda in 2025, with government-led modernization and technology adoption delivering measurable gains. CIB was well-positioned to realize these underlying opportunities, delivering a solid performance during the year and reinforcing its role as the leading private sector bank in Egypt. Alongside its performance, 2025 marked a significant milestone for CIB as the Bank celebrated its 50-year anniversary. Over five decades, CIB has navigated periods of economic, political, and global uncertainty, consistently demonstrating resilience, prudent risk management, and a steadfast commitment to its stakeholders. These experiences have shaped a strong institution grounded in sound governance and long-term stability. As the Bank reflects on this journey, the anniversary serves not only as a celebration of past achievements, but also as a reaffirmation of CIB’s ability to evolve, innovate, and lead Egypt’s banking sector into the future. As part of its forward-looking strategy, CIB applied for a digital banking license, reflecting its focus on innovation and scalable growth aligned with Egypt’s national digital transformation and financial inclusion agenda. In parallel, CIB is positioning Kenya as a strategic hub for East Africa, leveraging its digital platform to support scalable regional expansion and broader international growth.

Strategic Direction

CIB 5-Year Strategy

As Egypt’s leading private-sector bank, CIB has both the platform and the responsibility to lead from the front. In alignment with Egypt’s Vision 2030, the Bank’s 5-year strategy is designed to respond to emerging opportunities while actively shaping the future of banking in Egypt. The strategy focuses on scale and expansion, anchored around five strategic cornerstones that support sustainable growth and long-term value creation.

Firstly, building scale in CIB’s core businesses remains the foundation of the strategy. The Bank continues to strengthen its core operations across Corporate and Retail Banking, enhance its value proposition, deepen customer relationships, and reinforce its leadership position through consistent execution.

Secondly, in parallel, building growth and diversification extends beyond core operations. The strategy focuses on expanding into new revenue streams, including digital platforms, regional trade, and cross-border opportunities, leveraging existing capabilities to capture incremental growth and diversify income sources.

Thirdly, building an unparalleled mobile and digital-first experience sits at the heart of the transformation, delivering a seamless experience across digital and physical channels and enhancing customer engagement.

Fourthly, execution is enabled by building a culture of speed and agility, emphasizing empowerment, ownership, and accountability, while strengthening digital and AI capabilities.

Finally, building technology and operational excellence underpins all strategic priorities through continued investment in scalable and integrated technology platforms, modernized processes, agile ways of working, and centralized operations, creating a resilient and future-proof operating model.

Human Resources

Human resources remain a cornerstone of CIB's success, with a continued focus on attracting, developing, and retaining talent to support the Bank's strategic objectives. As CIB continues to advance its growth and transformation journey, the Bank remains steadfast in its commitment to developing its Human Resources function as a strategic enabler of business excellence. Guided by CIB's core values and five-year strategy, HR continues to empower people, who serve as the foundation of the Bank's success, through integrated programs that foster capability, engagement, and inclusion. The Bank's overarching objective is to attract, nurture, and retain high-performing talent while cultivating an environment that inspires confidence, drives innovation, and strengthens CIB's position as an employer of choice across the region.

These efforts translated into measurable workforce outcomes during the period, as the Bank continued to invest in internal mobility, leadership development, and workforce stability as key pillars of its people strategy. CIB onboarded over 1,728 new employees and converted 161 outsourced staff into permanent positions. The Bank also facilitated the internal movement of 1,767 team members and promoted 1,350 employees. Throughout the year, the HR team participated in 15 employment fairs at universities across Egypt, which improved brand visibility, promoted job openings, and expanded the Bank's relationships with other organizations.

Underpinned by engagement, enablement, and well-being, CIB's workforce remains motivated and resilient. CIB continues to foster a high-performing, connected, and empowered culture by investing in holistic engagement and well-being programs that address both organizational and individual needs. Through data-driven insights and continuous dialogue with employees, HR ensures that initiatives are tailored to strengthen motivation, enhance experience, and reinforce CIB's position as an employer of choice.

In alignment with its transformation priorities, the Bank played a key role in empowering employees with the skills and capabilities needed to drive the business forward. In 2025, over 92% of employees across business areas were trained through a wide range of technical, behavioral, and leadership programs. Non-conventional learning continued to expand, with more than 6,500 employees benefiting from international digital learning platforms including

LinkedIn Learning, Udemy, Coursera, and EdX. Moreover, the Sustainable Finance School provided development opportunities for 340 employees.

2025 Financial Position

FY 2025 saw CIB's consolidated net income increase by 49% y-o-y to EGP 82.2 billion. Standalone net income reached EGP 81.8 billion, up 48% from 2024. Standalone revenues grew by 18% from the previous year to reach EGP 116 billion. Consolidated net interest income hit EGP 107.7 billion during the year, up 18% y-o-y. The Bank was able to maintain its operational efficiency in 2025, with the cost-to-income ratio standing at 15.0% compared to 14.0% in 2024. Return on average equity (ROAE) recorded 48.3% on a consolidated basis (post-profit appropriation) compared to 49.5% in 2024. Consolidated return on average assets (ROAA) stood at 6.29% (post-profit appropriation) in 2025, compared to 5.44% in 2024. As of year-end 2025, CIB booked a net interest margin (NIM) of 8.95%, compared to 9.48% a year earlier. The Bank's gross loan portfolio stood at EGP 581 billion at 2025 year-end, growing by 44% y-o-y from EGP 402 billion by 2024 year-end. This increase met the Bank's strategic objectives in maintaining asset quality and enhancing profitability. CIB's market share of total loans amounted to 5.26% in September 2025. The Bank pursued deposit growth in 2025, adding EGP 138 billion to its base, which grew to a total of EGP 1.11 trillion over the year, an increase of 14% from 2024. CIB's market share of total deposits reached 6.81% in September 2025. Impairment for credit losses for 2025 recorded a release of EGP 8.82 billion, with loan-loss provision balance reaching EGP 34.8 billion. This came with a solid NPLs of the gross loan portfolio of 1.71%, down from 3.30% by 2024 year-end, cushioned by a solid 350% coverage ratio. The Bank remains comfortably covered in terms of capital adequacy, with year-end capital adequacy ratio (CAR) recording 27.3% (post-profit appropriation)—well above the minimum regulatory requirement.

Appropriation of Income for FY25

The Board of Directors proposed the distribution of total cash dividends of EGP 20.3 billion to shareholders this year, increasing its legal reserve by EGP 4.09 billion to EGP 13.1 billion, and its general reserve by EGP 30.6 billion to EGP 110 billion. This reinforces the Bank's solid financial position, as evidenced by its CAR of 27.3%. The proposed dividend distribution falls in line with the Bank's strategy of maintaining a healthy capital structure to address more stringent regulations, mitigate associated risks, and support the Bank's future growth plans.



EGX Performance, Stock Performance, and Equity Analysts' Coverage

The EGX30 continued its strong performance in 2025, supported by solid performances across its constituents. The index opened the year at 29,745 points and closed at 41,829 points, reaching a high of 42,624.1 and a low of 28,350 during the year. This translated into a year-on-year increase of 40.65%, equivalent to a gain of 12,088.4 points.

Meanwhile, COMI opened the year at EGP 71.36 and closed at EGP 103, an approximately 44% increase, with a volume-weighted average price (VWAP) of EGP 82.85. Average daily trading volume reached 2.57 million shares, while average market capitalization stood at EGP 279 billion. The average price-to-book ratio was 1.59, peaking at 1.79 and bottoming at 1.44.

During the year, a cash dividend of EGP 2.5 per share was distributed in April, followed by a 1-for-10 stock dividend in December.

Given its global exposure, CIB is widely covered by leading research houses locally, regionally, and internationally. As such, 11 institutions issued research reports on the Bank during the year, six of which were local.

Investor Relations Activities in FY25

With the primary role of delivering CIB's story to the investment community at large, the Investor Relations (IR) team maintains an open, two-way communication channel between investors, shareholders, and the Bank's Executive Management. Throughout 2025, the team attended seven conferences, roadshows, and forums, and accommodated more than 100 meetings, meeting more than 200 companies, incorporating a wide range of international, regional, and local institutions. A noticeable shift in sentiment was witnessed throughout the meetings during the year, reflecting growing confidence in the operating environment and the institution's strategic direction.

2025 Business Activities

Institutional Banking

Against a backdrop of improving macroeconomic conditions and increasing market stability, the Corporate Banking and GCR Groups demonstrated renewed momentum, delivering outstanding results in 2025. The loan portfolio grew by an impressive 46% y-o-y, reaching EGP 395.97 billion vs. EGP 271.25 billion

in 2024, contributing to a 18.4% y-o-y increase in generated revenues. The Bank spearheaded three landmarks, long-term transactions during the year within Egypt's transportation sector. Executed in partnership with strategic governmental authorities, the transactions amounted to a total of EGP 102 billion, and include the largest bilateral transaction in the Bank's history with a ticket size of EGP 86 billion. These milestones underscore CIB's pivotal role in advancing Egypt's public transportation network, in alignment with the Country's Vision 2030, through financing sustainable mobility projects that enhance national rail capabilities. CIB successfully secured a long-term facility for EGP 30 billion for the Suez Canal Economic Zone (SCZone) to support the development of port infrastructure, industrial zone utilities, and strategic energy, water, and transportation projects. This transaction underscored CIB's continued commitment to financing critical national initiatives and advancing the government's long-term economic development agenda.

The Direct Investment Group (DIG) secured healthy dividend income from its portfolio and achieved a successful exit from a real estate sector investment, generating notable capital gains. It continued to advance its portfolio expansion strategy, actively evaluating 24 high-potential investment opportunities across key sectors in Egypt. This strong pipeline was supported by enhanced collaboration with the Corporate Banking and Global Corporate Relations (GCR) Groups, enabling DIG to successfully add two new investments to its portfolio: one in the shipping and cargo sector and another in a sector-agnostic private equity fund.

Building on its strong presence in the Debt Capital Markets (DCM) space, the Project Finance and Syndication team successfully closed transactions marked a solid amount of EGP 80.5 billion, with CIB's share reaching EGP 13.9 billion in total commitments. Throughout the year, the team closed transactions in several industries, including but not limited to real estate, telecom, petrochemicals, chemicals, construction, and consumer finance, enhancing CIB's direction to diversify its loan portfolio. The team also supported CIB Kenya through working together on the first syndication transaction to be concluded between both parties.

Through its management of developmental programs under the ADP participating banks network, the Development Finance (DF) team served 11,092

agribusiness beneficiaries, with approved developmental Agri-loans totaling EGP 1.58 billion. Financing for renewable energy projects within the agricultural development sector increased by 78% compared to December 2024. Additionally, DF contributed to green funding under the EPAP Project, supporting water treatment initiatives for a paper tissue factory, dust-emission reduction projects in fertilizer plants, as well as sustainable production and resource-efficiency initiatives. Overall, EGP loans disbursements achieved a remarkable 78% increase and EUR loans disbursements achieved a 70% increase compared to the same period in 2024.

CIB's Non-Banking Financial Institutions (NBFI) Division delivered a resilient performance, whereby the Division achieved a 50% y-o-y increase in its overall portfolio, while revenues surged by 27%, as of Dec2025. This underscored its strategic importance within the FIG and its continued support to CIB's sustainability agenda through its microfinance sector, 55% of which was directed to women entrepreneurs in collaboration with DF. In the Microfinance segment, CIB achieved a 20% increase in extended credit limits during FY 2025, over that of 2024, reflecting the Bank's continued commitment to expanding financial inclusion and supporting underserved communities.

The market for securitization, sukuk, and corporate bonds continued its upward trajectory in 2025, with CIB actively contributing as both an underwriter and a subscriber. During FY 2025, the NBFI participated in nineteen issuances totaling to EGP 10.3 billion further reinforcing CIB's leadership in the capital markets activity.

Retail Banking

Retail Banking continued to play a central role in CIB's growth strategy, supported by evolving customer needs and a gradually improving operating environment. The segment remained focused on delivering accessible, reliable, and customer-centric financial solutions. Defined by strategic focus, customer acquisition, and transformation, this year set the tone for a year of growth across CIB's Consumer Banking divisions. Guided by a forward-looking vision, the Bank continued to expand its footprint in both liabilities and assets, reaffirming its leadership in Egypt's financial landscape through innovation, operational excellence, and unwavering commitment to customer centricity.

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Given its global exposure, CIB is widely covered by leading research houses locally, regionally, and internationally.

CIB's customer centricity became its strategic edge. The Bank brought customer voices to the center of decision-making and converting dialogue into design and feedback into features that sharpen value propositions across consumer segments understanding customers' expectations, preferences, and challenges by engaging with a diverse group of customers from the different consumer segments. By actively engaging with its customers and understanding their evolving needs, CIB has been able to translate insight into action, an impact that is clearly reflected in the performance, composition, and growth of the Bank's operating segments.

CIB made significant progress in household liability products, greatly enhancing its market position. The Bank successfully gained a substantial market share in the household segment through innovative saving accounts and medium- to long-term deposit products with varied interest payment frequencies, designed to meet evolving financial goals. Meanwhile, the Payroll Proposition business achieved record-breaking momentum following its strategic restructure to align acquisition and portfolio management, enabling the Bank to serve a wider base of salaried customers while reinforcing CIB's position as their preferred payroll partner.

On the Assets side, CIB's Cards business achieved a remarkable transformation driven by innovation, partnerships, and digital advancement. The Swaype Credit Card redefined flexible spending, expanding

CIB’s credit card portfolio EGP 18.5 billion by year-end, a 21.8% increase. Meanwhile, debit card transaction volumes surged by 23%. The co-branded Talabat Credit Card further strengthened CIB’s presence in the lifestyle and e-commerce segments, complemented by the successful rollout of Apple Pay, which accelerated digital adoption and tokenized transactions exceeding EGP 30 billion.

2025 also saw the launch of myCIB, CIB Egypt’s Gen-Z–focused banking segment designed to redefine how young people experience banking. It combines a fully digital, personalized banking journey with on-ground lifestyle activations across universities and youth hotspots, allowing customers to express their identity while managing their money. The segment was created to engage Gen Z early, build emotional and community-driven connections, and secure long-term loyalty as these customers grow into CIB’s future core client base.

During the year, CIB established a dedicated Commercial segment to cater to the growing needs of Medium-Sized Enterprises that currently have annual revenues ranging from EGP 200 million to EGP 600 million. This dynamic group of clients has financial needs that go beyond simple transactional banking. They require tailored financial structures, working capital optimization, trade and cash management services, and dedicated relationship management. the Bank’s Commercial Banking model is specifically designed to meet such needs, offering relationship-led, solution-oriented banking to help businesses scale effectively. This initiative also creates valuable synergies with CIB’s Institutional Banking services, ensuring a smooth client journey from entrepreneurial growth, through commercial expansion, and corporate sophistication. As these clients mature, we are prepared to support them further with advanced financial advisory, investment solutions, and capital market access via its comprehensive institutional banking capabilities.

CIB’s digital transformation extends beyond platforms and applications. The focus is on building a seamless customer journey that connects physical and digital experiences. The Bank continued to advance automation, expand service distribution, and introduce innovative solutions that support its strategic objectives. Digital banking channels are the

primary means through which the Bank continues its legacy of innovation, building trust, and reimagining how customers connect with CIB at every digital touchpoint. From mobile and internet banking to ATMs, online booking, and conversational channels, our focus has been on increasing digital adoption and improving existing technology assets, rather than just expanding our physical network. This approach allows us to build more connected and smarter digital experiences for everyone.

2025 Operational highlights

Shared Services and IT

In 2025, CIB’s strategic focus was driven by improving agility and increasing efficiency while keeping customer centricity at the core, which led to the centralization of operations and the kick-start of the multi-year transformation into a Banking Shared Services Model. This enabled branches to focus on servicing customer needs, enabling a higher-quality customer engagement that directly supports cross-selling and business growth. Throughout the year, Operations Hub acted as the vital operational engine supporting EGP 65 billion in business revenue. This specialization facilitated strong growth across core businesses lines. In trade finance, the Bank remained a market leader by supporting the increasing volumes of imports and exports by 38.5% and 7.2% respectively. In parallel, the Remittance team facilitated the smooth movement of funds locally and across borders, with 23% growth in FCY incoming remittances. The Bank’s ongoing digitization drove 67% increase in Straight-Through Processing (STP) transactions. Alongside these functions, CIB’s robust Accounts and Lending services provided the necessary operational foundation to support the Bank’s strong balance sheet growth throughout 2025 with 58% increase in NTB clients processed, and 44.2% increase in new credit facilities granted.

The Bank continued to strengthen its operational backbone through major infrastructure and service model investments, including the replacement of 160 ATMs to ensure resilience and availability and the effective management of cash for 214 branches and units and 1,434 ATMs through cash hubs and cash pick-up services. In Cards Operations, the acquisition of the latest personalization machinery and the automation of the enveloping process supported 26% growth in cards produced and significantly improved

turnaround time (TAT). At the regional level, CIB Kenya Operations aligned with the Group operating model, reducing operations’ share of staffing while strengthening governance and control.

The Contact Center further demonstrated its agility by introducing a targeted strategic focus on First Call Resolution (FCR), ensuring the highest quality of interaction and minimizing customer effort. This service quality drive is reinforced by the critical introduction of a post-call survey mechanism, establishing a direct feedback loop that enables the continuous improvement of service levels, while contributing EGP 247.7 million to the top line through direct sales and lead generation. Recognizing the increasing power of digital perception, the team utilizes an advanced social media management system, managing an average of 8,000 interactions per month with an average response time of 4–5 minutes. The Bank’s strong focus on quality and continuous improvement was reinforced by securing ISO 9001 certification and rolling out lean transformation, delivering a 50% reduction in corporate account-opening paperwork and a 50% reduction in Cards Delivery TAT. This was complemented by the expansion of the Quality & Control Assurance function across branches and central operations, embedding strong governance, risk management and service quality into the Shared Services operating model.

In alignment with the Bank’s strategy to lead the market and deliver an outstanding customer experience, the Bank has continuously invested in state-of-the-art technologies to enable agile, resilient, and customer-focused digital solutions. These capabilities have accelerated release cycles and supported multiple high-impact launches, reinforcing CIB’s position as Egypt’s technology leader in banking. Key achievements include the development of a new Business Banking Mobile App, the launch of Internet Banking for retail customers, and major enhancements to the Mobile Banking App with 1.72 million downloads, such as instant transfers with the highest market limits, partial/full deposits redemption, instant debit card issuance, card tokenization, and advanced card management features. The Bank was also the first in Egypt to enable customers to view their securities portfolios digitally and successfully completed the SWIFT global mandate migration.

Through sustained technology investments such as CRM upgrades, website revamp, and debit

cards system enhancement, the Bank continues to elevate customer experience, strengthen its digital ecosystem, and solidify its leadership in Egypt’s financial innovation landscape. In parallel, the Bank has focused on enabling business growth by aligning technology with strategic priorities, including the launch of the My CIB youth segment and the Talabat Co-Branded Card. These initiatives expanded access to new customer segments, reinforced CIB’s digital presence through strategic partnerships, and created scalable technology foundations to support future growth and expansion strategies.

Security and Resilience Management

Over the years, CIB has consistently integrated cyber-security and organizational resilience into its business model, maintaining a sustainable secured environment for its technology ecosystem and positioning cybersecurity as a business enabler through a holistic, value-driven security strategy that enhances customer trust. In 2025, the Bank focused on strengthening its cybersecurity capabilities through technology upgrades, onboarding new security solutions, enhancing governance, and embedding security across the digital transformation journey, supported by advanced monitoring, improved analytics, and stronger detection and response capabilities to manage an expanding digital footprint. These efforts directly supported CIB’s strategic objectives by enabling secure digital banking, product innovation, regulatory compliance, and financial inclusion, while reinforcing data protection and organizational resilience. Building on a long-term evolution from basic controls to a fully integrated cyber-defense ecosystem aligned with international standards, including a 24/7 Security Operations Center, CIB continues to prioritize security as it celebrates 50 years of progress, ensuring secure digital expansion and sustainable growth for the future.

Data Governance and Data Science

In 2025, the Data Governance and Data Science teams strengthened the Bank’s data-driven operating model by embedding Data/AI into transaction monitoring, sanction screening, risk, scoring, and decision-making, while advancing enterprise-wide analytics, hyper-personalization, and automated data governance to enable faster credit decisions, smarter customer engagement, stronger risk management, and targeted growth, positioning CIB at the forefront of AI-led banking.

Awards and Recognition in 2025

During 2025, CIB received international and regional recognition across different functional areas and business lines. These awards serve as valuable endorsements to CIB's continued commitment to delivering excellence in all facets of its business, while ensuring the highest standards of governance and accountability to all its stakeholders.

Global Finance:

- Best FX Bank in Egypt
- Best Bank for Sustainable Finance in Emerging Markets
- Best Bank for Sustainability Transparency
- Best Private Bank Award
- Best SME Bank Award
- Best Trade Finance Award
- Lifetime Achievement Award
- Best Bank for Cash Management in Egypt
- Best Sub-Custodian Bank

MEED:

- Best SME Bank in Egypt
- Excellence in Supply Chain Financing
- Best Bank in Egypt
- Best ESG Strategy
- Best Sustainable Finance Initiative
- CEO of the Year

Finnovex:

- Excellence in Digital Banking in North Africa

African Banker:

- Best Regional Bank in North Africa

Euromoney:

- Best Bank in Egypt
- Best Bank for Sustainable Finance in Egypt
- Best Digital Bank in Egypt
- Best Transaction Bank in Egypt

The Banker:

- Best Bank in Egypt

Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG)

Environment and Climate Change

Through a structured ESG approach, CIB seeks to balance financial performance with positive environmental and social impact, while upholding the highest standards of governance. After marking half a century of resilience and a legacy of innovation, CIB is charting

a bold course towards the future; one defined by greater achievements and sustainable impact. Guided by the principles of sustainable finance, CIB is building the foundation for the next 50 years of resilience, profitability, and value creation. Having embraced ESG principles more than a decade ago, CIB's 50th anniversary marks three key ESG milestones.

First, ten years of sustainability reporting culminated in the 2024 Environmental, Social, Governance, Data and Digitization (ESGDD) report, which introduced a fundamental revision of the classic 'ESG' acronym by adding a fourth pillar 'Data & Digitization', while highlighting CIB's progress across all four reporting pillars. The report also consolidated global ESG reporting frameworks with which CIB is aligned, as well as the quantitative ESG KPIs Data Pack to meet the expectations of investors, creditors, and regulators.

Second, the fifth anniversary of Egypt's first corporate Green Bond issued by CIB, which represents a pioneering achievement in sustainable finance.

Third, the successful conclusion of three years of Sustainable Finance System & Strategy Implementation, that embedded ESG considerations across the Bank's operations. Looking ahead, CIB remains committed to refining its model and future-proofing value creation for the next half-century.

Society and Development

Diversity and Inclusion

Diversity and inclusion remain core pillars of the Bank's culture, underpinning its commitment to building a fair, respectful, and high-performing workplace. CIB believes that diverse perspectives enhance decision-making and drive sustainable growth. In 2025, CIB reinforced its position as a leading employer promoting inclusion and gender equity. Through several initiatives, HR worked to ensure fair access to opportunities, inclusive workplace practices, and gender balance across all departments.

As part of CIB's long-term strategy to promote gender balance in the digital workforce, HR successfully launched the fifth round of the Women in Tech Program in 2025. The program is designed to empower and develop young female talents in technology and data-driven domains. Out of 16 program graduates, 13 were hired into permanent roles, marking a strong success rate and further reinforcing the Bank's inclusion strategy in high-demand fields.

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During 2025, CIB received international and regional recognition across different functional areas and business lines.

Under the Better Together framework, HR worked to strengthen inclusivity and accessibility for differently-abled individuals. In 2025, HR collaborated with universities to gather data on differently-abled students and graduates, creating the foundation for a sustainable inclusive hiring approach. This initiative marks CIB steps in building long-term partnerships with educational institutions to support inclusive recruitment.

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

Corporate Social Responsibility is integral to CIB, guiding its efforts to create positive social, environmental, and economic impact across the communities it serves. CIB continued to strengthen its impact across society through meaningful partnerships and initiatives that reflect the Bank's deep commitment to inclusion, education, and community development.

As part of its long-standing collaboration with the ADVANCE Society, CIB supported the April Month of Autism activities, reinforcing awareness and inclusion for individuals with special needs. The Bank also expanded its successful partnership with the Share a Smile Society, introducing a new phase of the community project "Taalehmom Masoleyetna" (educating them is our responsibility) through a creative puppet show at El Sawy Culture Wheel, designed to educate children on positive morals and values in an engaging and inspiring way. Additionally, CIB partnered with Share a Smile Society and Wadi Degla Clubs on the Squash for Everyone program, an initiative aimed at discovering and developing young Egyptian squash talents, promoting equal access to sports opportunities.

Complementing these partnerships, CIB also supported several CBE initiatives, including International Women's Day, Arab Inclusion Day, International Youth Day, and World Savings Day, emphasizing the Bank's continued dedication to empowering communities,

promoting financial literacy, and advancing sustainable social growth across Egypt.

CIB Foundation

The CIB Foundation is committed to supporting underprivileged children by extending quality healthcare to those unable to access it. Its efforts include donations and monitoring the impact of its projects to ensure their efficiency. In addition to the direct donations made to its fundraising account, the Bank supports the CIB Foundation with 1.5% of its annual net profit, aiming to actualize its goals of alleviating the burdens of families in need. The CIB Foundation works with private, public, and non-governmental healthcare providers that offer free-of-charge services, widening community reach and maximizing the value of its efforts by achieving positive and sustainable results.

New Projects 2025

L'MISR Initiative

In line with the Presidential Hayah Karima initiative, the CIB Foundation launched its first national initiative, L'MISR, after a decade of successful contribution to children's health. The initiative focuses on supporting children's physical and mental health to help them become productive members of society. Furthermore, the initiative localizes sustainable development goals across the most extensive base of beneficiaries.

Raie Masr Foundation for Development

The Board approved EGP 10.1 million to fund an additional 500 convoys as an extension to the previously funded project. The project is expected to serve 100,000 children and will be implemented in Giza, Menoufya, Qalioubeya, Fayoum, El Minya, Assiut, and Sohag.

Egyptian Clothing Bank (ECB)

The CIB Foundation Board allocated EGP 42 million to manufacture and distribute 130,000 winter training suits for children across different governorates.

Sonaa El Kheir Foundation

The CIB Foundation Board allocated EGP 36 million to fund medical convoys to be sent to 190 schools in poverty-stricken areas in Luxor, Sohag, Assiut, El Sharqeya, El Menoufia, and El Daqahlia governorates. Furthermore, the convoys will provide the necessary medications, tests, and surgeries if needed. The project is expected to serve 160,000 children.

National Foundation for Family and Community Development

The CIB Foundation allocated a total of EGP 2 million to outfit of the sensory, psychomotor, and occupational therapy rooms in the specialized center in Giza. This project aims at improving the sensory and motor skills of 200 disabled children annually, especially children with autism.

Ahl Masr Trauma and Burn Hospital

The Board allocated the EGP equivalent of USD 1.45 million to equip 14 single pediatric inpatient rooms and two double pediatric inpatient rooms, serving 1,250 children annually, as well as equip 13 pediatric intensive care unit (PICU) rooms serving 325 children annually.

Yehiya Arafa Children's Charity Foundation

A total of EGP 12 million was allocated to support the operation of the pediatric units at Ain Shams University Hospitals, namely the Pediatric Congenital Heart Defect Unit, the Pediatric Heart Surgical Unit, and the Women and Obstetrics Hospital's Neonatal Unit. The project is expected to serve 10,000 children.

Dar w Salama Initiative – Sawiris Foundation for Social Development (SFSD)

CIB Foundation allocated EGP 9.36 million to complement the initiative with a healthcare component through a medical convoys program dedicated to children, to be implemented in cooperation with Ibrahim Badran Foundation (IBF) in Sohag. The project is expected to serve 21,000 children.

Abo El Rish El Yabany – Cairo University Hospitals

The Board approved a total budget of EGP 21.51 million, to purchase a CT scanner (160 Slice). The device is expected to serve approximately 6,500 children annually.

Abo El Rish El Monira – Cairo University Hospitals

The Board approved a total budget of EGP 10.59 million for the hospital's emergency department to receive the necessary equipment. These devices are expected to serve approximately 70,000 children annually. Additionally, the Board approved EGP 1.5 million to support the pediatric ophthalmology unit with the essential consumables and supplies needed for eye surgeries for children in need. The project is expected to serve 533 children.

Pediatric Dialysis Unit – Wadi El Neel Hospital

CIB Foundation's Board allocated the EGP equivalent of EUR 198,000 to establish a specialized Pediatric Dialysis Unit to provide free of charge services to underprivileged children. It is expected to significantly reduce patient waiting lists, expand service capacity, and enhance the overall standard of care delivered within the hospital. The project is expected to serve 100 children annually.

Stem-Cell Laboratory and providing medical Equipment – Wadi El Neel Hospital

The Board approved EGP 27.54 million to support establishing a Pediatric Bone Marrow Transplant Unit. The project introduces a critical area of pediatric care, enabling life-saving bone marrow transplantation for children suffering from severe blood and immune disorders. The project is expected to serve 100 children annually.

Faculty of Dentistry – Galala University

The Board approved EGP 51.9 million to supply essential medical and dental equipment such as dental units, an X-ray machine, a surgical microscope, an autoclave, and other critical tools. The unit receives hundreds of pediatric patients daily from Cairo and Suez and the project is expected to serve 2,000 children annually.

Ministry of Health and Population

The Board approved EGP 75 million to support children with Type 1 diabetes by providing non-invasive continuous glucose monitoring (CGM) devices. These devices will replace traditional finger-prick testing with real-time glucose monitoring technology, thereby improving diabetes management and reducing complications associated with the disease. The project is expected to serve 975 children.

Magdi Yacoub Foundation (MYF)

The Board approved EGP 50 million to fund 100 pediatric open-heart surgeries, and 200 cath lab consumables. The project aims to reduce the waiting lists of children in need with cardiac interventions. The surgeries will be performed at the Aswan Heart Center, which performs around 4,000 surgical and cardiac procedures annually. The project is expected to serve 300 children.

Nile of Hope Hospital

The Board approved EGP 67 million to support Nile of Hope Hospital, which established a center of excellence to treat children with congenital defects in the greater Alexandria region. The project will support outfitting and equipping the Neurology department, serving 500 children, and will fund 500 critical pediatric surgeries.

Shifa Al Orman Children's Hospital

The Board allocated EGP 32 million to purchase needed equipment in the eye tumors center, blood bank and lab, and the bone marrow transplant unit. Shifa Al Orman Children's Hospital is considered a center of excellence in Upper Egypt in the field of oncology; since its establishment, thousands of families were able to acquire quality healthcare free of charge. The project is expected to serve 40 children annually.

Magrabi Foundation

EGP 25 million was allocated to provide free ophthalmological surgical interventions for children in need. These surgeries aim to reduce the number of patients on the waiting lists and help eradicate blindness in children and infants across Egypt. The surgeries include squint, cataract, retinal, glaucoma, and other procedures. They will be performed at Magrabi Eye Hospital in Cairo. The project is expected to serve 1,800 children.

Nahdet Elmansourya Association for Development

The Board approved EGP 392 ,000 to fund the operating costs for providing annual medical check-ups for children in community schools and nurseries. The project focuses on the early detection and treatment of developmental and health issues in young children, and facilitates early diagnosis and timely interventions, significantly improving health outcomes. The project is expected to serve 460 children.

Friends of Al Ghad Al Moshreq Association

The Board approved EGP 2.86 million to support the rehabilitation and treatment of children with developmental and physical challenges. The project is expected to serve 40 children.

The Egyptian Advance Society for Persons with Autism & Other Disabilities

The Board allocated EGP 2.3 million to support the NGO's operating costs. Advance provides individualized education, therapy, and community integration services, with a particular focus on students from low-income families. The project is expected to serve 36 children.

Al-Hassan Foundation for Differently Abled Inclusion

CIB Foundation allocated EGP 27.75 million to provide 150 customized wheelchairs and 150 electric wheelchairs to underprivileged children with mobility challenges. Electric wheelchairs will support severe cases like quadriplegia and muscular dystrophy, while customized wheelchairs will be tailored to each child's physical needs, offering long-term, independent mobility.

Wahet Nour Al Hayah Foundation

CIB Foundation allocated EGP 13 million to fund the C-Mill device, the most advanced rehabilitation equipment needed for children with cerebral palsy, neurological disorders, and musculoskeletal conditions. The project is expected to serve 9,600 children annually.

Sports Partnerships and Sponsorships

Sports partnerships play a strategic role in deepening community engagement, aligning the Bank's values with teamwork, excellence, and performance. Throughout the year, CIB continued to build on its legacy in squash through landmark events such as the CIB Egyptian Squash Open, the El Gouna International Squash Open, and the Squash Junior World Championships Egypt 2025, reinforcing Egypt's global leadership in the sport.

Expanding its footprint beyond squash, CIB proudly sponsored the CIB New Giza Premier Padel P2, hosted the Diplomatic Football Tournament, and introduced the innovative Rondo Football Game. These efforts reflect the Bank's continued commitment to nurturing emerging sports and engaging diverse communities.

Governance

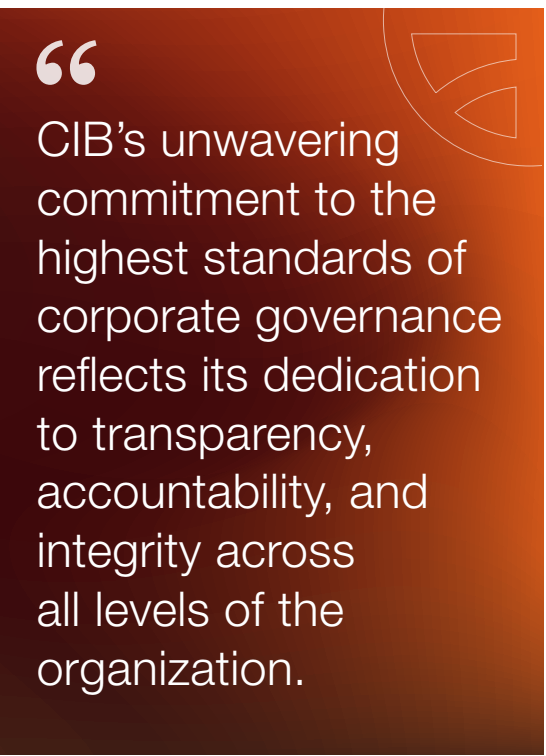
CIB's unwavering commitment to the highest standards of corporate governance reflects its dedication to transparency, accountability, and integrity across all levels of the organization.

CIB continuously benchmarks its approach against international standards, principles, as well as regulatory requirements and the expectations of institutional investors in order to ensure that its governance practices remain aligned with international best-practices and evolving stakeholder expectations. CIB's governance architecture is designed to safeguard the interests of shareholders, customers, employees, regulators, and the broader community, while fostering a culture of ethical conduct and strategic foresight. CIB maintains a wide-ranging set of policies and procedures that are regularly reviewed to ensure effective oversight and control throughout the Bank. In recognition of its commitment to excellence in corporate governance, CIB received the ISO 37000:2021 certification, which was successfully renewed in 2025, reflecting its commitment to transparency, resilience, and stakeholder-focused leadership.

Board of Directors

The Board is collectively responsible for the Bank's long-term success by fostering stakeholder value, promoting a culture of openness, and upholding robust governance standards. This includes setting the Bank's strategic objectives and overseeing their implementation, overseeing senior management performance, and ensuring the effectiveness of internal controls, regulatory compliance and risk management frameworks to safeguard the Bank's reputation and ensure its long-term sustainability.

At CIB, we believe that a Board that embraces gender, social, and diversity, and inclusion, and reflects the communities we serve, is fundamental to informed decision-making, enhancing Board effectiveness and fostering the Bank's long-term growth and resilience. Female representation on the Bank's Board during 2025 stood at 18%. Collectively, the Board possesses the required experience and knowledge to effectively discharge its duties. During the year, the Board of Directors met nine times.



Changes to the Board of Directors in 2025

In January, the Board of Directors composition was as follows:

1. Ms. Neveen Sabbour, Chair, Non-Executive, independent
2. Mr. Hisham Ezz El-Arab, CEO and Board Member, Executive
3. Mr. Paresh Sukthankar, Board Member, Non-Executive, independent
4. Mr. Rajeev Kakar, Board Member, Non-Executive, independent
5. Mr. Sherif Samy, Board Member, Non-Executive, independent*
6. Mr. Fadhel Al Ali, Board Member (Representing Alpha Oryx Lt.d), Non-Executive
7. Mr. Aziz Moolji, Board Member (Representing Alpha Oryx Lt.d), Non-Executive
8. Eng. Hoda Mansour, Board Member, Non-Executive, independent
9. Mr. Jawaid Mirza, Board Member, Non-Executive
10. Mr. Amr El Ganainy, Deputy CEO, Executive
11. Mr. Islam Zekry, Group CFO, Executive

Changes to the Board of Directors throughout the year:

- Resignation of Mr. Paresh Dattatraya Sukthankar and Mr. Rajeev Krishan Lal Kakar, Non-Executive Independent Board Members, effective 15 May 2025 for reaching the maximum duration of service on Board.
- Appointing Mr. Burkhard Amadeus Eckes and Mr. Georgios Anagnostopoulos, Non-Executive Independent Board Members, effective 1 June 2025, after obtaining the Central Bank of Egypt (CBE) approval on 26 May 2025.
- Resignation of Mr. Sherif Samir Samy, Non-Executive Independent Board Member, effective 31 December 2025 for reaching the maximum duration of service on Board.

* In light of Mr. Sherif Samir Samy's end of term of office as a non-executive Board member, the Board of Directors has accepted his official resignation effective 31 December, 2025.

Board Committees

The Board of Directors has six standing committees, in compliance with the Banks' corporate governance regulations issued by the CBE, relevant applicable laws, and international best practices. These committees assist the Board of Directors in discharging some of its responsibilities, enhancing the efficiency of board operations, and strengthening the oversight function. They also serve as a key mechanism to ensure the Board's appropriate consideration of all matters within its responsibilities and to support comprehensive enterprise-wide governance. The committees submit their recommendations to the Board of Directors to take the necessary decisions.

Each Board Committee is governed by a formal charter that clearly outlines its objectives, scope of work, responsibilities, attendance quorum requirements, and voting procedures. All Board Committees are chaired by non-executive directors, who regularly report to the Board on major points discussed within their respective committees.

Conclusion

Egypt's economic outlook continues to be shaped by ongoing reform efforts and evolving market conditions, reinforcing the importance of resilience,

discipline, and long-term planning. In this environment, CIB continued to demonstrate strength and adaptability, navigating global and local challenges while maintaining prudent risk management and consistent execution across its core activities. As the Bank marked its 50-year anniversary during the year, this milestone stood as a reflection of CIB's enduring franchise and its ability to evolve in response to changing market dynamics. With a continued focus on innovation, sustainability, and customer-centric solutions, CIB remains well positioned to build on its legacy and support the future development of Egypt's banking sector.

03.

OUR BUSINESS LINES



Institutional Banking

Global Transaction Banking (GTB)

The Global Transaction Banking (GTB) division reflects on a journey of continuous evolution, advancing from a core transaction facilitator to a strategic, innovation-led powerhouse within the Bank. Over the decades, GTB has consistently transformed to meet the changing needs of the market, solidifying the division's role as a primary driver of F&C revenue for wholesale clients.

GTB has embraced cutting-edge technologies to enhance its service offerings. By integrating advanced data analytics and automation, the division has streamlined transaction processes, ensuring faster and more secure operations for clients. Furthermore, GTB places significant focus on digital transformation, catering to the growing demand for conscious solutions. This commitment to innovation not only strengthens client relationships but also reinforces GTB's competitive edge in the rapidly changing financial ecosystem. GTB was recognized as a winner in Euromoney Egypt's Best Transaction Bank 2025.

Main Areas of Focus

- **Product Leadership:** GTB has full ownership of transactional product lifecycles, from the management of existing products and services, to the development and delivery of new ones.
- **Revenue Generation:** GTB focuses on increasing fee-based income and expanding the Bank's deposit base through innovative product offerings and cross-selling opportunities.
- **Customer Centricity:** With a deep understanding of customer needs, GTB will deliver tailored solutions that provide increased value to customers and improve customer satisfaction and loyalty.
- **Process and Service Excellence:** GTB is a partner with Operations & IT to leverage technology and process optimization to enhance efficiency, reduce costs, and accelerate time-to market for new and existing products.
- **Competitive Advantage:** GTB differentiates CIB through exceptional customer service, a robust product suite, and an increased focus on innovation.

Main Divisions

Product Management & Development

An experienced product team working to cultivate a center of excellence for end-to-end product ownership, develop necessary expertise, and supplement with external hires where required.

GTB Products

Contribution of different products to revenue is driven by maturity of the product offering, such as:

- Cash Management products
- Trade products
- Supply Chain Finance products
- Global Security Services products

Channel Management

A dedicated team of specialists leading the design, implementation, and optimization of new and existing digital channels, leveraging emerging technologies to ensure cost-effective and efficient delivery. The team fosters strong partnerships with internal stakeholders and external service providers to drive digital adoption and continuously improves the customer experience across all digital touch-points, ensuring system stability and performance.

This dedicated unit will be a driving force in:

- Enhancing customer engagement by optimizing digital channels to provide a seamless and user-friendly experience for customers, ensuring e system and backend resources comply with and serves CIB's 5-year strategy and expansion plan.
- Building a competitive advantage: A best-in class digital channel strategy will position CIB ahead of the curve.

Business Development & Implementation

The Business Development team collaborates with RMs to acquire new business from high-potential Institutional Banking and Business Banking customers requiring complex transaction banking solutions. The team works to identify and sell simpler GTB products and services to customers with less complex needs, coordinating with Operations and

relevant stakeholders to optimize the client experience, leveraging CIB's existing product suite and delivery channels.

Post-Sales & Post-Implementation Support

GTB's Customer Support team focuses on post-implementation activities and complex customer inquiries, and coordinates with Operations and relevant stakeholders to optimize the client experience.

GTB Governance and Support

The GTB Governance and Support division is dedicated to managing and ensuring collaboration and compliance among all Group divisions, the Bank's internal stakeholders, the regulator, and other external stakeholders.

Global Transaction Banking (GTB) 2025 Highlights

GTB streams have diversified through innovative offerings, contributing to sustainable growth and stability. This translated into streamlined revenues that reached EGP 7.5 billion, up 49% y-o-y, and cost synergies of EGP 4.1 billion, up 25% y-o-y.

Cash Management 2025 Highlights

Cash management revenues increased 40% y-o-y to EGP 2.3 billion, while the customer base also grew by 19% y-o-y. The year saw a notable increase in transactions, which were up 16% y-o-y to 12.7 million transactions worth EGP 3 trillion, a 44% y-o-y hike. Meanwhile, synergies increased 24% y-o-y to EGP3.9 billion. This performance garnered acclaim, with GTB recognized as Global Finance's Best Bank for Cash Management in Egypt 2025.

This year, CIB maintained its leading position, ranking 1st in the Egyptian market in governmental e-payment transactions over the CPS platform, with a 40.5% market share, as a result of the implementation of aggressive business focus groups for selling CPS products. CPS transactions increased 42% y-o-y in volume to 0.4 million and 47% y-o-y in value to EGP 103 billion. Moreover, CPS recorded a 15% y-o-y

increase in customer base and a 128% y-o-y increase in synergies to EGP 120 million, with a positive impact on governmental payment revenues, which were up 38% y-o-y to EGP 726 million.

The Cash Management team launched and scaled innovative digital products, including:

- The expansion of Government e-Payment Solutions: 2025 saw a major expansion of CIB's Government Payments offerings. The Bank added 17 new billers and services to its governmental e-pay portfolio – a significant leap in coverage and convenience.
- Cross-Border Payments Transformation (SWIFT ISO 20022): 2025 was a transformative year for CIB's cross-border payments infrastructure, as the Bank implemented major upgrades in line with global standards.
- GTB was recognized as a winner in Global Finance Best Bank for Cash Management in Egypt for 2025.

Trade Products 2025 Highlights

Trade products offer corporate customers the ability to conduct and manage their trade finance transactions online. They provide customers with transparent and clear information about their transactions, while efficiently eliminating paperwork. In 2025, trade finance revenues reached EGP 4.4 billion. Trade Online transactions were also up by 7% y-o-y in volume, with a value of EGP 219 billion a 50% y-o-y hike.

GTB was recognized as a winner in Global Finance's Best Trade Finance Awards for 2025.

Supply Chain Finance 2025 Highlights

Supply Chain Finance (SCF) is an effective way for corporate customers to improve their working capital position and strengthen supplier relationships. SCF provides suppliers with access to financing, leveraging the buyer's stronger credit rating. It provides short-term credit, which can optimize cash flow by allowing buyers to lengthen their payment terms while providing suppliers with the option to receive payments earlier. CIB is the first bank in Egypt to bring this kind

of digital supply chain finance product offering to the Egyptian market, a testament to its solid position as an innovator. During the year, the SCF portfolio (loan bookings) grew by 76% y-o-y to EGP 4.4 billion.

GTB was recognized as a winner in Global Finance's Best Supply Chain Awards for 2025 and MEED's MENA Banking Excellence in Supply Chain Financing Awards 2025.

Global Securities Services 2025 Highlights

The Global Securities Services (GSS) division provides a full range of custody services that serve the capital market, including equities, governmental instruments, and corporate and securitization bonds in local and international markets, with over 20 years of experience.

GSS revenues reached EGP 716.6 million in 2025,. The division manages a diversified portfolio worth EGP 1.3 Trillion of assets under custody in favor of multinational customers who are investing in the local capital market.

The division expanded its securitization services in 2025, launching the first Sukuk transaction worth a total of EGP 7 billion, with CIB Custody being the payment agent. The new service emphasizes CIB's role as a market leader in providing the latest services in the market. GTB was recognized as a winner in Global Finance Best Sub- Custodian Bank 2025.

Global Transaction Banking Governance and Support 2025 Highlights

The GTB Governance and Support team is dedicated to managing collaboration between the Bank's different GTB product owners, internal stakeholders, the regulator, and other external stakeholders. In 2025, the division continued its vital role in ensuring the stability, efficiency, and profitability of GTB products. It also continued to govern, manage, and coordinate different regulations issued by the regulator with product owners and the Bank's internal stakeholders across GTB products, to guarantee full alignment among all engaged parties. The team also closely monitored KPIs and the profitability of all GTB products to evaluate overall performance and highlight areas of improvement. The team will continue to ensure that all GTB products and strategies comply with regulatory guidelines.

Corporate Banking and Global Corporate Relations (GCR) Groups

After a challenging year in 2024 characterized by geopolitical tensions and macroeconomic volatility, CIB's Institutional Banking division succeeded in leveraging arising opportunities amid signs of economic recovery and improving macroeconomic indicators. GDP recorded a 4.3% growth in FY24/25 compared to 2.4% in the previous fiscal year, while inflation declined to an average of 14% in 2025 from 29.8% in 2024.

Growing confidence in the Egyptian economy was marked by a 20% y-o-y increase in tourism sector, as well as a substantial 66.2% growth in remittances from Egyptian expatriates in FY24/25, standing as the second-largest source of foreign currency inflows for the year following the export sector, which grew by 15.8%.

Against this backdrop, the Corporate Banking and GCR Groups have set ambitious targets, leveraging a broad client base and deep market penetration. This approach yielded record balance sheet growth across both local and foreign currency portfolios and delivered robust net interest income (NII) expansion, a healthy IB non-performing loan (NPL) ratio of 1.76%, contributing to enhanced shareholder value.

2025 Highlights

CIB's Corporate Banking and GCR Groups delivered outstanding results in 2025 within a dynamic and challenging market environment. The loan portfolio grew by an impressive 46% y-o-y, reaching EGP 395.97 billion vs. EGP 271.25 billion in 2024, with 18.4% y-o-y increase in generated revenues. This strong growth reflects the continued commitment of both groups in delivering quality service to customers, with enhanced share of wallet of existing clients, while also expanding their customer base by attracting new strategic customers.

The Corporate Banking Group undertook new initiatives that were instrumental in enhancing facility monitoring and oversight. An optimized credit journey was established by introducing a swim-lane process that aligns with international standards, for a step toward a shorter "Time to Cash" cycle for clients. In line with CIB's broader digital transformation agenda, a data driven portal was developed to support informed

decision-making and track clients' historical transactions in real-time. These enhancements and the successful operation of the Corporate Middle Unit "CMU" in 2024 significantly improved the overall client experience, positioning CIB as a preferred banking partner in the corporate segment.

CIB's portfolio growth reflects the Corporate Banking and GCR groups' continued commitment to delivering quality service to customers, in addition to aligning with national economic priorities by actively supporting key strategic sectors vital to macroeconomic stability. CIB has engaged in transactions that contribute directly to the modernizing of Egypt's urban transportation infrastructure, supporting projects that promote water security, resource efficiency, and long-term environmental sustainability. CIB's strategic partnerships confirm customer confidence in the Bank's support capabilities, further cementing its leading position on the local and regional levels, and confirming CIB's commitment to supporting private clients and the government's industrial localization objectives.

The Bank spearheaded three landmark, long-term transactions during the year within Egypt's transportation sector. Executed in partnership with strategic governmental authorities, the transactions amount to a total of EGP 102 billion, and include the largest bilateral transaction in the Bank's history with a ticket size of EGP 86 billion. These milestones also underscore CIB's pivotal role in advancing Egypt's public transportation network, in alignment with the country's Vision 2030, through financing sustainable mobility projects that enhance national rail capabilities.

CIB successfully secured a long-term facility for EGP 30 billion for the Suez Canal Economic Zone "SCZone" to support the development of port infrastructure, industrial zone utilities, and strategic energy, water, and transportation projects. This transaction underscores CIB's continued commitment to financing critical national initiatives and advancing the government's long-term economic development agenda.

The Bank also reinforced its alignment with the New Urban Communities Authority (NUCA) to support the Government's urban development agenda through the extension of an EGP 20 billion

Securitization and Bridge Facility, directly contributing to the ongoing expansion of New Alamein and the New Administrative Capital.

Within the same context, CIB has been mandated to lead an unsecured syndicated facility amounting to EGP 40 billion to finance infrastructure works for these mega-projects, EGP 10 billion of which has been extended as a bridge facility from CIB in 4Q25.

The Construction team successfully secured its approvals to finance El Dabaa Nuclear Power Plant (Egypt's first major nuclear power initiative) through facilities totaling EGP 2.6 billion.

Furthermore, in line with the Ministry of Health's strategic direction to enhance the efficiency of healthcare, the team has extended EGP 413 million to one of the leading contracting companies for the renovation of Helwan Hospital.

The Pharmaceutical team has reinforced CIB's cross-border relationships by successfully closing a strategic cross-border transaction granting one of the most prominent pharmaceutical Groups in Egypt USD 30 million to establish full-fledged research and manufacturing industrial complex in KSA.

CIB played a major role in utilizing the Ministry of Finance's EGP 50 billion sponsored initiative to expand hotel capacity, which aims to expand hotel capacity to attract 30 million tourists annually by 2030. The Bank extended EGP 7.8 billion in facilities to the tourism sector, accounting for approximately 16% of the entire initiative's value. Credit facilities totaling EGP 964 million were extended to finance a portion of the investment cost required for the development of the revolutionary "Sound and Light Show" at the Pyramids of Giza.

The Bank's real estate portfolio expanded significantly in 2025, following CIB's first financing transactions in the Ras El Hekma mega project. The Bank committed to fully underwrite a landmark EGP 7.1 billion credit facility under a new flagship project, acting as financial advisor and initial mandated lead arranger (IMLA). Moreover, CIB remains committed to staying at the forefront of innovative solutions by actively participating in new financing structures. During Q4/2025, the Bank successfully contributed to one of Egypt's first of

its kind financing solutions through its participation in “Awaed Real Estate Investment Fund,” an FRA regulated commercial real estate investment fund sponsored by two of Egypt’s most prominent market players, Talaat Moustafa Group (TMG) and CI Capital Holding for Financial Investments. CIB’s share in the EGP 7.9bn 5-year fund reached up to EGP 2.5bn during Q4/2025, underscoring the Bank’s leadership in innovative investment and real estate financing solutions.

Reflecting the Bank’s strategic focus on higher education, CIB extended an OPEX facility worth EGP 1 billion to one of Egypt’s largest private sector universities. Exposure with some of the most reputable schools in Egypt was increased via a long-term buyout facility for EGP 1.3 billion, in addition to a new facility for EGP 466 million.

In recognition of the petrochemical sector’s pivotal role in driving industrial growth, the Group allocated approximately EGP 5.5 billion to support the establishment of three new petrochemical complexes and to finance the working capital requirements for an existing production facility.

Within the petroleum sector, the Bank leveraged foreign currency availability by extending working capital facilities totaling EGP 1.8 billion to multinational oil marketing companies to support the import of raw materials for the blending of automotive lubricants. The Bank also broadened its support to Egypt’s fertilizer value chain by financing EGP 1.6 billion to several fertilizer traders in addition to manufacturers.

A landmark EGP 15 billion long-term facility was also extended to a leading gas distribution company to settle its dues against the supply of natural gas, supporting the strategic mandate to secure local petroleum needs and energy security.

In the telecommunications sector, CIB successfully signed an EGP 8 billion Syndicated Facility with one of Egypt’s largest and most innovative telecommunications operators, Orange Egypt for Telecommunications. CIB’s role is Facility Agent for this strategic transaction which aims to develop digital infrastructure and improving service quality nationwide.

The Food & Beverage (F&B) team successfully closed a landmark EGP 2.3 billion facility with a leading

industry player, including a USD-denominated, long-term component of EGP 1.9 billion. The facility will support the development of new production lines, aligning with Egypt’s national strategy to transition to higher value-added concentrate-based exports. Moreover, the team concluded a strategic partnership with the Food Export Council (FEC), marking an exclusive collaboration that positions CIB as the preferred banking partner for Egypt’s food exporters, providing tailored products and services for those manufacturers.

The F&B segment was pivotal in supporting CIB’s broader digital agenda, contributing to the growth of the digital trade portal by 23.7% y-o-y, with a major tea production group recording EGP1.56 billion in aggregate trade business as of August 2025 (53.6% growth y-o-y). Additionally, the country’s leading juice and dairy production group recorded total aggregate trade business of EGP2.44 billion as of the same date.

In the textiles sector, over ten new to bank clients were onboarded, with total new facilities granted exceeding USD 70 million. A further USD 50 million was extended to existing clients to cover working capital needs, fueled by favorable market conditions, new FDI inflow, and the partial migration of Turkish textiles manufacturers to Egypt.

The Construction team secured the necessary financing for EGP 3 billion in support of a major real estate resort-type project on the Mediterranean Sea, set to become a premier global tourism destination.

In the renewable energy sector, USD 58 million were allocated to a major UAE-based renewables company to accommodate its bonding requirements for two strategic projects in Egypt. Long-term financing under the Egyptian Pollution Abatement Program (EPAP) was also extended to companies in the fertilizer industry with total limits of EGP 1.15 billion.

In 2025, the GCC office successfully marketed new inbound investment opportunities for CIB totaling USD 94 million and EGP 14 billion, while an additional USD 233 million was attracted through capital injections. During the year, the office also supported the opening of nine new GCR accounts, six Business Banking accounts, and one NBFI account at CIB Egypt.

The GCR African Desk drives business growth and profitability for CIB Kenya by fostering collaboration between Egypt and Kenya and by initiating and deepening strategic relationships with leading corporates. The Desk also plays a key role in enhancing trade finance business between Kenya and Egypt through strategic matchmaking between CIB clients in both countries. The Desk’s key achievement this year was the growth of CIB Kenya’s corporate loan book by 63.98% y-o-y, in addition to direct financing booked at CIB Egypt amounting to USD 11.5 million.

2026 Forward-Looking Strategy

Against a backdrop of improving economic indicators, Egypt is well-positioned to capitalize on its agriculture, manufacturing, and services sectors, supported by a large domestic market and a strategic geographic location at the crossroads of Africa, Asia, and Europe. In anticipation for further economic stabilization in 2026, CIB has proactively laid the groundwork for enhanced commercial operations and streamlined internal processes, enabling greater agility and responsiveness to market dynamics.

CIB remains steadfast in its commitment to responsible banking, maintaining its role as a regional leader in sustainable finance. The Bank’s continuously adapted sustainability strategy is deeply entrenched across its operations through its Sustainable Finance Policy, which integrates Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) considerations across all business lines.

In alignment with national priorities, CIB will maintain its vital role as a key stakeholder and major financier of Egypt’s strategic development initiatives. The Bank is actively engaged in funding large-scale projects across critical sectors including export-driven industries, infrastructure, tourism, real estate, education, and healthcare. CIB remains committed to responsibly expanding its loan portfolio and strengthening its contribution to Egypt’s economic growth, while upholding asset quality and delivering long-term value to shareholders.

Direct Investment Group (DIG)

As Egypt’s leading private-sector Bank, CIB offers a comprehensive range of financial services to its customers. Among these offerings are equity investment products tailored to meet diverse client needs.

The Direct Investment Group (DIG), serving as CIB’s investment division, has a clear mandate to proactively identify, book, manage, and exit private equity investments. DIG is focused on achieving steady and sustainable portfolio expansion across clearly defined growth phases, supported by disciplined investment selection and active portfolio management. In this respect, DIG targets to invest in private companies with strong growth potential, clear business models, competent management, aligned shareholders, and solid fundamentals. DIG is also aligning with CIB’s ESG and sustainability agenda via integrating responsible investing practices into its portfolio build-up strategy. Moreover, DIG is focused on maintaining a healthy and predictable pipeline of exits and dividend returns that reinforce the Bank’s overall value-creation agenda and ensure a balanced contribution between capital gains and recurring income.

2025 Highlights

Throughout the year, DIG has secured healthy dividend income from its portfolio and achieved a successful exit from a Real Estate sector investment, generating notable capital gains. DIG continued to advance its portfolio expansion strategy, actively evaluating 24 high-potential investment opportunities across key sectors in Egypt. This strong pipeline was supported by enhanced collaboration with the Corporate Banking and Global Corporate Relations (GCR) Groups, enabling DIG to successfully add two new investments to its portfolio: one in the shipping and cargo sector and another in a sector-agnostic private equity fund.

2026 Future Outlook

With expectations of favorable macroeconomic conditions continuing, DIG’s 2026 strategy remains focused on building a well-diversified portfolio. To support this, DIG will maintain and grow a strong pipeline of high-quality deal flow in high-growth sectors such as education, healthcare, pharmaceuticals, financial services, and industrial manufacturing. In line with CIB’s broader direction, DIG will also prioritize investments in companies adopting or expanding ESG standards, including green investments. In parallel, DIG will continue targeting to achieve the Bank’s required returns through planned exits and healthy dividend income from the existing portfolio.

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CIB takes pride in being Egypt’s sole bank operating with a focus group exclusively dedicated to servicing prime institutional entities.

Strategic Relations Group (SRG)

The Strategic Relations Group (SRG) is an institutional banking group dedicated to initiating, nurturing, and growing banking relationships with strategic institutional depositors who are essential contributors to CIB’s stable funding base. The Group’s primary objective is to offer a first-class banking experience, while maintaining the balance between mainstream commercial banking activities and its clients’ non-commercial needs.

CIB takes pride in being Egypt’s sole bank operating with a focus group exclusively dedicated to servicing prime institutional entities, including strategic clientele consisting of diplomatic missions, NGOs, educational entities, airlines, and international and local donor agencies; all seeking a first-class banking experience. What started as a banking group catering to one single strategic diplomatic entity’s needs, now serves over 350 strategic clients, dominating the market share across several sectors.

SRG’s highly skilled relationship managers ensure clients receive tailored, high-quality services that meet their specific business requirements.

- Tailored Banking Solutions: SRG provides tailored banking services with a focus on digital banking solutions, including bespoke GTS products, enhancing electronic channels usage.
- Innovative Product Development: The team facilitates clients’ operations and meets their banking requirements by creating innovative and tailored products and services.

The Group has emerged as one of CIB’s primary channels for corporate lead generators, leveraging existing relationships while simultaneously

capturing NTB opportunities by creating a wider networking base with a focus on marketing tailored GTS products to various strategic sectors ensuring business continuity and expanding the use of GTS products in accordance with the Bank’s strategy. Data analytics and online banking are key marketing tools that the SRG team leverages when marketing CIB products. These technologies play a critical role in guiding business decisions across performance evaluation, pricing strategies, and customer behavior insights.

Additionally, the team offers a range of tailored tuition and visa fees collection services, monitoring and reporting deposit activities, fund management, savings plans, as well as providing a settlement system between tourism companies and airlines. This approach is set to drive growth in the institutional depositor base and further increase the adoption of CIB’s digital banking solutions.

Treasury Group (TG)

The Treasury Group (TG) serves as the Bank’s primary pricing authority for all FX and interest rate products. Its responsibilities encompass FX trading and hedging, fixed income and money market operations, sovereign debt trading, interest rate gap management, and the pricing of both local and foreign currency deposits. TG stands as one of CIB’s key profit centers, offering a broad range of products and services to a large, diverse, and continually expanding customer base.

The TG holds a central and strategic role in maintaining the financial stability and liquidity position of CIB. It acts as a key enabler of business growth by effectively managing the Bank’s balance sheet while

ensuring an optimal balance between profitability, funding, and resilience in a constantly changing market environment.

Over the past 50 years, the TG has continuously evolved to adapt to shifting market dynamics and customer needs. Its organizational structure has transitioned from a product-centric to a customer-centric model, allowing the adoption of advanced pricing methodologies tailored to customer profiles and aligned with trading activities.

Local Market Legacy

Over the past five decades, the TG has played a pivotal role in supporting the Bank’s growth and strengthening its loan and deposit portfolios. By developing competitive pricing strategies and innovative products, TG has enhanced the Bank’s market position and ensured delivery of superior client service. The department’s focus on competitive loan pricing and close coordination with other business units has contributed to achieving higher loan-to-deposit ratios in 2025, while maintaining profitable sovereign investments. This approach provides shareholders with greater exposure to diversified credit opportunities, enhancing overall investment value.

In line with its core strategy of prudent balance sheet management, the TG remains focused on maximizing interest income and maintaining a healthy net interest margin. During the year, the Bank repositioned its local currency (LCY) portfolio from short-term instruments to long-term fixed-coupon bonds, locking in attractive yields amid high interest rates, enhancing profitability through efficient liability repricing, and mitigating interest rate risk by extending duration. Similarly, the foreign currency (FCY) portfolio was diversified into longer-term, investment-grade sovereign securities to optimize risk-adjusted returns and capitalize on the anticipated global easing cycle. These strategic shifts enable the Bank to benefit from the easing trend by having locked in high yields across both LCY and FCY portfolios while maintaining effective liquidity and market risk management.

Throughout 2025, TG maintained effective management of CIB’s LCY and FCY liquidity amid evolving global and domestic market conditions. The strategy remained guided by two main objectives: ensuring sufficient liquidity to meet client

requirements and optimizing returns on excess balances through disciplined deployment across suitable instruments.

CIB sustained a solid LCY and FCY liquidity position throughout the year, enabling the Bank to fully support its clients’ cash flow and trade needs while preserving balance sheet strength. TG’s proactive liquidity management approach ensured the efficient allocation of resources, balancing the objectives of maintaining flexibility and enhancing profitability.

The TG continues to strengthen its position in the foreign exchange (FX) market by combining strategic market insight, competitive trading performance, and enhanced customer digital engagement. Treasury actively monitors global economic data and financial markets to anticipate trends and provide timely insights that guide both trading and sales strategies. The trading team leverages this foresight to deliver competitive pricing and proactive strategies designed to outperform the market, ensuring customers benefit from optimal execution.

Meanwhile, the sales team maintains close contact with customers across all segments, supporting execution through a range of convenient channels. TG’s commitment to CIB’s digital transformation has been instrumental in deepening customer involvement, with online platforms now accounting for a significant portion of total FX flows. This shift enables the Bank to offer real-time, competitive pricing while driving volume growth and maintaining healthy spreads.

Additionally, process streamlining initiatives in the trade finance business have improved customer experience. The TG has refined its processes to enhance responsiveness by allowing transactions to directly impact the FX position. Moreover, the TG, in collaboration with other business units, has implemented a data-driven approach to identify clients with smaller but frequent FX transactions that may not be immediately visible through traditional monitoring. This engagement significantly reduces turnaround time and improves workflow efficiency on both the buying and selling sides of FX transactions.

Through strategic alignment between trading and sales teams, TG successfully managed spreads, captured capital gains, and contributed

meaningfully to CIB's bottom line. The Group's performance continues to be recognized through multiple awards, most recently named Best FX Bank in Egypt 2025, and Best Bank for Cash Management in Egypt 2025 by Global Finance reflecting its consistent leadership in Egypt's financial markets.

Eyeing Opportunities Beyond Egyptian Borders
CIB-Kenya Treasury

Since integrating CIB Kenya's treasury operations with CIB Egypt in October 2024, CIB Kenya has achieved significant growth and stronger market positioning. The combined treasury team has enhanced pricing competitiveness, expanded FX presence, and attracted new corporate and retail clients, solidifying CIB Kenya's standing in the local market.

CIB Kenya's investment portfolio continues to deliver strong results. By taking strategic positions in Treasury Bills, IFB-Treasury Bonds, and Eurobonds, the Bank has achieved attractive yields through disciplined allocation and timely market entry. These holdings are now generating consistent returns, positioning the Bank to capture additional gains as market conditions evolve, and reinforcing CIB-Kenya's resilience and sustainable growth.

The partnership with CIB Egypt has been a key driver of CIB Kenya's success. The integration has brought greater technical expertise, enhanced liquidity management, and a unified approach to balance sheet optimization. This close collaboration has strengthened CIB Kenya's market presence and accelerated the Bank's learning curve, ensuring CIB Kenya benefits from the proven capabilities, scale and regional experience of CIB Egypt.

Together, we are harmonizing our operations, aligning risk strategies, and sharing best practices to position CIB Kenya for continued growth and long-term financial strength across the region.

Looking ahead, CIB-Kenya will continue leveraging CIB Egypt's technical support and capital strength, positioning the bank to expand market share, strengthen balance sheet resilience, and improve key ratios. The current strategy focuses on locking in capital gains, mitigating interest rate risk and maintaining liquidity flexibility, ensuring CIB Kenya remains agile and competitive in a shifting monetary landscape.

International Bonds Portfolio

The TG continued to broaden CIB's global footprint by selectively pursuing the previously mentioned international investment opportunities that align with the Bank's risk appetite and return objectives. This approach has strengthened CIB's position as a regional player capable of managing liquidity and portfolio risk across multiple markets.

Better Serving Our Customers

The TG is focused on expanding its product range to better serve customers and strengthen market presence. TG has expanded its capabilities in forward FX markets, offering structured solutions that integrate currency derivatives with trade finance products, thereby enhancing customer engagement and delivering financial solutions aligned with clients' evolving business needs. In addition, Treasury is actively broadening its geographic reach by targeting emerging markets through our branch in Kenya, enhancing partnerships with multiple banks in Asia, and utilizing specialized platforms that enable transactions in emerging market currencies, thereby diversifying our FX capabilities and expanding our global footprint.

One of the TG's core pillars is the efficient management of CIB's resources, including banknotes. Cash management has evolved from a traditional operational function into a strategic enabler of the Bank's digital transformation. Throughout 2025, TG focused on reducing cash dependency within branches by encouraging customers to shift both local and foreign currency transactions toward digital and self-service channels. This transition, driven by enhanced digital platforms and expanded ATM capabilities, has proven more cost-effective, improved operational efficiency, and elevated customer convenience.

At the same time, the TG ensured the optimal allocation of banknote resources to support CIB's ATM network, maintaining high availability and reliability. These efforts have also contributed to sustained growth in ATM-based foreign exchange (FX) transactions, further reinforcing CIB's leadership in digital cash management solutions.

TG remains committed to upholding the highest ESG standards as a core component of its long-term strategy. In line with this commitment, TG has funded loans to partner banks to support

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CIB sustained a solid LCY and FCY liquidity position throughout the year.

the financing and refinancing of general trade finance activities. These facilities are designed to promote sustainable economic growth. TG aims to strengthen its role in advancing sustainable finance across its network.

2026 Forward-Looking Strategy

Building on 2025's momentum, TG aims to further diversify its client base, deepen regional integration, and enhance digital engagement. The TG will continue to expand its international presence, particularly through CIB Kenya, and pursue selective opportunities in global markets to optimize risk-adjusted returns.

Strategically, TG remains committed to reinforcing CIB's leadership in balance sheet management, strengthening liquidity resilience, and delivering superior customer service through innovation, data analytics, and digital channels, ensuring sustainable growth and profitability for the years ahead.

Enterprise & Governmental Relations

The Enterprise & Governmental Relations (EGR) adopts a client-centric approach to managing strategic relationships with large non-borrowing private-sector corporates (with revenues of over EGP 400 million), public-sector and governmental entities, sovereign institutions, and fundraising organizations. EGR operates as a one-stop financial solutions provider for this broad client base, offering a comprehensive suite of specialized banking products and services. These include, but are not limited to, secured lending, cash management, trade finance, digital solutions, and tailored transactional offerings designed around the unique needs of each client and industry.

EGR continues to position itself as a strategic partner to Egypt's largest organizations, offering deep market expertise, seamless service delivery, and long-term relationship management.

2025 Strategic Direction

In 2025, the Enterprise & Governmental Relations (EGR) Department maintained its strong momentum, delivering solid growth across key performance indicators despite a challenging economic environment.

Key achievements:

Strong Trade Finance Performance

EGR achieved exceptional results in trade finance, recording a 33.7% y-o-y increase. This remarkable performance reflects the department's agility in responding to market dynamics and its continued success in facilitating both national and regional trade flows. Furthermore, despite the competitive concessions in the market, we succeeded to attract significant flow of liabilities and relevant fee income.

Resilient Deposit Base

On the liabilities side, despite market volatility, EGR maintained a resilient deposit base exceeding EGP 163 billion in 2025, demonstrating the strength and stability of its client relationships.

Growth in Secured Lending

The department also recorded a 32.8% increase in secured lending, highlighting stronger client engagement and effective relationship management.

Strengthened Profitability

EGR focused on safeguarding profitability to reach EGP 4.1 billion through disciplined pricing, cost optimization and selective growth, while enhancing its contribution to non-interest income and overall bank performance

Digital Adoption Acceleration

Digital adoption continued to accelerate significantly, with the number of companies enrolled in the Global Transaction Banking platform rising sharply by 74%, representing one of the strongest adoption surges across institutional banking segments.

Fundraising Segment

To ensure proper account management and efficient operational workflow, the EGR had consolidated the fundraising organizations bank wide under one segment providing our best quality service and applying full internal and external regulatory controls and measures. The Fundraising portfolio increased by 151% in 2025 with total profitability of EGP 183 million.

Industry segmentation

To better serve the distinctive requirements of each industry and increase penetration and share of wallet, the EGR department adopted an industry-segmentation strategy in 2025, beginning with the reclassification of its portfolio by industry, which is expected to be completed in 2026.

2026 Forward-Looking Strategy

The EGR department is committed to drive profitable and sustainable growth across deposits, trade finance, digital services, and non-interest income streams. Our strategy for 2026 focuses on three key pillars:

Client-Centric Optimization

Aligning with our five-year strategy, we aim to leverage our value proposition and Data Analytics team to provide tailored solutions, cost efficiency strategies and efficient operational workflow solidifying our penetration across all industries and untapped geographical areas in Cairo, Delta, Upper Egypt, Suez Canal, and touristic areas.

Profitability Maximization

In 2026, we aim to boost profitability by using data-driven insights to streamline operations, control costs, and ensure resources are used efficiently. We will continue optimizing pricing strategies and increasing fee-based revenue to enhance overall financial performance to ensure streamline fee growth and mitigate the expected cuts in interest rate prospected in 2026.

Digital Enablement & Service Excellence

Building on the Bank's five-year strategy, EGR will prioritize expanding and enriching its digital services. Through an integrated suite of digital products and solutions, we aim to deliver a seamless, efficient, and personalized banking experience that evolves with our clients' needs.

Debt Capital Markets (DCM)

The DCM Team has been instrumental in supporting the Bank's growth strategy since its establishment in the 1990s, with a direct impact on CIB's balance sheet, as the syndicated loan portfolio has consistently represented approximately 20–25% of the Bank's total direct lending to corporate and business banking clients over the years. Additionally, an average of 75-80% of the Bank's securitized and bond portfolio originated by DCM throughout the years. DCM has been deliver ing positive results and maintaining its leading position in the market, capitalizing on its solid performance in all debt capital markets' activities, including but not limited to advisory, underwriting, structuring, arranging large-ticket syndicated loans and project finance facilities, as well as securitization transactions, Sukuk, and bond issuances.

2025 Highlights

Project Finance and Syndications

Building on the Project Finance and Syndication Team's strong presence in the debt capital markets, transactions successfully closed in 2025 amounted to EGP 80.5 billion, with CIB's share totaling EGP 13.9 billion in commitments. Throughout the year, the team executed transactions across a diverse range of sectors, including real estate, telecommunications, petrochemicals, chemicals, construction, and consumer finance, supporting CIB's strategic objective of diversifying its loan portfolio. In addition, the team supported CIB Kenya by jointly executing the first syndication transaction concluded between the two institutions.

Securitization and Bond Issuances

In 2025, CIB's DCM Securitization and Bonds Desk continued to expand its footprint across Egypt's debt capital markets, reinforcing the Bank's leadership in structured finance and sustainable capital-market solutions. Throughout the year, the team maintained a solid performance track record, advising on and arranging 12 securitization transactions totaling EGP 47.1 billion, including an EGP 7 billion Social Sustainability Sukuk. This landmark transaction represented a pioneering issuance in Egypt and underscored CIB's commitment to sustainability, financial inclusion, and women empowerment. The issuance channeled funding toward socially impactful sectors and further demonstrated the Bank's capability to structure innovative ESG and Shariah-compliant instruments. Building on this

milestone, the desk is actively engaging with diverse industries and new issuers across DCM with new Sukuk structures and a growing pipeline of approximately EGP 49 billion in potential issuances.

2026 Forward-Looking Strategy

Project Finance and Syndications

DCM's Project Finance and Syndication team has a strong transaction pipeline worth EGP 152.9 billion, with CIB's initial appetite to participate reaching EGP 33.4 billion. The team is proactively working on identifying and pursuing new business opportunities across all sectors, with a particular emphasis on growing industries such as petrochemicals, real estate, construction, and electronics, to further increase the syndicated loan portfolio. This will serve to enhance CIB's market share. Building on DCM's strong track record with several DFIs and ECAs, the team leverages its strong relationships to capture any potential financing opportunities early on. The Project Finance and Syndication team will continue to offer clients innovative financing solutions tailored to their evolving needs, while also exploring offshore business opportunities to diversify revenue streams and extend CIB's reach beyond the domestic market.

Securitization and Bond Issuances

The DCM Securitization and Bonds team continues to reinforce CIB's leading position in Egypt's fixed-income market through a comprehensive and innovation-driven strategy. Since the enactment of the securitization law in 2005, CIB has established an extensive track record and pioneered all major deal structures that have shaped and become well-established in the market. The team continues to collaborate closely with the Financial Regulatory Authority to introduce new and innovative structures, such as green and social bonds, supporting Egypt's sustainability agenda. CIB also works collaboratively with market participants to support the healthy expansion and maturation of the fixed income market, including securitization, corporate bonds, and Sukuk, reinforcing its leadership in delivering progressive financing solutions aligned with client needs and market evolution. The team is focused on strengthening relationships with key NBFi clients, while actively expanding into new sectors and broadening its product offering. This strategic direction is affirmed by a solid transaction pipeline of EGP 49 billion reflecting the continued momentum and strong market demand.

FIG

As CIB marks 50 years of financial leadership, the evolution of its Financial Institutions Group (FIG) reflects the Bank's strategic vision and institutional depth. Initially operating as Correspondent Banking (CB), the unit served as CIB's gateway to global markets, simply facilitating trade finance and cross-border transactions. FIG has evolved into a multi-line business platform comprising four specialized divisions: Correspondent Banking, Cash & Clearing, Non-Bank Financial Institutions (NBFi) and Development Finance.

2025 Highlights

Despite escalating global economic challenges and ongoing trade conflicts, the Correspondent Banking Group demonstrated remarkable resilience and achieved significant growth. The Group's success was driven by a well-executed client-centric strategy, which emphasized robust customer support, adherence to a disciplined risk-adjusted return framework, and the effective capitalization on strategic partnerships with correspondent banks worldwide.

The Team's loan portfolio recorded exceptional expansion during the reporting period, more than doubling from EGP 12.9 billion in December 2024 to EGP 36 billion as of December 2025. Growth was primarily supported by discounting transactions under credit limits extended to a broad network of correspondent banks globally. This performance underscores the Group's ability to leverage its correspondent relationships to deliver sustainable growth while maintaining prudent risk management. In 2025, the Correspondent Banking Group further diversified its asset base by entering the investment space, successfully investing in offshore bank Sukuk totaling USD 70 million. This strategic move reflects the Group's commitment to enhancing returns and broadening its portfolio mix.

The Correspondent Banking Group's performance in 2025 highlights its resilience, adaptability, and forward-looking strategy. By combining strong customer support with disciplined risk management and strategic diversification, the Group is well-positioned to sustain growth and deliver value in the years ahead

The Development Finance (DF) team, through its management of developmental programs under the ADP participating banks network, served 11,092

agribusiness beneficiaries, with approved developmental agri-loans totaling EGP1.58 billion. The renewable energy sector within agriculture development recorded a 78% increase in financing compared to December 2024.

Moreover, DF contributed to the green funding under the EPAP project, financing water treatment projects for a paper tissue factory, reduction of dust emissions in fertilizer factories, as well as sustainable production and resource efficiency projects. Overall, EGP loan disbursements achieved a remarkable 78 % increase and EUR loan disbursements achieved a 70% increase compared to the same period in 2024.

DF signed a co-financing agreement with UNIDO to manage the revolving fund under the GEF-6 funded project “Egyptian Programme for Promoting Industrial Motor Efficiency,” in cooperation with Egypt’s Ministry of Industry (MoI). The project aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by promoting the adoption of energy-efficient motor systems in Egypt’s industrial sector. In addition, DF signed an Agency Contract with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)’s Credit Line - (STAR), the “Sustainable Transformation for Agricultural Resilience” project. The project, led by the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation (MALR), is designed to enhance the resilience of smallholder farmers, women, and youth in Upper Egypt to address water scarcity and climate risks.

Despite the financial turbulence that marked 2025, driven by macroeconomic pressures such as anticipated interest rate cuts, compressed net interest margins, and tighter liquidity across the banking sector, CIB’s Non-Banking Financial Institutions (NBFI) Division delivered a resilient performance, whereby the Division achieved a 50% y-o-y increase in its overall portfolio, while revenues surged by 27%, as of December 2025. This underscored its strategic importance within the FIG and its continued support to CIB’s sustainability agenda through its microfinance sector, 55% of which was directed to women entrepreneurs in collaboration with DF. In the Microfinance segment, CIB achieved a 20% increase in extended credit limits during FY2025, reflecting the Bank’s continued commitment to expanding financial inclusion and supporting underserved communities.

This growth was driven by strategic partnerships with leading MFI institutions, enabling the Bank to mitigate sector-specific risks while capturing new opportunities. While in the consumer financing sector, CIB acted as Lead Arranger and Lender in a syndicated loan transaction for one of the top players in the Consumer Finance sector. The total facility amounted to EGP 5 billion, with CIB contributing EGP 1.2 billion to the syndicate.

The market for securitization, sukuk, and corporate bonds continued its upward trajectory in 2025, with CIB actively contributing as both an underwriter and a subscriber. During FY25, the NBFI division participated in sixteen issuances totaling to EGP 9.7 billion further reinforcing CIB’s leadership in the capital markets.

Furthermore, in 2025, the NBFI Division reinforced its strategic role by securing a EUR 70 million agreement with Proparco, along with EUR 2 million in technical assistance, to support green finance initiatives. This milestone reflects NBFI’s expanding mandate beyond core lending and investment, positioning it as a key enabler of sustainable finance within CIB. The funding will be directed toward environmentally impactful projects, further aligning with CIB’s ESG commitments.

This underscores CIB’s ability to convert emerging challenges into avenues for sustainable growth, reinforcing its market leadership in financing NBFIs.

2026 Forward-Looking Strategy

The Correspondent Banking Group is focused on expanding its global network to support Egypt’s trade and project finance strategic objectives, particularly in Africa. This comes as Egypt intensifies its efforts to promote exports to the region, with a strategic focus on East Africa due to its proximity to the country, emphasizing the vital role of our subsidiary CIB Kenya. The Group aims to leverage its excellent relationships to better serve CIB clients, particularly in trade finance, cash operations, and cross-border payments. Plans include enhancing cash management services, diversifying account relationships, and increasing business volume with both existing and new partnerships. Efforts will also be made to improve operational efficiency through system upgrades and by promoting CIB’s financial services and

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CIB achieved a 20% increase in extended credit limits during FY2025.

digital solutions. Additionally, the team aims to leverage CIB’s FCY liquidity to expand asset growth and diversify income streams through targeted lending to correspondent banks, as well as further investing in offshore bank bonds and/or Sukuk.

CIB’s Development Finance (DF) team has outlined a set of strategic priorities aimed at deepening its impact across sustainable, social, and inclusive finance. A key initiative involves expanding the mandate of the Development Finance Relationship Management Desk to enhance engagement with Multilateral Development Agencies, Institutional and Non-Profit Organizations, Program Management Units, and Structured Funds. This expansion will strengthen relationship and portfolio management across a wide range of development-focused initiatives.

Aligned with this broader mandate, DF is exploring the opportunity to act as an APEX Bank under various facility agreements with development organizations, targeting support for Very Small Enterprises (VSEs) and SMEs in Egypt’s agricultural sector. DF is working on revitalizing and establishing new developmental partnerships with governmental entities, reaffirming CIB’s role as a trusted Agent Bank supporting Egypt’s various sectors. In parallel, DF will continue its long-standing partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture, spanning over 25 years, reinforcing CIB’s role as a trusted banking partner in managing national agricultural development programs and advancing inclusive rural finance. Regionally, DF is extending its expertise to CIB Kenya to support sustainable growth in the agricultural and renewable energy sectors, further strengthening the Bank’s presence across East Africa.

In line with its forward-looking strategy, CIB’s NBFI Division has outlined a comprehensive set of initiatives to drive growth, innovation, and market

leadership. The Division is advancing digital integration by collaborating with Digital Banking and Transaction Services teams to deliver tailored solutions through GSS and GTB platforms, enhancing operational efficiency and fee income.

Segment-specific growth efforts include a review of the consumer lending concentration policy to enable broader securitization opportunities, targeted engagement with asset-based lenders and fintech, expansion of mortgage finance offerings through the new Developers Portfolio Facility. The Division also plans to deepen relationships with Gulf-based Sovereign Wealth Funds, acting as a strategic partner and facilitator of investment opportunities in Egypt.

Additionally, with rising demand for Sharia-compliant instruments, CIB is poised to expand its participation in Sukuk transactions, both as advisor and underwriter, across high-growth sectors, reinforcing its position in structured finance and capital markets.

Retail Banking

Consumer Banking

2025 Highlights

2025 set the tone for a year of growth, defined by strategic focus, customer acquisition, and transformation across CIB's Consumer Banking divisions. Guided by a forward-looking vision, the Bank continued to expand its footprint in both liabilities and assets, reaffirming its leadership in Egypt's financial landscape through innovation, operational excellence, and unwavering commitment to customer centricity.

For Liabilities, CIB made significant progress in household liability products, greatly enhancing its market position. The Bank successfully gained a substantial market share in the household segment through innovative saving accounts and medium- to long-term deposit products with varied interest payment frequencies, designed to meet evolving financial goals. Meanwhile, the Payroll Proposition business achieved a record-breaking momentum following its strategic restructure to align acquisition and portfolio management, enabling the Bank to serve a wider base of salaried customers while reinforcing CIB's position as their preferred payroll partner.

On the Assets side, CIB's Cards Business achieved a remarkable transformation driven by innovation, partnerships, and digital advancement. The Swype Credit Card redefined flexible spending, expanding CIB's credit card portfolio to EGP 18.5 billion by year-end, a 21.8% increase. Meanwhile, debit card transaction volumes surged by 23%. The co-branded Talabat Credit Card further strengthened CIB's presence in the lifestyle and e-commerce segments, complemented by the successful rollout of Apple Pay, which accelerated digital adoption and tokenized transactions exceeding EGP 30 billion.

Furthermore, the Retail Loan Business continued its strong growth momentum, supported by strategic partnerships, product innovation, and digital transformation. The portfolio achieved solid expansion across Secured and Unsecured lending, recording a

notable increase in net intertest income, operating income, and gross contribution, reaffirming CIB's position in consumer lending market.

Listening to our customers became our strategic edge. Through the first CIB Customer Advisory Board, we brought customer voices to the center of decision-making, converting dialogue into design, and feedback into features that sharpen value propositions across Consumer segments. By engaging with a diverse group of customers from the different Consumer segments, the CAB meeting guided us to better understand customers' expectations, preferences, and challenges.

We continue to empower our employees to lead the change and share ideas and initiatives that make a tangible impact. By listening to our staff on the frontlines and translating their ideas into action through the "TimeWellSpent" communication channel, we reinforced the belief that investing in our people is the foundation of sustainable growth and transformation.

Prime Segment

CIB Prime serves as the gateway to smart banking for individuals beginning their financial journey. Prime offers essential banking services with simplicity, convenience, and value. With a focus on accessibility and digital-first solutions, CIB Prime empowers customers to manage their finances confidently and build a strong foundation for future growth.

In 2025, The customer base continued to expand rapidly, reaching 1.117 million customers, a 20% increase. In parallel, several acquisition initiatives were launched to accelerate portfolio growth and strengthen customer acquisition efficiency. Lead Quality Optimization drove a significant improvement in conversion rates, which rose to 24% in 2025, compared to 7.5% in 2024, supported by data science-driven initiatives.

The Assets Specialization Pilot, introduced in June across 47 CIB Branches, resulted in 432% surge in

Unsecured Loans Productivity (personal bankers vs. assets champions).

The Sky Branch Project, comprising 24 Telesales agents assigned to the Contact Centre to handle live call leads for Unsecured Loans and Credit Cards, delivered a notable uplift in productivity compared to standard Tele sales model.

Furthermore, NTB Qualification Enhancement efforts yielded impressive results, with qualification rates surging from 42% in 2024 to 86% in 2025. This achievement was driven by EPM enhancements, diversified lead sources, and the rollout of bi-weekly SMS campaigns.

CIB Prime achieved major advancements in portfolio management and process optimization during the year. KYC optimization efforts further reduced the defect rate to 5.2%, while high-risk expired KYC cases declined from 850 to 740, driven by targeted SMS campaigns, incentive programs, and focused cleanup efforts.

To ensure consistent data integrity, Automated Coding Implementation was introduced, successfully automating industry coding for segment allocation, streamlining customer classification, and minimizing manual errors. In parallel, Churn Monitoring Integration was embedded into segment analysis, enabling proactive retention strategies that led to an 8% reduction in churn since January 2025.

This year marked strong performances across all key metrics. By December 2025, the segment's gross contribution reached EGP 2,268,035,015, surpassing the budgeted target of EGP 1,116,533,391. This marked a remarkable 103% y-o-y increase that reflected the strength of our strategy and our commitment to enhancing performance and value within the organization.

Digital engagement also maintained strong momentum, with Internet Banking penetration rising to 86% from 83% in December 2024 and

e-statement adoption reaching 96%, up from 94% in 2024, reflecting customers' growing preference for CIB's digital platform.

Plus Segment

CIB Plus remains the go-to banking solution for mid- to high-income Egyptian families, offering a comprehensive range of financial solutions tailored to help customers achieve their present and future financial goals. Our focus on personalized service, supported by a dedicated team of Plus bankers, positions CIB Plus as the ideal financial partner for individuals in their prime earning years.

In 2025, the Plus Segment recorded the highest customer base growth in its history, with a notable hike of 28% y-o-y, reinforcing its position as a key driver within CIB's core segments. This achievement was fueled by focused acquisition strategies, enhanced relationship management, and improved customer conversion through optimized digital and in-branch journeys.

A major milestone this year was the revamp of the customer onboarding journey, designed to deliver a seamless, fully integrated, and personalized experience for every new client. The enhanced process ensures smoother activation, immediate engagement, and tailored product recommendations that align with each customer's financial goals.

Further enhancing customer engagement, the Plus segment launched a strategic activation campaign across MAF malls, providing in-mall presence and exclusive Plus experiences. This initiative successfully increased awareness among target customers and delivered a notable uplift in Plus card spending, demonstrating the strong link between experiential marketing and transactional growth.

Complementing this, the new Plus Welcome Pack was introduced, combining financial and non-financial partnerships that provide tangible value across lifestyle, retail, and service experiences. These

collaborations offer customers exclusive benefits and privileges that enhance their daily lives while reinforcing the Plus brand’s premium positioning.

CIB Plus also expanded its North Coast presence during the summer season, offering customers on-ground engagement and privileged access through curated lifestyle partnerships with high-popularity brands such as BRGR and Dara’s Ice Cream. These partnerships significantly strengthened brand visibility and relevance within customers’ lifestyle touchpoints, reflecting the segment’s strategy to be present where our clients live, spend, and enjoy.

Through these initiatives, the Plus segment continued to deliver measurable impact, deepening relationships, elevating customer satisfaction, and reinforcing its role as the trusted banking partner for Egypt’s mid- to high-income population.

The segment’s gross contribution increased from EGP 3.2 billion in December 2024 to EGP 4.1 billion in 2025 as of December 2025, representing 28% y-o-y growth. This was driven by higher portfolio volumes and deeper client engagement and IB penetration reaching 95%.

Wealth Segment

In 2025, CIB Wealth strategically strengthened its market presence by expanding its portfolio and increasing its share in High Net Worth (HNW) segment. This growth was driven by an unwavering focus on personalized services and deeper client engagement. The segment recorded an impressive 32% y-o-y increase in its customer base, a testament to the trust and loyalty of our clients. Notably, the number of Exclusive Wealth customers surged by 40% y-o-y, underscoring our success in attracting and retaining high-value clients seeking a bespoke banking experience.

Throughout the year, CIB Wealth continued to enhance its value proposition through carefully curated partnerships and premium collaborations. By aligning with leading brands across diverse sectors including sports, automotive, luxury goods, and various lifestyle brands, the segment delivered distinctive privileges tailored to the unique needs of Wealth clients. Among the key highlights were cashback offers on luxury car purchases, free test drive events in the North Coast, and dream home financing, allowing clients to invest in their passions

while enjoying financial benefits, and exclusive discounts on elite club membership, enriching their social and networking experiences. By maximizing customer value through these tailored solutions, we have solidified our position as the brand of premium banking and a leader in the Wealth segment.

At the heart of this success was a deep commitment to customer-centricity. Listening to clients remained a cornerstone of our strategy, guiding the development of initiatives that respond directly to their evolving needs. One notable example was the launch of the Wealth Referral Program, an initiative designed to reward loyal clients who refer new customers from their friends and families, thereby cultivating a community of advocates who trust and promote our services. This approach not only strengthens client relationships but also reinforced the segment’s organic growth momentum.

2025 was a standout year for CIB Wealth’s financial performance. Revenue growth reached 116% compared to the budgeted P&L, reflecting our ability to capitalize on market opportunities and enhance profitability. Gross contribution surged by an exceptional 134% versus the planned figures, reflecting our effective cost management and operational efficiency. These results underscore the segment’s strong financial foundation and resilience amid evolving market dynamics.

CIB Wealth’s 2025 performance exemplified our ongoing commitment to delivering exceptional value and service to our clients. Through personalized offerings, strategic partnerships, and customer feedback, the segment continues to deliver exceptional value and service. Looking ahead, CIB Wealth remains firmly positioned to sustain its growth trajectory, elevate the client experience, and solidify CIB Wealth as “The Partner for Life” for High-Net-Worth individuals.

Private Segment

In 2025, CIB Private remained focused on solidifying our leadership position in the market, guided by a clear vision to deliver an exceptional and deeply personalized client experience. The segment’s strategy was built on three core pillars: service excellence, exclusive value offerings, and customer-centric innovation — all aimed at ensuring that clients not only receive superior financial solutions but also enjoy the recognition, attention, and privileges that reflect their distinguished status.

Through this holistic approach, CIB Private delivered significant progress during the year. We expanded our team of Private Client Advisors, ensuring a more efficient client-to-advisor ratio that enabled deeper, more meaningful relationships. To further elevate the client experience, a dedicated Private Call Center was launched, staffed with certified agents trained to deliver seamless, best-in-class service across all touchpoints. These enhancements allowed us to maintain high service standards while improving responsiveness, trust, and overall client satisfaction.

Understanding the refined expectations of our Private clients, we focused more on building a differentiated ecosystem of lifestyle privileges. By strengthening partnerships with luxury brands and premium service providers, we introduced early access to exclusive launches, Tailored cashback and discount offers, zero-interest installment plans with high-end partners. These offerings were carefully aligned with our clients’ lifestyles, covering sectors such as real estate, automotive, high-end electronics, fine dining, retail shopping, and more, reinforcing CIB Private as a lifestyle partner, not just a financial one.

To further address the evolving needs of its growing international customer base, we introduced a new service feature allowing clients abroad to complete signature-dependent transactions through a courier pickup service. This simplified process and added a layer of convenience, ensuring that distance is no longer a barrier to seamless banking with CIB Private.

As a result of these focused initiatives, CIB Private recorded another year of outstanding performance. The customer base expanded by 32%, driven by enhanced acquisition and loyalty efforts, while financial results reflected remarkable growth across all key indicators. Revenue grew by 128% y-o-y, gross contribution rose by 201%, total assets increased by 24%, and total deposits climbed by 24.3%. These achievements underscored the strength of CIB Private’s value proposition and its ability to deliver sustainable, relationship-driven growth.

Through its unwavering dedication to service excellence and innovation, CIB Private closed the year with renewed confidence and momentum, reaffirming its status as Egypt’s premier private banking partner and a trusted steward of wealth for discerning clients at home and abroad.

Overseas Segment

Building on the strong foundation of 2024, which saw a remarkable 109% growth in portfolio performance, 2025 marked a year of focused expansion and deepened client engagement for the Overseas segment. The core priority for the year centered on enhancing wallet share through portfolio upgrades and deeper product penetration, ensuring that every client relationship is translated into greater mutual value.

Throughout the year, the Overseas Wealth and Overseas Plus portfolios demonstrated sustained growth of 13% and 27%, respectively, resulting in an impressive 130% increase in gross contribution. Inward remittances rose by 74% y-o-y, supported by rising trust among the bank’s global clientele, while FX volumes surged by 104%, reinforcing CIB’s leadership in cross-border financial services.

To drive digital transformation, the E-mail Indemnity service was introduced, improving operational efficiency, strengthening the value proposition, and elevating the customer experience. In parallel, collaboration with notarization entities abroad is being finalized to streamline onboarding.

myCIB Segment

In 2025, CIB proudly introduced myCIB, a milestone initiative designed to redefine banking for Egypt’s next generation. The segment was first launched in August at Seashell, North Coast, aligning with Gen Z’s preferred lifestyle destinations. The rollout continued in September with a series of activations across Cairo, including popular Gen Z hangout locations such as District 5 and Arkan, followed by an expansion in October to university campuses and a sponsorship to several events that align with their preferences. These activations were carefully crafted to bring banking closer to where Gen Z live, connect, and express themselves — reinforcing CIB’s commitment to staying present within the spaces that matter most to them.

myCIB was developed to resonate deeply with the values and lifestyle of Gen Z; simplicity, creativity, and self-expression. As Egypt’s first youth-focused banking proposition, myCIB delivers an instant, engaging, and personalized banking experience. Customers can instantly onboard, receive their cards on-site, and customize their designs with icons &/or quotes of their choice, creating a sense of ownership and self-expression from the very first interaction; all while at the on-ground activation location.

The brand embodies a youthful, vibrant identity targeting Gen Z, who are digitally active and community-oriented. Beyond offering convenience, the segment serves as an entry point into CIB's broader ecosystem, nurturing early relationships that will evolve into future Plus and Wealth clients.

The segment was designed to include all target segment preferences in terms of communication, touch points and lifestyle benefits. Strategically, targeting the Gen Z segment strengthens CIB's long-term growth by engaging customers early in their financial journey, fostering brand loyalty, and creating pathways to cross-sell future wealth management and lending products as these customers mature. myCIB is a cornerstone initiative in ensuring CIB remains the bank of choice for Egypt's next generation.

Liabilities

CIB adopted a strategic segmentation approach to better serve the diverse needs of its customers by offering tailored solutions. Through personalized savings products and services, the Bank aims to meet the specific requirements of each customer segment, reinforcing a customer-centric philosophy that underpins its value proposition.

In 2025, CIB saw a surge in LCY household deposits, reflecting increased consumer confidence in its services. A strong commitment to customer needs, effective marketing efforts, and a diverse range of products have been key drivers of LCY household deposit growth this year, reaching EGP 452 billion as of December 2025. This represents a 42% increase compared to EGP 318 billion recorded in 2024, with one quarter remaining.

CIB made significant progress in household liability products this year, greatly enhancing its market position. The Bank successfully gained a substantial market share in the household segment through innovative savings accounts and medium- to long-term deposit products with varied interest payment frequencies, all offering competitive deposit rates that attracted a diverse client base. This achievement not only demonstrates its commitment to providing value-oriented financial solutions but also positions it favorably for sustained growth in a highly competitive banking environment.

Investments

In 2025, the Bank's investment portfolio of mutual funds saw significant growth within its investment products division, emphasizing its dedication to providing value to customers and stakeholders. The diverse portfolio, which includes money market funds, fixed-income funds, equity funds, balanced funds, and capital-protected funds, experienced a notable rise in assets under management. This achievement results from the Bank's innovative product offerings, crafted to meet the changing needs of clients.

The performance of these investment products consistently outperformed market benchmarks, reflecting a commitment to delivering superior returns for investors. Continued growth is anticipated in this segment as the product range broadens and digital platforms are enhanced, ensuring increased accessibility and transparency for all clients. This advancement was further reinforced by a comprehensive risk-profiling questionnaire, designed to evaluate customer risk tolerance and align investments accordingly, while providing 24/5 access for all clients to buy or sell money market fund units through our digital channels. As a result, volumes invested in CIB's mutual funds grew from EGP 5.6 billion in 2024 to EGP 16.8 billion by the end of 2025; a staggering 200% increase.

Payroll

This year marked a significant milestone for the Payroll Proposition following the strategic restructure that aligned acquisitions and portfolio management under specialized teams. This transformation enhanced focus, efficiency, and execution across the payroll business.

As a result, the monthly payroll account opening run rate increased from 14K to 23K, and 2025 account openings reached 251K, surpassing the 162K achieved for the full year 2024 by 55%. Moreover, average monthly salary transfers rose to EGP 20.3 billion, up from EGP 15 billion last year, reflecting stronger acquisition performance and deeper customer engagement.

Looking ahead, we aim to exceed 30K monthly payroll account openings in 2026, supported by continued market expansion, enhanced onboarding journeys, and strengthened collaboration across business lines to capture new-to-bank opportunities.



Insurance

CIB’s Insurance business delivered a strong and resilient performance in 2025, closing the year with a total insurance volume of EGP2.2 billion across Life, Health, and Non-Life products — a notable increase from EGP 1.5 billion in 2024. This growth was driven by the significant expansion of life products, reflecting higher customer uptake and a consistent rise in average ticket size across all insurance categories. These results underscore CIB’s continued success in deepening its insurance penetration while delivering comprehensive financial protection to its customers.

Throughout the year, the Bank continued to enhance the quality of its insurance portfolio, introducing operational improvements that contributed to a more seamless and value-driven customer experience.

The Bank also expanded its insurance reach by extending the Group Life Insurance Program to Business Banking customers, achieving significant growth in the insured portfolio, which reached EGP 6.6 billion compared to EGP 3.2 billion the previous year. In parallel, life insurance coverage for unsecured Consumer Banking products was further strengthened, reflecting CIB’s ongoing commitment to offering customers comprehensive and reliable financial protection options tailored to their evolving needs.

Consumer Lending

Consumer lending has been a key pillar for Retail Banking since its establishment in 2008. Despite several macroeconomic challenges including interest rate hikes, local currency devaluation, changing CBE regulations, Personal Loans continued to grow into double digits, estimated to reach EGP 61.2 billion for both Secured and Unsecured Loans by end of 2025.

Several methods are in place to approve customers, particularly for Unsecured Loans, ranging from Payroll lending to Surrogate Programs. The Consumer Lending business also implemented a straight-through-process approach for loan approvals using CRM technology to grant an instant approval at the branch within one day.

In 2025, the team focused on delivering innovative offerings through our partners in the Auto and Real Estate industries in order to offer compelling pricing, as well as customer incentives to match client appetite. The business also enhanced policies to accommodate imputed income methodologies to NTB customers, introduce easier tools for verification, and further empower the distribution teams to

approve higher loan limits to enhance the customer experience and improve the overall turnaround time.

As a result, net interest income and operating income grew by 44% and 63%, respectively, as of December 2025 vs. the same period last year. Consequently, the business total gross contribution grew by 193% for the same period.

Cards

CIB has continuously evolved its credit and debit card propositions, reaching a portfolio exceeding 1 million credit cards and 2.5 million debit cards. What began as essential banking tools has transformed into a diverse suite of sophisticated, tech-forward, and lifestyle-driven financial solutions, each designed to meet the evolving needs of distinct customer personas.

In its early years, CIB focused on traditional card services, primarily debit and credit cards with core functionalities such as ATM access, POS transactions, and basic credit facilities. Over time, the Bank expanded its offering to include Visa and Mastercard tiered cards, as well as HEYA and ISIC cards tailored to women and students, respectively.

Building on this foundation, CIB introduced the BONUS Rewards Program, offering differentiated value across card types, and later launched its Elite range, including World Elite and World Elite Metal cards. The Bank also strengthened its co-branded portfolio, partnering with EgyptAir and noon, seamlessly integrating lifestyle benefits into everyday banking.

Throughout 2025, CIB’s Cards business achieved significant growth and innovation, underscoring the Bank’s commitment to leadership in product excellence, digital payments, and process optimization.

CIB’s credit card portfolio reached EGP 18.5 billion as of December 2025, with a forward-looking target of EGP 25 billion by end-2026.

In parallel, debit card transaction volumes increased by 23%, reflecting customers’ growing preference for digital and POS transactions over traditional ATM cash withdrawals a strong indicator of Egypt’s accelerating shift toward cashless payments.

As part of its continuous innovation agenda, CIB launched the Swype Credit Card, a next-generation solution offering financial flexibility by automatically

converting purchases into installments, tailored to customers’ everyday lifestyles.

The launch supported by a high-impact campaign featuring prominent Egyptian icons drove exceptional results, achieving 36% portfolio growth in nine months, with 50K new cards issued as of December 2025. This success reaffirmed CIB’s ability to blend innovation with local market relevance.

Building on its strong foundation, CIB deepened its co-branding strategy by collaborating with leading consumer brands. In 2025, the Bank launched a landmark partnership with talabat (the region’s leading e-commerce and delivery platform) and Mastercard, introducing a lifestyle-driven credit card designed to enhance daily convenience and reward customers through cashback on food delivery, exclusive in-app discounts, and complimentary delivery benefits.

This collaboration reinforced CIB’s leadership in digital ecosystems and supported Egypt’s national digital transformation agenda, expanding the Bank’s footprint across e-commerce and lifestyle segments.

Building on this momentum, CIB has positioned its co-brand strategy as a cornerstone of its Cards growth ambition, aiming to be the bank of choice for every customer persona, across key segments:

- Travel
- Tech-Savvy
- Lifestyle & Youth

Through these strategic partnerships, CIB continues to create an integrated ecosystem that serves customers’ diverse aspirations, from travel and shopping to everyday living, reinforcing its position as Egypt’s best-in-class card issuer.

CIB’s commitment to digital transformation remained a defining pillar in 2025. The successful rollout of Apple Pay accelerated digital adoption, driving record tokenized transactions exceeding EGP 30 billion.

In parallel, the Bank continued migrating customers toward digital self-service channels, ensuring a seamless, secure, and empowering banking experience.

During 2025, several new digital card services were launched, including:

- Card activation
- PIN set and reset
- New debit card issuance
- Card freeze and unfreeze

CIB’s Cards business continued to reinforce its market leadership in Egypt’s credit and debit card segments through continuous digital advancement, strategic alliances, and customer-centric innovation.

These initiatives strengthen CIB’s competitive positioning, ensuring sustainable growth, enhanced profitability, and long-term value creation for customers and shareholders alike.

Mortgage

CIB’s Mortgage business achieved another year of remarkable growth in 2025, reinforcing its leadership position in the housing finance market. Earnings Net Receivables (ENR) rose from EGP 5.7 billion in 2024 to EGP 7.9 billion in 2025, reflecting a strong year-on-year increase driven by strategic partnerships, customer-focused initiatives, and disciplined portfolio management. A key enabler of this success was the strengthened collaboration with the Social Housing and Mortgage Finance Fund (SHMFF), which supported the expansion of the low-income customer segment while simultaneously driving growth in the middle-income segment. Despite the rapid portfolio expansion, the mortgage book remained resilient and healthy, with delinquency rates consistently performing below benchmarks.

A major milestone during the year was the establishment of a dedicated Collateral Management Team within the Home Loans Department. This initiative aimed to enhance the efficiency and security of mortgage collateral operations, while also resolving longstanding challenges related to registration and mortgage formalities. Since its inception, the department has achieved tangible results, successfully registering and mortgaging 6,323 units, a dramatic rise from the mere 624 units recorded in previous years. The department also strengthened its risk management framework by initiating repossession proceedings against 75 delinquent clients, with more than 58 cases resolved and settled, underscoring the Bank’s commitment to maintaining portfolio quality and operational integrity.

These achievements reflect CIB’s continued dedication to delivering superior customer experiences and innovative mortgage solutions, further cementing its position as a leading player in Egypt’s mortgage market.

Looking ahead, CIB plans to further boost mortgage acquisitions through a customer-centric strategy focused on experience enhancement and partnership expansion. Collaboration with the SHMFF will remain

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Our strategy is anchored in digital intelligence and human excellence, with branches evolving into advisory hubs and platforms becoming engines of personalized engagement.

ENR

7.9 BN

Up from 5.7 bn in 2024.

a core pillar for supporting affordable housing, while growth in the middle-income segment will be driven through Urban Development Fund (UDF) projects and portfolio diversification. For premium clients, CIB will offer competitive pricing, leveraging real estate partnerships. An additional sales channel will be introduced across our branch network to facilitate the offering of mortgage loans and hence boost the mortgage loans growth and product outcomes.

Through these initiatives, CIB reaffirms its commitment to inclusive housing finance, sustainable portfolio growth, and innovative lending solutions that empower individuals and families to achieve their homeownership goals.

Consumer Banking 2026 Forward-Looking Strategy

2026 will mark the foundational year of CIB’s Consumer Banking Strategy 2026–2030 — a transformative phase that sets the stage for scalable, sustainable growth. Building on the solid foundations of 2020–2025, this strategy defines the next leap forward: a bold and disciplined transformation aimed at scaling our customer base, deposit book, and asset portfolio by 3X to 5X. It represents a deliberate shift in how we engage the market, designed to meet evolving customer expectations and a dynamic operating environment with clarity and confidence.

This is the year where ambition translates into execution, and where every growth lever — from customer acquisition to deposit mobilization and experience delivery — will be recalibrated to operate with greater precision, speed, and relevance.

Our strategy is anchored in digital intelligence and human excellence, with branches evolving into advisory hubs and platforms becoming engines of personalized engagement. We will strengthen our retention architecture, expand product innovation, and deepen ecosystem partnerships — all while maintaining disciplined governance and operational agility. As we navigate macroeconomic shifts and rising competitive intensity, our ability to embed data, analytics, and AI across the operating model will be key to unlocking new pathways for leadership. 2026 is not a year of incremental progress — it is the beginning of a confident transformation, where strategic clarity and executional strength converge to build the foundation for long-term value creation and redefine how banking is experienced, delivered, and valued in Egypt. Digital Banking

As CIB celebrates 50 years of banking excellence, the Digital banking channels continue to carry forward the Bank’s legacy of innovation, trust and reimagining how customers connect with the bank across every digital touchpoint. From mobile and internet banking to ATMs, online booking and conversational channels — our focus remained on deepening digital adoption, and elevating the performance of existing technology assets rather than expanding the network footprint, building more connected and smarter digital experience.

Business Banking

Business Banking has built a well-established cash and trade management business, growing the client

base by 7% y-o-y to more than 91.8K companies. The segment recorded EGP 116 billion in deposits, while trade rose to EGP 88.5 billion, with compounded growth of 29% and 27%, respectively over the past five years. Operating profit came in at EGP 12.3 billion while gross profit reached EGP 8.2 billion reflecting y-o-y growth of 29% and 19%, respectively. On the payment solution side, the division processed EGP 139 billion in transactions.

Over the past years, Retail Banking’s SME strategy resulted in the onboarding of a wide base of non-borrowing customers, forming the foundation for cross-selling assets through tailored lending programs and a strong referral mechanism. With deeper focus on industry subsegments, critical success factors, advanced monitoring techniques, and an independent early warning function, Business Banking grew its asset book by 32% to reach EGP 19.5 billion.

2025 Highlights

CIB was named Best SME Bank for 2025 by MEED Global and Best SME Bank in Egypt by Global Finance underscoring the Bank’s leadership in empowering small and medium-sized enterprises. This prestigious accolade celebrates CIB’s trailblazing efforts in delivering innovative financial solutions, tailored credit and advisory services, and fostering sustainable growth across Egypt’s dynamic SME sector.

As part of our broader digital transformation strategy, we achieved a pivotal advancement in building a mobile banking application tailored for our Business Banking and Financial Inclusion segments, which were previously served exclusively through our web portal. This in-house innovation reflects our commitment to redefining client engagement through intuitive design and seamless functionality. A cornerstone of its strategic architecture is the dynamic configuration of each company’s authorization matrix. This ensures robust, secure, and scalable transaction governance, precisely attuned to the operational complexities of our business clientele. The application is currently in its final stages and is expected to launch early 2026.

In 2025, CIB established the Commercial Banking segment, which is dedicated to serving growing Medium-Sized Enterprises with annual revenues of above EGP 200 million to EGP 600 million. These businesses require more than transactional banking; they

demand tailored financing structures, working capital optimization, trade and cash management services, and full relationship management. Our Commercial Banking model is designed to deliver relationship-led, solution-oriented banking experience tailored to help businesses’ scale. This move unlocks synergies with the Institutional Banking line of business, enabling a seamless client journey, from entrepreneurial growth through commercial scale-up to corporate sophistication. As these clients grow, we will be ready to support them with advanced financial advisory, investment solutions, and capital market access through our Institutional Banking capabilities.

CIB, in collaboration with Visa, is the first bank to bring Apple Pay specifically to the SME segment in Egypt, enabling these businesses to adopt best-in-class payment technology ahead of peers. Apple Pay will enhance the payment experience and stimulate digital spending, delivering greater convenience and aligning with evolving client preferences. This launch marks a key step in promoting cashless transactions and deepening engagement across the SME segment, aimed to expand the CIB business debit and credit card base, drive a shift towards digital spending patterns, and promote a cashless society. This was reflected in 47% y-o-y growth in the cards business (ending balances at EGP 265 million).

CIB is strategically investing in its SME banking proposition to deliver unparalleled value and support. Business Banking has engaged the Frankfurt School of Finance & Management as a strategic consultant to support capacity building and staff development. This collaboration includes specialized training programs for teams in sales, product development, and segment management, aimed at enhancing technical expertise, deepening market understanding, and strengthening service delivery to the SME sector. Moreover, through targeted initiatives, the Bank is equipping front-line teams with the expertise needed to provide comprehensive financial and non-financial solutions, including new round of the in-house SME Academy that equipped relationship managers with the tools and knowledge to deliver best-in-class credit relationship management for SMEs.

As part of our ongoing commitment to product innovation and SME growth, CIB has strategically introduced a transformative Over-the-Counter Letters of Guarantee (OTC LG) mechanism. This forward-looking solution redefines the issuance

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CIB plans to further boost mortgage acquisitions through a customer-centric strategy.

process by enabling same-day LG delivery with minimal documentation, eliminating the traditional requirement for facility limit setup and significantly streamlining operational workflows. Purpose-built to serve businesses with recurring guarantee needs, especially within the SME segment, this initiative expands access to critical financial instruments and accelerates transaction readiness. By removing structural barriers and enhancing speed-to-service, CIB continues to strengthen its leadership in delivering agile, scalable, and client-centric banking solutions that align with the evolving needs of Egypt's business ecosystem.

In 2025, Business Banking advanced its digital transformation journey by enhancing the BB Loan Origination system with full automation of the account opening process. This strategic upgrade further streamlines the end-to-end credit facility origination experience for small and medium enterprises (SMEs), delivering a seamless, integrated, and highly efficient onboarding workflow. By incorporating automated account setup alongside the decision engine functionality, the platform empowers business and risk teams to process applications faster and with greater accuracy. These enhancements reinforce CIB's commitment to supporting the SME sector, solidify its leadership in banking innovation, and deepen client relationships through smarter, more responsive service delivery.

CIB remains committed to empowering women entrepreneurs through its partnership with EBRD under the Women in Business program, offering tailored non-financial services that blend capacity-building with strategic advisory. Through a dynamic learning experience in various fields like digital marketing, leadership, financial literacy, and business

development, the program equips participants with the tools and confidence to lead sustainably and grow their enterprises.

In support of financial inclusion and aligned with the CBE's initiative, CIB continued expanding access to banking services for unbanked segments through its Bedaya accounts. By facilitating the account opening process and minimizing documentation requirements, CIB has successfully reached 4,664 accounts, reinforcing its commitment to serving underserved communities and removing barriers to entry.

This year, Business Banking achieved a new milestone by signing a strategic cooperation protocol with the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Agency (MSMEDA). The partnership underscores CIB's ongoing commitment to empowering entrepreneurs and SMEs across Egypt, aligning with national efforts to stimulate economic growth and boost exports, seeking to enhance SMEs' access to both local and international markets, increasing their contribution to GDP.

As a leading commercial bank in Egypt, CIB partnered with the Federation of Egyptian Industries (FEI), which encompasses approximately 24,000 companies, to support the national agenda of strengthening local industries and boosting exports. This collaboration aligns with CIB's strategic commitment to empowering key sectors of the economy. By supporting this initiative, CIB aims to enhance the global competitiveness of Egyptian food industries and facilitate their expansion into international markets.

Additionally, CIB partnered with Lantern Ventures, a venture studio that provides a comprehensive

suite of services to empower SMEs, especially entrepreneurs who participated in Shark Tank Egypt. The entrepreneurial-themed reality show enhances entrepreneurs' business strategies and operational efficiencies, equipping them with the skills needed to thrive in a competitive environment. This partnership aligns with CIB's ongoing strategic direction to fostering SME growth through tailored financial and non-financial solutions. Furthermore, it enables CIB to promote impactful investments that realize financial returns while providing positive social and environmental outcomes.

Looking ahead, CIB Business Banking will continue to offer tailored solutions for SMEs, focusing on enhanced onboarding, innovative lending programs, and expanded service channels. Investments in advanced infrastructure will further automate processes and improve client experience.

Payment Acceptance

In 2025, CIB was honored with the Pioneering Network Tokenization Award at the Mastercard EDGE EEMEA Regional Awards, a prestigious recognition that reflects the outstanding performance and innovation of our Payment Acceptance team. This accolade underscores CIB's leadership in advancing tokenization technologies, marking a significant achievement in our journey toward secure, seamless, and future-ready payment solutions.

CIB maintained its dominant position in Egypt's payment acceptance sector in 2025, attaining a market share of 17% of POS total volume. Following the country's push for financial inclusion, Acquiring Fees recorded EGP 1.8 billion, with average growth of 14% y-o-y. As a result, acquiring proceeds recorded EGP 139 billion in 2025, compared to EGP 119 billion during the same period last year with average growth of 16% y-o-y.

Business Banking 2026 Forward-Looking Strategy

Looking ahead, CIB Business Banking will continue to offer tailored solutions for SMEs, focusing on enhanced onboarding, innovative lending programs, and expanded service channels. Investments in advanced infrastructure will further automate processes and improve client experience. A key pillar of this strategy is the aggressive promotion and the launch of CIB Business mobile app. This new mobile banking platform will offer seamless user experience

and introduce instant payment capabilities, significantly enhancing digital payment solutions for commercial and SME clients, aiming at positioning CIB as the primary bank of choice, offering easy and secure access to services.

Digital Banking

As CIB celebrates 50 years of banking excellence, the Digital banking channels continue to carry forward the Bank's legacy of innovation, trust and reimagining how customers connect with the bank across every digital touchpoint. From mobile and internet banking to ATMs, online booking and conversational channels – our focus remained on deepening digital adoption, and elevating the performance of existing technology assets rather than expanding the network footprint, building more connected and smarter digital experience.

Online Banking

CIB's mobile banking remained the flagship of our digital journey, empowering customers to bank confidently and seamlessly from anywhere.

In 2025, we introduced a suite of new services, including debit/credit card activation and PIN set/reset, deposits redemption, instant debit cards issuance, and instant money transfers through the instant payment network (IPN), all built into a seamless user centric experience empowering users to complete more services independently.

The internet banking platform also underwent a major upgrade, launching a new user interface (UI) and user experience (UX) that offer a modern design, and a more intuitive, seamless, and customer-centric journey across all devices. The new platform introduced a range of enhanced capabilities, including Bill Payments, Credit Card transactions installment (EPP), buy/sell mutual funds, and deposit redemption, among others. These advancements reflect our long-term strategy to create one unified digital ecosystem that connects seamlessly across mobile, web and self-service devices

As of December 2025, the online banking customer base grew by 19% y-o-y, achieving the highest activity rate recorded to date. Mobile banking transactions saw an even greater surge, marking a substantial rise. Additionally, the migration to online banking channels had a positive impact, with 99.65% for credit card settlements and 98.75% for internal transfers,

through online banking platforms. This shift has also contributed to notable cost synergies, with savings increasing by 132% y-o-y, totaling EGP 9.8 billion by December 2025.

With regards to digital sales, the online booking option for Certificates of Deposit (CDs) and Time Deposits (TDs) gained significant attention as investment tools and transformed the online banking platforms into highly effective digital sales channels, now accounting for 92% of the Bank's total annual bookings by volume. This shift has helped reduce branch traffic, enhance customer experience, and increase reliance on digital channels due to their ease and convenience. In 2025, the total CDs/ TDs booking volume 153.6K transactions.

Furthermore, requests for additional accounts opened via online banking reached 96.1K, accounting for 82.1% of all new accounts opened in 2025. Additionally, loan and credit card submissions through online channels, generating a significant number of leads for further business growth.

The Bank has also been actively progressing on the Digital Onboarding initiative as part of its strategic focus on enhancing customer acquisition and digitizing end-to-end banking experiences. The development phase has been successfully completed, with all technical and operational components finalized to enable a seamless, fully digital account opening journey. The Bank is now awaiting the issuance of the CBE regulations to proceed with launch, positioning us to be among the first banks in the market to introduce this transformative capability and further strengthen our leadership in digital innovation.

CIB Conversational Channels (Chatbot, Phone Banking, SMS & Social Media

CIB continued to advance conversational banking ensuing customer can connect easily through their preferred channels aiming to shift the customer experience to be centered. CIB provides customers with a seamless banking experience, allowing them to engage with the Bank at their convenience. Efforts have focused on enhancing customer journeys across various channels, introducing new services and touchpoints to manage increased demand and ensure consistent, swift responses to customer queries. This has led to improved customer experience, increased customer loyalty, boosting self-service usage and hence offloading the Contact Center team.

Phone Banking

CIB's phone banking service delivers added value by allowing customers to bank quickly and efficiently from any location. In total, the number of IVR subscribers grew by 19% y-o-y, reaching a customer base of 1.8 million , and cost synergies totaling EGP 58 million .

Our Primary Focus has been placed on enhancing the navigation experience, simplifying the menus to allow customers to reach their desired option smoothly and leveraging dynamic options to drive key initiatives such as card activation and the introduction of Online Banking Unlock through the IVR self-service. The new services contributed to an additional 186K online banking user unlocks reaching total of 243.6K hits over the IVR and to an additional 237.8K, reaching total 245K card activations by December 2025.

Social Media

Recognizing the critical role that social media analytics tools play in understanding customer preferences and staying updated with market trends, CIB launched its social media monitoring platform on 16 February 2024. This platform has become a cornerstone of our customer insight strategy enabling the bank to track, analyze, and respond to real-time customer sentiment.

In 2025, CIB capitalized on AI-driven social sentiment monitoring, powered by generative AI and natural language processing (NLP). This advanced technology allows us to interpret complex language patterns, including sarcasm and ambiguous expressions with exceptional precision. Through, CIB can now benefits from real-time, customizable alerts for sudden sentiment shifts, emotion detection beyond basic positive/negative categories, and actionable, business-specific insights with over 90% accuracy, guiding more informed, customer-centric decisions.

These capabilities transformed how CIB listens to its customers and turning millions of data points into meaningful actions to enhance digital experience.

Chatbot

CIB has also continued to advance its AI-powered chatbot “Zaki,” which first launched in 2019 as Egypt's first digital banking assistant. This year, the number of interactions increased by 33% y-o-y and cost synergies totaling EGP 29 million. In 2025, our focus expanded to exploring Generative AI, powered

by Large Language Models (LLM) to deliver a human-like, context-aware and personalized responses, effectively maintaining the thread of a conversation.

The Knowledge Hub

To empower our frontline teams and transform how we serve customers, in 2025 we launched the CIB Knowledge Hub, a next generation internal knowledge engine with an embedded Generative AI chatbot. It delivers instant support, unifies product information and service updates, and ensures every employee interaction is accurate, consistent and intelligent. The platform has contributed with 832K page views/activities and 39.5K Chatbot interactions since going live on 23 July until the end of 2025.

ATM Network

CIB's ATM network expanded to 1,434 ATMs, continued to deliver strong results while embracing new digital behaviors .

In 2025, ATMs processed 106 million transactions, representing a 23% y-o-y increase, with a total transaction value of EGP 316.7 billion, up 26% y-o-y. Average monthly cash dispensed reached EGP 15.2 billion , while average monthly deposits totaled EGP 8.9 billion. The migration ratio from branches to ATMs was 98.6% for eligible cash deposit transactions and 99.6% for withdrawal transactions, resulting in savings of EGP 1,447.4 million.

Aligned with CIB’ 50-year legacy of customer centric innovation, the drive-Thru ATMs embody the Bank's strategy of combining speed, safety, and comfort in digital self-service, designed to serve customers on the move. Their strategic placement near commercial centers and business districts has contributed to greater accessibility.

Enhanced through contactless technology, ATMs ensure faster transactions and experience. In 2025, the contactless transaction adoption reached 45%, reinforcing the Bank's leadership in digital payments.

While CIB deployed new ATMs across key strategic locations, the Bank continued to focus on network optimization rather than expanding. The ATM optimization program enhances uptime and aligns network capacity with customer behavior and demand trends. This is complemented by a channel offloading strategy, a strategic framework to expand agent banking cash in and out to reach new customer segments.

A major highlight of the year was the introduction of AED currency to FX ATM network, strengthening the Bank's service proposition and regional competitiveness.

Looking ahead, CIB's 2026 strategy will introduce ATM tokenization enabling secure, card-less transactions through mobile apps, marking a major milestone toward the next generation of digital self-service banking.

Digital Transformation

CIB's digital transformation extends beyond platforms and applications. The focus is on building a seamless customer journey that connects physical and digital experiences. The Bank continued to advance automation, expand service distribution, and introduce innovative solutions that support its strategic objectives.

Q-Matic & Online Booking

A key achievement was the launch of Online Branch Booking Service, allowing customers to schedule branch appointments effortlessly via CIB website at their preferred time slots. The service recorded over 99.5K bookings during the year. Additionally, Q-Matic generated an average of 10.5K NTB opportunities per month, supporting acquisition efforts. A comprehensive framework was also established to address operational challenges and enhance overall efficiency of both services.

The 2026 strategy will focus on introducing new initiatives designed to enhance customer experience, this includes:

Digital Kiosks

Designed to offer multiple services and to migrate transactions from branches to digital self-service channels, this initiative will optimize branch capacity, reduce human and external vendor dependency, and deliver 24/7 instant services, significantly enhancing the customer journey.

Smart Cash Deposit Machine

The machine is designed to migrate cash deposit transactions for high-volume deposits to Smart Self Service Machine, ensuring 24/7 availability with the same turnaround time as in branches, improving customer convenience and operational efficiency.

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The Financial Inclusion team remains committed to serving underserved segments by offering tailored, accessible, and inclusive banking solutions.

Financial Inclusion

Since the establishment of the Financial Inclusion Department in 2020, the team has been dedicated to ensuring the effective implementation and integration of the Central Bank of Egypt's financial inclusion strategy across all areas of the bank. This commitment supports national economic development and contributes to the creation of new revenue streams.

In 2025, following the launch of the new mobile banking platform, the Financial Inclusion team intensified efforts to grow financial inclusion account penetration. By leveraging the enhanced features of the new mobile banking application—seamlessly integrated with financial inclusion accounts—the bank delivered a compelling value proposition to its target segments. As a result, Bedaya accounts reached 66.2K as end of 2025, compared to 44.7K by the end of 2024, underscoring the effectiveness of Bedaya's market offerings.

Additionally, Bedaya Current/Business Accounts saw significant traction in 2025, with dedicated sales efforts targeting micro-enterprises resulting in 3.3K accounts and average balances EGP 65 million.

The Financial Inclusion team remains committed to serving underserved segments by offering tailored, accessible, and inclusive banking solutions. CIB also made notable progress for individuals with disabilities. 60 out of 214 branches were fully equipped with ramps, sliding doors, and accessible signage — surpassing regulatory standards set by the CBE.

Additionally, 52 branches (24%) introduced adaptive tools such as headsets and Braille forms, while approximately 67% of CIB's ATMs were upgraded to better serve customers with disabilities. These infrastructure enhancements were complemented by specialized staff training programs designed to ensure respectful and effective interactions with all clients with disabilities. The Bank also advanced digital accessibility by updating its website to include sign language videos, enhancing digital access for hearing-impaired users.

The Financial Inclusion team also actively participated in the Haya Karima initiative—Egypt’s national project launched in 2019 to improve the quality of life in rural and underserved communities. The initiative focuses on enhancing infrastructure, healthcare, education, and economic opportunities across more than 1,400 villages. As part of this effort, the bank conducted on-ground awareness campaigns and customer onboarding activities, complementing the CBE’s broader financial inclusion initiatives.

Internally, financial inclusion awareness remains a strategic priority. A series of training sessions are regularly delivered to frontline staff to equip them with the knowledge and tools needed to promote inclusive banking and related products effectively.

04.

SUPPORT FUNCTIONS



CFO Area

In 2025, CIB continued to build on its legacy of resilience and innovation, delivering outstanding results across finance, strategy, technology, and shared services. The Technology and Shared Services played a pivotal role in modernizing infrastructure, driving automation, and elevating customer experience, positioning the Bank at the forefront of Egypt’s evolving financial landscape.

Security & Resilience

CIB has always considered the integration of cyber-security and organizational resilience within its business model, maintaining a sustainable secured environment for the Bank’s technology ecosystem. This positioned cybersecurity as a business enabler through the execution of a well-defined, holistic, value-driven security strategy that played a key role in delivering highly secured services and emphasizing on customers’ trust in the CIB brand.

CIB’s cybersecurity capabilities were an area of focus in 2025, with technology upgrades, new security solutions, strengthening governance, and embedding security into every stage of the digital transformation journey. This helped ensure that customer trust, organizational resilience, and regulatory compliance remained core elements of the Bank’s strategy. The Bank also introduced advanced monitoring tools, improved analytics, supported more effective detection and response capabilities. These enhancements were essential as the Bank broadens its digital footprint. By integrating security with business and technology, every new capability is built on secure-by-design foundations, supporting product innovation while managing cybersecurity risk.

By strengthening security across the digital banking ecosystem, the Bank enabled the confident rollout of new products and digital services, supporting growth in key segments and advancing financial inclusion through safer and more accessible digital channels. Data protection measures were enhanced, in alignment with CIB’s commitments, ensuring innovation and resilience and reinforcing CIB’s position as a trusted leader in the Egyptian financial sector.

This year’s achievements are part of a much longer journey that reflects CIB’s 50 years of progress and leadership. Information Security evolved dramatically over the last decade, mirroring the Bank’s transformation from traditional banking to a digitally-driven financial institution. What began with basic system controls and security measures has grown into a fully integrated cyber defense-in-depth ecosystem. Over the years, CIB established structured security governance frameworks, built a dedicated 24x7 Security Operations Center, aligned with international standards, and adopted cutting-edge technologies to protect an increasingly complex environment.

As CIB celebrates 50 years of excellence, it remains focused on the future, strengthening resilience, supporting secure digital expansion, and contributing to the Bank’s vision of sustainable growth. With a legacy of achievement and a forward-looking strategy, security continues to play a vital role in enabling CIB’s success for the next fifty years and beyond.

Shared Services

Our strategic focus for 2025 was fundamentally driven by the commitment to improving agility and increasing efficiency while maintaining customer centricity at the core of every move. This was the principal motive behind further centralizing our operations. This initiative freed branches to focus entirely on servicing customer needs, enabling higher-quality customer engagement that directly supports cross-selling and business growth. In parallel with this successful centralization, the Bank undertook a strategic shift toward a future-ready, service-oriented organizational model, initiating a multi-year transformation to a Banking Shared Services Model. This transformational step is laying the foundation for a service delivery platform agile enough to cope with the Bank’s organic growth aspirations, its pioneering position within the Egyptian banking landscape, and its unwavering prioritization of key operational metrics like Turnaround Time (TAT) and Cost of Service.

Throughout the year, the Operations Hub acted as the vital engine that supported a staggering EGP 65 billion in business revenue. Our specialization and focus directly facilitated significant growth across core business lines. In Trade Finance, we solidified our pioneering role as a market leader, successfully supporting the increasing volumes of imports and exports by 38.5% and 7.2%, respectively. Simultaneously, the Remittance team was a key player in facilitating the smooth movement of funds, both locally and across borders, highlighted by a noticeable increase of 23% in FCY incoming volumes. These efforts were significantly streamlined by our ongoing digitization drive, which paid off with a substantial increase of 67% in the number of Straight-Through Processing (STP) transactions completed. Furthermore, Our Custody services maintained a market-leading position as one of the key players in the market, earning the ‘Global Finance Best Sub-Custodian Award for 2025 and holding a 19% of securities market share. By end of 2025, assets under management (AUM) increased by 21% to EGP 1.35 trillion. Alongside these functions, our robust Accounts and Lending services acted as key pillars, providing the necessary operational foundation to support the Bank’s strong balance sheet growth throughout 2025 with an increase of 58% in the NTB clients processed and 44.2% in the number of new credit facilities granted. Moreover, Cash Management Services played a critical role in supporting the Bank’s operational scale and efficiency by effectively managing the cash needs of 214 branches and banking units and 1,434 ATMs. Adopting a dual strategy of centralization and innovation, the department initiatives significantly contributed to resource optimization, reduced logistical complexity for branches, and improved overall operational flow, enabling the network to focus on high-value customer engagement instead of handling bulk cash processing.

To ensure resilient high availability across our customers’ critical touchpoints, 160 ATMs were replaced in 2025, which immediately paid dividends in terms of public

trust and reliability. This resilience was profoundly demonstrated during an extraordinary incident during which our network remained readily available for both our customers and others, evidenced by a significant increase in off-us transactions and volumes handled.

CIB’s commitment to security and speed was further cemented by a significant infrastructure upgrade in Card operations. To keep pace with growing card production, which was up 26% in 2025, CIB acquired the latest card personalization machinery, drastically improving the Bank’s production capacity and paving the way for more innovative product design. Coupled with the automation of the card enveloping process, potential human errors were eliminated, security was enhanced, and overall TAT improved for faster card fulfillment.

Our efficiency gains were scaled to our international footprint, with CIB Kenya Operations aligning with the Group structure for superior governance. As a result, operations’ share of total staffing decreased, with the spared capacity reskilled and reallocated to front office for better customer engagement and successful cross-sell.

Parallel to this, the Contact Center, our primary digital service hub, showcased its increasing agility and capacity by effectively managing the dual challenge of rising call volumes from organic business growth and sharp surges during unforeseen external events. This ability to deliver prompt and sustainable responses positions our service channels as a reliable competitive differentiator, underscoring our strong commitment to customer centricity. To elevate this commitment, we instituted a targeted strategic focus on First Call Resolution (FCR), ensuring the highest quality of interaction and minimizing customer effort. This service quality drive was reinforced by the introduction of a post-call survey mechanism, establishing a direct feedback loop that enables the continuous improvement of service levels. Recognizing the increasing power of digital perception, the team utilizes an advanced social media management system for real-time monitoring and swift engagement, managing an average of 8,000

“This year’s achievements are part of a much longer journey that reflects CIB’s 50 years of progress and leadership.”

interactions monthly, with an impressive average response time of just 4-5 minutes, ensuring critical brand reputation protection across all platforms.

The governance and control frameworks are critical pillars of our operations, built around a proactive, internal control function designed to mitigate risks and ensure compliance across all service delivery points. The newly founded Quality & Control Assurance team stands out as a key player in this framework, focusing on the mitigation of risks through continuous monitoring and support. The team’s role initially focused on maintaining rigorous control metrics within the branch network and, following notable success, it was strategically expanded to encompass Central Operations. This expansion ensures a robust built-in control mechanism is in place to provide consistent risk oversight and immediate support, embedding a culture of quality and compliance into the fabric of the new Shared Services operating model.

IT

The Information Technology (IT) team continues to be a driving force and core enabler of CIB’s strategic vision, advancing business growth and service excellence through the effective execution of key strategic initiatives, technology modernization, and continuous enhancements that strengthen operational efficiency and enhance the customer experience. Stability as well remains a fundamental

pillar for the Technology team, ensuring resilient platforms and seamless business continuity. This resilience is clearly demonstrated across all bank channels all year long. Through sustained investments in resilient platforms and infrastructure, the Bank has achieved complementary measurable gains in system availability, customer satisfaction, and overall service reliability. These efforts reinforce CIB’s position as a trusted institution built on robust governance, risk management, and technological maturity.

In alignment with the Bank’s strategy to lead the market and putting customers first, the IT team has continuously been investing in state-of-the-art technologies enabling the delivery of agile, resilient, and customer-focused digital solutions. By leveraging these advanced capabilities, CIB has accelerated its release cycles, achieving multiple high-impact launches in shorter timeframes and reinforcing its position as Egypt’s technology leader in banking. Major achievements included the development of a new Business Banking Mobile App and the launch of Internet Banking for retail customers. In addition, the existing Mobile Banking App was significantly enhanced, reaching 1.72 million downloads and introducing features such as in-app instant transfers with the highest limit in the market, partial and full redemptions of term deposits, debit card issuance, tokenization of pending activation cards, and comprehensive card management functionalities. These enhancements also enabled customers to view their securities portfolios within CIB, making it the first Bank in Egypt to offer this capability. In parallel, the Bank successfully implemented the SWIFT global mandate to transition from MT to MX messaging, in line with international standards.

Through sustained investment and technology-driven advancements, including multiple system upgrades, website revamp, and other systems enhancements, the Bank continues to elevate the customer experience, strengthen its digital ecosystem, and reinforce its leadership in Egypt’s financial innovation landscape. The IT team has been continuously working on enabling business growth, aligning technology capabilities with strategic business priorities to accelerate market expansion and differentiation. Key initiatives include the launch of My CIB Segment for youth as well as the Talabat Co-Branded Card that has been

successfully launched, expanding access to a previously untapped customer segment and reinforcing CIB’s digital presence.

Additionally, the IT team has been actively engaged in automating manual and repetitive operational processes, transforming them into fully digital workflows to enhance efficiency, reduce turnaround time (TAT), and strengthen internal controls while ensuring full compliance with Central Bank of Egypt (CBE) mandates. By minimizing manual intervention, these efforts also improve process reliability and consistency. The year 2025 marks a defining chapter in CIB’s technology evolution, characterized by enhanced stability, higher availability, and an accelerated pace of digital releases. Through the continuous rollout of new features and services, the Bank has further automated the customer journey, empowering clients with seamless, self-service capabilities. These advancements reaffirm CIB’s unwavering commitment to delivering a superior, digitally driven banking experience, anchored in reliability, innovation, and customer convenience. By continuously investing in technology, talent, and modernization, CIB strengthens its position as Egypt’s leading bank, creating sustainable long-term value.

Data Governance

In 2025, the Enterprise Data Governance and Analytics Production team focused on enhancing the Bank’s foundational data governance capabilities to better support our shared strategic goals. Working closely with our colleagues in the Compliance Group, we contributed to the transition toward a more automated operating model, where data-driven tools now assist in daily monitoring activities. By integrating advanced Data/AI governance driven analytical models into transaction monitoring and sanction screening, we have helped the Bank streamline workflows and reallocate resources more efficiently. The team also played a key role in ensuring that new business partnerships are built on consistent data governance standards, protecting the integrity and accuracy of our shared data and information. Furthermore, by providing the Branches Quality Control & Assurance Unit with comprehensive data quality reporting, we have supported a more transparent and thorough monitoring process across our network. These collaborative efforts remain central to our commitment to maintaining high quality service, managing costs, and delivering a reliable experience for our customers.

Data Science

In 2025, the Data Science and Advanced Analytics team played a pivotal role in advancing CIB’s strategic agenda, reinforcing analytics and AI as enterprise capabilities powering sustainable growth, resilience, and digital leadership. The year marked a step-change in scale and business impact, with flagship initiatives spanning advanced risk and scoring models, income imputation and intelligent decisioning, and hyper-personalization embedded across core business processes and digital channels. Against a backdrop of heightened macroeconomic volatility, evolving customer expectations, and intensified market competition, the function supported the Bank in navigating risk, protecting portfolio quality, and unlocking targeted growth through data-driven, forward-looking insights. These capabilities strengthened the Bank’s market positioning by enabling fast, intelligent credit decisioning, smart customer engagement, and proactive risk management, while advancing financial inclusion. As CIB celebrates 50 years of leadership, the evolution of analytics from traditional reporting to enterprise-wide, AI-led decision intelligence stands as a defining milestone, positioning the Bank at the forefront of modern banking and ready for its next era of innovation and growth.

Finance Group

Over the past decade, the Finance Function at CIB evolved significantly, undergoing profound transformation and transitioned beyond traditional book-keeping and standardized reporting to acting as a strategic partner and growth enabler for Business Units. As such, CIB Finance Professionals are now an integral part of day-to-day business activities, providing real-time and customized performance management insights, and delivering tailored consulting services and instant decision-support mechanisms that empower leaders at all levels, from Line Managers to Executive Committee Members. In 2025, the Finance Group pursued this distinct role of acting as the connecting rod between Business Strategies and the inherent implications on the Bank’s quality and sustainability of earnings.

Acting as a Growth-Enabler for Business Units

Leveraging its high-quality accounting expertise, the Finance Group played a pivotal role in steering the recalibration process of the Bank’s Expected Credit

Loss (ECL), from managing discussions with the Central Bank of Egypt (CBE) and External Auditors, to thoroughly studying the Best Accounting Practice for the said recalibration. In that, the Finance Group worked collaboratively with the Bank's Risk Group to successfully secure the approval of the CBE and the Bank's External Auditors on transferring the Released Provision Amount of EGP 13.1 billion to a new "Special Reserve" in Equity, through the P&L Statement.

Mindful of the dire importance of alignment between business and financial performance, while leveraging its high-quality Business Analytics, the Finance Group claimed the role of providing Business Owners with actionable insights pertaining to business decisions, with special regard to highlighting untapped opportunities to maximize the utilization of existing limits as well as to boost the Bank's Share-of-Wallet and Market Share. This was achieved as part of the Group's role in quantifying impact and guiding business owners on financial implications of introducing new products to the market, while adopting a more forward-looking view of the Bank's profitability prospects.

Building on its role in strategic decision-making, the Finance Group worked closely with stakeholders across the Bank to formulate the Bank's five-year strategy, providing the most accurate possible projections of the Bank's growth prospects and its ability to maintain and advance to higher levels of excellence among its peers, both locally and globally. Accordingly, the Finance Group provided financial and technical insights that supported Consultants and Business Owners in identifying the key business and strategic pillars that ought to frame the Bank's Strategy over the upcoming 5 Years.

Leading the Market through Regulatory Excellence

Presuming its pioneering role in collaborating with different Regulatory Bodies, CIB successfully concluded the Digital Tax Inspection Process through the E-Tax Portal (SAP) for the Corporate Income Tax and Stamp Duty Tax up until Year 2023 and for the Salary Tax up until Year 2022, marking the first Bank in the Egyptian Banking Sector to fully settle its tax obligations until the latest Inspection Date, and to complete the Process electronically. In recognition of this, the Ministry of Finance along with the Egyptian Tax Authority held a "Thanks Ceremony" for CIB, whereby the Bank has been awarded a Certificate of Appreciation as one of the largest and most

committed tax-payers to the effective implementation of Tax Systems and to the Digital Transformation Initiatives of the Egyptian Tax Authority.

Going beyond regulatory transparency and commitment to acting as a strategic pillar enabling CIB to lead the market in quality of reporting, CIB has been recently selected by the CBE as a core member to spearhead the simulation for their new Mega-System Project, designed to link and analyze data from all Egyptian Banks for improved economic decision-making. This came as a direct testament to the deep integrity and reliability embedded in the CIB Finance Team, which is certainly a result of consistently reliable reporting quality delivered by CIB across decades.

Adopting a Long-term Capital Planning Framework

Reinforcing the Bank's vision to continuously safeguard and create outstanding value to CIB Shareholders, while simultaneously ensuring continued compliance with both local and international regulatory requirements, the Finance Group pursued its pivotal role in steering the Bank's growth and expansion aspirations, acting as the Advisory Unit for different business stakeholders for any capital-utilization initiatives. Particularly in 2025, with CIB achieving unrivalled lending activity, the role of the Finance Group came further momentous in driving business decisions and in optimizing utilization of the Bank's available capital. Moreover, the Finance Group pursued its long-term capital planning strategy, enabling Management to maintain a resilient capital position while remaining mindful of the Bank's growth aspirations and safeguarding the interests of both current and future shareholders. As such, the role of the Finance Group came particularly consequential this year in arriving at the optimal level of Cash Dividends to Shareholders, in light of the affluent capital buffer currently enjoyed by the Bank and the relative stability witnessed in local macroeconomic dynamics. The challenge particularly resided in finding the level that would strike the balance between the Bank's growth aspirations, current Cash Dividends to Shareholders and the future stream of Cash Dividends, while simultaneously securing a minimum return to Shareholders that would compensate them for their inherent cost of investment.

Human Capital as the Primary Asset

The aforementioned evolution in the Finance Function was driven not only by the advanced systems in place, but more importantly by human

capital, which the Finance Group regards as its primary asset. Recognizing the importance of cultivating a new generation of financial business analysts with strong business acumen and strategic thinking, a key highlight of the year was the graduation of two batches from the "School of Finance." This in-house training program, delivered by leading market professionals, was designed to equip Finance staff with the theoretical and practical foundations required to remain current with the latest market developments. The provided training facility tackled key topic areas such as International Financial Reporting, Derivatives and Fixed Income, and Treasury Management, designed to better position Finance Staff for various prestigious certifications.

Embracing the Group Perspective

Firmly believing in the importance of financial soundness of the Bank's Subsidiaries to the same degree as that for CIB, this year witnessed consolidation of the Regional Expansion Function under the umbrella of the CFO Area. In light of this, the CFO Area played a pivotal role in turning-around the financial performance of CIB-Kenya, through several streams. From providing Daily Business Monitors on Balance Sheet dynamics, to injecting capital to fuel lending activity, to introducing non-conventional financial solutions to boost performance, 2025 witnessed the first year for CIB-Kenya to generate a positive before-tax income since acquisition. This comes paralleled with the notable support granted by the CFO Area for founding the Digital Bank in a way that aligns with appropriate regulatory and accounting considerations.

Fostering a Cost-Conscious Culture

Striving towards a more cost-conscious Organization, the Finance Group pursued its remarkable role in maintaining strong cost and operational discipline across different Bank Groups. This translated into a Total Bank Cost-to-Income (CTI) Ratio that remained confined within the range of 15%, pleasantly below the Sector Average, despite the considerable Marketing, Branding, and Sponsorship Spending, as well as higher volume of Contracts, Invoice Reviews and Payments, related to the Bank's 50-Year Anniversary. Furthermore, CIB continued to adopt its Strategic Workforce Planning Approach, assessing the evolving needs of the business and aligning them with the Bank's long-term objectives, while rationalizing the increase

in Headcount and applying staffing adjustments and reallocations where suitable. As such, CIB continued to strategically allocate its staff, with the prime objective of ensuring having the right talent in the right role, and while cutting any recruitment costs deemed dispensable.

Together, our achievements in finance, strategy, technology, and shared services group reflect our resilience and commitment to sustainable growth. For years to come, we will remain dedicated to innovation, excellence, and creating lasting value for our clients, shareholders, and communities.

Human Resources

As CIB continues to advance its growth and transformation journey, the Bank remains steadfast in its commitment to developing its Human Resources function as a strategic enabler of business excellence. Guided by CIB's core values and five-year strategy, HR continues to empower people (the foundation of the Bank's) success through integrated programs that foster capability, engagement, and inclusion. The department's overarching objective is to attract, nurture, and retain high-performing talent while cultivating an environment that inspires confidence, drives innovation, and strengthens CIB's position as an employer of choice across the region. Throughout 2025, HR continued to align its initiatives with the Bank's long-term vision, reinforcing a culture of growth, belonging, and sustainable performance as it moves confidently toward 2026.

2025 Highlights

Talent Management Strategy

In 2025, CIB's Human Resources division maintained its strategic focus on talent optimization, ensuring that employees are matched to roles that maximize their potential. The Talent Management targets were achieved based on specific planned deliverables that include the continuation of the Talent Journeys for Rounds 1 and 2 (1,000+ talents) and the development pathways for potential successors (200+ potential successors). It is worth highlighting that since the launch of the Talent Program in 2023 (Round 1), 23.7% of the identified talent pool (175 employees) have been promoted between 2024 and September 2025. Moreover, 28% (243 talents) maintained their strong performance rating from 2023 to 2024, while the majority—58% (500 talents)—achieved Exceeding or Far Exceeding Expectations ratings. Additionally, 27% (228 talents) demonstrated measurable improvement in their performance outcomes over the same period, reflecting the program's continued impact on capability growth and advancement readiness.

HR has made efforts through the CIB Talent Program to upskill the current workforce, specifically high-potential employees, by providing differentiated

journeys that address prioritized leadership gaps for more than 1,000 employees. The Bank continued to invest in internal mobility, leadership development, and workforce stability as key pillars of its people strategy. The Bank onboarded over 1,728 new employees and converted 161 outsourced staff into permanent positions, facilitated the internal movement of 1,767 team members, and promoted 1,350 employees.

In 2025, the Human Resources team participated in 15 employment fairs at universities across Egypt, which improved brand visibility, promoted job openings and expanded our relationships with other organizations.

CIB reinforced its commitment to diversity and inclusion through standardized, unbiased hiring practices.

Employee Engagement, Enablement and well-being

CIB continues to foster a high-performing, connected, and empowered culture by investing in holistic engagement and well-being programs that address both organizational and individual needs.

Through data-driven insights and continuous dialogue with employees, HR ensures that initiatives are tailored to strengthen motivation, enhance experience, and reinforce CIB's position as an employer of choice.

Employee Engagement Survey (EES):

In 2025, CIB launched its fifth Employee Effectiveness Survey, achieving strong participation and demonstrating continued employee trust and openness. The results reflected notable progress in both engagement and enablement, highlighting improved confidence in leadership, organizational direction, and the overall work environment.

As part of the Bank's commitment to fostering a collaborative and high-performing culture, HR will continue partnering with business leaders to strengthen cross-functional cooperation.

Recognition Program

In 2025, HR enhanced CIB's Recognition Framework to further celebrate excellence and embed appreciation as a core part of the culture. By December, a total of 3,059 employees had been recognized for their contributions.

Additionally, HR will continue to host the annual Recognition Event, building on the success of the 2024 edition, which achieved a 91% satisfaction rate.

Employee Wellness and Well-being Programs

CIB upheld its holistic approach to employee well-being through sustained efforts in mental health, physical wellness, and work-life balance. The Bank continued offering confidential online therapy sessions and hosted year-round mental health webinars, each drawing over 1,000 participants.

Physical wellness was promoted through fitness challenges and health-focused webinars covering nutrition and ergonomics, reinforcing employee morale and engagement.

Workplace Anti-Harassment and Unconscious Bias

Building on the momentum from 2024, CIB's HR team continued to reinforce its commitment to a safe and respectful workplace in 2025 through two targeted trainings: Unconscious Bias and Anti-Harassment. These sessions were aligned with CIB's employee wellbeing strategy and reached over 66% of employees and outsourced staff.

CIB will build on its efforts by continuing targeted trainings on anti-harassment and unconscious bias, reinforcing its dedication to a respectful and inclusive work environment.

Life at CIB:

Life at CIB is our official social media channel that not only highlights the culture, initiatives, and activities across the bank, but also showcases our internal environment externally, giving audiences a glimpse into the internal world at CIB. This year, the

platform featured several key initiatives, including CIB Uniqueness, which showcases the distinctive experiences of employees and what makes working at CIB exceptional, and First Year at Work, which recognizes employees completing their first year of service. In addition, Life at CIB highlighted behind the scenes moments, success stories, community impact initiatives, monthly employment fairs, and hiring opportunities. Serving as a hub for connection, engagement, and storytelling, Life at CIB reflects the values and spirit that define the bank while reinforcing transparency and pride in our internal culture.

Through these initiatives, CIB not only celebrated its past achievements but also reaffirmed its commitment to innovation, customer engagement, and brand excellence for the future.

Diversity, Inclusion, and Gender Equity Initiatives

In 2025, CIB reinforced its position as a leading employer promoting inclusion and gender equity. Through several initiatives, HR worked to ensure fair access to opportunities, inclusive workplace practices, and gender balance across all departments.

Women in Tech Program: As part of CIB's long-term strategy to promote gender balance in the digital workforce, HR successfully launched the fifth round of the Women in Tech Program in 2025. The program is designed to empower and develop young female talents in technology and data-driven domains.

Out of 16 program graduates, 13 were hired into permanent roles, marking a strong success rate and further reinforcing the Bank's inclusion strategy in high-demand fields.

Helmek Yehmena: The Helmek Yehmena Program continues to reflect CIB's dedication to female empowerment and employment inclusion, particularly in regions with lower female participation rates. The initiative provides targeted development opportunities to young women across Upper Egypt and the Delta,

enabling them with enhanced employability skills and unlocking their professional potential.

Women Empowerment: In 2025, HR actively participated in key initiatives focused on women’s empowerment and advancing gender diversity across the workplace. These efforts reinforced CIB’s commitment to providing equal career opportunities, fostering inclusive environments, and supporting women’s professional growth.

This engagement forms part of HR’s broader collaboration with business support functions to maintain and advance gender equality across CIB.

She’s Back Initiative: CIB remains deeply committed to supporting women returning to the workforce following unpaid leave. The She’s Back Program was launched to help mothers transition smoothly back into their roles through structured reintegration, updated briefings, and professional coaching.

In 2025, the program’s first round supported 19 returning mothers, conducted in collaboration with 07 Therapy, which provided parenting and reintegration sessions tailored to post-leave adjustments. A second round is planned for December 2025.

Better Together: Under the Better Together framework, HR worked to strengthen inclusivity and accessibility for differently-abled individuals.

In 2025, HR collaborated with universities to gather data on differently-abled students and graduates, creating the foundation for a sustainable inclusive hiring approach.

This initiative marks CIB steps in building long-term partnerships with educational institutions to support inclusive recruitment.

Business Enablement and Skills Development
In alignment with the Bank’s transformation priorities, HR played a key role in empowering employees with the skills and capabilities needed to drive business results. In 2025, over 92% of staff across business areas were trained through a wide range of technical, behavioral, and leadership programs. The “Service & Sales Track” was further enhanced to unify the customer experience across

New hires

1,728

In 2025, the Human Resources team participated in 15 employment fairs at universities across Egypt.

all front-line teams, including the new modules “I Exceptionally Care” and “Hacking Buyers,” attended by more than 850 employees.

Non-conventional learning continued to expand, with more than 6,500 employees benefiting from international digital learning platforms including LinkedIn Learning, Udemy, Coursera, and EdX. The Sustainable Finance School, delivered in partnership with the Sustainable Finance team, provided development opportunities for 340 employees.

Organization-Centric Development Activities
In 2025, HR continued to reinforce its role as a strategic enabler of organizational development by embedding a culture of continuous, self-driven, and digital learning across all levels of the Bank. Recognizing the evolving workforce expectations and the growing influence of digital transformation, HR proactively expanded its learning ecosystem to offer employees diverse, accessible, and non-conventional learning opportunities.

Cross-Boundary Development Activities
In 2025, HR continued to enhance organizational capability through initiatives that promoted cross-functional learning, global exposure, and knowledge exchange. These activities were designed to bridge internal expertise with international best practices, ensuring that employees remain agile, competitive, and equipped to meet emerging market and industry challenges.

Youth Development
In 2025, HR continued to champion youth empowerment and talent development as a cornerstone of CIB’s human capital strategy, in alignment with Egypt’s national vision for investing in the next generation. Recognizing young talent as a vital driver of sustainable growth, HR prioritized initiatives that

bridge the gap between academic learning and practical workforce readiness.

Support to CIB Kenya and African Initiatives
In 2025, HR sustained its partnership with CIB Kenya by providing technical, leadership, and engagement development programs. The Bank successfully hosted the fourth annual team-building event under the theme “United We Stand,” promoting collaboration and unity among more than 140 employees.

Other key initiatives included sales and service training for frontliners, board-level leadership workshops, and the launch of e-learning campaigns on Unconscious Bias and Sustainable Finance. HR also supported the completion of seven mandatory e-learning programs, ensuring compliance and professional growth.

Reward Management
CIB’s Compensation and Benefits framework continued to evolve to ensure fairness, competitiveness, and alignment with business strategy and market benchmarks. In 2025, HR reinforced its holistic total rewards approach, integrating financial and experiential benefits to strengthen engagement and retention.

The Bank sustained its rigorous benchmarking process against both local and regional financial institutions, ensuring pay equity and performance-linked rewards. Salary structures were refined to maintain transparency and competitiveness, while non-financial incentives were expanded to foster employee loyalty and recognition.

Internal Communications - 50 Years Milestone:
In 2025, CIB marked a historic milestone by celebrating its 50-year anniversary, a moment that symbolized half a century of growth, resilience, and success. The Internal Communications Department played a central role in ensuring that this achievement was not only recognized externally but also deeply felt within the organization. By designing and executing a series of engaging initiatives and branding, the team transformed the anniversary into a shared experience that strengthened the bond between employees and the institution.

Internal Activation
One of the most memorable aspects of the celebration was the organization of internal parades across

our premises. These parades created a festive atmosphere that brought employees together, fostering unity and excitement. In addition, the department distributed special branded giveaways to all staff members, offering tangible tokens of appreciation that reinforced the collective pride in reaching such a milestone. At the end of the summer season, staff enjoyed a surprise ice cream day in collaboration with one of the renowned ice cream brands in Egypt that was spread across all our premises.

Premises Messages
Beyond these celebratory gestures, the Internal Communications team also launched three branded messages under the “50 Years” milestone and the Brand ad copy, ensuring that the anniversary was consistently visible and resonant across the organization. These messages not only highlighted the bank’s legacy but also connected employees to its future vision, making them feel part of a larger journey.

Giveaways
To celebrate CIB’s 50 years of progress, the Internal Communications launched a series of staff giveaways that reinforced our brand identity and milestone achievements. At the start of the year, a special New Year Kit was introduced, featuring key messages that highlighted five decades of growth and innovation. With engaging design elements and the dedicated 50 Years logo, the kit was prominently distributed across CIB premises. Building on this momentum, a vibrant Summer Kit followed, carrying a fresh seasonal version of the anniversary logo. Incorporating bright colors and dynamic visuals, the summer campaign transformed CIB buildings into lively landmarks and extended beyond physical branding to serve as a central theme across internal channels.

Internal Communications – Supporting Digital Transformation internally:
As CIB advances digitally, the Internal Communications team has played a vital role in equipping employees to embrace this shift. Central to this effort is the C-Hub, the bank’s internal portal, which streamlines access to forms, policies, and tools while eliminating manual processes. The platform has evolved into a comprehensive digital workspace, integrating operational and HR services with improved navigation and accessibility. These enhancements foster self-service,

efficiency, and transparency, strengthening engagement and productivity while making digital transformation a lived reality for staff.

Roundup – The Weekly Newsletter

The Weekly Roundup has remained a valuable tool for employee engagement, featuring a fresh, uplifting design and dynamic content. By showcasing vital news, event highlights, and departmental spotlights, it continues to keep staff informed, connected, and inspired. In 2025, a new section titled “Your Guide” was introduced, offering diverse topics ranging from upcoming events and trending places to new experiences and recommended destinations. Together, these enhancements have strengthened the newsletter’s role as a central hub for updates and a source of inspiration across the organization.

Executive Gatherings and Recognitions:

Throughout the year, the team held a series of executive gatherings designed to strengthen the connection between the bank's leadership and its employees. These events serve as an important platform to bridge the gap between executives and staff, fostering open communication, collaboration, and mutual understanding across levels of the organization.

The primary objective of these gatherings is to provide employees with the opportunity to network directly with members of the executive team. By engaging in meaningful conversations, staff gain valuable insights into the bank's strategic vision, future priorities, and ongoing transformation initiatives.

In addition to knowledge sharing, the gatherings cultivate a sense of inclusivity and belonging. Employees feel recognized and valued when they are given access to leadership perspectives, while executives benefit from hearing firsthand the experiences, challenges, and ideas of staff. This two-way dialogue reinforces CIB's commitment to building a culture of openness, innovation, and trust.

As part of our ongoing recognition initiatives, senior executives conducted roadshows across different governorates, complemented by visits to local branches under the name of Our Talk, which provided a platform for management to address key topics, share important updates, and express appreciation for employees' efforts and dedication.

This initiative not only reinforced motivation among staff but also strengthened alignment with the bank's strategic priorities.

Communicational Activities

Throughout the year, the team has provided extensive support to a wide range of stakeholders across the bank. By collaborating closely with numerous departments, they successfully delivered impactful campaigns and communication activities that reinforced and amplified key messages internally. These partnerships ensured alignment with business priorities, strengthened employee engagement, and maintained consistent messaging across all levels of the organization.

Sustainable Finance

To strengthen staff awareness of sustainability and its strategic importance, the Internal Communications Department partnered with the Sustainable Finance Department to launch the inaugural Future Finance newsletter. This project was complemented by the establishment of a dedicated Sustainable Finance Library, designed to serve as a central resource for knowledge-sharing and to foster a culture of sustainability across the organization. To further encourage engagement, staff were invited to participate in interactive games and activities that motivated them to explore the content and deepen their understanding.

2025 marked a significant milestone in our sustainability journey in which the following activities were intensely communicated:

CIB, a Founding Signatory of the UNEP-FI Principles for Responsible Banking (PRB), celebrated five years of steadfast commitment to responsible banking. Having contributed to the development of the PRB alongside global peers, CIB proudly showcased its case study in the newly launched Banking on Sustainability: From Principles to Practice series, underscoring its leadership and dedication to embedding sustainability at the core of its operations.

During the year, CIB announced the publication of its third Environment, Social, Governance, Data and Digitization (ESGDD) Report, covering the year 2024, titled Navigating the Transition: Driving Value Through ESG, reaffirming its dedication to transparency and accountability.

Marketing and Corporate Communications

Consumer Marketing

Business Banking

In 2025, CIB Business Banking demonstrated a strong commitment to digital innovation and customer engagement. Key initiatives included:

- Apple Pay Expansion: CIB became the only private bank in Egypt to offer Apple Pay on Visa cards for Business Banking clients.
- Standard Debit Card Launch: Introduced to support financial inclusion customers.
- Over-the-Counter LG Mechanism: A new process enabling the direct issuance of LGs at serving branches within a few hours and same day receipt, without requiring facility limit creation, streamlining operations and reducing delays.

Commercial Banking

This year marked the successful introduction of the Commercial Banking segment within Retail and Commercial Banking. The segment is focused on the evolving needs of medium-sized enterprises. In close collaboration with the business, the Marketing team supported the launch by developing a distinct segment identity and go-to-market approach that reflects CIB's relationship-led, solution-oriented model. The new segment builds on the Bank's strong SME foundation and connects seamlessly with Institutional Banking, enabling a smooth client journey from growth to corporate scale.

Cards & Loyalty

Swype

CIB launched Swype, Egypt's first bank-backed Buy Now Pay Later (BNPL) credit card, through a bold 360° campaign that tapped into millennial nostalgia by featuring iconic celebrities Hisham Abbas, Ehab Tawfik, and Mohamed Mohy. The campaign combined extensive digital advertising, billboards, and CIB's owned media assets to deliver remarkable results: acquisition growth reached 42%, far surpassing the blended portfolio benchmark of 17%, while ENR growth climbed to 36%

versus 2%. On Meta, Swype achieved 158 million impressions, 30 million reach, and 21 million video views. Meanwhile, on Google it generated 50 million impressions, 589,000 clicks, and a 38.7% full video completion rate. Beyond performance metrics, the campaign drove a significant shift in brand perception; brand mentions rose by 36.3%, while positive sentiment increased by 60% and negative sentiment dropped by 53.3%, positioning CIB as a dynamic, innovative brand that resonates with the millennial audience.

CIB talabat Mastercard

Launched to promote digital payment adoption, the card offers up to 25% cashback and free delivery for online food and grocery orders. The campaign featured rising star Mahmoud Eleithy and leveraged the combined assets of CIB, talabat, and Mastercard.

New-to-Bank Credit Card via National ID

A digital media and internal communications campaign introduced a simplified onboarding process using only the national ID for credit card issuance.

BONUS Loyalty Portal Revamp

The portal underwent a full redesign to improve the user experience and enhance the appeal of the redemption process.

Loans

CIB continued to drive loan acquisitions throughout 2025 with 0% Admin Fee Promotions, rolled out via social media throughout the year.

XtraCash Overdraft Relaunch Rebranded overdraft offering for payroll customers, enhancing product visibility and appeal.

Segments

Overseas Segment

Through focused communication and engagement, Marketing supported growth across the Overseas

Wealth and Plus portfolios, while enhancing awareness of digital services like "e-Mail Indemnity." These efforts supported improved customer experience and the successful expansion of the Remote Model.

myCIB

Around 20% of the current population (ages 16–22) are newly eligible or will become eligible for banking within the next five years. With this opportunity in mind, the Bank launched myCIB. Reaching this segment proved challenging, given their demonstrated short attention spans and strong dislike of traditional advertising. Consequently, the team adopted a different approach for this launch, executing a two-front strategy via on-ground and digital channels.

On-ground, the new segment was introduced during the Summer season at North Coast locations popular with this age group, offering promotions and experiences designed to engage them. Activities also extended to Cairo at popular Gen Z hotspots such as The Drive, District 5, and Arkan.

On the digital front, the focus was on influencers with a strong following among younger audiences. This approach proved successful, garnering around 102 million video views, 114 million impressions, and 198,000 clicks. Most notably, 65.7% of opened accounts came from customers between the ages of 15–21 years. Online account openings witnessed a tremendous increase, driven by the campaign targeting NTB customers to join CIB's segments (Prime, Plus, and Wealth). The campaign achieved a conversion rate of 14.9%.

Online Account Opening

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Digital Marketing

CIB's digital marketing strategies consistently produced favorable outcomes, enhancing the Bank's prominence across both online and offline platforms. Out-of-home (OOH) advertising and television served as vital communication avenues for extensive outreach, substantially improving brand recall and recognition. The Bank also enhanced its digital presence by launching an official TikTok account, successfully engaging new audience demographics and strengthening the Bank's position as a leading brand, in addition to leveraging influencers to connect with various younger audience segments.

Moreover, CIB's Always-On Program ensured continuous, year-round visibility on the Bank's offerings, products and services in addition to awareness campaigns on different social media platforms and digital channels. Significantly, the program's communication framework was expanded for the first time to incorporate GCR, Corporate Banking, and Digital Channels for Business as integral components. In parallel, the program continued to build on the long-standing pillars, including Digital Migration for consumers, Liabilities, Assets (Cards Awareness and the BONUS Points Program), Business Banking and Segments benefits communication (Plus, Wealth, Private and Overseas Banking), alongside Security and Customer Rights awareness campaigns, ensuring a holistic communication strategy that reinforced both innovation and year round engagement designed to keep CIB top of mind for customers.

Digital Channels

In 2024, CIB introduced a new Mobile Banking Application, featuring an enhanced design and user experience. A promotional campaign for the application was conducted from 3Q24 to 1Q25, with a subsequent campaign in October 2025 to highlight the app's high-limit instant transfer functionalities. Additionally, CIB implemented the Online Branch Booking Service, allowing

customers to pre-arrange branch visits for a more streamlined and efficient banking experience.

Campaign Consolidation

In 2025, CIB substantially aligned its digital marketing strategies with its core business objectives. Key initiatives encompassed consolidating minor campaigns to achieve greater impact, prioritizing existing clientele to enhance efficacy and approval rates, and distinguishing between campaigns aimed at brand awareness and those focused on customer acquisition. Furthermore, CIB augmented its expenditures to mitigate the effects of inflation and currency devaluation and placed increased emphasis on sponsoring creative content rather than solely relying on organic social media reach.

In-House Activities

CIB successfully initiated a total of 210 in-house campaigns across Meta (91), Google (104), and LinkedIn (15) during 2025. This endeavor resulted in savings of EGP 5,734,000 in agency fees this year, while enhancing the efficiency of campaign launch, monitoring, and management. To ensure precise targeting and cost-effective optimization, each campaign on every platform is meticulously structured with a minimum of two ad sets. These ad sets incorporate multiple advertisements designed to evaluate various audiences, placements, and artwork, with a dedicated portion of the campaign budget appropriately allocated, incorporating a continuous “test and learn” culture.

Digital Leads

CIB has successfully launched two new website forms aimed at enhancing the customer experience and streamlining operations. The first, a branch booking form, significantly reduces customer wait times and optimizes branch load by suggesting the most suitable branch for visits. The second, a new-to-bank account opening form, simplifies the onboarding process for new customers.

CIB continues to focus on building robust foundations for future-proof solutions. This includes implementing omni-channel marketing automation and integrations, alongside enhancing data collection forms to improve integration and audience conversion matching on serving platforms. Our marketing activities generated 744.4K leads across CIB’s website and mobile application, year-to date,

Leads

744.4K

Generated CIB’s website and mobile application, year-to date.

representing a 61% uplift from 2024. Furthermore, it is estimated that 30% of card and loan sales in 2025 were influenced by digital marketing efforts on Meta.

CIB Website

The CIB website experienced substantial growth, with a 64% increase in users and 53% increase in sessions. Paid media was a significant contributor to over half of the website’s traffic, driven by increased expenditure during the 50-year celebration campaign and major product launches, such as the Swype credit card. Moreover, organic traffic saw a 14% increase year-on-year. However, its share of traffic reduced to 24% (10 pp reduction) as paid media dominated the top search engine results pages (SERP), thereby facilitating user access to the CIB website.

User engagement on the website saw a consistent uplift among both new and returning users, with 25% of users making repeat visits. Although paid media increased, the engagement rate showed an expected year-on-year decline. Nonetheless, we saw a total acquisition of 5.3 M users in 2025 (50% increase YoY). Moving forward, a key objective is to identify, retain, and effectively guide target users through the sales and engagement funnel.

SEO activities are continuously underway, with an ongoing process to implement best practices and concentrate on voice search optimization, in addition to focusing on more personalized funneling and Generative Engine Optimization (GEO).

Marketing Analytics

The Marketing department diligently monitors evolving customer behavior and lead generation trends, leveraging the latest technological tools. To facilitate this, a dedicated Marketing Analytics function was established in 2023. This function has automated the majority of reporting processes, enabling the Marketing team to utilize internal data

for rapid pre-campaign analytics and bridge the gap between website traffic personalization, online campaigns, and customer behaviors.

Corporate Communications

Merchandise Marketing

To mark its 50th anniversary, CIB launched a comprehensive campaign across multiple channels, reinforcing its brand presence and engaging customers nationwide. Existing marketing materials in branches, such as window displays and mega posters, were refreshed to highlight the milestone, while five outdoor screens amplified visibility in high-traffic areas. Airports featured the campaign’s visuals on lightboxes, indoor and outdoor screens, luggage carousels, and tubes, with ATM screens also displaying the branding to reach everyday banking touchpoints.

A major activation took place at the newly constructed toll station at Alamein City’s entrance, where full branding was implemented. Multiple outdoor plots showcased the campaign visuals, and weekend on-ground activations distributed giveaways to visitors, boosting engagement.

Building on the success of its previous Drive-Thru initiative, CIB secured a prime location in the new Drive 2 expansion. This rollout includes an on-the-go ATM and a large screen above it, enhancing customer convenience and brand visibility.

To elevate the airport experience, outdated wall ads at Cairo Airport were replaced with modern lightboxes and acrylic signage, offering a fresher look aligned with CIB’s standards. A second mega digital screen was also installed at the Business Class boarding zone for international flights, complementing last year’s screen in Terminal 3. Both are fully dedicated to CIB visuals.

CIB continued expanding its digital footprint at new branches with video walls and outdoor displays, successfully implemented at Seashell, Kode Club, Walk of Cairo, District 5, and Gezira Club. Following technical assessments, new window displays were introduced to resolve issues with visibility and durability, enhancing branch aesthetics.

ATM branding saw significant growth, with 290 casings decorated and 1,375 units wrapped in branded stickers, ensuring consistent visibility across customer touchpoints.

Twelve new branches were opened this year, including at BUE, Flag Mall, Walk of Cairo, Strip Mall, El Gezira Club, Terrace Mall, One Kattameya, DP World, Kode Club, Seashell, MFA, and PX Mall. To support these openings, CIB enhanced its visibility strategy through social media posts, opening ceremonies, SMS notifications to nearby customers, and dedicated branch videos.

Finally, CIB secured prime advertising locations at the New Capital International Airport, reinforcing its strategic presence in one of Egypt’s newest international gateways and maintaining its position as a leading financial institution.

Media Presence

Local Media Presence

During 2025, the Media Relations team continued to enhance CIB’s brand visibility and strengthen its reputation across diverse media platforms. 37 press releases were issued throughout the year, focusing primarily on Sustainable Finance and Business. Coverage was achieved in over 146 media outlets, including around 130 online platforms and 16 print publications.

Foreign Media Presence

- Received 20 awards from leading international publications, including Global Finance, Euromoney, and Middle East Economic Digest (MEED).
- Eight articles were published across distinguished international publications, such as Euromoney, Global Finance, and The Africa Report.
- 12 print advertisements were published in prominent international publications, including The Banker, Global Finance, and Global Trade Review (GTR). An extensive number of digital advertisements were also published across several prominent websites.
- A tailored mega event for CIB, organized in partnership with MEED, took place on Wednesday, November 12, 2025.
- Global Finance hosted a roundtable discussion in the presence of senior executives from the Bank.
- Euromoney conducted an exclusive interview with Mr. Hisham Ezz Al-Arab, CEO & Executive Board Member at CIB.

Newsroom Awareness Campaign

A promotional campaign was launched to raise awareness about the Bank’s newsroom, accessible via CIB’s

website as a hub for press releases and initiatives. Shared on LinkedIn and X, the campaign included static images and infographics, highlighting CIB’s CSR efforts and regional presence. It also promoted CIB articles featured in top international media, including The Wall Street Journal. The campaign boosted awareness and traffic, keeping stakeholders and customers informed of CIB’s latest updates.

Events and Partnerships
CIB 50th Anniversary Celebrations

2025 marked a historic milestone for CIB as the Bank proudly celebrated its 50th anniversary, honoring five decades of leadership, innovation, and trust. To commemorate this special year, CIB introduced distinctive 50 Years branding across all communications and activations, symbolizing the Bank’s enduring legacy and forward-looking vision. The celebrations began with CIB’s participation in prestigious cultural events such as the 50 Years of Um Kulthum Concert and the Um Kulthum Theatrical Play, reinforcing CIB’s connection to Egypt’s rich cultural heritage. A major highlight of the year was the return of the CIB Ramadan sohour, held for the first time in six years, where nearly 8,000 CIB employees came together to celebrate this remarkable milestone. The night featured outstanding performances by Tamer Hosny, Ehab Tawfik, and Hisham Abbas, as well as a spectacular fire show by Ahmed Essam, creating an unforgettable evening of unity and pride. The anniversary spirit continued throughout the summer with memorable client engagement activities at the Seashell Resort and G-Hotel on the North Coast, where CIB offered unique experiences and exclusive giveaways that reflected the brand’s appreciation for its loyal clients.

A screening event was also held to air CIB’s 50 years documentary film at Movenpick theater, inviting Bank staff, heads, and management to celebrate our journey. The celebrations culminated with the CIB Mega Event at the Pyramids of Giza, where The Pharaohs Life Key hosted an extraordinary gathering of Egypt’s most prominent figures, including ministers, celebrities, and business leaders in a breathtaking night featuring legendary artist Amr Diab and the renowned Nader Abbassi Orchestra. This remarkable series of events truly embodied CIB’s 50 years of excellence, growth, and lasting impact on Egypt’s financial and social landscape.

Awards

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CIB received awards from leading international publications, including Global Finance, Euromoney, and Middle East Economic Digest (MEED).

Sports Partnerships and Sponsorships

CIB’s commitment to sports reached a new milestone with the evolution of our platform from CIB Squash to CIB Sports, reflecting our broader vision to support and empower all sports in Egypt. This strategic shift underscores the Bank’s belief in the power of sports as a driver of inspiration, inclusion, and national pride. Throughout the year, CIB continued to build on its legacy in squash through landmark events such as the CIB Egyptian Squash Open, the El Gouna International Squash Open, and the Squash Junior World Championships Egypt 2025, reinforcing Egypt’s global leadership in the sport. Expanding our footprint beyond squash, CIB proudly sponsored the CIB New Giza Premier Padel P2, hosted the Diplomatic Football Tournament, and introduced the innovative Rondo Football Game. These efforts reflect the Bank’s continued commitment to nurturing emerging sports and engaging diverse communities. CIB also continued its long-standing partnerships with the lifestyle Padel Courts. These achievements mark a defining step in CIB’s journey to become Egypt’s leading partner in sports development.

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)
Partnerships

CIB continued to strengthen its impact across society through meaningful partnerships and initiatives that reflect the Bank’s deep commitment to inclusion, education, and community development. As part of its long-standing collaboration with the ADVANCE Society, CIB supported the April Month of Autism activities, reinforcing awareness and inclusion for individuals with special needs. The Bank also expanded its successful partnership with the Share A Smile Society, introducing a new phase of the community project “تعليمهم مسؤوليتنا” through a creative puppet show at El Sawy Culture Wheel, designed to

educate children on positive morals and values in an engaging and inspiring way. Additionally, CIB partnered with Share a Smile Society and Wadi Degla Clubs on the Squash for Everyone program, an initiative aimed at discovering and developing young Egyptian squash talents, promoting equal access to sports opportunities. Complementing these partnerships, CIB also supported several CBE initiatives, including International Women’s Day, Arab Inclusion Day, International Youth Day, and World Savings Day, emphasizing the Bank’s continued dedication to empowering communities, promoting financial literacy, and advancing sustainable social growth across Egypt.

Partnerships and Sponsorships (Lifestyle, Financial & Governmental)

In parallel with celebrating CIB’s 50-year journey of success, the Bank continued to strengthen its presence through a diverse range of strategic partnerships and sponsorships that reflected its commitment to culture, innovation, and community engagement. CIB proudly participated in several major events throughout the year, including the Omar Khayrat Concert by RMC, the Disney Show: World on Ice, and the She Arts Festival, featuring remarkable performances by Heba Tawji, Lili Farid, and Aida El Ayouby.

The Bank also sponsored various upscale restaurants such as ESCA and KIKI’S Sage during the summer and continued its sponsorship of Le Pacha and Mistiqqa. New activations and events were organized for bank staff, including a sightseeing flight in collaboration with Tashreef – Sky Pharaohs, which allowed our flags to be showcased in the sky through their aerial displays.

In El Gouna, CIB had a strong presence at the prestigious El Gouna Film Festival, reinforcing its support for arts and creativity in Egypt. Building on that foundation in El Gouna, CIB sponsored the E-tuktuk as part of the Bank’s commitment to supporting eco-friendly initiatives.

As part of its sustained efforts to foster innovation, CIB participated in the Cairo ICT and Connecta Exhibition, showcasing the evolution of its digital banking solutions and engaging with the new generation through an interactive PlayStation tournament introducing the new myCIB experience. CIB also continued its long-standing partnerships with KidZania and various cinemas, delivering several

engaging activities that strengthen its bond with families and communities across Egypt.

Brand Equity

Over the past year, the Design, Production & Brand Equity team brought CIB’s 50th anniversary to life, leading the creative process from concept to execution. They developed the anniversary’s visual identity, designed the commemorative 50-year icon, and applied it across diverse internal and external activations.

A standout achievement was Behind the Numbers, CIB’s first documentary film, celebrating the Bank’s five-decade journey. Starring Ahmed Dawood and directed by Tamer Ashry, capturing the spirit and ambition of CIB.

OUR CONTROLS



Internal Audit

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The Internal Audit Group consistently aligns its work with the Bank’s vision for domestic and international growth.

CIB’s Internal Audit Group (IAG) is an independent and objective function that provides its stakeholders assurance and advisory services designed to add value and improve the Bank’s operations. The primary purpose of IAG is to support the Board and Senior Management by evaluating the adequacy and effectiveness of the Bank’s governance, risk management, and internal control frameworks in achieving its overall objectives. IAG’s initiatives were fully integrated with the Bank’s strategic goals, emphasizing the importance of agility and adaptability for successful execution.

2025 Highlights

The Internal Audit Group consistently aligns its work with the Bank’s vision for domestic and international growth. This alignment allows IAG to support CIB’s goals by proactively identifying potential risks and opportunities. Furthermore, IAG collaborates with various departments to ensure risk management is fully integrated into the Bank’s strategic planning, which ultimately drives sustainable growth and better operational efficiency across the entire organization.

2026 Forward-Looking Strategy

IAG will continue to monitor changing market dynamics to maintain its strategic alignment with the Bank’s vision to transform traditional financial services into simple, accessible solutions. This commitment includes driving digital transformation and operational efficiency. When necessary, IAG recommends improvements aimed at enhancing the customer experience to support the bank’s customer-centric strategy. Furthermore, IAG adds value by helping CIB and its subsidiaries maintain robust governance and effective controls, ensuring strategic initiatives are successfully implemented without compromise.



Compliance

Compliance is a core pillar of CIB, dedicated to ensuring the organization's adherence to all applicable laws and regulations. This commitment is supported by a robust framework comprising policies, procedures, controls, and ongoing training initiatives designed to proactively identify, manage, and mitigate compliance risks. CIB recognizes that maintaining strong compliance practices is essential to safeguarding the business and enabling sustainable growth.

Compliance Framework

The Compliance Group's strategic objective is to manage compliance risk across the Bank and its subsidiaries, and continue strengthening its ability to identify, measure, monitor, control, mitigate, and report on compliance risks. The Compliance team is responsible for managing the Compliance Program, with a focus on promoting compliance culture across the Bank.

CIB maintains a Compliance Program that is based on the following key pillars:

Regulatory Compliance

Regulatory Compliance is maintained through two units:

A) Regulatory Affairs

The Regulatory Affairs role is the point of contact between the Bank and the Regulator(s), with focus on how the Bank manages the various types of regulatory contacts and relationships to ensure that all regulatory contacts are handled in a logical, transparent, and well-coordinated manner through standardized practices, processes, and tools.

The Regulatory Affairs team is also the point of communication with the CBE regarding any new or updated regulations and regulatory requirements. The team is responsible for communicating with the CBE regarding all new CIB products, services, or business initiatives to secure the needed regulatory approvals.

B) Compliance Business Advisory

The Advisory Compliance team manages the Regulatory Change Management Process to ensure all new or updated regulatory mandates are duly incorporated into the Bank's policies, procedures, and operations, maintaining the Bank's full compliance. The team also provides the needed compliance advice regarding the interpretation of applicable regulations, how to do business in a compliant manner, and proactive action to identify and assess the compliance risks associated with the Bank's business activities.

Financial Crime

CIB is committed to implementing the recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) and adhering to the standards of the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision regarding AML/CTF as well as the local regulators CBE and EMLCU.

The Financial Crime Program comprises policies, procedures, and systems that enable the Bank to detect and combat financial crimes. CIB continuously reviews the effectiveness of its Financial Crime Risk Management Program, recognizing the complex and evolving nature of financial crime risk.

During 2025, and in alignment with CBE requirements, the Financial Crime team conducted an enterprise-wide Financial Crime Risk Assessment covering the year 2024. This exercise provided a holistic view of the Bank's financial crime risk management framework, including CIB Kenya Ltd, and helped identify necessary improvements and strengthen overall controls.

The Financial Crime Program includes the following components:

Know Your Customer (KYC)

CIB is committed to applying Know Your Customer (KYC) procedures, adopting a risk-based approach, and conducting Customer Due Diligence (CDD) measures across all relationships and Enhanced

Due Diligence (EDD) for high-risk relationships that require compliance pre-fact approval.

The Bank ensures the effective implementation of the KYC principle, enabling it to identify the ultimate beneficial owners of all customer accounts during the on-boarding process and upon any KYC update.

CIB complies with the CBE's rules and regulations with regard to record-keeping, restricting dealings with shell banks, and prohibiting the opening of anonymous or numbered accounts. Moreover, the Bank works to identify US-based individuals or entities (a US citizen or resident for tax purposes). Under the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA), financial institutions in Egypt are required to provide the US Internal Revenue Service (IRS) with the necessary information regarding their customers who are subject to this law.

In 2025, the Financial Crime team, along with the Regulatory team, was crucial in shaping the Bank's approach to financial inclusion, particularly in streamlining the onboarding process for this targeted segment, without compromising regulatory requirements

This joint effort ensured that innovation and financial inclusion advanced in parallel with strong compliance standards, preserving the bank's regulatory integrity and supporting long-term growth.

In addition, the Financial Crime unit provided expert guidance and tailored solutions that helped prepare the Bank's infrastructure for the implementation of E-KYC and digital onboarding.

AML Transactions Monitoring and Staff Account Monitoring

CIB is equipped with advanced systems that monitor customer transactions and identify suspicious transactions, in addition to monitoring staff and staff relatives' accounts to avoid misuse. The AML Transactions Monitoring System is also equipped to

handle several scenarios to ensure seamless monitoring of transactions in order to promptly report suspicious transactions to the Egyptian Money Laundering Combating Unit (EMLCU).

With the increasing complexity of money laundering and terrorism financing risks, and in alignment with the Bank's growth, the Financial Crime Team successfully implemented a major upgrade to its monitoring system in 2025, representing a significant advancement in introducing enriched scenario logic and a streamlined inquiries workflow.

The upgrade is designed to support the Bank's expansion by ensuring that control mechanisms evolve in parallel with business growth, thereby effectively mitigating associated risks.

Sanction Monitoring

CIB implements the sanction mandates issued by the EMLCU, as well as the United Nations Security Council, the Office of Foreign Asset Control (OFAC), the European Union Commission, the United Kingdom, and France with regards to the sanctioned countries, territories, individuals, or entities.

The Bank utilizes top-tier technology to pre-fact screen all incoming and outgoing payments and SWIFT messages to detect sanctioned individuals and entities and take the necessary actions to stop or hold dealings with such entities. This is in addition to onboarding name screening and overnight screening of the customer database to efficiently safeguard CIB from engaging in a business relationship with any sanctioned individual or entity.

Anti-Bribery and Corruption

CIB has a zero-tolerance policy for bribery and corruption, in line with the Bank's ethical standards, which apply to internal and external stakeholders. CIB has established principles to identify and prevent potential bribery and corruption to protect the Bank's integrity and reputation.

Financial Crime Reporting & MIS

The dedicated Financial Crime team drives the implementation of the FC strategy to support decision-making through effective reporting and robust Management Information Systems (MIS).

The team also oversees essential technology upgrades and prepares financial crime reports for both internal stakeholders and regulatory bodies.

Additionally, it oversees the creation and improvement of Business Requirements Documents for new and enhanced systems, while acting as the primary liaison with the Data Governance team to improve data use and embed AI capabilities across compliance operations.

Conduct Risk and Customer's Rights Protection

CIB's Conduct Risk program adopts a proactive approach in disseminating a culture of good conduct. The Conduct Risk program encompasses advertising and promotional materials, products, and sales process developments, as well as aftersales services.

The CR & CRP department also monitors the mechanism handling customer complaints in coordination with relevant departments, in accordance with regulatory instructions while protecting customers' rights.

The Bank's Conduct Risk management centers on treating customers fairly, protecting their rights, and positively impacting communities. This also aligns with the CBE's instructions issued in February 2019 to clearly govern the relationship between banks and their customers throughout the customer journey.

The unit also monitors and governs the customer complaints handling mechanism in coordination with relevant departments, ensuring timely resolution, root cause remediation, and continuous improvement of customer experience.

Compliance Monitoring and Testing

The Compliance Monitoring and Testing team serves as the independent monitoring and testing arm of the Compliance Group, with overall responsibility for providing reasonable assurance regarding the strength of the Compliance program.

In 2025, the team conducted a Bank-wide Compliance Risk Assessment (CRA) to identify inherent compliance risks across the Bank and evaluate how well regulatory obligations are being met. The regular Testing Program covers all Bank activities, supplemented by more frequent risk-based or thematic monitoring.

This program provides the Board and Senior Management with reasonable assurance that compliance risks are being effectively identified and managed throughout the Bank and its subsidiaries.

In 2025, the Compliance Monitoring and Testing team changed the annual risk assessment methodology to an integrated approach that consolidates RCSA, COSO, and other assessments into a single, holistic enterprise risk view. This enabled the initiation of a strategic five year risk based plan covering the entire Bank and its subsidiaries.

Whistleblowing

CIB's Whistleblowing practices encompass a robust and confidential mechanism for reporting and investigating suspected violations of laws, regulations, or internal policies. The Bank's whistleblowing program "Speaking Up" is managed by the Compliance team, and was designed in adherence to all applicable regulations and best practices. Clear communication channels are provided to Bank staff and customers for reporting concerns confidentially and anonymously. and a comprehensive procedure is in place for investigation and resolution. These channels include the dedicated whistleblowing hotline, email, and portal on CIB's official website. This reinforces the Bank's commitment to ethical conduct and compliance.

Compliance Training and Awareness

In 2025, CIB continued to reinforce its commitment to a robust compliance culture through the implementation of a comprehensive and structured training framework. This initiative spanned across the entire organization—including the Board of Directors, Executive Committee, and Bank staff—through a combination of Bank-wide and specialized e-learning modules. Tailored training programs were also developed for the second and third lines of defense, ensuring alignment with their distinct roles and responsibilities.

CIB's subsidiaries, including CIB Kenya and Commercial International Finance Company (CIFC), successfully completed customized e-learning programs, with CIB Kenya's program aligned to Central Bank of Kenya (CBK) regulations. In-person sessions and dedicated programs for Compliance Representatives further reinforced their role across the Bank.

To further embed compliance awareness, the Compliance Group launched several internal and external awareness campaigns, with the objective of raising compliance awareness. Internally, the campaigns were delivered using different communication channels such as email, internal staff portal and desktop pop-up messages addressing multiple topics with special focus such as Whistleblowing, Conduct Risk and Customer Rights Protection. Externally, customer awareness videos under the "Know Your Rights" campaign were launched via the Bank official pages on Facebook and X to enhance customers' understanding of their rights and responsibilities. All training initiatives and awareness campaigns were executed in accordance with the regulatory guidance issued by the Central Bank of Egypt (CBE).

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Compliance is a core pillar of CIB, dedicated to ensuring the organization's adherence to all applicable laws and regulations.

Risk Group

The role of risk management is becoming increasingly strategic as the Egyptian banking sector continues to evolve amidst macroeconomic changes and accelerating digital transformation. For CIB, a well-established bank with 50 years of strong performance in commercial banking, the path forward requires balancing growth ambitions with disciplined risk management. The Risk Group contributes to strategic decision-making by aligning the Bank’s risk appetite with budget growth objectives, integrating advanced analytics and technology to streamline operations, and ensuring that controls remain robust to keep risk exposures within acceptable limits. In 2025, the Risk Group focused on:

1. Advancing the integration of ESG risk factors into the risk management framework, in line with regulatory requirements and evolving global practices.
2. Strengthening governance while ensuring compliance with regulatory requirements.
3. Prudent capital and liquidity.
4. Maintaining a proactive and diverse Risk Management framework, integrating all potential risks, to ensure that combined effect is within the Bank’s risk appetite.

Credit Risk

Institutional Banking Risk

Throughout 2025, Institutional Banking Risk successfully balanced growth with stringent risk management, ensuring portfolio’s continued health and quality. This approach involved:

- Maintaining robust risk assessment and mitigation process which entailed the revamping of related policies, approval authorities’ matrices, credit approval processes and workflow introducing radical changes capitalizing on the expertise of related business lines to strengthen decision-making and streamline workflow.
- Monitoring portfolio performance and present adjustment by revising and reassessing risk limits and appetite parameters to ensure a dynamic link between growth in capital and lending capacity.
- Leveraging new market opportunities by inaugurating the Commercial Banking segment and

setting the relevant approval authorities and related guidelines to ensure a smooth onboarding of these borrowers to the Bank’s systems.

- Aligning the level of disclosure with the assessed level of risk, and in collaboration with the business, introducing a segregation of the Corporate Portfolio “Swim Lane” to facilitate informed decision-making with minimal turnaround time.

The Risk Group’s strategy for the coming years focuses on supporting the Bank’s sustainable growth by integrating digitization and data automation into risk management functions. This entails recalibrating the risk appetite, improving analytical capabilities, streamlining decision-making processes, and minimizing the cost of risk.

Business Banking

The SME portfolio continued its strong growth in 2025, supported by acquisition quality and industry diversification. In parallel, Business Banking successfully followed an agile delivery approach, marking a key milestone in the Bank’s digital transformation journey. This process re-engineering and automation of policy rules and procedures enabled a near straight-through-processing (STP), thereby enhancing efficiency, decision-making quality, and turn-around time. In addition, the Business Banking Group introduced enhancements to the credit approval process to drive growth, empower control functions, and improve overall customer experience.

Consumer Banking

As CIB celebrates its 50th anniversary, the Consumer Banking Risk function reflected on a journey of continuous evolution, from foundational risk governance and manual assessments to a sophisticated, analytics-driven ecosystem that stands as a key enabler of the Bank’s long-term value creation. The pioneering stage of automation introduced automation of underwriting, instant credit decisions, and advanced scorecards, supported by enhanced risk analytics that deepened insights and strengthened decision-making.

Throughout 2025, the Retail portfolio achieved sustainable growth while maintaining robust portfolio quality. Strategic milestones were achieved in enhancing end-to-end workflows, embedding data-driven and instant credit-decisioning capabilities, and elevating governance frameworks to ensure greater consistency and agility in credit assessment, thereby reinforcing CIB’s position as a data-driven, forward-looking institution.

Lending models backed by machine-learning were introduced to responsibly expand credit access to new customer segments, enabling digital onboarding and supporting the Bank’s strategy for scalable, high-quality growth.

Liquidity and Interest Rate Risk Thresholds

CIB maintained strong liquidity positions in both local currency (LCY) and foreign currency (FCY), supported by robust buffers, despite heightened global and domestic risk profiles. High-Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA) remained at ample levels, with the LCY CBE liquidity ratio standing at 55% as of December 2025, well above the regulatory threshold of 20%, and the FCY liquidity ratio reaching 51% against the 25% requirement. Furthermore, the Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) stood at 186% for LCY and 186% for FCY, while the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) reached 549% for LCY and 567% for FCY, significantly exceeding the 100% regulatory and Basel standards. The Bank’s interest rate risk in the banking book (IRRBB) also demonstrated resilience, enabling the balance sheet to capitalize on the prevailing volatile interest rate environment.

Operational Risk Management

Operational Risk Management continued to be a critical foundation for the successful execution of the Bank’s strategy. The uncertainties the organization faces across its operations remain a central area of management’s focus. This is supported by structured processes that provide a systematic approach to identifying and assessing operational exposures, alongside the design and implementation of appropriate mitigating controls.

Key objectives of operational risk management include:

- Setting policies and procedures to enable management to meet their risk management responsibilities, while the second line of defense provides robust, independent and effective oversight.
- Delivering and overseeing operational risk capabilities owned and used by business leaders to enable sound risk decisions over the long term.
- Delivering a consistent and aggregated measurement of operational risk that provides clear and relevant insights.

Risk Change Management

The risk change management system oversees the Risk Group’s system transformation agenda by driving technology-enabled process simplification, automation, and enhanced reporting. It also ensures alignment with agile principles while serving as a second line of defense, overseeing risk-related change initiatives, managing business requirements, and facilitating effective stakeholder engagement across functions.

Third-Party Risk

CIB strengthened its Third-Party Risk Management framework through strategic enhancements that reinforced governance, accountability, and resilience. Key initiatives included the introduction of a new tool for risk assessment and scenario analysis, the revamp of core tools, and the launch of Egypt’s first Third-Party Handbook, setting a new industry benchmark. Oversight of critical relationships was deepened through improved monitoring practices. The outsourcing framework was refined to meet regulatory standards, supported by tailored training and updated policies, with governance reporting and escalation protocols ensuring transparency and timely decision-making.

Security and Technology Risks

The Security & Technology Risk Management Function was developed as an independent second line of defense within the Risk Group to ensure the effective management of Security and Technology Risks. The department’s scope was expanded over the years, developing the appropriate capabilities,

structures and operating model, building a foundation of a maturing risk management program by instilling a consistent, standardized approach to risk assessments, risk scoring, reporting metrics and governance.

In 2025, the scope was further extended to build a comprehensive risk universe that covers all relevant security and technology risks through Control Self Assessments for Information Technology, as well as Security and Resilience Management for CIB Egypt and its subsidiaries.

To support the business strategy, digital transformation, and growth, Cyber Risk Assessments were conducted for the newly-introduced and enhanced digital services, ensuring all associated security and technology risks are well-managed with appropriate mitigation strategies, enhancing the comprehensiveness of the risk register and ensuring key risks domains are covered with applicable risk scenarios.

Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) Risks

During 2025, the Bank advanced its ESG risk management capabilities through continued refinement of its frameworks and assessment tools. The Bank continued to enhance its integration of ESG and climate-related factors within its overall risk management frameworks and business practices.

A key priority was the development of robust climate risk management practices. CIB is advancing a phased roadmap to integrate climate risk across its core risk processes, and is strengthening internal capabilities and methodologies to remain aligned with global developments. As such, the Bank continued to use qualitative and quantitative assessments, including scenario analysis and stress testing, to assess the potential impacts of physical and transition climate risks on other traditional risk categories. These efforts support a progressive alignment with global best practice, while recognizing the evolving nature of climate science, modelling techniques, and data availability. ESG risk information is disclosed annually within the Bank's Sustainability Report, providing transparency on CIB's evolving practices, initiatives, and alignment with international best practices.

Reputation Risk

CIB is committed to maintaining a strong and positive reputation through a comprehensive and forward-looking reputation risk framework. During 2025, and in line with the Bank's strategy, efforts focused on deepening the integration of reputation risk framework across all business lines, through enhanced monitoring, analytics, and awareness. This included proactive identification, assessment, and mitigation of potential risks, social media monitoring, and leveraging insights from stakeholders' perception. By fostering a culture of integrity, transparency, and ethical behavior, as well as embedding reputation awareness into daily operations, CIB continues to safeguard its brand, strengthen stakeholder trust, and ensure long-term sustainability.

Model Risk

CIB continued to strengthen its model risk framework through enhanced governance, improved documentation, and ongoing monitoring. A comprehensive model inventory, supported by a risk-based classification matrix, enables effective prioritization and oversight of all models. Continued focus was placed on enhancing model validation practices.

Risk Culture

CIB places significant priority on sustaining a strong and consistent risk culture across the Bank. To reinforce a risk-aware mindset, the Bank delivers a broad range of developmental initiatives that include continuous training programs, role-specific learning modules, and advanced courses focused on best risk practices. These efforts ensure that employees are well prepared to recognize, evaluate, and address potential risks within their areas of responsibility, supporting practical conduct and enhancing the bank's overall risk management framework.

06.

RESPONSIBLE BANKING



Sustainable Finance

CIB At 50: A Legacy of Resilience, and the Future of Sustainable Impact

After marking half a century of resilience and innovation, CIB is charting a bold course towards the future; one defined by greater achievements and sustainable impact. Guided by the principles of sustainable finance, we are building the foundation for the next fifty years of resilience, profitability, and value creation. The 50th anniversary was more than a celebration; it was the launchpad for the next chapter. We are not just honoring the past; we are building on it. With

50 Years CIB & a Decade of ESG Achievements

In 2025, we commemorate 50 years of CIB, 10 years of ESG reporting, 5 years of Green Bonds, and 4 years of Sustainable Finance System & Strategy implementation.

Having embraced ESG principles more than a decade ago, CIB's 50th anniversary marks three key ESG milestones: **First**, ten years of sustainability disclosures culminated in CIB publishing its ESGDD 2024 report. It introduced a fundamental revision of the classic 'ESG' acronym by adding a 4th pillar 'Data & Digitization', while highlighting CIB's progress across all

every step, we reaffirm our commitment to pioneering sustainability, leveraging on ESG in driving long-term value creation, and leadership that adapts, evolves, and endures. CIB has progressed towards systemic integration, embedding ESG considerations in product structuring, credit evaluation, capital allocation, and client engagement. This systemic transition was based on our progressive Sustainable Finance Policy and Strategy, supported by an architecture of reputable global sustainability frameworks, DFIs technical assistance, and forward-driving regulatory mandates.

four reporting pillars. The report also consolidated the global ESG reporting frameworks which CIB is aligned with, as well as the quantitative ESG KPIs Data Pack to meet the expectations of investors, creditors, and regulators. **Second**, the 5th anniversary of Egypt's first corporate Green Bond issued by CIB which represents a pioneering achievement in sustainable finance. **Third**, the successful conclusion of four years of Sustainable Finance System & Strategy Implementation, that embedded ESG considerations across the bank's operations. Looking ahead, CIB remains committed to refining its model and future-proofing value creation for the next half-century.

- 2013 Sustainability Department Establishment
- 2015 Published the first GRI Sustainability Report
- 2016 Listed in FTSE4Good Index (Constituent)
- 2017 Launched the First Environmental and Social Risk Management System (ESRMS) in Egypt.

- 2018
 - Published the First Consolidated Carbon Footprint Report in Egypt.
 - Disclosing through the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP).
- 2019
 - Became a Founding Signatory of the UNEP FI Principles for Responsible Banking (PRB).
 - Adopted practices aligned with the Bloomberg Gender-Equality Index.

2020

- Endorsed the Taskforce on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD).
- Achieved the target of 10% reduction in Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions, which was set in 2018.

- Issued Egypt's First Corporate Green Bond.
- Became the first Commercial Bank in Africa to publish an Ecological Footprint Report.
- Published the first Principles for Responsible Banking (PRB) Impact Assessment Report.
- Became a Founding Signatory of the Net Zero Banking Alliance (NZBA) and represents Africa on its Steering Group.

2021

- Adopted the Equator Principles.
- Became a Founding Signatory of the UNEP FI Commitment to Financial Health and Inclusion.
- Reporting to SASB standards.
- Became the Co-Chair of the Closing the Gender Gap Accelerator supported by the World Economic Forum.
- Launched the 'Sustaining Sectors' sectoral decarbonization capacity-building program for clients.

2022

- Integrated Sustainable Finance into the Bank's Corporate Strategy.
- Expanded the PRB Impact Assessment Report to cover all lines of business.
- Integrated ESG principles across all policies.
- Joined the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF).
- Launched the Green Bonds program, empowering regional financial institutions to access the debt capital markets climate adaptation finance in the region.
- Launched the 'Sustainable Finance Academy', an empowerment program by the Bank to mainstream sustainable finance education.
- Published the first NZBA Baseline Report and Equator Principles Impact Report.
- Published the first TCFD Report.
- Published the third Ecological Footprint Report covering three (3) scopes, evolving from the carbon footprint to include Land and Water footprints.

2023

- Signed a 7-year USD 100 Million loan with IFC to finance sustainability projects.
- Published the first TNFD Integrated Report.

2024

- Signed a 7-year USD 100 Million loan with IFC to finance sustainability projects.
- Published the first TNFD Integrated Report.

2025

- Published the CIB Climate Change Risk Guide
- Updated the CIB Sustainable Finance Framework
- Secured USD 70 million for transition finance and EUR 2 million in technical assistance (PROPARCO / GCF)

2025 Milestones

CIB has deepened its leadership in sustainable finance by channeling capital into a wide spectrum of environmental and social impact-driven projects, such as renewable energy, energy efficiency, green building, and water management. These strategic investments have reinforced the Bank’s position as a first mover in climate-aligned finance and placed it at the forefront of Egypt’s transition to a low-carbon economy. CIB’s efforts included a scientific sectoral decarbonization pathways approach to support hard-to-abate sectors in their transition journey.

This momentum stems from a foundational shift that laid the groundwork for several pioneering milestones. Among them were the publication of Egypt’s first carbon footprint report and the implementation of the Environmental and Social Risk Management System (ESRMS), alongside the integration of ESG principles across all lines of business. Further advancing transparency, CIB published its Ecological Report, which added the dimension of ‘land’ to the classic ‘water’ and ‘power’, and quantified environmental performance across operational scopes. This approach underscores the Bank’s dedication to managing its ecological footprint with the same rigor and discipline it applies to financial performance.

These efforts culminated in the issuance of Egypt’s first corporate Green Bond in 2021, placed with the International Finance Corporation (IFC), a transaction that reflected global investor confidence in CIB’s governance, risk management, and commitment to responsible finance.

CIB’s sustainable finance agenda has been deeply aligned with Egypt Vision 2030, the National Climate Change Strategy 2050, and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, while weaving them with CIB 50 years of heritage of values, resilience and accumulated market experience.

Sustainable Finance 2025 Key Highlights

Greening the Lending Portfolio - Funding Egypt’s Sustainable Development

As of 31 December, 2025, CIB’s direct credit exposure to environmental and social projects reached, as per the Central Bank of Egypt’s criteria, represented 19.8% of the Bank’s total direct lending portfolio. These projects are funded through blended finance,

internal resources, and capital mobilization from DFIs, like the IFC, the EBRD, and PROPARCO.

The Sustainable Finance outstanding lending portfolio is predominantly allocated to Sustainable Transportation (51%), reflecting significant investments in urban mobility and infrastructure modernization initiatives.

This is followed by Energy Efficiency facilities (21%), primarily concentrated within the Power Generation & Transmission sector (71%), driven by electricity network optimization programs and ISO 50001 energy management initiatives, as well as the Cables Manufacturing sector (23%).

Additional allocations include Microfinance (10%), supporting financial inclusion objectives, and Digital Services & Communication (7%), contributing to the advancement of sustainable digital infrastructure.

The remaining 18% of the portfolio is diversified across multiple sustainability criteria including but not limited to, Green Buildings, Social Housing, Healthcare Services, and Environmental Protection.

CIB’s diversified sustainable finance portfolio highlights a strong strategic focus on sustainable urban mobility, energy resilience, microfinance, and digital services, while also demonstrating clear opportunities to further expand and diversify into emerging sustainability segments to enhance broader environmental and social impact.

Client Value Proposition

- **Sustainable Finance Programs and Product Development:**
- **Technical Advisory Services**

CIB aims to provide its wide clientele basis across all lines of business with diverse sustainable finance solutions and technical advisory services that fit their specific needs for business growth opportunities and value creation.

CIB proactively introduced to the market a portfolio of Innovative Sustainable Finance Programs & Solutions, targeting various industry sectors with a wide offering that covers various sustainable finance eligibility criteria, resulting in both environmental and social impacts.

Corporate Banking Clients

In addition to the wide range of Innovative Sustainable Finance Programs & Solutions, sectoral decarbonization has been front and center of CIB’s sustainable finance value proposition to its corporate clients during 2025. This is to support our clients in meeting the growing national and global expectations and market dynamics for hard-to-abate sectors, especially the challenges that face our exporting clients in selected sectors such as cement, aluminum, and oil & gas sectors.

Climate Mitigation and Adaptation Finance

By leveraging on its capital base, advisory capabilities, and market leadership, CIB is accelerating the transition toward a more sustainable economy through helping sectors to mitigate climate related risks. CIB offers solutions in the form of climate mitigation and adaptation finance in partnership with the DFIs such as PROPARCO & EBRD through offering blended finance mechanisms. During 2025, CIB worked on various climate mitigation & adaptation solutions, such as energy efficiency, water management and desalinations, and pollution prevention & control.

Transition Finance for Hard-to-Abate Sectors

In 2025, CIB deepened its transition-finance leadership in hard-to-abate sectors with focus on the oil & gas and cement sectors by complementing client engagement with rigorous, forward-looking sectoral studies on decarbonization pathways and emerging technologies. These studies, covering abatement levers, technology readiness levels, and regional feasibility considerations, have become foundational to CIB’s proprietary transition planning approach. They enable the Bank to assess realistic transition trajectories for hard-to-abate sectors and to design financing solutions that align with credible, science-informed decarbonization milestones. The findings also involved client discussions on technologies such as methane abatement, electrification, hydrogen, alternative fuels, clinker substitution, and process optimization, ensuring that CIB’s advisory and financing activities are grounded in both technical and economic realities.

Retail Banking Clients

Business Banking

In 2025, CIB continuously offered its business banking clients a wide range of sustainable finance solutions and products under various programs.

Driving Transition Finance: CIB is driving the SME transition through its innovative “Sustaining SMEs” programs. The program empowers SMEs to integrate sustainability practices into their business models. The program focuses on accelerating the low-carbon transition of SMEs through a range of sustainable finance products and capacity-building services. In collaboration with GIZ, CIB is developing innovative SME products, including renewable energy and resource efficiency as well as sector-focused programs for food and beverage, plastic, and textile industries.

CIB Launched Sustainable Finance Loans for SMEs under its “Sustaining SMEs” Program: CIB launched Sustainable Finance Loans, the first of their kind in the local market, enabling SMEs to efficiently sustain their businesses, invest in renewable energy and resource efficiency, and upgrade their fixed assets. CIB further offers tailored programs to address the needs of three different sectors, including plastics, food and beverage and textile.

Consumer Banking

In 2025, the Bank pursued partnerships and collaborations with various entities, aimed at delivering innovative sustainable finance solutions to its Consumer Banking clients.

Collaboration with the Gesellschaft fuer Internationale Zusammenarbeit ‘GIZ’: CIB signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) with the consultancy firm IPC GmbH (IPC), commissioned by GIZ, to deliver advisory services under its global “Sustainable Economic Transformation and Sustainable Finance” program. The collaboration aims to strengthen the Bank’s sustainable finance offering by providing technical assistance to develop sustainable finance products for consumer banking clients. As such, the scope of work includes developing a product manual, conducting a market assessment, and delivering capacity-building activities.

Solar Systems: CIB has conducted a partnership with a local solar vendor, targeting the Plus and Wealth consumer banking segments. It includes competitive offerings for secured and unsecured loans, as well as credit card plans, to finance solar PV systems, solar water heaters, and solar EV charging stations.

Financial Inclusion

Financial Empowerment Products for Youth and Women: In light of CIB’s support for financial

inclusion initiatives, and in alignment with the Central Bank of Egypt’s mandate; CIB is working in close collaboration under PROPARCO’s Technical Assistance program to advance the design of “Financial Empowerment” products that go beyond mainstream inclusion. These solutions are strategically tailored to women and youth, recognizing them as the most dynamic drivers of Egypt’s future economy. By combining access to finance with targeted capacity-building, mentorship, and digital literacy initiatives, CIB is ensuring that these groups are not only included in the financial system, but are also equipped to innovate, build resilience, and unlock sustainable prosperity.

ESG and Climate Risk Management

A. ESG Due Diligence and ESRMS Due Diligence - A certification of CIB Robust Environmental & Social Risk Management System ‘ERMS’:

A bank-wide ESG due diligence is carried out by DFIs such as the IFC, EBRD, FMO, PROPARCO and BII. Also, a due diligence on CIB Environmental and Social Risk Management System ‘ESRMS’ performance is carried out by an external auditor. CIB is proud of its robust ESRMS, which is on par with international standards (IFC, EBRD, EP), including the E&S due diligence assessment process, which covers the whole lending portfolio, ensuring compliance with the CBE’s Circular No. 737 of 2022. Through this assessment, the Bank ensures that clients are complying with national regulations and international standards, and in case of non-compliance, correction action plans are implemented to reach full compliance.

B. Governance of Climate Risk Management - Enacting the Climate Change Task Force (CCTF) to Accelerate Climate Risk Management:

During 2025, the activation of climate governance mechanisms was on top of the Board Sustainability Committee agenda to ensure resilience to climate change risks, implement the Bank’s climate strategy, and enforce engagement with our clients on climate-related goals and transition plans. This activation is enacted by the Climate Change Task Force (CCTF), which CIB has been establishing as a cross-functional governance entity, composed of key business segments and functions relevant to climate change risk and opportunities across the bank, in line with TCFD implementation.

C. CIB Climate Risk Management Integration Process:

A key focus in 2025 remained the development of climate risk management practices. In line with the Bank’s Climate Risk Management Guide, CIB continues to advance a phased roadmap for climate risk integration across core risk management processes and remains committed to strengthening internal capabilities and methodologies, in line with the global developments. The Bank continued to use qualitative and quantitative assessments, including scenario analysis and stress testing, to assess the potential impacts of physical and transition climate risks on other traditional risk categories. These efforts support a progressive alignment with global best practice, while recognizing the evolving nature of climate science, modelling techniques, and data availability. Climate-related risk information is disclosed annually within the Bank’s Sustainability Report, providing transparency on CIB’s evolving practices, initiatives, and alignment with international best practices.

D. Climate Risk Management for Hard-To-Abate Sectors: The Bank has been developing innovative, out of the box solutions for hard-to-abate sectors, striking a balance between climate risk management, and sustained business growth while meeting clients’ funding needs. These solutions include comprehensive programs with tailored advisory service, walk-through energy audits, and capacity building initiatives.

E. Transition Risk –The Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) – Regulatory Compliance: CIB is preparing the CBAM Report in accordance with CBE Circular No. 255 of 2025, assessing the Bank’s portfolio exposure to clients affected by the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) regulations newly imposed by the EU and the UK on imports in specific sectors. The EU initially lists iron & steel, aluminum, cement, fertilizers, electricity, and green hydrogen, while the UK exclude the electricity sector, while implementation is scheduled to commence in Jan.’26 and Jan.’27 respectively. Given the expected financial impact of CBAM-related compliance costs on the P&L of exporting companies in the affected sectors, CIB applies heightened focus to these sectors to support clients in their transition.

Successful Completion of Sustainable Finance System & Strategy Implementation

A Solid Foundation for Resilience & Value Creation In 2025, CIB witnessed the completion of its sustainability system and strategy implementation that leveraged the efforts of cross-functional workstreams, enhancing the integration of Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) principles across its business model, leveraging on synergies across the bank. This dual focus frames the Bank’s sustainable finance narrative, deepens the integration of sustainable finance across the institution, and reinforces its role as a catalyst for inclusive growth and sustainable value creation.

ESG Integration into the Bank’s SOPs

Embedding Sustainability Across CIB’s Functions CIB is currently finalizing a comprehensive ESG integration plan across all Standard Operating Processes (SOPs) of the Bank’s functions and operations. This journey of a well-integrated and multiple-track sustainability system transformation has involved evaluating current practices, identifying gaps and opportunities, and conducting capacity-building sessions to support the various departments in integrating ESG dimensions into their relevant SOPs. Please refer to the ‘Sustainability Management Systems’ section under the Institutional Pillars.

Evolution of our Sustainability Disclosures for Transparency & Stakeholders’ Engagement

Complementing this narrative, our sustainability disclosures have addressed investors’, creditors and regulatory compliance expectations. The 2024 ESGDD Report presents a transformative, data-driven approach to sustainability, reinforcing transparency and strategic alignment across our operations. Now in its third year, the ESGDD, CIB’s flagship disclosure framework, represents a strategic evolution of the traditional ESG model, placing ‘Data’ and ‘Digitization’ at the heart of credible sustainability systems. The introduction of the ‘ESG Data Pack’ in the report of 2024 further advances this vision, offering a comprehensive suite of quantitative indicators ‘KPIs’ to measure and track performance across material sustainability topics. Please refer to the ‘Sustainable Finance Policy & Frameworks Architecture’ section under the Institutional Pillars.

ESG Due Diligence and Access to Capital

CIB’s continuous collaboration with various DFIs like the IFC, the EBRD, and PROPARCO, facilitates a wide scope of sustainable finance funding coupled with technical assistance for the Bank’s clients. These are granted based on successful due diligence on CIB environmental and social management system, acknowledging the eligibility of the Bank and the relevant financed projects. The benefit of these collaborations goes far beyond funding, it is about the transfer of global expertise and knowledge exchange, as well as providing assurance and trust in Egypt’s biggest private sector bank. Please refer to the ‘Sustainability Management Systems’ section under the Institutional Pillars.

In addition to the Bank’s ongoing partnership and engagement with the IFC under the Green Bond Program (USD 100 million), the Green Senior loan (USD 100 million), and the ‘EDGE’ green building certification; and with the EBRD under the Green Economy Financing Facility ‘GEFF’ Program (USD 50 million) and the Women in Business (WIB) Program (USD 10 million), CIB has entered into a new partnership in 2025 with PROPARCO the private sector financing arm of the Agence Française de Développement (AFD) under the Climate Finance Facility (USD 70 million) & Euro 2 million technical assistance to enhance the Bank’s green lending capacity. This collaboration is designed to provide funding for sustainable projects, particularly those focused on renewable energy, energy efficiency, and climate resilience (with a strong emphasis on climate adaptation finance). At least 70% of this facility is earmarked to finance climate adaptation.

ESG Data and Digitization Platform

Acknowledging the importance of ESG data and its digitization, CIB is progressively working on a comprehensive platform to address multiple ESG dimensions. The Ecological Footprint Module has been successfully completed, while a green portfolio reporting module for lending and investment, submitted to the Central Bank of Egypt, has been finalized ensure accuracy and credibility in our reporting. The Environmental & Social Risk Management System (ESRMS) and Climate Risk modules are in progress, which will cover ESRM annual reporting and financed emissions.

Fostering Sustainability Culture Across CIB

Recognizing the importance of employee capacity building to achieve ESG integration across CIB’s functions and business, the following milestones were achieved in 2025:

A. Sustainable Finance School

In coordination with the Learning & Development ‘L&D’ Department who were leading the Sustainable Finance Education Workstream under the Sustainable Finance System & Strategy implementation, the Sustainable Finance School was established to provide staff from various functions with sustainable finance awareness and knowledge.

B. Sustainable Finance Digital Library

The Sustainable Finance Library was launched on the Bank’s staff platform as a strategic knowledge hub that generates long-term value for CIB through curated ESG resources.

C. Sustainable Finance Newsletter

A Sustainable Finance focused newsletter “Future Finance” was launched on the Bank’s staff platform for CIB employees to enhance ESG knowledge and practices on latest ESG trends.

D. Collaboration with Peers – The Federation of Egyptian Banks

During 2025, CIB collaborated with Egyptian banks to accelerate the transition toward sustainable finance across Egypt’s banking sector. In this context, several activities, sessions, and capacity-building events were organized by the Federation’s Sustainable Finance Committee, in alignment with CBE circulars, fostering peer-to-peer knowledge sharing.

The Sustainable Finance Institutional Pillars

In 2021, CIB developed a proprietary institutional framework anchored in six core pillars, designed to embed sustainability across the Bank and drive both sustainability and business performance across all operations. These pillars integrate ESG principles into the Bank’s



institutional fabric, ensuring consistency, coherence, and alignment across functions. By engaging all areas of the organization, the framework enables a systematic, enterprise-wide approach to ESG integration. Their proven synergies reinforce one another, enhancing efficiency and impact while enabling value creation and sustained growth. This framework underpins CIB’s Sustainable Finance Policy, Sustainability Systems, and Strategy, and has catalyzed a holistic transformation across the Bank and its client engagements.

1. Sustainability Governance

Governance empowers CIB to lead with purpose, uphold its values, and remain resilient in a changing world. It ensures that stakeholders’ environmental, social, and governance (ESG) priorities are placed on the executive management agenda and receive focused Board oversight. ESG priorities are being systematically integrated across all departments, reinforcing accountability, empowerment, and transparency.

CIB’s governance framework reflects a strong commitment to ethical conduct, transparency, and strategic accountability, and ensures that ESG principles are fully embedded in its operations and business activities. It ensures compliance with all regulatory requirements, including the CBE Sustainable Finance Circulars #247 (2021) and #737 (2022), and the FRA Resolution #108 (2021), mandating ESG and sustainable finance disclosures. Led by a diverse and experienced Board, the Bank ensures robust oversight across all functions, with ESG matters integrated through dedicated Board and executive committees. CIB’s alignment with global frameworks and active participation in sustainability alliances helps to reinforce its governance practices, which are anchored in integrity, risk management, and stakeholder trust, supporting long-term resilience and value creation.

Oversight and alignment between the Board of Directors and Executive Management are maintained

via the Board Sustainability Committee (BSC), the Sustainable Finance Steering Committee (SFSC), and the Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO), who heads the Sustainable Finance Department. This structure provides a top-down governance mechanism, complemented by the Sustainability Strategic Network (SSN), which anchors a bottom-up, staff-driven, and cross-functional approach to ESG integration across the Bank.

Board Sustainability Committee (BSC): The BSC provides strategic oversight to keep sustainable finance central to the Bank’s agenda and to ensure active engagement with ESG matters. In 2025, the Committee met six times, reviewing the Bank’s regulatory reports and endorsing sustainability frameworks, policies, strategic initiatives, and objectives. The Committee also monitored compliance with local regulations and international ESG frameworks, ensured timely identification and management of material ESG risks and opportunities, and provided guidance on emerging priorities requiring Board-level attention.

Sustainable Finance Steering Committee (SFSC): The SFSC is a cross-functional body that includes executive management representation. It is chaired by CIB’s Deputy CEO and Executive Board Member, and also includes another Executive Board Member, along with senior executives overseeing major lines of business and support functions. The SFSC’s mandate is to ‘establish, guide, empower, and monitor’ the Sustainable Finance Department in alignment with CIB’s business needs and international best practices. It ensures ESG priorities are embedded across all business lines and operations, and it tracks the implementation of sustainability initiatives (including climate-related actions) against the strategy. The committee meets regularly to review key developments, including the progress toward green financing, the status of ESG risk integration, and the rollout of new sustainable products, as well as ESG reporting and disclosures, stakeholder engagement, and the Bank’s operational sustainability impact and ecological footprint. It reports on these matters to the Executive Committee.

Sustainable Finance Department: This dedicated department serves as the central driver of CIB’s ESG Strategy and embeds sustainability into the Bank’s systems, strategy, and culture. The department is headed by the Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) who is a member of the SFSC and attends the Board Sustainability Committee, acting as a pivotal link between the Board and management on sustainability

topics. The CSO is responsible for driving CIB’s sustainability strategy, policies, and disclosures and provides expert stewardship on ESG matters, enabling the Bank to capitalize on opportunities (e.g., green finance) and mitigate associated risks. The Sustainable Finance department plays a key role in mainstreaming environment, social, and governance (ESG) principles across all functions and lines of business, ensuring that sustainability considerations are integrated across risk management, business development, operations, as well as governance and compliance. It coordinates enterprise-wide sustainability programs, develops sustainable financial products, engages with stakeholders on ESG issues, and prepares the Bank’s sustainability disclosures, and reports , while engaging with ESG rating agencies. It also works closely with business units to implement the Sustainable Finance Strategy on the ground (for instance, rolling out new green loan products or guiding clients on sustainability-linked advisory services). In addition, it ensures that CIB remains aligned with global ESG trends and developments.

ESG Risk Management Department: CIB has a dedicated ESG Risk Management Department under the Risk Management Group to identify, assess and review the environmental, social and governance risks in the Bank’s lending and investment portfolios. Reporting to the Chief Risk Officer (CRO) and working closely with the Sustainable Finance Department, the department is responsible for implementing and maintaining CIB’s Environmental and Social Risk Management System (ESRMS), in alignment with international best practices.

In addition, the department leads the integration of climate risk into the Bank’s existing risk management framework. It is responsible for both quantitative and qualitative assessments, including the implementation of climate risk stress testing and scenario analysis frameworks, as well as the development of robust risk metrics and risk appetite indicators in line with local regulatory guidelines, international frameworks, and best practices.

Climate Change Governance Structure: The Bank has established a Climate Change Governance Structure, in line with the requirements of the TCFD, to ensure focus on climate change risk management, tackling climate finance opportunities, and monitoring of metrics and KPIs.

Sustainability Strategic Network (SSN): As a core element of CIB’s governance architecture,

this cross-functional, multi-stakeholder platform, comprising thirty-two members from six departments, fosters bottom-up engagement by empowering staff from across the Bank to integrate ESG into their daily work. This progressive platform promotes collaboration and knowledge sharing, helping to bridge ESG with

business and operational integration. By connecting employees with resources, such as webinars, training, and global best practices, the SSN fosters broad engagement in CIB's sustainability agenda and supports a strong internal culture of sustainability advocacy, complementing the traditional top-down approach.

2. Sustainable Finance Policy and Frameworks Architecture

Sustainable Finance Policy

First introduced in 2021 and most recently reviewed in 2025, CIB's Sustainable Finance Policy serves as a comprehensive, enterprise-wide blueprint for integrating ESG principles across all business lines, departments, and functions. The policy reinforces CIB's commitment to embedding sustainability into core decision-making processes and ensures alignment with evolving global standards and national priorities. It is reviewed and updated annually to reflect emerging risks, opportunities, and regulatory developments.



CIB's robust sustainable finance architecture is firmly aligned with both national priorities and international standards, reinforcing its deep-rooted Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) commitments. As a recognized pioneer in the field, the Bank has consistently led by example, becoming a Founding Signatory of the Principles for Responsible Banking (PRB) in 2016, an early adopter of the Task

Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) in 2020, and a Founding Signatory of the Net-Zero Banking Alliance (NZBA) in 2021. These milestones reflect CIB's dedication to embedding global best practices into its strategy, governance, and client engagement, positioning it at the forefront of Egypt's sustainable finance evolution.

Transparency and Disclosures

CIB's 2024 ESGGD Report marks a new chapter in integrated sustainability and data-driven governance: Transparency and Disclosures are ensured through regulatory reporting and disclosures as mandated by the CBE and the FRA, and in alignment with global best practice. Accordingly, CIB has published its third Environment, Social, Governance, Data and Digitization (ESGGD) Report 2024, fostering its continuous commitment to address the evolution and quality of its sustainability reporting & disclosures to cater investors' and stakeholders' requirements.

Structured around the six capitals of the Integrated Reporting Framework, the report offers a holistic view of how CIB creates value. It consolidates disclosures across leading global standards, including the Global Reporting Initiative 'GRI', SASB, Equator Principles 'EP', Principles for Responsible Banking 'PRB', and Task Force on Climate-related Disclosures 'TCFD', providing stakeholders with a unified and tailored source of information. By consolidating all the sustainability frameworks and standards CIB is aligned with, this precious disclosure complies with the mandates of our key regulators, the Central Bank of Egypt (CBE) and the Financial Regulatory Authority (FRA) and serves as a vital resource for investors and creditors seeking clarity on ESG performance prior to capital allocation. The report received a limited assurance by a local ESG consultant, while the 2025 report will undergo an independent third-party assurance with an international contracted consultant. The ESGDD Report also operationalizes CIB's Sustainable Finance Policy, reaffirming its commitment to transparency, depth, and quality in sustainability reporting.

The ESG Data Pack included in ESGDD (2024) report represents a strategic foundation for performance management, risk mitigation, and informed decision making. Built in alignment with globally recognized frameworks such as the GRI Standards for impact materiality and ISSB/SASB for financial relevance and benchmarked against leading ESG rating platforms including CDP, S&P Global CSA, MSCI, and Sustainalytics, it enhances the comparability, credibility, and transparency of CIB's disclosures for all stakeholders. CIB will continue to report progress transparently, guided by the standards and

disclosures set out in its 2024 Report ESGDD, and by a practical imperative to translate sustainability commitments into measurable impact.

3. Sustainability Management Systems

Institutionalizing ESG Through Policy, Capacity Building, and Data Integration: CIB employs a multifaceted approach to embed sustainability across the organization by integrating ESG principles into policies, capacity-building efforts, and data monitoring systems, ensuring sustainability is woven into the standard operating procedures of all departments. Through continuous alignment, targeted training, and data-driven oversight, CIB institutionalizes ESG practices to ensure consistency, accountability, and long-term impact across its operations.

ESG Integration into the Bank's Policies & SOPs: CIB has integrated ESG across its policies, procedures, and risk management systems, in alignment with global standards. A cornerstone of this transformation was the thorough integration of ESG dimensions into the Bank's entire operational framework, including:

- A comprehensive revision of all the Bank's policies to incorporate ESG considerations.
- Integration of sustainability into departmental Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), making ESG a core element of day-to-day operations across all functions.
- A robust bank-wide sustainability capacity-building program, that empowered staff at all levels with the knowledge and tools to operationalize ESG integration.

This collaborative approach has enabled CIB to methodically build a robust sustainability system while leading the market with innovative ESG-aligned financial instruments. An efficient sustainability system reinforces CIB's sustainability strategy while enhancing the quality and credibility of our sustainability disclosures, strengthening the Bank's transparency, market positioning, and stakeholders' trust.

Environmental and Social Risk Management System (ESRMS): CIB maintains a strong Environmental and Social Risk Management System (ESRMS) that integrates ESG considerations into its credit analysis and corporate finance activities. This structured framework enables the Bank to identify, assess, and mitigate environmental and social risks

Green Bond

100 USD MN

CIB launched Egypt's first Corporate Green Bond in 2021

throughout the entire lending cycle from client onboarding and due diligence to approval and post-financing monitoring. The ESRMS supports regulatory compliance, enhances alignment with international standards, strengthens the Bank's reputation, and facilitates access to funding from DFIs.

Partnerships with DFIs

CIB is keen to collaborate with various leading development finance institutions to accelerate the transition, offering a wide range of sustainable finance solutions and programs. These include tailored client advisory services and rigorous due diligence assessments, ensuring that projects are both impactful and aligned with international sustainability standards.

1. IFC Partnership – CIB Issuance of Egypt's 1st Corporate Green Bond (USD 100 million): In 2021, the Program's launch was one of the main factors that triggered the Bank's system transformation, including building up the Environmental & Social Risk Management System 'ESRMS', E&S concurrence, sustainable finance programs and solutions, and capacity building.

2. IFC Partnership – Green Senior loan (USD 100 million): In June 2023, the program was initiated and has achieved notable success in green building finance. Four sub-projects targeting the 'EDGE' green building certification have already undergone technical assessment and are expected to receive final certification by 2026.

3. EBRD Partnership - Green Economy Financing Facility 'GEFF' Program (USD 50 million): The program serves the Bank's green eligible projects for SME's client according to EU definition and meets the EBRD Green Economy Financing Facility criteria. The program has been successful in fulfilling clients' needs for green facilities, while enhancing the Bank's green finance portfolio.

4. EBRD Partnership - Women in Business (WIB) Program (USD 10 million): In June 2024, the Program was initiated to serve the Business Banking clients that meet the EBRD Women in Business criteria and has been quite successful in satisfying our clients' needs, while enhancing the Bank's social finance portfolio.

5. PROPARCO Partnership – Climate Finance (USD 70 million): In 2025, CIB partnered with PROPARCO, the private sector financing arm of the Agence Française de Développement (AFD), to enhance the Bank's green lending capacity. This collaboration is designed to channel funding into sustainable projects, with a particular focus on renewable energy, energy efficiency, and climate resilience, placing strong emphasis on climate adaptation finance. Under the agreement, PROPARCO is extending a USD 70 million credit facility to CIB, with a 7-year tenor, through the Green Climate Fund's "Transforming Financial Systems for Climate (TFSC)" program. Notably, at least 70% of this facility is earmarked for climate adaptation projects, reflecting the urgent need to support businesses build resilience to climate change. In addition, a EUR 2 million Technical Assistance grant is being provided to CIB.

Environmental Responsibility: CIB recognizes environmental responsibility as both a commitment and a strategic priority. The Bank manages its own carbon footprint, finances low-carbon transition, and integrates climate risks into decision-making to support long-term environmental and financial resilience. CIB's environmental approach is guided by three core material topics: Environmental and Climate Risk, Sustainable Finance, and Ecological Footprint. These topics shape how the Bank reduces its operational impact, supports climate-aligned investments, and strengthens climate risk integration. By treating these areas as interconnected, CIB fosters long-term environmental and financial resilience through coordinated governance, innovation, transition finance, and system-wide action.

Climate Risk Management and Transition Finance for Hard-to-Abate Sectors: CIB is aiming to align its portfolio with the Paris Agreement's pledge of a 1.5-degree pathway by prioritizing decarbonization in key carbon-intensive sectors, including power generation and real estate, for focused decarbonization planning. The Bank utilizes the (PCAF) Standard to quantify financed emissions and has

begun developing sector-specific decarbonization roadmaps, in line with the IEA Net-Zero Emissions by 2050 scenario. These efforts are central to CIB's broader strategy to embed climate risk management and enable the orderly transition of its portfolio with a 1.5°C temperature pathway.

Client Advocacy-Client Transition (Decarbonization Program): CIB conducted a decarbonization awareness session in partnership with the IFC for its Oil & Gas clients, supporting their industry's transition toward a low-carbon economy.

Transition Planning for Hard-to-Abate Sectors with the Bank's Climate Risk Management framework: CIB is preparing to publish its third TCFD Report, which will emphasize its focus on Transition Planning for hard-to-abate sectors. This marks a significant step change in CIB's role, moving from internal alignment to proactive client and ecosystem engagement, and highlights the importance of well-defined sectoral decarbonization pathways.

CIB Kenya - Advancing Sustainable Finance: Building on the legacy of CIB Egypt, CIB Kenya is positioning itself as a front-runner in sustainable

finance by embedding ESG considerations across its operations and client engagements. Over the upcoming years, the Bank aims to expand its innovative green finance solutions, while supporting corporate clients in transitioning to low-carbon business models aligned with global sustainability frameworks. CIB Kenya is also working towards developing a Green Finance Framework, engaging in industry-specific ESG seminars, and facilitating collaboration opportunities with local and global stakeholders to promote joint sustainability projects. To further institutionalize its ESG ambitions, CIB Kenya implements a Social and Environmental Policy to integrate responsible practices across all products and services. Additionally, a dedicated Climate-Related Risk Management Policy is established to guide the development of a robust Climate-Related Risk Framework (CRRF), supporting value creation and long-term resilience.

4. Sustainable Finance Strategy

CIB's Sustainable Finance Strategy leverages the ESG dimensions to achieve value preservation, creation, and acceleration in the short, medium, and long term.



The Bank’s strategic direction has consistently leveraged sustainable finance as a driver for business growth and long-term value creation for its stakeholders. Embedded within CIB’s corporate strategy, the inaugural Sustainable Finance Strategy (2021–2025) has been anchored around four key pillars:

- Strengthen environmental, social, and climate Risk Management by enhancing risk frameworks.
- Drive Revenue Generation by expanding sustainable finance products and services that create value for both clients and the Bank.
- Reduce CIB’s operational ecological footprint through responsible resource use and environmentally friendly operations.
- Promote advocacy for sustainable finance by advancing sustainability awareness and ecosystem development at the national, regional, and international levels.

The Strategy implementation has been affected through eight parallel workstreams, that involved all relevant lines of business and support functions. With the successful closure of the workstreams mid-2025, their outputs have been institutionalized, making sustainable finance a core component part of the business-as-usual operations.

CIB continues to lead by leveraging ESG to deepen client engagement and expand its commitment to green and climate finance. The Bank maintains a strategic focus on funding projects that strengthen its sustainable finance portfolio, reflecting tangible progress in embedding environmental and social considerations into its core business strategy and climate action agenda. Looking forward, CIB aims to advance its sustainable finance strategy through a multi-lens transition approach, whereby decarbonizing hard-to-abate sectors remains core, while equal focus on adaptation, resilience, and inclusiveness.

CIB’s Sustainable Finance Portfolio: CIB continues to expand its commitment to green and climate finance, reflecting a strategic focus on funding projects that drive sustainable development and climate action. As of 31 December, 2025, the Bank’s sustainable finance portfolio accounted for 19.8% of total direct lending, demonstrating significant progress in integrating environmental and social considerations into its core business strategy. CIB’s ESRMS enabled this growth by playing a critical role in unlocking blended climate finance.

Strategic MOU Signed for Consumer Banking

Product Development: CIB signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with IPC, under GIZ’s Global Program: Sustainable Economic Transformation and Sustainable Finance. This marks a pivotal step in advancing CIB’s Sustainable Finance strategy, strengthening our commitment to innovation and impact relevant to product development for our Consumer Banking clientele, driven by cross-functional collaboration and international expertise.

Inclusive and Social Finance: Access, inclusion, and empowerment remain amongst CIB’s strategic priorities. CIB developed tailored products for SMEs, women owned businesses, and microenterprises combining innovative structures, capacity building, and technical assistance to expand financial empowerment and participation across underserved segments.

CIB’s Decarbonization Program and Sustaining

Sectors: Through CIB’s Sustaining Sectors and Decarbonization programs, the Bank is helping carbon-intensive sectors build decarbonization plans. These programs are part of the Bank’s system-wide approach to embedding ESG principles, managing ESG & Climate related risks, and creating value through innovative, environmentally, socially, and climate-aligned finance. CIB’s green and climate finance portfolio reflects a dynamic and diversified approach to sustainability, encompassing projects in renewable energy, energy efficiency, sustainable infrastructure, and social development. Each initiative is carefully aligned with the Central Bank of Egypt’s sustainable finance definitions and global best practices, ensuring both regulatory compliance and international credibility. This strategic alignment enables CIB to mobilize impactful capital, support inclusive growth, and accelerate Egypt’s transition to a low-carbon economy. The following sections explore the Bank’s portfolio composition, flagship sustainable finance programs, and its evolving approach to transition finance, highlighting how CIB continues to lead with purpose and innovation.

Decarbonisation Program



5. Sustainability Advocacy and Stakeholder Engagement

This strategic pillar promotes sustainability awareness and deep stakeholder engagement by applying a Systems Thinking approach and leveraging ecosystem-based model. CIB recognizes that meaningful change requires interconnected action across institutions, and sectors. Internally, the Bank fosters alignment through staff capacity-building and cross-functional collaboration, reinforcing a shared sustainability culture. Externally, CIB actively engages clients, regulators, and partners to co-create solutions and influence market transformation. The Bank also contributes through leadership at a global level, participating in

advisory boards, policy dialogues, and expert working groups hosted by leading think tanks. Through this integrated approach, CIB strengthens its role as a catalyst for systemic, collaborative, and scalable sustainable finance.

CIB External Advocacy and Global Presence:

ESG Ratings/Indices 2025:

In light of its robust ESG governance mechanisms, and resilient sustainability practices, CIB has been featured on several recognized ratings & indices.

Ratings and Indexes	Current Rating
FTSE4GOOD	Constituent
MSCI ESG	AA
S&P (CSA)	36
SUSTAINALYTICS	B
CDP	

ESG Global Awards 2025:

CIB’s sustainability strategy, transparency, and sustainable finance achievements and initiatives were globally recognized by reputable global awards:

- **Global Finance:** Best Bank for Sustainable Financing in Emerging Markets (Africa Category) and Best Bank for Sustainability Transparency (Africa Category)
- **Euromoney:** Egypt’s Best Bank for Sustainable Finance
- **MEED:** Best ESG Strategy and Best Sustainable Finance Initiative

Joining Forces with Peers:

CIB is engaged with its peers in the Sustainable Finance Committee of the Federation of Egyptian Banks, leveraging CIB’s expertise in the field of ESG integration across operations, in alignment with national regulations and emerging global trends and market dynamics to foster a more sustainable and resilient financial ecosystem in Egypt. CIB leads the Federation’s Environmental & Social Risk Management (ESRM) and Climate Risk Working Group, where it has conducted extensive training programs to build peer capacity and promote the adoption of robust ESRM frameworks across the sector. Also, CIB actively contributes to the Mitigation Finance Working Group, reinforcing its commitment to climate-aligned finance and sector-wide ESG integration.

Internal Advocacy and Capacity Building:

Sustainable Finance School:

The Sustainable Finance School was established to advance the bank’s vision of embedding sustainability into every aspect of its operations and decision making. Its core objectives are to equip employees with the knowledge and tools to understand global sustainability taxonomies, comply with evolving regulatory frameworks, and integrate ESG principles into financial practices. By fostering cross functional learning and collaboration, the school ensures that sustainability is not treated as a standalone initiative but as a shared responsibility across all departments. Ultimately, the program aims to position CIB as a regional leader in sustainable finance, driving responsible growth, innovation, and long term value creation for both the Bank and the communities it serves.

Sustainable Finance Newsletter:

In 2025, CIB introduced a monthly sustainable finance newsletter titled “Future Finance” designed to keep staff informed and engaged with the rapidly evolving world of sustainable finance. Each edition highlighted key international and local trends, regulatory updates and market developments that shape how financial institutions operate in today’s sustainability driven landscape. The newsletter also aims to promote meaningful staff engagement, and to strengthen the Bank’s sustainability culture.

Sustainable Finance Library:

The Sustainable Finance Library serves as a central knowledge hub designed to support CIB’s vision of embedding sustainability across all areas of the bank. The library is a dynamic learning tool that fosters continuous education, collaboration, and innovation, ensuring that sustainability remains a shared responsibility and a driver of long term value creation. It provides employees with easy access to curated resources, including international taxonomies, regulatory updates, case studies, and best practices in ESG integration. By consolidating diverse materials into one accessible platform, the library empowers staff from every department to deepen their understanding of sustainable finance and apply it directly to their work.

6. Sustainable Finance Innovation

Leveraging ESG to Shape New Business Models, Products, and Client Solutions

This pillar focuses on fostering innovation as a driver for embedding sustainability into the Bank’s value creation model. It reflects CIB’s commitment to leveraging ESG opportunities to develop new business models, financial products, and client-centric solutions that respond to emerging sustainability needs. Innovation in this context encompasses the development of an ESG data platform, the design of transition-enabling instruments, the expansion of the green and social finance offerings, and the creation of tailored solutions to support clients on their sustainability journeys. In parallel, the Bank is developing a robust internal ESG data architecture to support product innovation, enhance risk-informed decision-making, and unlock strategic insights. Together, these efforts position CIB at the forefront of sustainable finance.

Innovative Sustainable Finance Programs & Solutions:

CIB has been continuously working on the innovation of sustainable finance solutions for its clients, given its strong conviction in the Bank’s role in spearheading the sustainable finance market in Egypt, in compliance with the CBE’s Six Sustainable

Finance Principles, and in alignment with global best practice.

12 Sustainable Finance Offerings: Designed to mobilize capital, address environmental and social challenges, and create long-term value for the Bank and its stakeholders.



CIB’s ESG Data Digitization Platform:

Data and digitization are central to CIB’s transformation agenda enabling more inclusive, secure, and agile banking operations. Recognizing that robust ESG data is essential for credible reporting and informed decision-making. CIB’s ESG Data Digitization platform to enable efficient ESG data management and reporting and support environmental and social risk management assessment processes. The Bank aims to advance the development of its ESG Data optimization and integration, since it is essential for financial institutions as they adapt to changing regulations, respond to investor expectations, manage ESG risks, make strategic investment decisions, and drive long-term value creation.

In 2025, CIB has made significant progress in developing its Ecological Footprint (EFP) Module which serves as a centralized digital platform that will enable monitoring and data-driven management of the Bank’s operational environmental impact across its premises.

Innovation in Reporting & Disclosures:

CIB’s Third Environment, Social, Governance, Data and Digitization (ESGGD) Report 2024 has introduced a comprehensive data pack, with relevant ESG indicators and KPIs to inform rating agencies and creditors and to showcase performance and progression across various ESG areas in the Bank over the years. This ESGDD Data Pack outlines CIB’s non-financial performance across key environmental, social, and governance (ESG) metrics over the past 2 years, where data is available. It is published as part of the Bank’s 2024 ESGDD Report, available on our website

The CIB Foundation

The CIB Foundation is committed to supporting underprivileged children by extending quality healthcare to those unable to access it. Its efforts include donations and monitoring the impact of its projects to ensure their efficiency. In addition to the direct donations made to its fundraising account, the Bank supports the CIB Foundation with 1.5% of its annual net profit, aiming to actualize its goals of alleviating the burdens of families in need. The CIB Foundation works with private, public, and non-governmental healthcare providers that offer free-of-charge services, widening community reach and maximizing the value of its efforts by achieving positive and sustainable results.

New Projects 2025 L’MISR Initiative

In line with the Presidential Hayah Karima initiative, the CIB Foundation launched its first national initiative, L’MISR, after a decade of successful contribution to children’s health. The initiative focuses on supporting children’s physical and mental health to help them become productive members of society. Furthermore, the initiative localizes sustainable development goals across the most extensive base of beneficiaries.

Raie Masr Foundation for Development

The Board approved EGP 10.1 million to fund an additional 500 convoys as an extension to the previously funded project. The convoys offer several healthcare specializations such as Internal Medicine, Ophthalmology, and Dermatology, among others. The project also provides the needed medicines, eyeglasses, and lab tests for children, in addition to medical referrals for complex cases if needed. The project is expected to serve 100,000 children and will be implemented in Giza, Menoufya, Qalioubeya, Fayoum, El Minya, Assiut and Sohag.

A further allocated EGP 1.8 million was allocated to maintain the five mobile medical convoy vehicles, which were previously funded by the CIB Foundation. This is to ensure their sustainability and continuous operation in delivering essential medical services to children in remote and underserved areas across Egypt. The maintenance will include fully restoring

the efficiency of three clinics, covering both the body and structure of the vehicles, and replacing all depreciated equipment used across the medical convoys.

Egyptian Clothing Bank (ECB)

The CIB Foundation Board allocated EGP 42 million to manufacture and distribute 130,000 winter training suits for children across different governorates. With climate change making weather conditions harsher during the winter months, warm clothing is essential for a child’s physical and mental wellbeing and development. Providing children with warm clothing helps protect them from harmful health conditions, supports their immune systems, and ensures they remain clean and protected.

Sonaa El Kheir Foundation

The CIB Foundation Board allocated EGP 36 million to fund medical convoys to be sent to 190 schools in poverty-stricken areas in Luxor, Sohag, Assiut, El Sharqeya, El Menoufia, and El Daqahlia governorates. These convoys will provide comprehensive medical services to underprivileged children, covering Ophthalmology, General Pediatrics, Anemia and Stunting, Diabetes, and others. Furthermore, the convoys will provide the necessary medications, tests, and surgeries if needed. The project is expected to serve 160,000 children.

National Foundation for Family and Community Development

The CIB Foundation allocated a total of EGP 2 million to outfit of the sensory, psychomotor, and occupational therapy rooms in the specialized center in Giza. This project aims at improving the sensory and motor skills of 200 disabled children annually, especially children with autism.

Ahl Masr Trauma and Burn Hospital

The Board allocated the EGP equivalent of USD 1.45 million to equip 14 Single pediatric inpatient rooms and two double pediatric inpatient rooms, serving 1,250 children annually. and equip 13 pediatric intensive care unit (PICU) rooms serving 325 children annually.

Yehiya Arafa Children’s Charity Foundation

A total of EGP 12 million was allocated to support the operation of the pediatric units at Ain Shams University Hospitals, namely the Pediatric Congenital Heart Defect Unit, the Pediatric Heart Surgical Unit, and the Women and Obstetrics Hospital’s Neonatal Unit. The project is expected to serve 10,000 children.

Dar w Salama Initiative - Sawiris Foundation for Social Development (SFSD)

CIB Foundation allocated EGP 9.36 million to complement the initiative with a healthcare component through a medical convoys program dedicated to children, to be implemented in cooperation with Ibrahim Badran Foundation (IBF) in Sohag. The fund will cover 20 medical convoys to provide examinations and treatments to children, medical referrals for complex cases, including lab tests, surgeries, and radiology, as well as the operation of a 48-day satellite clinic to provide continuous follow-up care. It will also cover salaries and administrative expenses, and awareness sessions for families. The project is expected to serve 21,000 children.

Cairo University Hospitals

Abo El Rish El Yabany

The Board approved a total budget of EGP 21.51 million, to purchase a CT scanner (160 Slice). The device is expected to serve approximately 6,500 children annually.

Abo El Rish El Monira

The Board approved a total budget of EGP 10.59 million for the hospital’s emergency department in the to be equipped with the necessary equipment. These devices are expected to serve approximately 70,000 children annually.

Additionally, the Board approved EGP 1.5 million to support the pediatric ophthalmology unit with the essential consumables and supplies needed for eye surgeries for children in need. These surgeries aim to reduce the number of patients on waiting lists and help eradicate blindness in children and infants across Egypt. The surgeries include squint, cataract, retinal, glaucoma, and other procedures. The project is expected to serve 533 children.

Wadi El Neel Hospital

Pediatric Dialysis Unit

CIB Foundation’s Board allocated the EGP equivalent of EUR 198,000 to establish a specialized Pediatric Dialysis Unit to provide free of charge services to underprivileged children. This initiative aims to improve renal care services for critically ill children suffering from kidney failure. It is expected to significantly reduce patient waiting lists, expand service capacity, and enhance the overall standard of care delivered within the hospital. The project is expected to serve 100 children annually.

Stem-Cell Laboratory and providing medical Equipment

The Board approved EGP 27.54 million to support establishing a Pediatric Bone Marrow Transplant Unit. The project introduces a critical area of pediatric care, enabling life-saving bone marrow transplantation for children suffering from severe blood and immune disorders. The unit will serve as a national center of excellence, contributing to both clinical care and specialized training. It will also help reduce the waiting lists of pediatric transplant cases. The project is expected to serve 100 children annually.

Faculty of Dentistry – Galala University

The Board approved EGP 51.9 million to supply essential medical and dental equipment such as dental units, an X-ray machine, a surgical microscope, an autoclave, and other critical tools. The project will provide free dental and surgical care to children, serving a wide range of residents in the surrounding governorates. The unit receives hundreds of pediatric patients daily from Cairo and Suez and the project is expected to serve 2,000 children annually.

Ministry of Health and Population

The Board approved EGP 75 million to support children with Type 1 diabetes by providing non-invasive continuous glucose monitoring (CGM) devices. These devices will replace traditional finger-prick testing with real-time glucose monitoring technology, thereby improving diabetes management and reducing complications associated with the disease. The aim is to improve the quality of life and health outcomes for children with chronic health

conditions. The project is expected to serve 975 children.

Magdi Yacoub Foundation (MYF)

The Board approved EGP 50 million to fund 100 pediatric open-heart surgeries, and 200 cath lab consumables. The project aims to reduce the waiting lists of children in need with cardiac interventions. The surgeries will be performed at the Aswan Heart Center, which performs around 4,000 surgical and cardiac procedures annually. The project is expected to serve 300 children.

Nile of Hope Hospital

The Board approved EGP 67 million to support Nile of Hope Hospital, which established a center of excellence to treat children with congenital defects in the greater Alexandria region. The project will support outfitting and equipping the Neurology department, serving 500 children, and will fund 500 critical pediatric surgeries.

Shifa Al Orman Children's Hospital

The Board allocated EGP 32 million to purchase needed equipment in the eye tumors center, blood bank and lab, and the bone marrow transplant unit. Shifa Al Orman Children's Hospital is considered a center of excellence in Upper Egypt in the field of oncology; since its establishment, thousands of families were able to acquire quality healthcare free of charge. The project is expected to serve 40 children annually.

Magrabi Foundation

EGP 25 million was allocated to provide free ophthalmological surgical interventions for children in need. These surgeries aim to reduce the number of patients on the waiting lists and help eradicate blindness in children and infants across Egypt. The surgeries include squint, cataract, retinal, glaucoma, and other procedures. They will be performed at Magrabi Eye Hospital in Cairo. The project is expected to serve 1,800 children.

Nahdet Elmansourya Association for Development

The Board approved EGP 392,000 to fund the operating costs for providing annual medical check-ups for children in community schools and nurseries. The project focuses on the early detection and treatment of developmental and health issues in young children, and facilitates early diagnosis and timely interventions,

significantly improving health outcomes. It also raises awareness among mothers and caregivers on proper child health and growth practices. The project is expected to serve 460 children.

Friends of Al Ghad Al Moshreq Association

The Board approved EGP 2.86 million to support the rehabilitation and treatment of children with developmental and physical challenges. A wide range of integrated therapeutic services will be provided, including speech therapy to improve communication abilities, physical therapy to enhance motor function, aquatic therapy to support movement and coordination in a low-impact environment, sensory therapy to aid in sensory processing and attention, and skill development activities that promote independence and cognitive growth. Together, these services aim to improve each child's overall functionality and quality of life. The project is expected to serve 40 children.

The Egyptian Advance Society for Persons with Autism & Other Disabilities

The Board allocated EGP 2.3 million to support the NGO's operating costs. Advance provides individualized education, therapy, and community integration services, with a particular focus on students from low-income families. Its mission is to empower children with autism to reach their full potential through inclusive, high-quality care and support. The project is expected to serve 36 children.

Al-Hassan Foundation for Differently Abled Inclusion

CIB Foundation allocated EGP 27.75 million to provide 150 customized wheelchairs and 150 electric wheelchairs to underprivileged children with mobility challenges. Electric wheelchairs will support severe cases like quadriplegia and muscular dystrophy, while customized wheelchairs will be tailored to each child's physical needs, offering long-term, independent mobility.

Wahet Nour Al Hayah Foundation

CIB Foundation allocated EGP 13 million to fund the C-Mill device, the most advanced rehabilitation equipment needed for children with cerebral palsy, neurological disorders, and musculoskeletal conditions. This advanced device plays a crucial role in enhancing mobility and promoting recovery, empowering the children to lead more independent lives. The project is expected to serve 9,600 children annually.

Corporate Governance

In today’s increasingly complex and dynamic financial landscape, robust corporate governance has emerged as a cornerstone of trust, resilience, and sustainable success in the banking industry. At CIB, we recognize that governance is not merely a compliance obligation, but a strategic enabler that underpins ethical leadership, risk discipline, and long-term value creation. CIB’s unwavering commitment to the highest standards of corporate governance reflects our dedication to transparency, accountability, and integrity across all levels of the organization.

This commitment is embedded in a comprehensive Governance Framework that includes a diversified and skilled Board of Directors, well-structured Board Subcommittees, and a capable management team. This is further supported by clearly defined leadership roles, effective internal control mechanisms, transparent and open stakeholder communication, and reporting practices.

To ensure that our governance practices remain aligned with international best-practices and evolving stakeholder expectations, we continuously benchmark our approach against international standards, principles, as well as regulatory requirements and the expectations of institutional investors. CIB’s governance architecture is designed to safeguard the interests of shareholders, customers, employees, regulators, and the broader community, while fostering a culture of ethical conduct and strategic foresight. CIB maintains a wide-ranging set of policies and procedures that are regularly reviewed to ensure effective oversight and control throughout the Bank.

Throughout the year, CIB undertook deliberate steps to strengthen our governance capabilities and commitment to ethical leadership. These efforts not only reinforce our fiduciary responsibilities but also position CIB as a leader in governance excellence within the financial sector. By prioritizing sound governance principles, we continue to build a resilient organization that delivers sustainable growth, maintains stakeholder trust, and sets a high standard for Banking sector to emulate.

Over the past 50 years, CIB’s journey has been marked by significant achievements, solidifying its position as a leader in Egypt’s banking sector. In recognition of its commitment to excellence in corporate governance, CIB received the ISO 37000:2021 certification, which was successfully renewed in 2025, reflecting its commitment to transparency, resilience, and stakeholder-focused leadership. This achievement underscores the Bank’s commitment to ethical governance, regulatory compliance, and sustainable value creation, further enhancing its reputation and reinforcing its leadership in corporate governance excellence.

The Board of Directors

The Board is collectively responsible for the Group’s long-term success by fostering stakeholder value, promoting a culture of openness, and upholding robust governance standards. This includes setting the Bank’s strategic objectives and overseeing their implementation, overseeing senior management performance, and ensuring the effectiveness of internal controls, regulatory compliance and risk management frameworks to safeguard the Bank’s reputation and ensure its long-term sustainability.

There is a clear distinction between the roles and responsibilities of the leadership of the Board by the non-executive Chair, and the executive responsibility for day-to-day management of Bank’s business undertaken by the CEO. This separation enhances oversight, helps prevent the concentration of power in one individual, and promotes a more balanced decision-making process within the board. It also boosts stakeholder confidence by demonstrating a commitment to strong governance and risk management practices.

Among other matters, the Non-Executive Chair is responsible for overseeing the effectiveness of the Board and its committees, managing conflicts, and fostering collaboration. These responsibilities are essential to upholding robust governance culture and reinforcing a rigorous regulatory compliance framework. In 2025, the CIB’s Board of Directors met nine times.

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CIB’s commitment to the highest standards of corporate governance reflects our dedication to transparency, accountability, and integrity across the organization.

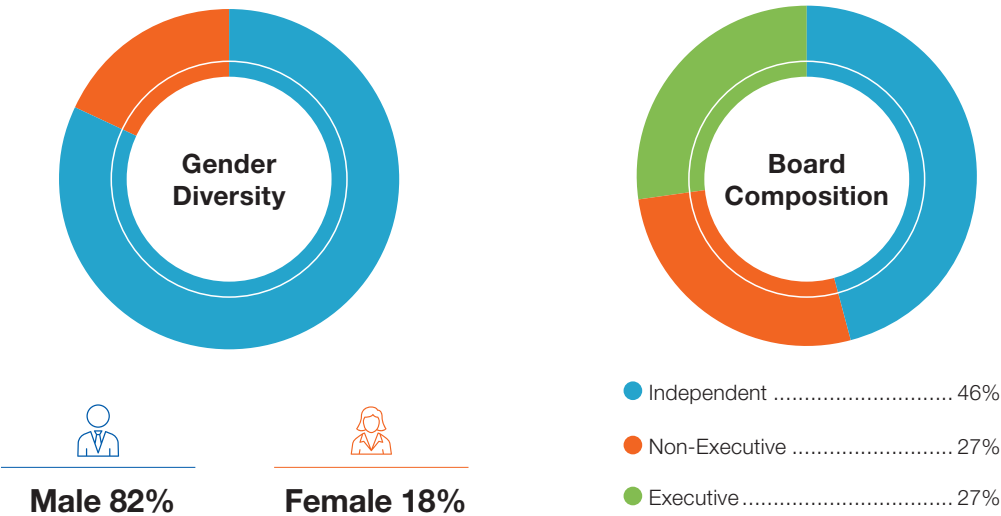
Board Diversity

At CIB, we believe that a Board that embraces gender, social, and ethnic diversity, and inclusion, and reflects the communities we serve, is fundamental to informed decision-making, enhancing Board effectiveness and fostering the Bank’s long-term growth and resilience. As per the latest Board composition, female representation on Bank’s Board is at 18%, while independent directors account for 46%. Collectively, the Board possesses the required experience and knowledge to effectively discharge its duties.

The majority of the Board’s members are non-executive directors, which is essential for providing

unbiased judgment and oversight. This majority serves the basis of effective governance, ensuring that decisions are made in the best interest of the organization without undue influence from management. It also plays a crucial role in preserving the integrity and impartiality of the Board’s decisions and actions.

The Board and its Directors annually survey the effectiveness and contribution of the Board and its subcommittees. The evaluation of the Board and its subcommittees is undertaken in alignment with their respective charters.



Board of Directors composition

Serial	Board Member Name	(Executive / Non-Executive / Independent)	Joining Date	Capacity
1	Ms. Neveen Sabbour	Independent	Apr-23	Experienced Member
2	Mr. Hisham Ezz El-Arab	Executive	Nov-22	Experienced Member
3	Mr. Sherif Samy	Independent	Mar-20	Experienced Member
4	Mr. Fadhel AlAli	Non-Executive	May-22	Representing the interests of Alpha Oryx Ltd. subsidiary of (Lunate Legacy IV LP)
5	Mr. Aziz Moolji	Non-Executive	May-22	
6	Eng. Hoda Mansour	Independent	Apr-23	Experienced Member
7	Mr. Jawaid Mirza	Non-Executive	Aug-23	Experienced Member
8	Mr. Amr El Ganainy	Executive	Nov-24	Experienced Member
9	Mr. Islam Zekry	Executive	Nov-24	Experienced Member
10	Mr. Burkhard Eckes	Independent	June-25	Experienced Member
11	Mr. Georgios Anagnostopoulos	Independent	June-25	Experienced Member

Changes to the Board of Directors in 2025

- Resignation of Mr. Paresch Dattatraya Sukthankar and Mr. Rajeev Krishan Lal Kakar, Non-Executive Independent Board Members, effective May 15 2025 for reaching the maximum duration of service on Board.
- Appointing Mr. Burkhard Amadeus Eckes and Mr. Georgios Anagnostopoulos, Non-Executive Independent Board Members, effective June 1 2025, after obtaining the Central Bank of Egypt (CBE) approval on May 26, 2025.
- Resignation of Mr. Sherif Samir Samy, Non-Executive Independent Board Member, effective December 31 2025 for reaching the maximum duration of service on Board.

Board Committees

The Board of Directors has six standing committees, in compliance with the Banks’ corporate governance regulations issued by the CBE, relevant applicable

laws, and international best practices. These committees assist the Board of Directors in discharging some of its responsibilities, enhancing the efficiency of board operations, and strengthening the oversight function. They also serve as a key mechanism to ensure that the Board gives appropriate consideration to all matters for which it is responsible and to support comprehensive governance across the enterprise. The committees submit their recommendations to the Board of Directors to take the necessary decisions.

Each Board Committee is governed by a formal charter that clearly outlines its objectives, scope of work, responsibilities, attendance quorum requirements, and voting procedures. All Board Committees are chaired by non-executive directors, who regularly report to the Board on major points discussed within their respective committees.

Board Audit Committee

Membership	
Mr. Burkhard Eckes (Chair)	
Mr. Sherif Samy - Member	
Mr. Jawaid Mirza - Member	
Key responsibilities	The Board Audit Committee consists of three Non-Executive members, and is chaired by an Independent director.
	The Committee was established to provide oversight into the integrity of the Bank’s Financial Reporting process, the effectiveness of the Bank’s Internal Control systems, and its compliance with all statutory requirements. It is also responsible for approving and monitoring the Internal Audit annual plan and monitoring the progress of the Bank’s Internal Audit and Compliance functions, as well as monitoring the work of the Bank’s External Auditors, to ensure the independence and objectivity of each, in addition to the quality of the applied outputs. The Committee also regularly discusses Audit and Compliance reports for various functions and CIB Kenya. It also has oversight on the whistleblowing process and its outcome. Additionally, in line with the Bank’s dedication to customer service, the committee reviews Complaint trends and their root causes.

Committee Highlights

- The Audit Committee reviewed the interim and end-of-year Financial Statements and their footnotes and discussed them with the relevant Bank officers and External Auditors, receiving assurances that the Financial Statements fairly presented CIB’s financial position and comply with the regulatory (CBE and FRA) directives and reporting standards. This is in addition to the 2024 IFRS statements.
- The Audit Committee monitored the effectiveness of Internal Controls and discussed audit engagement reports addressing measures taken to address identified deficiencies.
- The committee also discussed the proposal for the fee agreement with the External Auditors for FY25 and approved non-audit related assignments. It regularly monitored the Human Resources capabilities and skill development within the Internal Audit and Compliance areas.
- The Committee discussed outcome of Compliance Monitoring and Testing within the Bank, followed up on Financial Crimes including Anti-Money Laundering monitoring and key indicators, it followed up on adoption of regulatory directives and reviewed CBE inspection outcome and Management response to the resulting observations. It reviewed and amended its Charter and Compliance-related Policies. It also monitored the handling of Whistleblowing issues.
- The Committee discussed and monitored the Internal Audit and Compliance functions of CIB Kenya.
- The Committee met seven times in 2025.

Board Risk Committee

Membership	
Mr. Georgios Anagnostopoulos (Chair)	
Mr. Fadhel AlAli - Member	
Ms. Neveen Sabbour - Member	
Key responsibilities	The Board Risk Committee is one of the Board’s sub-committees and is composed of three non-executive members as designated by the Board of Directors.
	The Risk Committee assists the Board in carrying out its duties related to Risk Management oversight, concurring on all Risk Policies. The Committee’s role includes assisting the Board in the organization’s governance and exercising due care and diligence in terms of the Risk Management Framework and processes for all Financial and Non-Financial Risks, as well as Emerging Risks. The Committee monitors the risk profile against the agreed appetite, where actual performance differs from expectations, the actions taken by management are reviewed.
Committee Highlights	
	• The Committee actively encouraged the management to be alert to areas of emerging risk, particularly considering the rapidly evolving macroeconomic, geopolitical and technological environments. • The Committee received ongoing updates on Credit Risk and reviewed and approved the Expected Credit Loss. Moreover, the Committee evaluated the potential effects of inflation and shifting interest rates on consumer behavior and affordability, ensuring that consumer, business banking and Corporate Banking portfolios remained well-positioned. • The Committee also reviewed and concurred the ICAAP and the Recovery Plan prior to their submission to the Central Bank of Egypt (CBE). • Regular reporting on Operational Key Risk indicators was provided, alongside management briefings on various operational risk topics. • Additionally, the Committee discussed periodic updates on Model Risk, Security and Technology Risks, Reputation Risk, ESG Risk, Third-party Risk and Fraud Management. • The Committee met eight times in 2025.

Board Governance and Nomination Committee

Membership	
Mr. FadhelAl Ali (Chair)	
Ms. Neveen Sabbour - Member	
Mr. Burkhard Eckes - Member	
Key responsibilities	The Governance and Nomination Committee is a vital component of our board structure, comprised of three non-executive directors appointed by the Board of Directors. This committee is dedicated to upholding the highest standard of corporate governance that aligns with the bank’s size and complexity.
	The committee plays an essential role in our commitment to maintaining robust corporate governance. It is responsible for reviewing the bank’s ethical standards, ensuring these principles guide our day-to-day operations. The committee oversees the implementation of strategic policies and procedures initiated by senior management, fostering a culture of integrity and professionalism. Additionally, it establishes mechanisms to identify, prevent, manage, and disclose potential conflicts of interest arising from the bank’s diverse operations.
Committee Highlights	Through comprehensive oversight of governance policies and structures, the committee ensures that the bank conducts its affairs ethically and in alignment with board policies. It also monitors compliance with the bank’s code of conduct, which governs the behavior of all directors, officers, and employees. Regular evaluations of corporate governance practices, reviews of continuous disclosure documents, and recommendations for updates to committee charters fall within its purview. Furthermore, the committee establishes criteria for selecting board members and periodically reviews the size of the board, suggesting necessary adjustments to enhance governance effectiveness.
	• In 2025, the Governance and Nomination Committee took a hands-on approach to reinforce effective corporate governance practices at the bank. A key focus was the oversight of succession planning for the CEO and other key executives, ensuring a robust pipeline of leadership talent that promotes continuity and stability. • The committee diligently managed the nomination process for the Board of Directors, prioritizing transparency, accountability, and ethical conduct in all operations. By conducting thorough reviews of the bank’s governance framework, the committee provided invaluable insights and guidance to the board on governance matters, facilitating optimal decision-making and alignment with international best-practices. • Additionally, this year, the committee continued to emphasize our commitment to continuous improvement and excellence in corporate governance. • The Committee met four times in 2025.

Board Strategy and Transformation Committee

Membership	
Mr. Jawaid Mirza (Chair)	
Eng. Hoda Mansour - Member	
Ms. Neveen Sabbour - Member	
Mr. Aziz Moolji - Member	
Key responsibilities	The Board Strategy and Transformation Committee is one of the Board’s sub-committees, and is composed of four Non-Executive Directors, appointed by the Board of Directors.
	The Committee oversees the Bank’s multiyear transformation agenda to support long term competitiveness and resilience. Its focus areas include strategy execution, workforce transformation, technology roadmap and simplification, operational resilience and cybersecurity, and IT service availability.
Committee Highlights	- During 2025, the Board Operations and Technology Committee’s mandate was expanded to include oversight of strategy execution, and in the final months of the year it was formally reconstituted as the Board Strategy and Transformation Committee (BSTC). This evolution strengthened Board oversight of the Bank’s upcoming five-year transformation agenda by bringing strategy delivery, technology modernization, operational resilience, and workforce enablement under a unified governance structure. - For the majority of 2025, oversight of the Bank’s transformation, technology, and operational resilience agenda was carried out under the former Committee structure. The Committee maintained close supervision of key business and technology initiatives, ensuring alignment between project objectives and delivery plans, its work focused on strengthening execution discipline, improving transparency of performance, and ensuring that investment decisions remained anchored to strategic priorities. - In carrying out its responsibilities, the Committee reviewed the Bank’s operational and technology initiatives in the context of strategic alignment, industry practices, and competitive benchmarks. This supported informed decision making and helped ensure that resources were directed toward initiatives that enhance efficiency, resilience, and the Bank’s competitive position. Under the Committee’s oversight, the Bank progressed several initiatives aimed at enhancing customer experience and service delivery. Continued enhancements were made to the retail mobile banking application, introducing new features designed to provide a more seamless, intuitive, and secure customer experience. Development also advanced on a new mobile application for business banking customers, reflecting the Bank’s focus on meeting evolving client expectations in an increasingly digital environment. The Committee also placed strong emphasis on cybersecurity and operational resilience. Efforts during the year included strengthening threat detection capabilities, enhancing incident response readiness, and maintaining close attention to regulatory expectations. In parallel, the Committee monitored the audit and control environment across operations and technology, supporting the timely and sustainable remediation of identified gaps. These actions contributed to a stronger control environment and reinforced risk management practices across the Bank. - Looking Ahead - In preparation for the next phase of execution, the Committee approved the 2026 annual work plan and a structured reporting framework to track progress across the Bank’s five-year strategy initiatives. This framework will provide the Board with consistent visibility on delivery and establish a clear mechanism for escalation of risks, interdependencies, and gaps if any. The Committee also reviewed the 2026 investment envelope for major transformation programs to confirm alignment with the approved strategy and to guide the scale and prioritization of funding required to deliver long term objectives in a financially disciplined manner. • The Board Strategy and Transformation Committee met two times, while the former Board Operations and Technology Committee met three times in 2025.

Board Compensation Committee

Membership	
Ms. Neveen Sabbour - (Chair)	
Mr. Aziz Moolji - Member	
Mr. Jawaid Mirza - Member	
Key responsibilities	The Board Compensation Committee consists of three non-executive members appointed by the Board of Directors. The committee is responsible for establishing and regularly reviewing comprehensive compensation policies for executive officers and key personnel, covering all forms of remuneration. It annually evaluates market data to ensure competitive pay for senior executives and reviews directors’ compensation, aligning it with long-term goals. Additionally, the committee oversees management development planning and periodically reviews or updates employee incentive and benefit programs, including setting limits and distribution methods.
Committee Highlights	- In 2025, the committee assessed the performance of the CEO, direct reports, and senior executives, recommending suitable compensation based on results. - It also reviewed and approved the Bank’s variable compensation guidelines, received an overview of the year’s performance, and reviewed a proposal outlining directors’ profit-sharing criteria and distribution. - The Committee met four times in 2025.

Board Sustainability Committee

Membership
Eng. Hoda Mansour (Chair)
Mr. Georgios Anagnostopoulos - Member
Mr. Islam Zekry- Member

Key responsibilities

The committee shall is composed of three directors, the majority of whom shall be non-executive directors. The Chair of the committee shall be appointed from amongst its non-executive members by the Board.

The Board Sustainability Committee (BSC) serves as the cornerstone of the Bank’s ESG oversight. The BSC ensures the effective integration of sustainability practices across the Bank’s policies, strategy and operations, while complying with regulatory requirements and aligning with global best practices.

The BSC ensures that sustainability principles are deeply embedded in CIB’s business model, decision-making processes, and long-term strategic direction. Through proactive leadership, the Committee reinforces CIB’s commitment to driving sustainable finance, managing ESG risks, and advancing the transition toward a low-carbon, inclusive economy

The BSC plays a pivotal role in steering the Bank’s Sustainable Finance Policy, Frameworks and Strategy, ensuring alignment with regulatory mandates, stakeholder needs, and evolving market dynamics. Acting under the delegation of the Board of Directors, the Committee oversees the implementation of all sustainability-related initiatives, including ESG risk management, internal control processes, the identification of emerging opportunities, and sustainability integration into the bank’s culture and expertise. The BSC also upholds CIB’s commitment to transparency, accountability, and resilience through strong disclosure practices and proactive engagement with internal and external stakeholders.

Membership

Committee Highlights

In 2025, the BSC advanced its leadership in sustainable finance by focusing on several key priorities:

- Upholding Governance: Oversaw the progress of the Sustainable Finance Department and the active engagement of the Bank’s executives through the contribution and engagement of the Sustainable Finance Steering Committee.
- Implementation of the Sustainable Finance Policy: Oversaw the review and implementation of the Bank’s Sustainable Finance Policy, ensuring it is effectively embedded across the Bank.
- Regulatory ESG Reporting & Disclosures: Strengthened alignment with evolving local and international ESG reporting frameworks, ensuring timely and transparent reporting and disclosures in line with the CBE, FRA, and international best practices. All the regulatory reports as well as the annual ESGDD sustainability report, which includes disclosures in alignment with the GRI, SASB, PRB, EP, TCFD frameworks and guidelines, are approved by the BSC.
- Monitoring of the Bank’s Sustainable Finance Strategy: Provided oversight of the Bank’s strategy, tracking progress against milestones.
- ESG Risk Management: Enhanced oversight of ESG related risks, with a focus on climate, and its impact across the Bank’s business operations and portfolio.
- Sustainable Finance Product & Program Development: Endorsed sustainable finance engagement with lines of business for the development of feasible sustainable finance products and programs.
- Decarbonization and Partnerships: Continued support for portfolio decarbonization and deepened strategic partnerships to accelerate the transition to a low carbon economy, with the focus on hard-to-abate sectors.
- Transition Finance: Reinforced CIB’s leadership in Transition Finance, by promoting financial solutions that enable clients in carbon-intensive sectors to reduce emissions and align with national and global decarbonization objectives.
- Gender Equity and Inclusion: Oversaw initiatives to advance gender equity, workplace equality, and inclusive policies, embedding these principles into the Bank’s governance and human capital strategies. The BSC also monitored the progress across various HR sustainability KPIs.
- Ecological Footprint: Endorsed the enhancement of CIB ecological footprint, including the mainstreaming of digitized bank statements for customers.
- ESG Data and Digitization Platform: Championed the development of a comprehensive digital platform to enhance ESG data, to enable accurate monitoring, informed decision making and efficient ESG reporting.
- Sustainability Communication: Reinforced strategic ESG communication efforts to engage internal and external stakeholders, fostering awareness, advocacy and thought leadership on sustainability matters.
- Staff Education and Engagement: Expanded sustainability awareness among employees through tailored training, communication initiatives, and capacity building programs, ensuring sustainability is embraced as business as usual across all functions.
- The Committee met six times in 2025.

Subsidiaries Governance

CIB is committed to maintaining high standards of corporate governance across the entire Group. Each subsidiary's board and its respective business is required to have a robust and effective governance framework appropriate to the business's nature, size, location, and operational context.

External Auditor

Based on the Audit Committee's statutes, the Audit Committee proposes the appointment of two External Auditors to the Bank's Board of Directors, to be presented to the General Assembly for approval of the nominations and their annual fees. The committee also appoints an External Auditor to review the financial statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Regulatory Standards (IFRS) to comply with GDR listing rules of the London Stock Exchange Group (LSEG). Nominated External Auditors should be CBE-listed, taking into consideration their selection from reputable and competent firms, in addition to being registered with the Financial Regulatory Authority (FRA). This is to ensure their expertise, competence, and ability to review the Bank's business.

To promote the independence of the External Auditors, only the Audit Committee is responsible for overseeing External Auditors' technical work, examining the efficiency of their audit work, discussing and approving their audit plan, and evaluating their performance, as well as taking decisions related to terminating or renewing their contracts in a manner that does not violate the provisions of laws in force.

The Audit Committee also continuously ensures that External Auditors face no difficulties performing their work and oversees the coordination between External Auditors and the Internal Audit Group. Moreover, it ensures that there are no restrictions impeding communications and cooperation among the Chief Audit Executive, Chief Compliance officer, the External Auditors, and all members of the Board of Directors and Audit Committee.

Furthermore, the members of the Audit Committee also review the reports issued by the External Auditors, discuss their observations, follow up on corrective actions, and notify the Board of Directors, along with presenting the committee's directives and recommendations.

To ensure the External Auditors' independence, their services should be limited to the External Audit function only. In some cases, where one or both are required to perform any other function, the Audit Committee's approval must be obtained in advance before assigning any service to them.

External Auditors are periodically changed based on the CBE's regulations in this regard.

Shareholders' Rights

CIB's Annual General Meeting of Shareholders is held in March each year, no later than three months after the end of the Bank's financial year. Additional extraordinary general shareholder meetings may be convened at any time by the Board. Shareholders are provided with sufficient and timely information concerning the date, format, location, and agenda of general meetings, as well as fully detailed and timely information regarding the issues to be decided at the meeting.

The General Assembly provides a platform for shareholders to engage with the Board, ask questions, and exercise their voting rights. Shareholder consent is required for key decisions, such as:

- The adoption of financial statements
- Voting on proposed dividends by the Board
- The remuneration of NEDs
- The appointment of the External Auditor
- The appointment, suspension, or dismissal of the members of the Board
- The issuance of shares or rights to shares, restrictions, or exclusion of preemptive rights of shareholders, and the repurchase or cancellation of shares
- Amendments to the Articles of Association



FRA Disclosures

Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

ESG Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)	Actions taken by the Company	Answer		Comment/Clarification
		Yes	No	
Environmental Disclosures				
Environmental Operations & Oversight	Does the company follow Environmental and Social (E&S) or sustainability, Policies?	✓		CIB’s Sustainable Finance Policy: Updated and Released in 2025, asserting CIB’s commitment to integrating sustainability, embodying the Economic, Environmental, Social, and Governance (EESG) dimensions across the Bank’s policies, procedures, operations, and culture to sustain value creation, in the short, medium, and long term. It constitutes the institutional blueprint and frame of reference for all functions and business lines. CIB – Sustainable Finance Policy: https://www.cibeg.com/-/media/project/downloads/about-cib/cib-corporate-responsibility-formerly-community/corporate-sustainability/policy/cib-sustainable-finance-policy.pdf
	Is the policy one that the company has developed and issued on its own or adopted from global or national policies?	✓		CIB’s Sustainable Finance policy & Strategy, integrated within the Bank’s five-year corporate strategy, is aligned with the Sustainable Finance Policy and utilizes the Policy’s principles and guidelines to shape its approach and implementation. The Sustainable Finance Policy complies with all relevant laws and regulator’s directives; additionally, it is aligned with national strategies, including Egypt’s Vision 2030, the Egypt climate change strategy and its National Determined Contributions (NDCs), the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UNSDGs), and the Paris Agreement for Climate Change, as well as CIB’s architecture of global frameworks and global standard-setters as (i.e. TCFD, PRB, NZBA, EP, PCAF, SASB, GRI, ICMA)

ESG Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)	Actions taken by the Company	Answer		Comment/Clarification
		Yes	No	
	Does your company identify/assess environmental and social risks arising from your economic activity?	✓		CIB made significant progress in advancing its Environmental and Climate Risk Management approach by strengthening the integration of environmental considerations into its core risk and lending practices. At the Centre of this effort is the Bank’s Environmental and Social Risk Management System (ESRMS), which is fully aligned with international standards, including the IFC Performance Standards, the Equator Principles, and the EBRD Performance Requirements. The ESRMS is embedded across the credit lifecycle, enabling systematic screening, assessment, and monitoring of E&S risks from client onboarding to post-financing reviews. As a result, clients flagged with high E&S risks are required to implement time-bound mitigation plans as part of their loan agreements. Complementing its E&S risk framework, the Bank continued to enhance its climate risk management practices. It expanded the use of scenario analysis and stress testing to assess the impact of both physical and transition risks on portfolio performance. A dedicated Climate Risk Management Guide has been established to formalize the process for identifying, assessing, and eventually integrating climate-related risks into the Bank’s risk management processes and business practices. In addition, climate considerations are also integrated into lending process through the ESRM system, which captures key climate-relevant data like sectoral exposure and geographic vulnerability during project assessments.

ESG Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)	Actions taken by the Company	Answer		Comment/Clarification
		Yes	No	
	• Does the company follow specific policies concerned with waste recycling, water consumption, or energy consumption			CIB has developed several initiatives for Solid Waste Management (SWM) across its head offices to promote responsible environmental management. This initiative aims to reduce CIB's environmental impact by minimizing waste and promoting sustainable practices in its operations. The system includes measures such as waste segregation, recycling, and responsible disposal of hazardous waste. Whereby the Bank has launched several (SWM) programs:
				E-Waste Management CIB monitors the quantities of electronic waste and recycles it through designated waste management companies.
				Recycling Bank Cards in collaboration with an Egyptian startup specializing in waste management, CIB's shredded cards are now collected and recycled. It contributes to reducing greenhouse gas emissions associated with raw material consumption and waste disposal of bank cards
	• Does the company set any goals related to reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions?	✓		Bank Statements Project CIB has partnered with a certified local waste management enterprise, ensuring the responsible disposal and upcycling of undelivered and returned bank statements. The bank also ensures the safe and secure disposal of all bank statements through shredding, paper milling, and de-inking before reusing the recycled paper. These initiatives demonstrate CIB's commitment to reducing its environmental impact and promoting sustainable practices.
				As an alignment with NZBA guidelines, In December 2024, CIB concluded a three-year agreement with the International Finance Corporation (IFC) to support the transition of clients across the Oil and Gas, Power, Real Estate, Steel, Aluminum, Transportation, and Cement sectors. This partnership was designed to develop sector-specific decarbonization pathways, create tailored transition plans, help clients reduce emissions, and maintain competitiveness amid tightening climate regulations.
				CIB-transition plan: https://www.cibeg.com/-/media/project/downloads/about-cib/cib-corporate-responsibility-formerly-community/corporate-sustainability/publications/sustainability-reports/cib-esgdd-2024-report-masader-18082025.pdf
	• Does the management have any system/certification regarding the company's environmental practices (ISO 14001 certification)?		✓	CIB acquired the ISO 9001:2015 Quality Management certification and the Green Pyramid Rating System (GPRS) Gold Rating certificate for three of CIB's premises.
				The bank acquired the EDGE certificate for the main building in the New Capital (Certificate on Design).

ESG Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)	Actions taken by the Company	Answer		Comment/Clarification
		Yes	No	
Carbon Emissions / Greenhouse gases (GHG) (E2)	Does the company calculate the total amount of carbon emissions (Carbon Footprint) in metric tons?	✓		Since 2018 CIB has been reporting and publishing its “Carbon Footprint” on its own/ internal operations covering (Scope 1,2 and 3). CIB’s ecological footprint assessment focuses on three primary impact categories: 1) land footprint, which measures the total amount of land used to provide resources; 2) carbon footprint, which measures the total amount of greenhouse gas emissions; and 3) water footprint, which measures the total amount of water consumed, both directly and indirectly. These categories are crucial indicators of CIB’s environmental impact, offering valuable insights into the Bank’s sustainability endeavors. CIB 2024 ESGDD Integrated Report: https://www.cibeg.com/-/media/project/downloads/about-cib/cib-corporate-responsibility-formerly-community/corporate-sustainability/publications/sustainability-reports/cib-esgdd-2024-report-masader-18082025.pdf
	Does the company calculate the total amount of energy directly consumed?	✓		- CIB calculates its directly consumed energy under (Scope 1 and 2). - Total Purchased Electricity in 2024: 45,055,420 kWh - Total Purchased Chilled Water in 2024: 16,664,709 kWh To know more about the Bank’s Operational Indicators, please visit “CIB 2024 ESGDD Data Pack”: https://www.cibeg.com/-/media/project/downloads/about-cib/cib-corporate-responsibility-formerly-community/corporate-sustainability/publications/sustainability-reports/cib-esgdd-data-pack-masader-18082025.pdf
Energy sources usage and diversification (E3)	Does the company calculate the percentage of energy consumption according to the type of generation source?	✓		Total energy consumption (including renewable energy) in 2024: 62,676 MWh To know more about the Bank’s Operational Indicators, please visit “CIB 2024 ESGDD Data Pack”: https://www.cibeg.com/-/media/project/downloads/about-cib/cib-corporate-responsibility-formerly-community/corporate-sustainability/publications/sustainability-reports/cib-esgdd-data-pack-masader-18082025.pdf
	Does the company calculate the percentage of annual saved energy?	✓		- Total Annual Renewable Generation of (Solar Panel Systems) in 2024: 473.6 kWh - Percentage Renewable energy from total electricity consumption in 2024: 1.09% - Total Annual Renewable Energy Consumption (Solar Water Heaters): 18 MWh - Energy Intensity per Employee: 6.23 MWh/ FTE

ESG Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)	Actions taken by the Company	Answer		Comment/Clarification
		Yes	No	
Water Consumption	Does the company calculate the total amount of water annual consumed?	✓		Total water footprint in 2024: 2,609,316 m3
	Does the company calculate the total amount of annual water recycled and treated?	✓		Total Wastewater Treatment in 2024: 871,440 m3
Waste Management	Does the company calculate the total amount of waste generated or recycled and that, which has been treated according to type and weight?	✓		Office solid waste disposal: 656 Tons
Social KPIs				
Gender Diversity and Pay Gap	Does the company disclose the number of male and female employees according to the type of employment (temporary or permanent)?			- Permanent Employees: 7,432 (Male: 5,276 – Female: 2,156) - Temporary Employees: 992 (Male: 594 – Female: 398)
	Does the company disclose the percentage of total employees who are male and female?	✓		Male: 65%– Female: 35%
	Does the company disclose the percentage of positions held by males and females (specifically for entry-level and mid-level jobs)	✓		Entry Level: (Male 65%) – (Female 35%) Mid-level jobs, according to the Bank’s classification will be the Middle Management: (Male: 84%) – (Female: 16%)

ESG Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)	Actions taken by the Company	Answer		Comment/Clarification
		Yes	No	
	Does the company disclose the percentage of positions held by males and females (specifically for senior-level and executive positions)?	✓		Senior Management: (Male 65%) – (Female 35%) Executive Management: (Male 100%)
	Does the company disclose the average pay ratio for females compared to the males?		✓	
Employee Turnover rate (S2)	Does the company disclose the annual percentage rate of turnover for full-time employees?	✓		In 2024 total employee turnover rate was 6.97%
	Does the company disclose the annual percentage rate of turnover for part-time employees?		✓	
	Does the company disclose the annual percentage rate of turnover for contract employees and consultants?		✓	

ESG Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)	Actions taken by the Company	Answer		Comment/Clarification
		Yes	No	
Non-Discrimination (S3)	Does the company follow a policy condemning sexual harassment and a non-discrimination policy based on any racial, religious, or gender basis?	✓		The Staff Issues and Ethics Committee including sexual harassment serves as the primary grievance mechanism for both fulltime employees and outsourced staff. It addresses complaints related to violations of the Code of Conduct or disagreements arising from performance management, these mechanisms ensure that all employees, regardless of employment type, have access to fair and secure channels to voice their concerns without fear of retaliation. For more info, pls refer to ESGDD, Employee Complaints and Grievance, https://www.cibeg.com/-/media/project/downloads/about-cib/cib-corporate-responsibility-formerly-community/corporate-sustainability/publications/sustainability-reports/cib-esgdd-2024-report-masader-18082025.pdf and Code Of Conduct https://www.cibeg.com/-/media/project/downloads/about-cib/risk-and-responsibility/corporate-governance/cib---code-of-conduct.pdf
	Does the company follow an occupational health and safety (OHS) policy and/or policy related to global health and safety standards (for example ILO's International Labor Standards on Occupational Safety and Health)?	✓		CIB remains committed to ensuring a safe and healthy work environment for all employees by implementing a comprehensive Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) management system that aligns with national labour regulations and internal health standards. In 2024, the Bank built on its structured approach, which includes regular medical checkups, formal OHS committee operations, compliance with government mandates, staff training, and proactive inspections across all CIB premises. In 2024 primary medical checkups were conducted for 1,222 employees, supporting early detection and promoting employee wellness. The Bank also conducted OHS training sessions for 20 committee staff members across its buildings to raise awareness of workplace safety and regulatory compliance. Additionally, 9 external OHS authority inspections were successfully closed with no findings.
	What is the number of occupational accidents if any?			CIB conducted 9 Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) inspections with zero work-related injuries and zero work-related ill health reported. CIB 2024 ESGDD Integrated Report: https://www.cibeg.com/-/media/project/downloads/about-cib/cib-corporate-responsibility-formerly-community/corporate-sustainability/publications/sustainability-reports/cib-esgdd-2024-report-masader-18082025.pdf

ESG Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)	Actions taken by the Company	Answer		Comment/Clarification
		Yes	No	
				The Bank has conducted several training sessions to ensure health and safety in the workplace which includes: . In 2024, CIB has organized initiatives and training to ensure health and safety in the workplace, including: Primary Medical Check-ups for 1,222 Employees. The Bank also conducted OHS Committee Advanced & OHS Committee Basic trainings sessions for 20 committee staff members across its buildings. First Aid & Cardiac Resuscitation Training for 157 trainee To ensure continuous improvement, the OHS team also conducted random internal inspections on CIB premises to identify any potential safety violations. Furthermore, monthly committee meetings were conducted, along with timely follow-up on reported issues, and regular updates were provided on key risk indicators (KRIs) and risk control self-assessments (RCSAs). For more information please refer to CIB 2024 ESGDD Integrated Report: https://www.cibeg.com/-/media/project/downloads/about-cib/cib-corporate-responsibility-formerly-community/corporate-sustainability/publications/sustainability-reports/cib-esgdd-2024-report-masader-18082025.pdf “CIB 2024 ESGDD Data Pack”: https://www.cibeg.com/-/media/project/downloads/about-cib/cib-corporate-responsibility-formerly-community/corporate-sustainability/publications/sustainability-reports/cib-esgdd-data-pack-masader-18082025.pdf
Child & Forced Labor	Does the company follow a policy prohibiting child labor and forced labor?	✓		These policies are included in the Bank's policies.

ESG Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)	Actions taken by the Company	Answer		Comment/Clarification
		Yes	No	
Labor Rights (S6).6	• Does that policy apply to the suppliers and vendors dealing with the company?	✓		Based on sustainable finance published policy, CIB conducts social and environmental impact assessments on its operations, including outsourced partners and supply chain management, supporting labor and human rights, by integrating ESG relevant principles and best practices according to national and global standards, and regulations with the Bank's business partners and suppliers. And its currently within the process of integration within the relevant Standard Operating Procedures Sustainable Finance policy: https://www.cibeg.com/-/media/project/downloads/about-cib/cib-corporate-responsibility-formerly-community/corporate-sustainability/policy/cib-sustainable-finance-policy.pdf
	• In addition to the requirements of Egyptian Labor Law, does the company follow the laws and standards of the International Labor Organization or any other international framework, standards, or laws related to labor's rights?	✓		The bank's internal policy follows the Egyptian Labor Law however, it integrates additional rules and regulations. Code of Conduct Policy: https://www.cibeg.com/-/media/project/downloads/about-cib/risk-and-responsibility/corporate-governance/cib---code-conduct-july-2022.pdf
	• Does that policy include the suppliers and vendors dealing with the company?	✓		Refer to reply under S 5.2
	Governance KPIs			
Board Diversity (G1)	• Does the company disclose the number and percentage of the board of directors occupied by males and females?	✓		2 Board member representing 18% are Female representation in the Board 9 Board Member representing 82% are male representation in the Board In addition to presence of different nationalities
	• Does the company disclose the number and percentage of committee chairs occupied by males and females?	✓		Six Board Committees: (5 chaired by males – 1 chaired by a female) – as of 2023 Four Executive Committees: (4 Chaired by Males) – as of 2023

ESG Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)	Actions taken by the Company	Answer		Comment/Clarification
		Yes	No	
Bribery / Anti-corruption (G2)	• Does the company issue any decisions related to combating bribery / corruption and follow them?	✓		CIB is committed to upholding the highest standards of ethics, regulatory compliance, and integrity across the bank. Business ethics are foundational to CIB's culture and risk management framework. The Bank views ethical conduct not only as a legal requirement also as an essential requirement for long-term trust, stability and sustainable growth. CIB's systems also designed to proactively prevent corruption, financial crime, and misconduct while reinforcing accountability, transparency, and good governance. These principles guide CIB's approach to managing compliance, maintaining operational resilience, and serving the best interests of its customers, shareholders, and the broader society. Code of Conduct Policy: https://www.cibeg.com/-/media/project/downloads/about-cib/risk-and-responsibility/corporate-governance/cib---code-of-conduct.pdf
Ethics and Code of Conduct (G3)	• Does the company issue code of conduct / Ethic and follow them?	✓		Code of Conduct Policy: https://www.cibeg.com/-/media/project/downloads/about-cib/risk-and-responsibility/corporate-governance/cib---code-of-conduct.pdf
Data Privacy (G4)	• In addition to the requirements of the Egyptian data protection law, does the company follow any other international frameworks, rules, or recommendations regarding data privacy?	✓		CIB has established stringent cybersecurity governance, including a 24x7 Security Operations Center for continuous monitoring and threat response. Moreover, CIB has maintained certifications in Payment Card Industry Data Security Standards, ISO22301 Business Continuity Management, and ISO27001 Information Security Management, further enhancing its commitment to robust security measures. CIB 2024 ESGDD Integrated Report: https://www.cibeg.com/-/media/project/downloads/about-cib/cib-corporate-responsibility-formerly-community/corporate-sustainability/publications/sustainability-reports/cib-esgdd-2024-report-masader-18082025.pdf

ESG Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)	Actions taken by the Company	Answer		Comment/Clarification
		Yes	No	
Sustainability Reporting & Disclosure (G5)	Does the company issue sustainability report according to GRI, CDP, SASB, IIRC, UNGC, or any other type of sustainability reports frameworks?	✓		- CIB 2024 ESGDD Integrated Report https://www.cibeg.com/-/media/project/downloads/about-cib/cib-corporate-responsibility-formerly-community/corporate-sustainability/publications/sustainability-reports/cib-esgdd-2024-report-masader-18082025.pdf
	Is the company striving to achieve specific goals from the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals?	✓		To deliver on its inclusive growth vision, CIB built on the Sustainability Systems Building method and set the Sustainable Finance (SF) Policy & Strategy, integrated within CIB's Corporate Strategy, ensuring a Bank-wide implementation of the sustainability mandate. Understanding the manifold nature of climate and socioeconomic impacts on national and global levels has been the Bank's first step in aligning its goals and strategy with international commitments and frameworks. CIB's progress and implementation of the Global Sustainability Frameworks (TCFD, PRB, NZBA, EP, etc.) is not only complements but also advances its commitment to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs), the Paris Agreement, Africa Agenda 2063, Egypt Vision 2030.
	Does the company identify these goals and report on the progress made within the frame-work of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)?	✓		Please revert to answered question (G5.1) which includes all Sustainability-related reporting which showcases CIB progress in its commitment within global sustainability frameworks in addition to national and international strategies.
	Has the company clearly declared its commitment towards corporate social responsibility standards?	✓		CIB's social investment strategy is designed to deliver a meaningful and lasting impact across key areas that support national development and community well-being. Guided by a commitment to inclusivity and sustainability, the Bank's CSR efforts are channeled into strategic pillars such as healthcare, education, community development, sports, and emergency relief. To know more about CIB's CSR programs and initiatives and CIB Foundation activity progress and achievements, visit the following links: - CIB 2024 ESGDD Integrated Report: https://www.cibeg.com/-/media/project/downloads/about-cib/cib-corporate-responsibility-formerly-community/corporate-sustainability/publications/sustainability-reports/cib-esgdd-2024-report-masader-18082025.pdf - CIB 2024 Annual Report: https://www.cibeg.com/-/media/project/downloads/investor-relations/ir-library/annual-reports/2024/cib-ar-2024-final.pdf

ESG Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)	Actions taken by the Company	Answer		Comment/Clarification
		Yes	No	
	Does the company follow a clear and explicit policy / principle regarding community invest-ments?			Please revert to answer question G5.4 - To know more about CIB's CSR programs and initiatives and CIB Foundation activity progress and achievements, visit the following links: - CIB 2024 ESGDD Integrated Report: https://www.cibeg.com/-/media/project/downloads/about-cib/cib-corporate-responsibility-formerly-community/corporate-sustainability/publications/sustainability-reports/cib-esgdd-2024-report-masader-18082025.pdf - CIB 2024 Annual Report: https://www.cibeg.com/-/media/project/downloads/investor-relations/ir-library/annual-reports/2024/cib-ar-2024-final.pdf
	Does the company participate in public or private sector initiatives concerned with community development?			Please revert to the answered question (G5.4). To know more about CIB's CSR programs and initiatives and CIB Foundation activity progress and achievements, visit the following links: - CIB 2024 ESGDD Integrated Report: https://www.cibeg.com/-/media/project/downloads/about-cib/cib-corporate-responsibility-formerly-community/corporate-sustainability/publications/sustainability-reports/cib-esgdd-2024-report-masader-18082025.pdf - CIB 2024 Annual Report: https://www.cibeg.com/-/media/project/downloads/investor-relations/ir-library/annual-reports/2024/cib-ar-2024-final.pdf
	Are the company's ESG disclosures assured by an inde-pendent third party?	✓		All conducted (Sustainability/ ESG) related reports are assured with either (Limited or Independent Assurance).

Financial Disclosures Related To Climate Change (TCFD)

Questions	Answer		Comment/Clarification
	Yes	No	
Governance			
			The Board oversees the Bank’s strategic approach to climate-related risks & opportunities through its dedicated committees, namely the Board Sustainability Committee and the Board Risk Committee. Oversight begins at the highest level, with the Board of Directors responsible for approving climate strategies and sustainable finance policies, as well as reviewing regular ESG and climate risk updates through its committees. Key oversight bodies include the Board Sustainability and Board Risk Committees, which guide policy and monitor climate risk exposure.
Does the board have oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities?	✓		It is worth noting that the Bank issued its first Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) report in 2023. Since then, climate-related disclosures have been embedded within the Bank’s Environment, Social, Governance, Data and Digitization (ESGDD) Report, which is published on an annual basis. This report provides a comprehensive overview of the Bank’s climate-related risks & opportunities, aligned with the locally and globally recognized best practice disclosure frameworks. To know more about CIB’s Climate Governance Structure, please visit the following link (2024 ESGDD Integrated Report). https://www.cibeg.com/-/media/project/downloads/about-cib/cib-corporate-responsibility-formerlycommunity/corporate-sustainability/publications/sustainability-reports/cib-esgdd-2024-report-masader-18082025.pdf
			The Bank has a well-established governance structure for identifying and managing of climate-related risks & opportunities across the Board, senior management, and business lines, ensuring effective oversight and day-to-day management. The Bank has a Sustainable Finance steering committee that reports to the Executive Management Committee and includes senior executive members, such as the Chief Risk Officer and the Chief Sustainability Officer. In addition, the Bank has a Sustainable Finance Department that plays a key role in identifying and assessing climate-related opportunities. Furthermore, the Bank has a dedicated Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Risk Management Department, which serves as the second line of defence for assessing and measuring climate-related risks.
Does the management have a role in assessing and managing climate related risks and opportunity?	✓		To know more about CIB’s Climate Governance Structure, please visit the following link (2024 ESGDD Integrated Report). https://www.cibeg.com/-/media/project/downloads/about-cib/cib-corporate-responsibility-formerly-community/corporatesustainability/publications/sustainability-reports/cib-esgdd-2024-report-masader-18082025.pdf

Questions	Answer		Comment/Clarification
	Yes	No	
Strategy			
Does the organization identify any climate related risks and opportunities over the short, medium and long run?	✓		The Bank identify and assess climate-related risks & opportunities across the short, medium and long-term time horizons, in line with its climate risk management and sustainable finance frameworks, as well as evolving regulatory and industry best practices. CIB is prioritizing the sensitivity and vulnerability to the transition and physical risk drivers in the short-term period, as it is recognized that short term impacts are getting more attention across policymakers, regulators and financial institutions with the purpose of analyzing and assessing the potential impacts from climate-related risks within the business planning timeframe. The Bank continues to enhance its capability and assessment methodologies to capture emerging transition and physical risks and opportunities as data quality and availability, and analytical methodologies further evolve. To know more about CIB's Climate Risk Management, please visit the following link (2024 ESGDD Integrated Report). https://www.cibeg.com//media/project/downloads/about-cib/cib-corporate-responsibility-formerly-community/corporatesustainability/publications/sustainability-reports/cib-esgdd-2024-report-masader-18082025.pdf
Does the company reflect the climate-related risks opportunities on the organization's business, strategy, and financial planning?	✓		The management of climate-related risks and opportunities is a core pillar of the Bank's Sustainable Finance and Risk strategies. Building on this commitment, the Bank is progressively integrating climate-related risks into its current risk management framework. - Accelerating the Transition to a Low-Carbon Economy: Driving sector-wide transformation by supporting clients in developing sustainable, low-carbon pathways—promoting the adoption of green technologies, climate-resilient products, and circular economy practices through sustainable finance. - Embedding Climate Risk into Core Risk Management: Systematically integrating climate-related risks into CIB's enterprise risk framework while enhancing internal capabilities to identify, assess, and manage both physical and transition climate risks. - Managing and Reducing Operational and Financed Emissions: Advancing the decarbonization of CIB's footprint by measuring and mitigating greenhouse gas emissions across both operations and lending portfolios in alignment with national and global climate objectives. Furthermore, the Bank continues to accelerate and advance its capabilities to measure and assess climate-related financial risks, including their potential impacts on other traditional risks. These ongoing advancements support the effective integration of climate-related considerations into the Bank's strategy and financial planning processes

Questions	Answer		Comment/Clarification
	Yes	No	
Does your company invest, annually, in climate-related infrastructure, resilience, and product development?	✓		The Bank invests annually to combat climate change, addressing emissions from its operations through various activities such as converting electricity consumption to solar energy, rationalizing water and paper usage, and other sustainability efforts. In addition, the Bank also helps customers/clients in reducing their emissions by providing a wide range of financial products and grants to implement projects that contribute to reducing the effects of climate change including finance adaptation and mitigation projects, in addition to rationalizing energy and water consumption and increasing the production of renewable energy sources.
			The Bank continues to lead the advancement sustainable finance and climate related activities cross various sectors Through innovative financial solutions, tailored technical support, and comprehensive transition planning, the Bank aims to mobilize capital for low-carbon technologies, enable sectoral decarbonisation, and support long-term, sustainable economic growth. CIB significantly expanded its sustainable finance portfolio, with environmental and social impact projects accounting for 17.24% of the total direct lending portfolio up from 12.67% in 2023. This reflects EGP 52.85 billion in financing in alignment with the CBE’s clssification.
			Through tailored transition planning, CIB works with clients to reduce both direct and indirect CO2 emissions, build adaptive capacity, and access the technical assistance needed to implement decarbonisation strategies. To enable this transition, the Bank has introduced a growing portfolio of sustainable finance instruments, programs, and offerings. CIB entered into a new partnership with Proparco–the private sector financing arm of the Agence Française de Développement (AFD)–to enhance the Bank’s green lending capacity with total of EUR 70 million credit facility to CIB through the Green Climate Fund’s “Transforming Financial Systems for Climate (TFSC)” program to be allocated for Climate mitigation and adaptation finance.
			To know more about CIB’s Sustainable and Climate Financing progress, please visit the following link (2024 ESGDD Integrated Report). https://www.cibeg.com/-/media/project/downloads/about-cib/cib-corporate-responsibility-formerly-community/corporate-sustainability/publications/sustainability-reports/cib-esgdd-2024-report-masader-18082025.pdf
Risk Management			
Does the company set a defined process for identifying and assessing the climate related risks?	✓		The Bank’s approach to measuring and managing climate-related risks, including transition and physical risks, is grounded in the core pillars of risk management: identification, measurement, mitigation, monitoring and reporting. This approach is aligned with the Central Bank of Egypt (CBE) guidelines on climate risk and incorporates evolving best practices and global climate-related risk frameworks.
Does the company have a solid process for managing the climate related risks?	✓		The Bank has a Climate Risk Management Guide that defines a structured process for proactively identifying, assessing, and integrating climate-related risks into its risk management processes and business practices. The guide adopts a holistic and dynamic approach to climate risk management, recognizing the inherent complexity and uncertainty with climate-related risks.

Questions	Answer		Comment/Clarification
	Yes	No	
Does the company incorporate climate-related risks in the company's overall risk management?			The Bank considers climate-related risks as part of its comprehensive risk assessments to identify and measure all material risks. The Bank aims to progressively integrate climate-related risks into its existing risk management framework, recognizing climate risk as a cross-cutting risk that affects existing risk types. This approach continues to evolve alongside advancements in methodologies and data. This integration is supported by an enhanced understanding of the transmission channels of climate-related risk drivers across both the traditional financial and non-financial risks as well as through the use of relevant qualitative & quantitative assessment approaches. These approaches are complemented by the use of proxies, expert judgment and key assumptions. In addition, the Bank continues to use scenario analysis & stress testing framework to measure potential exposures to material climate-related transition and physical risk drivers. Climate risk stress testing is incorporated into the Bank's broader stress testing framework, with the aim of progressively integrating it into the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) as methodologies and data further evolve and mature.
Metrics & Targets			
Does the company use any metrics to assess climate-related risks and opportunities in line with its strategy and risk management process?			CIB maintains a strong Environmental and Social Risk Management System (ESRMS) that integrates ESG considerations into its credit analysis and corporate finance activities. This structured framework enables the Bank to identify, assess, and mitigate environmental and social risks throughout the entire lending cycle from client onboarding and due diligence to approval and post-financing monitoring. The Bank's approach to climate risks is grounded in the core pillars of risk management, including identification, measurement, mitigation, monitoring and reporting. CIB continues to categorize climate-related risks into two categories: Transition risk (arising from the shift to a low-carbon economy) and Physical risk (arising from acute and chronic events). The Bank applies climate risk related metrics through its risk appetite framework to monitor exposures to climate risks. These metrics are subject to ongoing enhancement as the Bank's climate risk measurement capabilities continue to evolve. To know more about CIB's Climate Risk Management, please visit the following link (2024 ESGDD Integrated Report). https://www.cibeg.com/-/media/project/downloads/about-cib/cib-corporate-responsibility-formerly-community/corporate-sustainability/publications/sustainability-reports/cib-esgdd-2024-report-masader-18082025.pdf
Total amount, in CO2 equivalents, for Scope 1 (if applicable)?			CIB has been conducting and publishing its Carbon Footprint since 2018 covering the GHG-three main scopes of the bank's own operations (1, 2 and 3). The bank has broadened its scope and boundaries to report on its "Ecological Footprint" by addition additional environmental factors (Land and Water) footprints since 2019. To know more about CIB's Ecological Footprint, please visit the following link (2024 ESGDD Integrated Report). https://www.cibeg.com/-/media/project/downloads/about-cib/cib-corporate-responsibility-formerly-community/corporate-sustainability/publications/sustainability-reports/cib-esgdd-2024-report-masader-18082025.pdf

07.

SUBSIDIARIES & ASSOCIATES



Subsidiaries and Associates

Subsidiaries



CIB Kenya Limited (CIB K)

CIB Kenya Limited, formerly Mayfair CIB, is an established commercial bank in Kenya, licensed by the Central Bank of Kenya in June 2017. Following CIB Egypt’s full acquisition, CIB Kenya became the first wholly owned subsidiary of CIB outside Egypt. The bank continues to focus on trade finance and corporate banking solutions, with emphasis on strengthening the Egypt–Kenya trade corridor and supporting corporates and SMEs in East Africa.

2025 Highlights

2025 marked an important turning point for CIB Kenya, where focus and collective effort delivered meaningful progress despite macroeconomic pressures. CIB Kenya continued to grow its customer base and strengthen its market position, building on the momentum of initiatives launched in 2024 that expanded the retail and corporate offerings and supported cash flow lending growth. These efforts demonstrate a cohesive, strategic, and results driven approach to growth, capitalizing on synergies and knowledge transfer. During the year, the bank introduced the Everyday Interest Account and Salary Smart Account to support deposit mobilization and customer acquisition, while rolling out the SME Proposition to enable entrepreneurs to access working capital and tailored trade solutions. Operational

efficiency improved through faster onboarding, streamlined systems, and infrastructure upgrades, while active Treasury activity reinforced liquidity stability. The first ever brand awareness campaign significantly enhanced market visibility, and the resilience of our teams across all functions was central to sustaining momentum. Together, these initiatives helped the bank maintain stability amid rising funding costs and FX volatility.

Forward-Looking Strategy

CIB Kenya remains committed to driving business growth, digital transformation, and financial inclusion. Building on the foundations laid in 2025, the bank will continue diversifying its product suite, strengthening governance, and advancing ESG initiatives. The focus ahead is on profitable, sustainable growth while abiding by the CBK’s core capital requirements. With a committed team, a supportive Group, and a clear roadmap, CIB Kenya is ready to unlock even greater opportunities for our customers, our people, and the communities we serve.



Commercial International Finance Company (CIFC)

Launched in April 2024, CIFC offers a comprehensive suite of factoring products to meet the growing demand for alternative financial solutions. These products provide a wide range of value added services, encompassing both domestic and international offerings. In its first year, CIFC successfully tailored products to serve both large corporate and SME clients. The company aims to rapidly expand its factoring finance business through the integration of financial services and advanced chain management solutions.

2025 Highlights

In 2025, CIFC continued to gain momentum, showing solid progress across its operations. Transaction activity grew steadily, supported by smoother processes and a stronger governance framework. Most importantly, the company achieved profitability in its first full year of operations, a key milestone that reflects the team’s dedication and the trust of its clients. CIFC also moved forward with developing a new core factoring system, aiming to make its services faster, more automated, and easier for customers to use.

Forward-Looking Strategy

CIFC enters 2026 with a scalable operating model and a clear roadmap to continue driving profitable and sustainable growth. The company aims to rapidly expand its factoring finance business through the integration of financial services and advanced chain management solutions, while other NBFS activities are currently under consideration. CIFC will also enhance digital capabilities, advance financial inclusion by providing working capital solutions to businesses of all sizes, and build its ESG framework in alignment with CIB Group’s commitments.

Associates

AI Ahly Computer Equipment (ACE)

Established in October 1996, Al Ahly Computer Equipment (ACE) is a joint-stock company operating under Law No. 159 of 1981. With a long-standing presence in the information technology sector, ACE offers a comprehensive portfolio of products and services, including specialized hardware and customized maintenance solutions sourced from leading global manufacturers.

Through a large team of highly skilled technical engineers, the company delivers reliable IT maintenance and support to governmental entities, major banks, and large institutions. ACE has built a strong market reputation as a trusted technology partner, recognized for its quality service, operational expertise, and commitment to client success.

2025 Highlights

In 2025, ACE's management team demonstrated remarkable efforts and results, successfully boosting the company's performance as reflected in its top and bottom-line figures. The company's revenues increased, driven by newly secured maintenance and sales contracts with prominent banks and government entities in Egypt. Furthermore, the company has been expanding its product portfolio through strategic collaboration agreements with well-established brands and hardware providers in the IT sector.

2026 Forward-Looking Strategy

Management is committed to fostering strong relationships with existing customers, while simultaneously improving the maintenance and direct sales experiences to ultimately expand the clientele base. The primary objectives for FY26 include steadily broadening the company's market reach, solidifying its market share, and establishing a robust and sustainable competitive advantage. The company's strategic approach prioritizes a balanced and measured expansion for long-term business growth.



08.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



Auditor's Report

Saleh, Barsoum & Abdel Aziz - Grant Thornton
Accountants & Auditors

Baker Tilly Mohamed Hilal - Wahid Abdel Ghaffar
Public Accountants & Consultants

AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders of Commercial International Bank – Egypt – CIB S.A.E

Report on the Consolidated Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Commercial International Bank – Egypt – CIB S.A.E "the Bank", which comprise the consolidated financial position as at December 31, 2025 and the consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in shareholder's equity and cash flows for the financial year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinion

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

Cairo; February 9, 2026

Auditors


Farid Samir Farid
Financial Regulatory Authority Register Number "210"
Saleh, Barsoum & Abdel Aziz - Grant Thornton
Public Accountants & Consultants



Hossam Mohamed Hilal
Financial Regulatory Authority Register Number "147"
Baker Tilly Mohamed Hilal - Wahid Abdel Ghaffar
Public Accountants & Consultants

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

As at December 31, 2025

	Notes	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Assets			
Cash and balances at the central bank	15	88,876,452	136,531,020
Due from banks	16	135,236,549	270,829,834
Loans and advances to banks, net	18	34,440,770	9,555,410
Loans and advances to customers, net	19	507,953,766	343,542,674
Derivative financial instruments	20	620,349	819,711
Financial investments			
- Financial Assets at Fair Value through OCI	21	376,397,929	234,512,167
- Financial Assets at Amortized cost	21	236,672,175	168,118,219
Investments in associates	22	45,210	98,193
Non-current assets held for sale	43	182,827	-
Other assets	23	54,040,912	44,282,773
Deferred tax assets	32	2,545,499	2,685,331
Property and equipment	24	5,481,682	3,997,929
Total assets		1,442,494,120	1,214,973,261
Liabilities and equity			
Liabilities			
Due to banks	25	3,353,746	2,034,885
Due to customers	26	1,110,395,693	972,595,958
Non-current liabilities held for sale	44	53,860	1,397
Derivative financial instruments	20	137,802	100,571
Current income tax liabilities		20,570,313	18,327,968
Other liabilities	29	25,595,390	21,441,169
Issued debt instruments	27	4,761,558	5,067,781
Other loans	28	30,471,499	23,962,389
Other provisions	30	15,640,041	18,621,822
Total liabilities		1,210,979,902	1,062,153,940
Equity			
Issued and paid capital	31	33,779,361	30,431,580
Reserves	34	105,849,176	63,544,579
Reserve for employee stock ownership plan (ESOP)	34	2,343,532	1,868,235
Retained earnings*	34	89,514,273	56,791,883
Total equity and net profit for the year		231,486,342	152,636,277
Non-Controlling Interest		27,876	183,044
Total NCI, equity and net profit for the year		231,514,218	152,819,321
Total liabilities and equity		1,442,494,120	1,214,973,261

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.
(Auditor's report attached)

*Including net profit for the year



Islam Zekry
Group CFO & Executive Board Member



Hisham Ezz Al-Arab
CEO & Executive Board Member



Islam Zekry
Group CFO & Executive Board Member



Hisham Ezz Al-Arab
CEO & Executive Board Member

Consolidated Income Statement

For the year Ended December 31, 2025

	Notes	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Interest and similar income		211,600,177	182,735,474
Interest and similar expense		(103,900,546)	(91,671,252)
Net interest income	6	107,699,631	91,064,222
Fee and commission income		16,036,009	12,813,876
Fee and commission expense		(6,816,966)	(5,728,656)
Net fee and commission income	7	9,219,043	7,085,220
Dividend income	8	216,273	195,047
Net trading income	9	1,800,665	20,472,067
Profits (Losses) on financial investments	21.1	775,841	459,337
Administrative expenses	10	(17,561,606)	(13,895,619)
Other operating income (expenses)	11	604,504	(23,702,991)
Release (charges) for ECL	12	8,817,158	(4,523,819)
Bank's share in the profits (losses) of associates		10,512	(17,786)
Profit before income tax		111,582,021	77,135,678
Income tax expense	13	(29,895,128)	(23,548,933)
Deferred tax assets (Liabilities)	13 - 32	571,922	1,669,987
Net profit for the year		82,258,815	55,256,732
Non-Controlling Interest		19,963	60,338
Bank's shareholders		82,238,852	55,196,394
Earnings per share	14		
Basic		18.25	14.72
Diluted		18.05	14.56

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year Ended December 31, 2025

	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Net profit for the year	82,258,815	55,256,732
Comprehensive income items that will not be reclassified to the profit or loss:		
Change in fair value of equity instruments measured at fair value through comprehensive income	594,719	473,294
Deferred Tax impact for investments that will not be reclassified to P&L	(96,248)	(15,674)
Comprehensive income items that may be reclassified to the profit or loss:		
Change in fair value of financial assets measured at fair value through comprehensive income	10,739,939	9,442,390
Selling FVOCI financial instruments	(498,433)	(459,337)
Deferred Tax impact for investments that may be reclassified to P&L	(615,506)	(654,214)
Cumulative foreign currencies translation differences	(295,691)	989,367
Effect of ECL on debt instruments measured at fair value through OCI	(40,145)	936,949
Total comprehensive income for the year	92,047,450	65,969,507
As follows:		
Bank's shareholders	91,913,590	65,909,169
Non-Controlling Interest	133,860	60,338
Total comprehensive income for the year	92,047,450	65,969,507

Consolidated Cash Flow

For the year Ended December 31, 2025

	Notes	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Cash flow from operating activities			
Profit before income tax		111,582,021	77,135,678
Adjustments to reconcile profits to net cash provided by operating activities			
Fixed assets depreciation	24	2,202,940	1,078,413
Impairment release/charge for credit losses (Loans and advances to customers and banks)	12	(9,101,206)	4,768,107
Net charge/release for other provisions	30	(2,893,591)	3,363,525
Impairment release/charge for credit losses (due from banks)	12	137,399	(341)
Impairment release/charge for credit losses (financial investments)	12	146,649	(243,947)
Impairment release/charge for other assets		-	37,939
Exchange revaluation differences for financial assets at fair value through OCI and AC	21	5,137,808	(21,026,044)
Revaluation differences impairment charge for Financial Assets at Fair value through OCI		(242,624)	1,329,905
Revaluation differences impairment charge for Financial Assets at Amortized cost		(18,527)	119,504
Revaluation differences impairment charge for due from banks		(8,542)	2,008
Net utilized/recovered for other provisions	30	(7,467)	(9,586)
Exchange revaluation differences of other provisions	30	(80,723)	4,172,794
Profits/losses from selling property and equipment	11	(13,005)	(2,246)
Profits/losses from selling financial investments at fair value through OCI	21.1	(498,433)	(459,337)
Profits/losses from selling investments in associates	21.1	(277,408)	-
Share based payments	34.5	1,262,609	1,005,350
Bank's share in the profits (losses) of associates		(10,512)	17,786
Operating profits before changes in operating assets and liabilities		107,317,388	71,289,508
Net decrease / increase in assets and liabilities			
Due from banks		98,091,341	(111,192,809)
Derivative financial instruments	20	(88,654)	490,593
Loans and advances to banks and customers		(180,420,385)	(122,049,597)
Other assets	41	(5,289,420)	(21,906,858)
Non-current assets held for sale	43	(182,827)	-
Due to banks	25	1,318,861	(10,423,118)
Due to customers	26	137,799,735	295,358,479
Current income tax obligations paid		(9,324,815)	(5,220,965)
Non-current liabilities held for sale	44	52,463	524
Other liabilities		(14,239,153)	(6,581,467)
Net cash generated from (used in) operating activities		135,034,534	89,764,290
Cash flow from investing activities			
Proceeds from sale of investments in associates		339,920	11,956
Payments for purchases of property, equipment and branches construction		(7,930,273)	(5,798,484)
Proceeds from selling property and equipment	11	13,005	2,246
Proceeds from redemption of financial assets at amortized cost		21,689,390	2,028,180
Payments for purchases of financial assets at amortized cost		(90,413,955)	(129,421,649)
Payments for purchases of financial assets at fair value through OCI		(263,446,583)	(113,691,104)
Proceeds from selling financial assets at fair value through OCI		127,169,442	141,091,685
Net cash generated from (used in) investing activities		(212,579,054)	(105,777,170)

Consolidated Cash Flow (Cont.)

For the year Ended December 31, 2025

	Notes	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Cash flow from financing activities			
Other loans	28	6,509,110	11,478,482
Dividends		(15,003,462)	(5,403,796)
Issued debt instruments		(306,223)	1,994,432
Capital increase		276,930	236,570
Net cash generated from (used in) financing activities		(8,523,645)	8,305,688
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalent during the year		(86,068,165)	(7,707,192)
Beginning balance of cash and cash equivalent		226,610,721	234,317,913
Cash and cash equivalent at the end of the year		140,542,556	226,610,721
Cash and cash equivalent comprise:			
Cash and balances at the central bank	15	88,876,452	136,531,020
Due from banks	16	135,369,231	270,833,659
Treasury bills and other governmental notes	17	144,582,320	89,193,630
Obligatory reserve balance with central bank	15	(68,874,046)	(114,778,023)
Due from banks with maturity more than three months		(14,843,668)	(67,031,032)
Treasury bills and other governmental notes with maturity more than three months		(144,567,733)	(88,138,533)
Total cash and cash equivalent		140,542,556	226,610,721

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

	Issued and paid capital	Legal reserve	General reserve	General risk reserve	Special reserve	Reserve for transactions under common control	Reserve for financial assets at fair value through OCI	Banking risks reserve	Retained earnings	Reserve for employee stock ownership plan	Cumulative foreign currencies translation differences	Total Shareholders' Equity	Non-Controlling Interest	Total
Dec. 31, 2024	30,195,010	4,770,354	39,840,707	1,550,906	-	(670,972)	21,155	15,230	29,993,331	1,486,010	148,353	90,481,393	160,073	90,641,466
Beginning balance	236,570	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	236,570	-	236,570
Capital increase	-	1,438,320	22,582,085	-	-	-	1,663	-	(23,398,943)	(623,125)	-	-	-	-
Transferred to reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,196,394	-	-	55,196,394	60,338	55,256,732
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,366,429)	-	-	(5,366,429)	(37,367)	(5,403,796)
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred to RE from financial assets at fair value through OCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	(370,224)	-	370,224	-	-	-	-	-
Net change on financial assets at fair value through OCI after tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,156,683	-	-	-	-	9,156,683	-	9,156,683
Transferred (from) to banking risk reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,694	(2,694)	-	-	-	-	-
Effect of ECL on debt instruments measured at fair value through OCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	936,949	-	-	-	-	936,949	-	936,949
Cost of employees' stock ownership plan (ESOP)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,005,350	-	1,005,350	-	1,005,350
Cumulative foreign currencies translation differences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	989,367	-	989,367
Ending balance	30,431,580	6,208,674	62,422,792	1,550,906	-	(670,972)	22,818	17,924	56,791,883	1,868,235	1,137,720	152,636,277	183,044	152,819,321

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

	Issued and paid capital	Legal reserve	General reserve	General risk reserve	Special reserve	Reserve for transactions under common control	Capital reserve	Reserve for financial assets at fair value through OCI	Banking risks reserve	Retained earnings	Reserve for employee stock ownership plan	Cumulative foreign currencies translation differences	Shareholders' Equity	Non-Controlling Interest	Total
Dec. 31, 2025															
Beginning balance	30,431,580	6,208,674	62,422,792	1,550,906	-	(670,972)	22,818	(7,145,283)	17,924	56,791,883	1,868,235	1,137,720	152,636,277	183,044	152,819,321
Capital increase	3,347,781	-	(3,070,851)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	276,930	-	276,930
Transferred to reserves	-	2,771,284	19,758,610	-	-	-	2,246	-	-	(21,744,828)	(787,312)	-	-	-	-
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(14,714,434)	-	-	(14,714,434)	(289,028)	(15,003,462)
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	82,238,852	-	-	82,238,852	19,963	82,258,815
Transferred to RE from financial assets at fair value through OCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(111,370)	-	111,370	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred from net profit to special reserve	-	-	-	-	13,145,012	-	-	-	-	(13,145,012)	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred to general risk reserve	-	-	-	26,186	-	-	-	-	-	(26,186)	-	-	-	-	-
Net change on financial assets at fair value through OCI after tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,121,944	-	-	-	-	10,121,944	113,897	10,235,841
Transferred (from) to banking risk reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,628)	2,628	-	-	-	-	-
Effect of ECL on debt instruments measured at fair value through OCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(40,145)	-	-	-	-	(40,145)	-	(40,145)
Cost of employees' stock ownership plan (ESOP)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,262,609	-	1,262,609	-	1,262,609
Cumulative foreign currencies translation differences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(295,691)	(295,691)	-	(295,691)
Ending balance	33,779,361	8,979,958	79,110,551	1,577,092	13,145,012	(670,972)	25,064	2,825,146	15,296	89,514,273	2,343,532	842,029	231,486,342	27,876	231,514,218

Notes To The Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year Ended December 31, 2025

1. General information

Commercial International Bank-Egypt (CIB) S.A.E. provides retail, corporate and investment banking services in various parts of Egypt through 204 branches and 10 units employing 8,665 employees on the statement of financial position date.

Commercial International Bank-Egypt (CIB) S.A.E. was formed as a commercial bank under the investment law no. 43 of 1974 amended by law no. 32/1977 and its amendments. The address of its registered head office is as follows: Nile tower, 21/23 Charles de Gaulle Street-Giza. The Bank is listed in the Egyptian stock exchange.

The bank owns investments in subsidiaries as in Commercial International Bank (CIB) Kenya Limited with a stake of 100%, Commercial international for finance with 99.98% stake and Commercial International Africa Holding Company with a 100% stake.

Financial statements have been approved by board of directors on February 9, 2026.

2. Summary of accounting policies

The accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.1. Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the instructions of the Central Bank of Egypt regulations and approved by the Board of Directors on December 16, 2008 as modified by the instructions for applying the International Standard for Financial Reports (9) issued by the Central Bank of Egypt on February 26, 2019, reference is made to what was not mentioned in the instructions of the Central Bank of Egypt to the Egyptian Accounting Standards.

2.1.1. Basis of consolidation

The basis of the consolidation is as follows:

- Eliminating all balances and transactions between the Bank and group companies.
- Minority shareholders (Non-Controlling Interest) represent the rights of others in subsidiary companies.

2.2. Subsidiaries and associates

2.2.1. Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are investees, including structured entities, that the Bank controls because the Bank (i) has power to direct relevant activities of the investees that significantly affect their returns, (ii) has exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investees, and (iii) has the ability to use its power over the investees to affect the amount of investor's returns. The existence and effect of substantive rights, including substantive potential voting rights, are considered when assessing whether the Bank has power over another entity. For a right to be substantive, the holder must have practical ability to exercise that right when decisions about the direction of the relevant activities of the investee need to be made. The Bank may have power over an investee even when it holds less than majority of voting power in an investee. In such a case, the Bank assesses the size of its voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of holdings of the other vote holders to determine if it has de-facto power over the investee. Protective rights of other investors, such as those that relate to fundamental changes of investee's activities or apply only in exceptional circumstances, do not prevent the Bank from controlling an investee. Subsidiaries are consolidated in the Bank's consolidated financial statements from the date on which control is transferred to the Bank, and are deconsolidated from the date on which control ceases.

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for the acquisition of subsidiaries [other than those acquired from parties under common control]. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured at their fair values at the acquisition date, irrespective of the extent of any non-controlling interest.

The Bank measures non-controlling interest that represents present ownership interest and entitles the holder to a proportionate share of net assets in the event of liquidation on a transaction-by-transaction basis, either at: (a) fair value, or (b) the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of net assets of the acquiree. Non-controlling interests that are not present ownership interests are measured at fair value.

Goodwill is measured by deducting the net assets of the acquiree from the aggregate of the consideration transferred for the acquiree, the amount of non-controlling interest in the acquiree and fair value of an interest in the acquiree held immediately before the acquisition date. Any negative amount ("negative goodwill") is recognized in profit or loss, after management reassesses whether it identified all the assets acquired and all liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed, and reviews appropriateness of their measurement.

The consideration transferred for the acquiree is measured at the fair value of the assets given up, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed, including fair value of assets or liabilities from contingent consideration arrangements, but excludes acquisition related costs such as advisory, legal, valuation and similar professional services. Transaction costs incurred for issuing equity instruments are deducted from equity; transaction costs incurred for issuing debt are deducted from it carrying amount and all other transaction costs associated with the acquisition are expensed.

Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealized gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated; unrealized losses are also eliminated unless the cost cannot be recovered. The Bank unifies the important accounting policies among subsidiaries taking into consideration both industrial and geographical differences.

Non-controlling interest is that part of the net results and of the equity of a subsidiary attributable to interests which are not owned, directly or indirectly, by the Bank. Non-controlling interest forms a separate component of the Group's equity.

The Bank applies the economic entity model to account for transactions with owners of non-controlling interest. Any difference between the purchase consideration and the carrying amount of non-controlling interest acquired is recorded as a capital transaction directly in equity. The Bank recognizes the difference between sales consideration and carrying amount of non-controlling interest sold as a capital transaction in the statement of changes in equity.

2.2.2. Associates

Associates are entities over which the Bank has significant influence (directly or indirectly), but not control, generally accompanying a shareholding of between 20 and 50 percent of the voting rights. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method of accounting and are initially recognized at cost. The carrying amount of associates includes goodwill identified on acquisition less accumulated credit losses, if any. Dividends received from associates reduce the carrying value of the investment in associates. Other post-acquisition changes in Group's share of net assets of an associate are recognized as follows: (i) the Group's share of profits or losses of associates is recorded in the consolidated profit or loss for the year as share of result of associates, (ii) the Group's share of other comprehensive income is recognized in other comprehensive income and presented separately, (iii); all other changes in the Group's share of the carrying value of net assets of associates are recognized in profit or loss within the share of result of associates. However, when the Group's share of losses in an associate equal or exceeds its interest in the associate, including any other unsecured receivables, the Group does not recognize further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

De-recognition of subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures. When the Group ceases to have control or significant influence, any retained interest in the entity is re-measured to its fair value, with the change in carrying amount recognized in profit or loss. The fair value is the initial carrying amount for the purposes of subsequently accounting for the retained interest as an associate, joint venture or financial asset. In a ddition, any amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income in respect of that entity, are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. This may mean that amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income are recycled to profit or loss.

2.3. Segment reporting

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

2.4. Foreign currency translation

2.4.1. Functional and presentation currency

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

2.4.2. Transactions and balances in foreign currencies

The Bank maintains its accounting records in Egyptian pound. Transactions in foreign currencies during the year are translated into the Egyptian pound using the prevailing exchange rates at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the end of reporting period at the prevailing exchange rates. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from settlement and translation of such transactions and balances are recognized in the income statement and reported under the following line items:

- Net trading income or Net trading from financial instruments at fair value through P&L for assets and liabilities for trading purposes.
- Items of other comprehensive income with equity in relation to investments in equity instruments at fair value through comprehensive income.
- Other operating revenues (expenses) from the remaining assets and liabilities.

Changes in the fair value of financial instruments of a monetary nature in foreign currencies that are classified as financial investments at fair value through comprehensive income (debt instruments) are analyzed between valuation differences that resulted from changes in the amortized cost for the instrument and differences that resulted from changing the exchange rates in effect and differences caused by changing the fair value for the instrument, the revaluation differences related to changes in the amortized cost are recognized in interest income from loans and similar income and in the differences related to changing the exchange rates in other operating income (expenses) item, and are recognized in the items of comprehensive income of the ownership rights with the difference in the changes in the fair value (fair value reserve / financial investments at fair value through comprehensive income).

Valuation differences arising from the measurement of items of a non-monetary nature at fair value through profit and losses resulting from changes in the exchange rates used to translate those items and then are recognized in the income statement by the total valuation differences resulting from the measurement of equity instruments classified at fair value through Profits and losses, while the total valuation differences resulting from the measurement of equity instruments at fair value through comprehensive income are recognized within other comprehensive income items in equity, fair value reserve item for financial investments at fair value through comprehensive income.

2.5. Financial assets

Key Measurement Terms:

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The best evidence of fair value is price in an active market. An active market is one in which transactions for the asset or liability take place with enough frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis. Fair value of financial instruments traded in an active market is measured as the product of the quoted price for the individual asset or liability and the quantity held by the entity.

Valuation techniques such as discounted cash flow models or models based on recent arm's length transactions or consideration of financial data of the investees, are used to measure fair value of certain financial instruments for which external market pricing information is not available. Fair value measurements are analyzed by level in the fair value hierarchy as follows:

- (i) level one is measured at quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- (ii) level two measurements are valuation techniques with all material inputs observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices).
- (iii) level three measurements are valuations not based on solely observable market data (that is, the measurement requires significant unobservable inputs).

Transaction costs are incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, issue or disposal of a financial instrument. An incremental cost is one that would not have been incurred if the transaction had not taken place. Transaction costs include fees and commissions paid. Transaction costs do not include debt premiums or discounts finance or internal administrative or ownership costs.

Amortized cost is the amount at which the financial instrument was recognized at initial recognition less any principal repayments, plus accrued interest, and for financial assets less any allowance for expected credit losses. Accrued interest includes amortization of transaction costs deferred at initial recognition and of any premium or discount to maturity amount using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of allocating interest income or interest expense over the relevant period, so as to achieve a constant periodic rate of interest (effective interest rate) on the carrying amount. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts (excluding expected credit losses) through the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, if appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial instrument.

The effective interest rate discounts cash flows of variable interest instruments to the next interest repricing date, except for the premium or discount, which reflects the credit spread over the floating rate specified in the instrument, or other variables that are not reset to market rates. Such premiums or discounts are amortized over the expected life of the instrument. The present value calculation includes all fees paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate.

Financial assets – classification and subsequent measurement – measurement categories.

The bank classifies at initial recognition the financial assets in the following measurement categories: FVTPL, FVOCI and AC.

The classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on: (i) the bank’s business model for managing the related assets portfolio and (ii) the cash flow characteristics of the asset.

The following table summarizes measurement categories

Financial Instrument	Methods of Measurement according to Business Models		
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	
		Through Other Comprehensive Income	Through Profit or Loss
Equity Instruments	Not Applicable	An irrevocable election at Initial Recognition	Normal treatment of equity instruments
Debt Instruments / Loans & Facilities	Business Model of Assets held for Collecting Contractual Cash Flows	Business Model of Assets held for Collecting Contractual Cash Flows & Selling	Business Model of Assets held for Trading

Financial assets – classification and subsequent measurement – business model.

The business model reflects how the bank manages the assets in order to generate cash flows – whether the bank’s objective is: (i) solely to collect the contractual cash flows from the assets (“hold to collect contractual cash flows”,) or (ii) to collect both the contractual cash flows and the cash flows arising from the sale of assets (“hold to collect contractual cash flows and sell”) or, if neither of (i) and (ii) is applicable, (iii) the financial assets are classified as part of “other” business model and measured at FVTPL.

Business model is determined for a group of assets (on a portfolio level) based on all relevant evidence about the activities that the bank undertakes to achieve the objective set out for the portfolio available at the date of the assessment. Factors considered by the bank in determining the business model include the purpose and composition of a portfolio, past experience on how the cash flows for the respective assets were collected, how risks are assessed and managed, how the assets’ performance is assessed.

Financial assets – classification and subsequent measurement – cash flow characteristics.

Where the business model is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows or to hold contractual cash flows and sell, the bank assesses whether the cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest (“SPPI”). Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are consistent with the SPPI feature. In making this assessment, the bank considers whether the contractual cash flows are consistent with a basic lending arrangement, i.e., interest includes only consideration for credit risk, time value of money, other basic lending risks and profit margin.

The following table summarizes the classification of the Banks Financial Assets in accordance with the business model:

Financial asset	Business model	Basic characteristics
Financial Assets at Amortized Cost (AC)	Business model for financial assets held to collect contractual cash flows	• The objective of the business model is to retain the financial assets to collect the contractual cash flows of the principal amount of the investment and interest. • Sale is an exceptional event for the purpose of this model and under the terms of the criterion of a deterioration in the creditworthiness of the issuer of the financial instrument. • Lowest sales in terms of turnover and value. • The Bank makes clear and reliable documentation of the reasons for each sale and its compliance with the requirements of the Standard.
		• Both the collection of contractual cash flows and sales are complementary to the objective of the model. • High sales (in terms of turnover and value) compared to the business model retained for the collection of cash flows.
Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)	Business model of financial assets held to collect cash flows and sales	• The objective of the business model is not to retain the financial asset for the collection of contractual or retained cash flows for the collection of contractual cash flows and sales. • Collecting contractual cash flows is an incidental event for the model objective. • Management of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss to avoid inconsistency in accounting measurement. • The conditions for classifying financial assets at fair value through profit and loss take into account: ▪ It must be registered on a local or foreign stock exchange. ▪ It must have had active trading during the three months preceding the date of acquisition.
		• Other business models include trading - management of financial assets at fair value - maximizing cash flows by selling

Financial assets – reclassification. Financial instruments are reclassified only when the business model for managing the portfolio as a whole change. The Bank did not change its business model during the current and comparative year and did not make any reclassifications.

Financial assets impairment – credit loss allowance for ECL. The bank assesses, on a forward-looking basis, the ECL for debt instruments measured at AC and FVOCI and for the exposures arising from commitments of financial instruments. The bank measures ECL and recognizes credit loss allowance at each reporting date. The measurement of ECL reflects: (i) an unbiased and probability weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes, (ii) time value of money and (iii) all reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost and effort at the end of each reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future conditions.

The bank applies a three-stage model for impairment, based on changes in credit quality since initial recognition. A financial instrument that is not credit-impaired on initial recognition is classified in Stage 1. Financial assets in Stage 1 have their ECL measured for default events possible within the next 12 months or until contractual maturity, (“12 Months ECL”). If the bank identifies a significant increase in credit risk (“SICR”) since initial recognition, the asset is transferred to Stage 2 and its ECL is measured based on ECL on a lifetime basis (“Lifetime ECL”). The expected credit losses for financial instruments are calculated for Stage 2 with the significant increase in credit risk (“SICR”) since initial recognition, and Stage 3 with non-performing debt instruments on a lifetime basis (“Lifetime ECL”) over the life of the loan.

Transfer between the three stages:

Transfer from second stage to first stage:

The financial asset shall not be transferred from the second stage to the first stage unless all the quantitative and qualitative elements of the first stage are met and the full past dues of principal and interest are paid after a period of three months regular payment and fulfillment of first stage requirements.

Transfer from third stage to second stage:

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

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

Financial assets – write-off.

Financial assets are written-off, in whole or in part, when the bank exhausts all practical recovery efforts and has concluded that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. The write-off represents a derecognition event.

Financial assets – derecognition. The bank derecognizes financial assets when (a) assets are derecognized when the contractual right to receive cash flows from the financial asset expires or (b) the bank has transferred the rights to the cash flows from the financial assets or entered into a qualifying pass-through arrangement while (i) also transferring substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the assets or (ii) neither transferring nor retaining substantially all risks and rewards of ownership, but not retaining control. Control is retained if the counterparty does not have the practical ability to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party without needing to impose restrictions on the sale.

When the financial asset is derecognized, the difference between the carrying amount of the financial asset and the total of the consideration received in other comprehensive income is recognized in profit or loss except Gains / Losses recognized in other comprehensive income in respect of investment securities in equity securities is not recognized in profit or loss on disposal of such securities.

Financial liabilities – measurement categories. Financial liabilities are classified as subsequently measured at AC, except for financial liabilities at FVTPL: this classification is applied to derivatives or financial liabilities held for trading (e.g., short positions in securities)

Financial liabilities – derecognition. Financial liabilities are derecognized when they are extinguished (i.e., when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires).

2.6. Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet if, and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to be settled on a net basis.

Agreements of repos & reverse repos are shown by the net in the financial statement in treasury bills and other governmental notes.

2.7. Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

Derivatives are recognized initially, and subsequently, at fair value. Fair values of exchange traded derivatives are obtained from quoted market prices. Fair values of over-the-counter derivatives are obtained using valuation techniques, including discounted cash flow models and option pricing models. Derivatives are classified as assets when their fair value is positive and as liabilities when their fair value is negative.

Embedded derivatives in other financial instruments, such as conversion option in a convertible bond, are treated as separate derivatives when their economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contract, provided that the host contract is not classified as at fair value through profit and loss. These embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in income statement in net trading income unless the Bank chooses to designate the hybrid contact as at fair value through profit or loss.

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

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

Hedge accounting is used for derivatives designated in a hedging relationship when the following criteria are met.

At the inception of the hedging relationship, the Bank documents the relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item, along with its risk management objectives and its strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions.

At the inception of the hedge, and on ongoing basis, the Bank documents whether the hedging instrument is expected to be highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk.

2.7.1. Fair value hedge

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualified as fair value hedges are recognized in profit or loss immediately together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk. The changes in the fair value of the interest rate swaps and the changes in the fair value of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk are recognized in the ‘net trading income’ line item of the income statement.

When the hedging instrument is no longer qualified for hedge accounting, the adjustment to the carrying amount of a hedged item, measured at amortized cost, arising from the hedged risk is amortized to profit or loss from that date using the effective interest method.

2.7.2. Derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting

All gains and losses from changes in the fair values of derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting are recognized immediately in the income statement. These gains and losses are reported in ‘net trading income’, except where derivatives are managed in conjunction with financial instruments designated at fair value, in which case gains and losses are reported in ‘net income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

2.8. Interest income and expense

Interest income and expense for all financial instruments except for those classified as held-for-trading or at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in ‘interest income’ and ‘interest expense’ in the income statement using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial asset or a financial liability and of allocating the interest income or interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Bank estimates cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment options) but does not consider future credit losses. The calculation includes all fees and points paid or received between parties to the contract that represents an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts.

Once loans or debts are classified as nonperforming or impaired, the revenue of interest income will not be recognized and will be recorded off balance sheet, and are recognized as income subsequently based on a cash basis according to the following:

- When all arrears are collected for consumer loans, personnel mortgages and micro-finance loans.
- When calculated interest for corporate loans are capitalized according to the rescheduling agreement conditions until paying 25% from rescheduled payments for a minimum performing period of one year, if the customer continues to perform, the calculated interest will be recognized in interest income (interest on the performing rescheduling agreement balance) without the marginalized before the rescheduling agreement which will be recognized in interest income after the settlement of the outstanding loan balance.

2.9. Fee and commission income

Fees charged for servicing a loan or facility that is measured at amortized cost, are recognized as revenue as the service is provided. Fees and commissions on non-performing or impaired loans or receivables cease to be recognized as income and are rather recorded off balance sheet. These are recognized as revenue, on a cash basis, only when interest income on those loans is recognized in profit and loss, at that time, fees and commissions that represent an integral part of the effective interest rate of a financial asset, are treated as an adjustment to the effective interest rate of that financial asset. Commitment fees and related direct costs for loans and advances where draw down is probable are deferred and recognized as an adjustment to the effective interest on the loan once drawn. Commitment fees in relation to facilities where draw down is not probable are recognized at the maturity of the term of the commitment.

Fees are recognized on the debt instruments that are measured at fair value through profit and loss on initial recognition and syndicated loan fees received by the Bank are recognized when the syndication has been completed and the Bank does not hold any portion of it or holds a part at the same effective interest rate used for the other participants’ portions. Commission and fee arising from negotiating, or participating in the negotiation of a transaction for a third party such as the arrangement of the acquisition of shares or other securities or the purchase or sale of properties are recognized upon completion of the underlying transaction in the income statement.

Other management advisory and service fees are recognized based on the applicable service contracts, usually on accrual basis. Financial planning fees related to investment funds are recognized steadily over the period in which the service is provided. The same principle is applied for wealth management; financial planning and custody services that are provided on the long term are recognized on the accrual basis also.

2.10. Dividend income

Dividends are recognized in the income statement when the right to collect is established.

2.11. Sale and repurchase agreements

Securities may be lent or sold subject to a commitment to repurchase (Repos) are reclassified in the financial statements and deducted from treasury bills balance. Securities borrowed or purchased subject to a commitment to resell them (Reverse Repos) are reclassified in the financial statements and added to treasury bills balance. The difference between sale and repurchase price is treated as interest and accrued over the life of the agreements using the effective interest method.

2.12. Property and equipment

Land and buildings comprise mainly branches and offices. All property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation and impairment losses if any. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset’s carrying amount or as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Bank and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to other operating expenses during the financial year in which they are incurred.

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation of other assets is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their residual values over estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset Type	Useful Life
Buildings	20 years
Leasehold improvements	3 years
Furniture and safes	3-5 years
Air-conditioners	5 years
Vehicles	5 years
Computers and core systems	3-4 years
Fixtures and fittings	3 years

The assets’ residual values and useful lives are reviewed periodically, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance sheet date. Depreciable assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recovered. An asset’s carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable value if the asset’s carrying amount exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of the asset’s fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the selling proceeds with the asset carrying amount and charged to other operating expenses in the income statement.

2.13. Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not amortized -except goodwill- and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to amortization are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset’s carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset’s fair value less costs to sell or value in use. A previously recognized impairment loss relating to a non-financial asset may be reversed in part or in full when a change in circumstances leads to a change in the estimates used to determine the non-financial asset’s recoverable amount. The carrying amount of the fixed asset will only be increased up to the amount that it would have been had the original impairment not been recognized.

2.13.1. Goodwill

Goodwill is capitalized and represents the excess of acquisition cost over the fair value of the Bank’s share in the acquired entity’s net identifiable assets on the date of acquisition. For the purpose of calculating goodwill, the fair values of acquired assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities are determined by reference to market values or by discounting expected future cash flows. Goodwill is included in the cost of investments in associates and subsidiaries in the Bank’s separate financial statements. Goodwill is tested for impairment on an annual basis or shorter when trigger event took place, an expense shall be recognized in the income statement for goodwill amortization at an annual rate of 20%, or for the impairment amount, whichever is greater.

Goodwill is allocated to the cash generating units for the purpose of impairment testing. The cash generating units represented in the Bank main segments.

2.14. Leases

The accounting treatment for the finance lease is complied with the instructions of Central Bank of Egypt, if the contract entitles the lessee to purchase the asset at a specified date and predefined value. The other leases contracts are considered operating leases contracts.

2.14.1. Being lessee

Finance lease contract recognizes the lease cost, including the cost of maintenance of the leased assets in the income statement for the period in which they occurred. If the Bank decides to exercise the right to purchase the leased asset the leased assets are capitalized and included in ‘property, plant and equipment’ and depreciated over the useful life of the expected remaining life of the asset in the same manner as similar assets.

Operating lease payments leases are accounted for on a straight-line basis over the periods of the leases and are included in general and administrative expenses.

2.14.2. Being lessor

For finance lease, assets are recorded in the property and equipment in the balance sheet and amortized over the expected useful life of this asset in the same manner as similar assets. Lease income is recognized on the basis of rate of return on the lease in addition to an amount corresponding to the cost of depreciation for the year. The difference between the recognized rental income and the total finance lease clients’ accounts is transferred to the in the income statement until the expiration of the lease to be reconciled with a net book value of the leased asset. Maintenance and insurance expenses are charged to the income statement when incurred to the extent that they are not charged to the tenant.

In case there is objective evidence that the Bank will not be able to collect the of financial lease obligations, the finance lease payments are reduced to the recoverable amount.

For assets leased under operating lease it appears in the balance sheet under property, plant and equipment, and depreciated over the expected useful life of the asset in the same way as similar assets, and the lease income recorded less any discounts given to the lessee on a straight-line method over the contract period.

2.15. Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise balances with less than three months’ maturity from the date of acquisition, including cash and non-restricted balances with Central Bank, treasury bills and other eligible bills, amounts due from other banks and short-term government securities.

2.16. Other provisions

Provisions for restructuring costs and legal claims are recognized when the Bank has present legal or constructive obligations as a result of past events; where it is more likely than not that a transfer of economic benefit will be necessary to settle the obligation, and it can be reliably estimated.

In case of similar obligations, the related cash outflow should be determined in order to settle these obligations as a group. The provision is recognized even in case of minor probability that cash outflow will occur for an item of these obligations.

When a provision is wholly or partially no longer required, it is reversed through profit or loss under other operating income (expenses).

Provisions for obligations, other than those for credit risk or employee benefits, due in more than 12 months from the balance sheet date are recognized based on the present value of the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date. An appropriate discount rate that reflects the time value of money is used to calculate the present value of such provisions. For obligations due within less than twelve months from the balance sheet date, provisions are calculated based on undiscounted expected cash outflows unless the time value of money has a significant impact on the amount of provision, then it is measured at the present value.

2.17. Share based payments

The Bank applies an equity-settled, share-based compensation plan. The fair value of equity instruments recognized as an expense over the vesting period using appropriate valuation models, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the equity instruments were granted. The vesting period is the period during which all the specified vesting conditions of a share-based payment arrangement are to be satisfied. Vesting conditions include service conditions and performance conditions and market performance conditions are taken into account when estimating the fair value of equity instruments at the date of grant. At each balance sheet date, the number of options that are expected to be exercised are estimated. Recognizes estimate changes, if any, in the income statement, and a corresponding adjustment to equity over the remaining vesting period.

The proceeds received net of any directly attributable transaction costs are credited to share capital (nominal value) and share premium when the options are exercised.

The bank’s contributions to the employees’ social insurance fund

Bank employees benefit from the Social Insurance Fund that has been established under the Law No. 64 of year 84 regarding alternative social insurance systems. This system is considered an alternative to state regulations and is subject to the supervision of the Ministry of Social Insurance. A Ministerial Resolution No. 22 of year 83 was issued regarding approval of the establishment of the Social Fund for Employees. The bank is obliged to pay to the fund the contributions due for each month represented in the employer’s share and the share of the insured and pay his obligations towards the fund in implementation of the provisions of the fund system. This is a system of benefits enjoyed by employees, a system of specific benefits for the bank, according to the Egyptian accounting standards.

2.18. Income tax

Income tax on the profit or loss for the period and deferred tax are recognized in the income statement except for income tax relating to items of equity that are recognized directly in equity.

Income tax is recognized based on net taxable profit using the tax rates applicable at the date of the balance sheet in addition to tax adjustments for previous years.

Deferred taxes arising from temporary time differences between the book value of assets and liabilities are recognized in accordance with the principles of accounting and value according to the foundations of the tax, this is determining the value of deferred tax on the expected manner to realize or settle the values of assets and liabilities, using tax rates applicable at the date of the balance sheet.

Deferred tax assets of the Bank recognized when there is likely to be possible to achieve profits subject to tax in the future to be possible through to use that asset, and is reducing the value of deferred tax assets with part of that will come from tax benefit expected during the following years, that in the case of expected high benefit tax, deferred tax assets will increase within the limits of the above reduced.

2.19. Borrowings

Borrowings are recognized initially at fair value net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortized cost also any difference between proceeds net of transaction costs and the redemption value is recognized in the income statement over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

2.20. Dividends

Dividends on ordinary shares and profit sharing are recognized as a charge of equity upon the general assembly approval. Profit sharing includes the employees’ profit share and the Board of Directors’ remuneration as prescribed by the Bank’s articles of incorporation and the corporate law.

2.21. Comparatives

Comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation in the current year where necessary.

2.22. Noncurrent assets held for sale

A non-current asset (or disposal group) to be classified as held for sale if it carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use.

Determining whether (and when) an asset stops being recovered principally through use and becomes recoverable principally through sale.

For an asset (or disposal group) to be classified as held for sale, it must be available for immediate sale in its present condition, subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such assets (or disposal groups) as well as Its sale must be highly probable;

The standard requires that non-current assets to meet the following criteria to be classified as held for sale:

- (a) Measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell, with depreciation on them ceasing; and
- (b) Presented separately on the statement of financial position with the results of discontinued operations presented separately in the income statement.

2.23. Discontinued operation

Discontinued operation as ‘a component of an entity that either has been disposed of, or is classified as held for sale, and

- (a) Represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations,
- (b) Is part of a single coordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations or
- (c) Is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale.

Important Accounting Estimates, and Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies

The bank makes estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts recognized, and the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on management’s experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Management also makes certain judgements, apart from those involving estimations, in the process of applying the accounting policies. Judgements that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized and estimates that can cause a significant adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year include:

ECL measurement: Measurement of ECLs is a significant estimate that involves determination of methodology, models and data inputs. The following components have a major impact on credit loss allowance: definition of default, definition of SICR, probability of default (“PD”), exposure at default (“EAD”), and loss given default (“LGD”), as well as forward-looking of macro-economic indicators. The bank regularly reviews and validates the models and inputs to the models to correctly estimate the actual credit loss.

The bank used forward-looking information for measurement of ECL, is primarily sourced from government and international financial institutions. The most significant forward-looking assumptions, for both corporate and retail, that correlate with ECL level and their assigned weights were interest rate, GDP growth rate, Inflation rate and foreign currency index. In addition to these assumptions’ liquidity standard M2 and foreign direct investment have been used for the retail facilities portfolio.

A change in the assigned weight to the base scenario of the forward looking macro-economic variables by 10% towards the down-turn scenario would result in an increase in ECL by EGP 1,165,838 thousand as of 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: by EGP 2,868,724 thousand). A corresponding change towards the upturn scenario would result in a decrease in ECL by EGP 1,165,838 thousand as of 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: by EGP 2,868,724 thousand). A 10% increase or decrease in LGD estimates would result in an increase or decrease in total expected credit loss allowances of EGP 1,144,190 thousand at 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: increase or decrease of EGP 3,462,531 thousand).

PD Recalibration to corporate portfolio

During the year, the Bank completed a recalibration of its corporate PD models used in measuring Expected Credit Losses (ECL) after obtaining the necessary approvals, resulting in a net ECL release of EGPB 13.1. The recalibration reflects updated and more representative risk parameters, consistent with the instructions of applying the IFRS (9) issued by the Central Bank of Egypt in February 2019 requirements to apply current, reasonable and supportable information.

The PD models originally developed at the initial application of instructions related to applying the IFRS (9) issued by the Central Bank of Egypt in February 2019 implementation in 2019 were based on the historical default data and portfolio characteristics available at that time, supplemented by expert judgement overlays to address data limitations and ensure prudence in light of heightened Egypt’s economic uncertainties in prior periods. These estimates were monitored and back tested in subsequent years.

The recalibration incorporated extended and more complete default experience, with back testing indicating that certain historical PD estimates—particularly those affected by conservative overlays during periods of heightened economic uncertainty—were no longer reflective of the portfolio’s observed credit risk, especially as Egypt’s economic outlook improved in the second half of 2025. This resulted in a more accurate estimate of long run average default rates.

To strengthen recalibrated model robustness and mitigate inherent modelling limitations, the Bank introduced an additional layer on the recalibrated PDs across rating grades to accommodate the model risk which will be subject to ongoing monitoring and revisit going forward, consistent with industry practice and the instructions of applying the IFRS (9) issued by the Central Bank of Egypt in February 2019 requirements for neutrality and avoidance of undue bias. This additional layer supports stability of PD estimates and reduce reliance on manual overlays.

Given the enhanced dataset, refined modelling, and improved Egypt’s economic outlook, certain expert judgement overlays were reduced. This change aligns with the instructions of applying the IFRS (9) issued by the Central Bank of Egypt in February 2019 to avoid double counting risk and eliminate unnecessary conservatism.

An independent third-party validation confirmed the soundness of the recalibrated models, including assumptions and methodological choices.

The resulting ECL release reflects improved model accuracy and updated portfolio performance trends. The recalibration does not reflect changes in credit risk appetite or underwriting standards. The bank considers the updated PDs to be consistent with current expectations of credit losses based on the reasonable and supportable information available at the reporting date.

Significant increase in credit risk (“SICR”). In order to determine whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk, the bank compares the risk of a default occurring over the life of a financial instrument at the end of the reporting date with the risk of default at the date of initial recognition. The assessment considers relative increase in credit risk rather than achieving a specific level of credit risk at the end of the reporting date using, Transition in risk ratings, delinquency status, number of defaulted days and restructured status resulting from credit risk in addition to watch list. The bank considers all information about actual or estimated negative changes at working environment, financial and economic circumstances and regulatory jurisdiction which may affect negatively the ability of the borrower to settle outstanding’s dues. The bank identifies behavioral indicators of increases in credit risk prior to delinquency and incorporated appropriate forward-looking information into the credit risk assessment, either at an individual instrument, or on a portfolio level.

Business model assessment. The business model drives classification of financial assets. Management applied judgement in determining the level of aggregation and portfolios of financial instruments when performing the business model assessment. When assessing sales transactions, the bank considers their historical frequency, timing and value, reasons for the sales and expectations about future sales activity. Sales transactions aimed at minimizing potential losses due to credit deterioration are considered consistent with the “hold to collect” business model. Other sales before maturity, not related to credit risk management activities, are also consistent with the “hold to collect” business model, provided that they are infrequent or insignificant in value, both individually and in aggregate. The bank assesses significance of sales transactions by comparing the value of the sales to the value of the portfolio subject to the business model assessment over the average life of the portfolio. In addition, sales of financial asset expected only in stress case scenario, or in response to an isolated event that is beyond the bank’s control, is not recurring and could not have been anticipated by the bank, are regarded as incidental to the business model objective and do not impact the classification of the respective financial assets.

The “hold to collect and sell” business model means that assets are held to collect the cash flows, but selling is also integral to achieving the business model’s objective, such as, managing liquidity needs, achieving a particular yield, or matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of the liabilities that fund those assets.

The residual category includes those portfolios of financial assets, which are managed with the objective of realizing cash flows primarily through sale, such as where a pattern of trading exists. Collecting contractual cash flow is often incidental for this business model.

3. Financial risk management

The Bank’s activities expose it to a variety of financial risks and those activities involve the analysis, evaluation, acceptance and management of some degree of risk or combination of risks. Taking risk is core to the financial business, and the operational risks are an inevitable consequence of being in business. The Bank’s aim is therefore to achieve an appropriate balance between risk and rewards and minimize potential adverse effects on the Bank’s financial performance. The most important types of financial risks are credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk and other operating risks. Also, market risk includes exchange rate risk, rate of return risk and other prices risks.

The Bank’s risk management policies are designed to identify and analyze these risks, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor the risks and adherence to limits by means of reliable and up-to-date information systems. The Bank regularly reviews its risk management policies and systems to reflect changes in markets, products and emerging best practice.

Risk management is carried out by risk department under policies approved by the Board of Directors. Bank treasury identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks in close co-operation with the Bank’s operating units.

The board provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, use of derivative financial instruments and non-derivative financial instruments. In addition, credit risk management is responsible for the independent review of risk management and the control environment.

3.1. Credit risk

The Bank takes on exposure to credit risk, which is the risk that counterparty will cause a financial loss for the Bank by failing to discharge an obligation. Management therefore carefully manages its exposure to credit risk. Credit exposures arise principally in loans and advances, debt securities and other bills. There is also credit risk in off-balance sheet financial arrangements such as loan commitments. The credit risk management and control are centralized in a credit risk management team and reported to the Board of Directors and head of each business unit regularly.

3.1.1. Credit risk measurement

3.1.1.1. Loans and advances to banks and customers

Bank's loans categories	description of the grade
1	performing loans
2	regular watching
3	watch list
4	non-performing loans

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

3.1.1.2. Debt instruments Treasury Bills and Other Governmental Notes

For debt instruments and bills, by external rating agencies are used for assessing of the credit risk exposures, and if this rating is not available, then other ways similar to those used with the credit customers are uses.

The investments in those securities and bills are viewed as a way to gain a better credit quality mapping and maintain a readily available source to meet the funding requirement at the same time.

3.1.2. Risk limit control and mitigation policies

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

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

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

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

Some other specific control and mitigation measures are outlined below:

3.1.2.1. Collateral

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

- Mortgages over residential properties.
- Mortgage business assets such as premises, and inventory.
- Mortgage financial instruments such as debt securities and equities.

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

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

3.1.2.2. 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. At any one time, the amount subject to credit risk is limited to the current fair value of instruments that are favorable to the Bank (i.e., assets with positive fair value), which in relation to derivatives is only a small fraction of the contract, or notional values used to express the volume of instruments outstanding. 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 in the expectation of a corresponding receipt in cash, securities or equities. Daily settlement limits are established for each counterparty to cover the aggregate of all settlement risk arising from the Bank market transactions on any single day.

3.1.2.3. Clearing house

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 balance sheet assets and liabilities, as transactions are 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 overall exposure to credit risk on derivative instruments subject to master netting arrangements can change substantially within a short period, as it is affected by each transaction subject to the arrangement.

3.1.2.4. Credit related commitments

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

Commitments to extend credit represent unused portions of authorizations to extend credit in the form of loans, guarantees or letters of credit. With respect to credit risk on commitments to extend credit, the Bank is potentially exposed to loss in an amount equal to the total unused commitments. However, the likely amount of loss is less than the total unused commitments, as most commitments to extend credit are contingent upon customers

maintaining specific credit standards. The Bank monitors the term to maturity of credit commitments because longer-term commitments generally have a greater degree of credit risk than shorter-term commitments.

3.1.3 Impairment and provisioning policies

The internal category system described in Note 3.1.1 focus on the credit-quality mapping from the lending and investment activities perspective. Conversely, for only financial reporting purposes impairment losses are recognized for that has been incurred on the balance sheet date when there is objective evidence of impairment. for internal operational management.

The impairment provision reported in balance sheet at the end of the year is derived from each of the four internal credit risk categories. However, the majority of the impairment provision is usually driven by the last two rating degrees. The following table illustrates the proportional distribution of loans and advances reported in the balance sheet for each of the four internal credit risk ratings of the Bank and their relevant impairment losses:

Bank's rating	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	Loans and advances (%)	Impairment provision (%)	Loans and advances (%)	Impairment provision (%)
1-Performing loans	89.17	41.88	85.19	46.86
2-Regular watching	8.98	33.89	10.79	24.31
3-Watch list	0.14	2.22	0.74	5.97
4-Non-Performing Loans	1.71	22.01	3.28	22.86

The internal rating tools assists management to determine whether objective evidence of impairment exists, based on the following criteria set by the Bank:

- Cash flow difficulties experienced by the borrower or debtor
- Breach of loan covenants or conditions
- Initiation of bankruptcy proceedings
- Deterioration of the borrower’s competitive position
- Bank granted concessions may not be approved under normal circumstances due to economic, legal reasons and financial difficulties facing the borrower
- Deterioration of the collateral value
- •Deterioration of the credit situation

The Bank’s policy requires the review of all financial assets at least annually or more regularly when circumstances require. Impairment provisions on individually assessed accounts are determined by an evaluation of the incurred loss at balance-sheet date, and are applied to all significant accounts individually. The assessment normally encompasses collateral held (including re-confirmation of its enforceability) and the anticipated receipts for that individual account. Impairment provisions are provided on individual basis by using the available historical loss experience, experienced judgment and statistical techniques.

3.1.4 Model of measuring the general banking risk

In addition to the four categories of the Bank’s internal credit category indicated in note 3.1.1, management classifies based on more detailed sub-rating to comply with CBE requirements.

The Bank calculates required provisions for impairment of assets exposed to credit risk, including commitments relating to credit on the basis of rates determined by CBE. In case, the provision required for impairment losses as per CBE credit worthiness rules exceeds the required provisions by the application used in balance sheet preparation in accordance to the International Financial Reporting Standard (9) issued by the Central Bank of Egypt on February 26, 2019. That excess shall be added to the general banking risk reserve in the equity section. Such reserve is always adjusted, on a regular basis, by any increase or decrease so, that reserve shall always be equivalent to the amount of increase between the two provisions. Such reserve is not available for distribution.

Below is a statement of institutional worthiness according to internal ratings, compared to CBE ratings and rates of provisions needed for assets impairment related to credit risk:

CBE Rating	Categorization	Provision %	Internal Rating	Categorization
1	Low risk	0%	1	Performing loans
2	Average risk	1%	1	Performing loans
3	Satisfactory risk	1%	1	Performing loans
4	Reasonable risk	2%	1	Performing loans
5	Acceptable risk	2%	1	Performing loans
6	Marginally acceptable risk	3%	2	Regular watching
7	Watch list	5%	3	Watch list
8	Substandard	20%	4	Non-performing loans
9	Doubtful	50%	4	Non-performing loans
10	Bad debts	100%	4	Non-performing loans

3.1.5. Maximum exposure to credit risk before collateral held

	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
In balance sheet items exposed to credit risk		
Gross Due from banks	135,369,231	270,833,659
ECL	(132,682)	(3,825)
Gross loans and advances to banks	34,781,349	9,863,221
Unamortized discounted bank loans	(254,104)	(174,320)
ECL	(86,475)	(133,491)
Gross loans and advances to customers		
Individual:		
- Overdraft	3,174,190	3,731,857
- Credit cards	18,234,061	15,027,813
- Personal loans	63,053,375	54,941,264
- Mortgages	7,997,385	5,794,632
Corporate:		
- Overdraft	113,965,193	87,461,400
- Direct loans	259,575,740	144,428,805
- Syndicated loans	78,572,993	79,963,890
- Other loans	1,687,298	1,033,383
Unamortized bills discount	(82,363)	(238,286)
Unamortized syndicated loans discount	(40,820)	(84,093)
ECL	(34,687,756)	(45,481,562)
Suspended credit account	(3,495,530)	(3,036,429)
Derivative financial instruments	620,349	819,711
Financial investments:		
-Debt instruments	608,194,084	401,076,921
Other assets (Accrued revenues)	38,524,051	35,151,259
Total	1,324,969,569	1,060,975,809
Off balance sheet items exposed to credit risk		
Financial guarantees	5,679,754	7,052,997
Customers’ acceptances and other contingent liabilities	10,725,829	11,932,613
Letters of credit (import and export)	12,928,493	19,179,770
Letters of guarantee	274,727,269	257,993,539
Total	304,061,345	296,158,919

The above table represents the Bank’s Maximum exposure to credit risk on December 31, 2025 before taking into account any held collateral.

For assets recognized on balance sheet, the exposures set out above are based on net carrying amounts as reported in the balance sheet.

As shown above, 40.94% of the total maximum exposure is derived from loans and advances to banks and customers against 33.28% on December 31, 2024, while investments in debt instruments represent 45.90% against 37.80% on December 31, 2024.

Management is confident in its ability to continue to control and sustain minimal exposure of credit risk resulting from both the bank’s loans and advances portfolio and debt instruments based on the following:

- 98.16% of the loans and advances are concentrated in the top two grades of the internal credit risk rating system against 95.98% on December 31, 2024
- Loans and advances assessed individually are valued EGP 9,933,490 thousand against EGP 13,254,953 thousand on December 31, 2024
- The Bank has implemented more prudent processes when granting loans and advances during the financial year ended on December 31, 2025.
- 73.73% of the investments in debt Instruments are Egyptian sovereign instruments against 86.49% on December 31, 2024.

3.1.6. Loans and advances

Loans and advances balances are summarized as follows:

	Dec.31, 2025		Dec.31, 2024	
	Loans and advances to customers	Loans and advances to banks	Loans and advances to customers	Loans and advances to banks
Gross Loans and advances	546,260,235	34,781,349	392,383,044	9,863,221
Less:				
ECL	34,687,756	86,475	45,481,562	133,491
Unamortized bills & bank loans discount	82,363	254,104	238,286	174,320
Unamortized syndicated loans discount	40,820	-	84,093	-
Suspended credit account	3,495,530	-	3,036,429	-
Net	507,953,766	34,440,770	343,542,674	9,555,410

Expected credit losses for loans and advances totaled 34,774,231.

During the year, the Bank’s total loans and advances increased by 44.45% In order to minimize the probable exposure to credit risk, the Bank focuses more on conducting business with large enterprises, banks and retail customers with good credit rating .

Total balances of loans and advances to customers divided by stages:

Dec.31, 2025	Stage 1: 12 months	Stage 2: Life time	Stage 3: Life time	Total
Individuals	87,060,741	4,369,775	1,028,495	92,459,011
Corporate and Business Banking	340,459,147	104,437,082	8,904,995	453,801,224
Total	427,519,888	108,806,857	9,933,490	546,260,235

Expected credit losses for loans and advances to customers divided by stages:

Dec.31, 2025	Stage 1: Expected credit losses over 12 months	Stage 2: Expected credit losses over a lifetime that is not creditworthy	Stage 3: Expected credit losses over a lifetime credit default	Total
Individuals	3,521,440	105,966	843,358	4,470,764
Corporate and Business Banking	3,710,367	19,691,956	6,814,669	30,216,992
Total	7,231,807	19,797,922	7,658,027	34,687,756

Loans and advances, balances and expected credit losses to banks divided by stages:

Dec.31, 2025	Stage 1: 12 months	Stage 2: Life time	Stage 3: Life time	Total
Loans	7,283,231	27,498,118	-	34,781,349
Expected credit losses	(443)	(86,032)	-	(86,475)
Net of ECL	7,282,788	27,412,086	-	34,694,874

Off balance sheet items exposed to credit risk and expected credit losses divided by stages:

Dec.31, 2025	Stage 1: 12 months	Stage 2: Life time	Stage 3: Life time	Total
Facilities and guarantees	268,880,287	22,914,952	6,586,352	298,381,591
Expected credit losses	(1,902,699)	(4,067,839)	(6,586,352)	(12,556,890)
Net of ECL	266,977,588	18,847,113	-	285,824,701

Total balances of loans and advances to customers divided by stages:

Dec.31, 2024	Stage 1: 12 months	Stage 2: Life time	Stage 3: Life time	Total
Individuals	73,490,959	5,035,557	969,050	79,495,566
Corporate and Business Banking	191,684,590	108,916,985	12,285,903	312,887,478
Total	265,175,549	113,952,542	13,254,953	392,383,044

Expected credit losses for loans and advances to customers divided by stages:

Dec.31, 2024	Stage 1: Expected credit losses over 12 months	"Stage 2: Expected credit losses over a lifetime that is not creditworthy"	"Stage 3: Expected credit losses over a lifetime credit default"	Total
Individuals	2,901,607	165,037	758,625	3,825,269
Corporate and Business Banking	7,381,514	24,585,991	9,688,788	41,656,293
Total	10,283,121	24,751,028	10,447,413	45,481,562

Loans and advances, balances and expected credit losses to banks divided by stages:

Dec.31, 2024	Stage 1: 12 months	Stage 2: Life time	Stage 3: Life time	Total
Loans	2,164,119	7,699,102	-	9,863,221
Expected credit losses	(30)	(133,461)	-	(133,491)
Net of ECL	2,164,089	7,565,641	-	9,729,730

Off balance sheet items exposed to credit risk and expected credit losses divided by stages:

Dec.31, 2024	Stage 1: 12 months	Stage 2: Life time	Stage 3: Life time	Total
Facilities and guarantees	252,395,002	29,789,216	6,921,704	289,105,922
Expected credit losses	(7,049,948)	(5,116,697)	(3,439,478)	(15,606,123)
Net of ECL	245,345,054	24,672,519	3,482,226	273,499,799

Expected credit losses divided by internal classification:

Corporate and Business Banking Loans:

	Scope of probability of default (PD)	Stage 1: Expected credit losses over 12 months	Stage 2: Expected credit losses over a lifetime that is not creditworthy	Stage 3: Expected credit losses over a lifetime credit default	Total
Dec.31, 2025					
Performing loans (1-5)	1%-3%	2,721,192	8,233,436	-	10,954,628
Regular watching (6)	3%-6%	989,175	10,690,823	-	11,679,998
Watch list (7)	6%-30%	-	767,697	4,256	771,953
Non-performing loans (8-10)	100%	-	-	6,810,413	6,810,413
Total		3,710,367	19,691,956	6,814,669	30,216,992

Individual Loans:

	Scope of probability of default (PD)	Stage 1: Expected credit losses over 12 months	Stage 2: Expected credit losses over a lifetime that is not creditworthy	Stage 3: Expected credit losses over a lifetime credit default	Total
Dec.31, 2025					
Performing loans (1-5)	1%-6%	3,521,440	-	-	3,521,440
Regular watching (6)	> 7%	-	105,825	-	105,825
Watch list (7)	> 7%	-	141	-	141
Non-performing loans (8-10)	100%	-	-	843,358	843,358
Total		3,521,440	105,966	843,358	4,470,764

The total balances of loans and facilities divided according to the internal classification:

Corporate and Business Banking Loans:

	Scope of probability of default (PD)	Stage 1: 12 months	Stage 2: Life time	Stage 3: Life time	Total
Dec.31, 2025					
Performing loans (1-5)	1%-3%	315,167,734	81,118,955	-	396,286,689
Regular watching (6)	3%-6%	25,291,413	22,533,079	-	47,824,492
Watch list (7)	6%-30%	-	785,048	24,190	809,238
Non-performing loans (8-10)	100%	-	-	8,880,805	8,880,805
Total		340,459,147	104,437,082	8,904,995	453,801,224

Individual Loans:

	Scope of probability of default (PD)	Stage 1: 12 months	Stage 2: Life time	Stage 3: Life time	Total
Dec.31, 2025					
Performing loans (1-5)	1%-6%	87,060,741	-	-	87,060,741
Regular watching (6)	> 7%	-	4,369,051	-	4,369,051
Watch list (7)	> 7%	-	724	-	724
Non-performing loans (8-10)	100%	-	-	1,028,495	1,028,495
Total		87,060,741	4,369,775	1,028,495	92,459,011

Expected credit losses divided by internal classification:

Corporate and Business Banking Loans:

	Scope of probability of default (PD)	Stage 1: Expected credit losses over 12 months	Stage 2: Expected credit losses over a lifetime that is not creditworthy	Stage 3: Expected credit losses over a lifetime credit default	Total
Dec.31, 2024					
Performing loans (1-5)	1%-11%	6,820,290	11,518,502	-	18,338,792
Regular watching (6)	11%-21%	561,224	10,361,085	-	10,922,309
Watch list (7)	21%-36%	-	2,706,404	17,867	2,724,271
Non-performing loans (8-10)	100%	-	-	9,670,921	9,670,921
Total		7,381,514	24,585,991	9,688,788	41,656,293

Individual Loans:

	Scope of probability of default (PD)	Stage 1: Expected credit losses over 12 months	Stage 2: Expected credit losses over a lifetime that is not creditworthy	Stage 3: Expected credit losses over a lifetime credit default	Total
Dec.31, 2024					
Performing loans (1-5)	1%-10%	2,901,607	-	-	2,901,607
Regular watching (6)	>11%	-	164,910	-	164,910
Watch list (7)	>11%	-	127	50	177
Non-performing loans (8-10)	100%	-	-	758,575	758,575
Total		2,901,607	165,037	758,625	3,825,269

The total balances of loans and facilities divided according to the internal classification:

Corporate and Business Banking Loans:

	Scope of probability of default (PD)	Stage 1: 12 months	Stage 2: Life time	Stage 3: Life time	Total
Dec.31, 2024					
Performing loans (1-5)	1%-11%	178,607,998	80,712,454	-	259,320,452
Regular watching (6)	11%-21%	13,076,592	25,282,401	-	38,358,993
Watch list (7)	21%-36%	-	2,922,130	51,942	2,974,072
Non-performing loans (8-10)	100%	-	-	12,233,961	12,233,961
Total		191,684,590	108,916,985	12,285,903	312,887,478

Individual Loans:

	Scope of probability of default (PD)	Stage 1: 12 months	Stage 2: Life time	Stage 3: Life time	Total
Dec.31, 2024					
Performing loans (1-5)	1%-10%	73,490,959	-	-	73,490,959
Regular watching (6)	>11%	-	5,034,913	-	5,034,913
Watch list (7)	>11%	-	644	515	1,159
Non-performing loans (8-10)	100%	-	-	968,535	968,535
Total		73,490,959	5,035,557	969,050	79,495,566

The following tables provide information on the quality of financial assets subject to ECL calculation at the end of financial year:

Dec.31, 2025

Due from banks	Stage 1: 12 months	Stage 2: Life time	Stage 3: Life time	Total
Credit rating				
Performing loans	7,792,997	-	-	7,792,997
Regular watching	41,731,225	-	-	41,731,225
Watch list	-	-	-	-
Non-performing loans	-	-	-	-
Total	49,524,222	-	-	49,524,222
ECL	(132,682)	-	-	(132,682)
Net	49,391,540	-	-	49,391,540

Dec.31, 2025

Individual Loans:	Stage 1: 12 months	Stage 2: Life time	Stage 3: Life time	Total
Credit rating				
Performing loans	87,060,741	-	-	87,060,741
Regular watching	-	4,369,051	-	4,369,051
Watch list	-	724	-	724
Non-performing loans	-	-	1,028,495	1,028,495
Total	87,060,741	4,369,775	1,028,495	92,459,011
ECL	(3,521,440)	(105,966)	(843,358)	(4,470,764)
Net	83,539,301	4,263,809	185,137	87,988,247

Dec.31, 2025

Corporate and Business Banking Loans:	Stage 1: 12 months	Stage 2: Life time	Stage 3: Life time	Total
Credit rating				
Performing loans	315,167,734	81,118,955	-	396,286,689
Regular watching	25,291,413	22,533,079	-	47,824,492
Watch list	-	785,048	24,190	809,238
Non-performing loans	-	-	8,880,805	8,880,805
Total	340,459,147	104,437,082	8,904,995	453,801,224
ECL	(3,710,367)	(19,691,956)	(6,814,669)	(30,216,992)
Net	336,748,780	84,745,126	2,090,326	423,584,232

Dec.31, 2025

Debt Instruments at Fair value through OCI	Stage 1: 12 months	Stage 2: Life time	Stage 3: Life time	Total
Credit rating				
Performing loans	121,863,857	34,198,061	-	156,061,918
Regular watching	75,533,064	-	-	75,533,064
Watch list	-	-	-	-
Non-performing loans	-	-	-	-
Total	197,396,921	34,198,061	-	231,594,982
ECL	(3,649,982)	(115,093)	-	(3,765,075)

Dec.31, 2025

Debt Instruments at amortized cost	Stage 1: 12 months	Stage 2: Life time	Stage 3: Life time	Total
Credit rating				
Performing loans	3,772,728	-	-	3,772,728
Regular watching	6,973,873	-	-	6,973,873
Watch list	-	-	-	-
Non-performing loans	-	-	-	-
Total	10,746,601	-	-	10,746,601
ECL	(392,625)	-	-	(392,625)
Net	10,353,976	-	-	10,353,976

The following tables provide information on the quality of financial assets subject to ECL calculation at the end of financial year:

Dec.31, 2024

Due from banks	Stage 1: 12 months	Stage 2: Life time	Stage 3: Life time	Total
Credit rating				
Performing loans	28,280,616	-	-	28,280,616
Regular watching	-	-	-	-
Watch list	-	-	-	-
Non-performing loans	-	-	-	-
Total	28,280,616	-	-	28,280,616
ECL	(3,825)	-	-	(3,825)
Net	28,276,791	-	-	28,276,791

Dec.31, 2024

Individual Loans:	Stage 1: 12 months	Stage 2: Life time	Stage 3: Life time	Total
Credit rating				
Performing loans	73,490,959	-	-	73,490,959
Regular watching	-	5,034,913	-	5,034,913
Watch list	-	644	515	1,159
Non-performing loans	-	-	968,535	968,535
Total	73,490,959	5,035,557	969,050	79,495,566
ECL	(2,901,607)	(165,037)	(758,625)	(3,825,269)
Net	70,589,352	4,870,520	210,425	75,670,297

Dec.31, 2024

Corporate and Business Banking Loans:	Stage 1: 12 months	Stage 2: Life time	Stage 3: Life time	Total
Credit rating				
Performing loans	178,607,998	80,712,454	-	259,320,452
Regular watching	13,076,592	25,282,401	-	38,358,993
Watch list	-	2,922,130	51,942	2,974,072
Non-performing loans	-	-	12,233,961	12,233,961
Total	191,684,590	108,916,985	12,285,903	312,887,478
ECL	(7,381,514)	(24,585,991)	(9,688,788)	(41,656,293)
Net	184,303,076	84,330,994	2,597,115	271,231,185

Dec.31, 2024

Debt Instruments at Fair value through OCI	Stage 1: 12 months	Stage 2: Life time	Stage 3: Life time	Total
Credit rating				
Performing loans	45,126,560	5,096,905	-	50,223,465
Regular watching	86,672,222	-	-	86,672,222
Watch list	-	-	-	-
Non-performing loans	-	-	-	-
Total	131,798,782	5,096,905	-	136,895,687
ECL	(3,790,195)	(15,025)	-	(3,805,220)

Dec.31, 2024

Debt Instruments at amortized cost	Stage 1: 12 months	Stage 2: Life time	Stage 3: Life time	Total
Credit rating				
Performing loans	4,086,865	-	-	4,086,865
Regular watching	6,987,590	-	-	6,987,590
Watch list	-	-	-	-
Non-performing loans	-	-	-	-
Total	11,074,455	-	-	11,074,455
ECL	(466,982)	-	-	(466,982)
Net	10,607,473	-	-	10,607,473

The table below displays ECL changes within 12 months resulting from the following factors:

Dec.31, 2025

Due from banks	Stage 1: 12 months ECL	Stage 2: Life time ECL	Stage 3: Life time ECL	Total ECL
Beginning balance	3,825	-	-	3,825
Released/charged during the year	137,399	-	-	137,399
Transferred to stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 3	-	-	-	-
Cumulative foreign currencies translation differences	(8,542)	-	-	(8,542)
Ending balance	132,682	-	-	132,682

Dec.31, 2025

Individual Loans:	Stage 1: 12 months ECL	Stage 2: Life time ECL	Stage 3: Life time ECL	Total ECL
Beginning balance	2,901,607	165,037	758,625	3,825,269
Released/charged during the year	619,833	(59,071)	148,305	709,067
Write off during the year	-	-	(246,306)	(246,306)
Recoveries	-	-	182,734	182,734
Ending balance	3,521,440	105,966	843,358	4,470,764

Dec.31, 2025

Corporate and Business Banking Loans:	Stage 1: 12 months ECL	Stage 2: Life time ECL	Stage 3: Life time ECL	Total ECL
Beginning balance	7,381,514	24,585,991	9,688,788	41,656,293
Released/charged during the year	1,311,166	(1,906,603)	(997,866)	(1,593,303)
Transferred to stage 1	795,499	(690,838)	(104,661)	-
Transferred to stage 2	(412,329)	1,785,660	(1,373,331)	-
Transferred to stage 3	(84,785)	(122,929)	207,714	-
PD Recalibration impact*	(5,254,076)	(2,919,628)	-	(8,173,704)
Recoveries	-	-	1,001,554	1,001,554
Write off during the year	-	-	(1,265,403)	(1,265,403)
Cumulative foreign currencies translation differences	(26,622)	(1,039,697)	(342,126)	(1,408,445)
Ending balance	3,710,367	19,691,956	6,814,669	30,216,992

* Represents released ECL to the income statement and has been transferred to a special reserve.

Dec.31, 2025

Debt Instruments at Fair value through OCI	Stage 1: 12 months ECL	Stage 2: Life time ECL	Stage 3: Life time ECL	Total ECL
Beginning balance	3,790,195	15,025	-	3,805,220
Released/charged during the year	100,487	101,992	-	202,479
Transferred to stage 1	833	(833)	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 3	-	-	-	-
Cumulative foreign currencies translation differences	(241,533)	(1,091)	-	(242,624)
Ending balance	3,649,982	115,093	-	3,765,075

Dec.31, 2025

Debt Instruments at amortized cost	Stage 1: 12 months ECL	Stage 2: Life time ECL	Stage 3: Life time ECL	Total ECL
Beginning balance	466,982	-	-	466,982
Released/charged during the year	(55,830)	-	-	(55,830)
Transferred to stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 3	-	-	-	-
Cumulative foreign currencies translation differences	(18,527)	-	-	(18,527)
Ending balance	392,625	-	-	392,625

The table below displays ECL changes within 12 months resulting from the following factors:
Dec.31, 2024

Due from banks	Stage 1: 12 months ECL	Stage 2: Life time ECL	Stage 3: Life time ECL	Total ECL
Beginning balance	2,158	-	-	2,158
Released/charged during the year	(341)	-	-	(341)
Transferred to stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 3	-	-	-	-
Cumulative foreign currencies translation differences	2,008	-	-	2,008
Ending balance	3,825	-	-	3,825

Dec.31, 2024

Individual Loans:	Stage 1: 12 months ECL	Stage 2: Life time ECL	Stage 3: Life time ECL	Total ECL
Beginning balance	1,551,112	205,628	486,555	2,243,295
Released/charged during the year	1,350,495	(40,591)	378,579	1,688,483
Write off during the year	-	-	(264,191)	(264,191)
Recoveries	-	-	157,682	157,682
Ending balance	2,901,607	165,037	758,625	3,825,269

Dec.31, 2024

Corporate and Business Banking Loans:	Stage 1: 12 months ECL	Stage 2: Life time ECL	Stage 3: Life time ECL	Total ECL
Beginning balance	4,410,307	14,882,887	7,701,248	26,994,442
Released/charged during the year	2,863,662	960,600	(876,043)	2,948,219
Transferred to stage 1	197,123	(197,123)	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	(280,051)	2,185,566	(1,905,515)	-
Transferred to stage 3	(30,105)	(875,843)	905,948	-
ECL Transfer to Other provisions	-	-	(1,276,440)	(1,276,440)
Recoveries	-	-	710,589	710,589
Write off during the year	-	-	(248,830)	(248,830)
Cumulative foreign currencies translation differences	220,578	7,629,904	4,677,831	12,528,313
Ending balance	7,381,514	24,585,991	9,688,788	41,656,293

Dec.31, 2024

Debt Instruments at Fair value through OCI	Stage 1: 12 months ECL	Stage 2: Life time ECL	Stage 3: Life time ECL	Total ECL
Beginning balance	2,868,271	-	-	2,868,271
Released/charged during the year	(407,135)	14,179	-	(392,956)
Transferred to stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	(846)	846	-	-
Transferred to stage 3	-	-	-	-
Cumulative foreign currencies translation differences	1,329,905	-	-	1,329,905
Ending balance	3,790,195	15,025	-	3,805,220

Dec.31, 2024

Debt Instruments at amortized cost	Stage 1: 12 months ECL	Stage 2: Life time ECL	Stage 3: Life time ECL	Total ECL
Beginning balance	198,469	-	-	198,469
Released/charged during the year	149,009	-	-	149,009
Transferred to stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 3	-	-	-	-
Cumulative foreign currencies translation differences	119,504	-	-	119,504
Ending balance	466,982	-	-	466,982

Restructured loans and advances

Restructuring activities include rescheduling arrangements, applying obligatory management programs, modifying and deferral of payments. The application of restructuring policies are based on indicators or criteria of credit performance of the borrower that is based on the judgment of the management, which indicate that payment will most likely continue. Restructuring is commonly applied to term loans, especially customer loans. Renegotiated loans totaled at the end of the year are as follows:

	Dec.31, 2025	Dec.31, 2024
Corporate		
- Loans and advances to customers	24,919,188	24,528,840
Total	24,919,188	24,528,840

3.1.7. Debt instruments, treasury bills and other governmental notes:

The following tables provide analysis of financial investment balances by rating agencies at the end of the year:

Dec.31, 2025	Stage 1: 12 months	Stage 2: Life time	Stage 3: Life time	Total
Amortized cost				
AAA to AA+	-	-	-	-
AA to AA-	-	-	-	-
A+ to A-	-	-	-	-
Less than A-	236,672,175	-	-	236,672,175
Not rated	-	-	-	-
Total	236,672,175	-	-	236,672,175

Dec.31, 2025	Stage 1: 12 months	Stage 2: Life time	Stage 3: Life time	Total
Fair value through OCI				
AAA to AA+	50,837,712	-	-	50,837,712
AA to AA-	3,264,973	-	-	3,264,973
A+ to A-	25,728,227	-	-	25,728,227
Less than A-	257,492,936	34,198,061	-	291,690,997
Not rated	-	-	-	-
Total	337,323,848	34,198,061	-	371,521,909

The following table displays analysis of expected credit losses on financial investments by rating agencies at the end of the year:

Dec.31, 2025	Stage 1: Expected credit losses over 12 months	Stage 2: Expected credit losses over a lifetime that is not creditworthy	Stage 3: Expected credit losses over a lifetime credit default	Total
Fair value through OCI & Amortized cost				
AAA to AA+	3	-	-	3
AA to AA-	-	-	-	-
A+ to A-	117	-	-	117
Less than A-	4,042,487	115,093	-	4,157,580
Not rated	-	-	-	-
Total	4,042,607	115,093	-	4,157,700

3.1.7. Debt instruments, treasury bills and other governmental notes:

The following tables provide analysis of financial investment balances by rating agencies at the end of the year:

Dec.31, 2024	Stage 1: 12 months	Stage 2: Life time	Stage 3: Life time	Total
Amortized cost				
AAA to AA+	-	-	-	-
AA to AA-	-	-	-	-
A+ to A-	-	-	-	-
Less than A-	168,118,219	-	-	168,118,219
Not rated	-	-	-	-
Total	168,118,219	-	-	168,118,219

Dec.31, 2024	Stage 1: 12 months	Stage 2: Life time	Stage 3: Life time	Total
Fair value through OCI				
AAA to AA+	13,289,883	-	-	13,289,883
AA to AA-	1,898,512	-	-	1,898,512
A+ to A-	1,215,276	-	-	1,215,276
Less than A-	211,458,126	5,096,905	-	216,555,031
Not rated	-	-	-	-
Total	227,861,797	5,096,905	-	232,958,702

The following table displays analysis of expected credit losses on financial investments by rating agencies at the end of the year:

Dec.31, 2024	Stage 1: Expected credit losses over 12 months	Stage 2: Expected credit losses over a lifetime that is not creditworthy	Stage 3: Expected credit losses over a lifetime credit default	Total
Fair value through OCI & Amortized cost				
AAA to AA+	-	-	-	-
AA to AA-	-	-	-	-
A+ to A-	-	-	-	-
Less than A-	4,257,177	15,025	-	4,272,202
Not rated	-	-	-	-
Total	4,257,177	15,025	-	4,272,202

3.1.8. Concentration of risks of financial assets with credit risk exposure

3.1.8.1. Geographical sectors

The following table is a breakdown of the Bank's main credit exposure at their book values categorized by geographical region at the end of the year. The Bank has allocated exposures to regions based on the country of domicile of its counterparties.

Dec.31, 2025	Greater Cairo	Alex, Delta and Sinai	Upper Egypt	Outside Egypt	Total
Gross due from banks	51,627,992	-	-	83,741,239	135,369,231
ECL	(132,632)	-	-	(50)	(132,682)
Gross loans and advances to banks	10,708,372	-	-	24,072,977	34,781,349
Unamortized discounted bank loans	(161,544)	-	-	(92,560)	(254,104)
ECL	(22,872)	-	-	(63,603)	(86,475)
Gross loans and advances to customers					
Individual:					
- Overdrafts	2,174,371	724,380	179,190	96,249	3,174,190
- Credit cards	14,514,846	3,043,784	675,431	-	18,234,061
- Personal loans	45,246,561	13,961,667	3,780,555	64,592	63,053,375
- Mortgages	7,771,755	177,289	27,374	20,967	7,997,385
Corporate:					
- Overdrafts	99,372,317	11,731,404	1,547,489	1,313,983	113,965,193
- Direct loans	200,703,890	42,404,115	14,069,364	2,398,371	259,575,740
- Syndicated loans	76,619,600	1,953,393	-	-	78,572,993
- Other loans	1,043,029	644,269	-	-	1,687,298
Unamortized bills discount	(74,102)	(8,261)	-	-	(82,363)
Unamortized syndicated loans discount	(40,820)	-	-	-	(40,820)
ECL	(29,209,212)	(2,696,207)	(2,566,106)	(216,231)	(34,687,756)
Suspended credit account	(3,090,816)	-	(404,714)	-	(3,495,530)
Derivative financial instruments	118,150	-	-	502,199	620,349
Financial investments:					
-Debt instruments	490,960,724	-	-	117,233,360	608,194,084
Total	968,129,609	71,935,833	17,308,583	229,071,493	1,286,445,518
Total as at December 31, 2024	851,526,800	58,759,481	13,367,326	102,170,943	1,025,824,550

3.1.8.2. Industry sectors

The following table analyses the Group's main credit exposure at their book value categorized by the Bank's customers activities.

Dec.31, 2025	Financial institutions	Manufacturing	Real Estate	Agricultural	Wholesale and retail trade	Government sector	Services	Individual	Total
Gross due from banks	135,369,231	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	135,369,231
ECL	(132,682)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(132,682)
Gross loans and advances to banks	34,781,349	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34,781,349
Unamortized discounted bank loans	(254,104)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(254,104)
ECL	(86,475)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(86,475)
Gross loans and advances to customers									
Individual:									
- Overdrafts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,174,190	3,174,190
- Credit cards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,234,061	18,234,061
- Personal loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63,053,375	63,053,375
- Mortgages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,997,385	7,997,385
Corporate:									
- Overdrafts	8,345,431	23,633,102	17,378,672	1,349,180	6,361,214	10,919,201	45,978,393	-	113,965,193
- Direct loans	18,037,650	76,923,818	4,350,827	5,078,862	17,887,780	72,024,040	65,272,763	-	259,575,740
- Syndicated loans	165,424	5,486,605	8,713,733	-	-	55,293,059	8,914,172	-	78,572,993
- Other loans	-	1,589,890	-	97,408	-	-	-	-	1,687,298
Unamortized bills discount	-	-	(57,984)	-	(11,640)	-	(12,739)	-	(82,363)
Unamortized syndicated loans discount	-	-	(40,820)	-	-	-	-	-	(40,820)
ECL	(200,762)	(7,733,967)	(461,473)	(94,563)	(564,744)	(6,639,004)	(14,522,479)	(4,470,764)	(34,687,756)
Suspended credit account	-	(510,541)	-	-	(649)	-	(2,984,340)	-	(3,495,530)
Derivative financial instruments	578,461	38,204	-	3,665	-	-	19	-	620,349
Financial investments:									
-Debt instruments	52,420,688	-	-	-	-	555,773,396	-	-	608,194,084
Total	249,024,211	99,427,111	29,882,955	6,434,552	23,671,961	687,370,692	102,645,789	87,988,247	1,286,445,518
Total as at December 31, 2024	328,143,075	75,399,163	17,405,361	4,998,020	15,569,819	444,008,796	64,630,048	75,670,268	1,025,824,550

3.2. Market risk

Market Risks represent the potential losses resulting from unfavorable movements in market prices that may negatively affect the values of the bank’s investment positions linked to the bank’s balance sheet as a whole, which in turn affects the bank’s profitability and its capital base. These investments are represented in debt instruments in addition to the currency exchange rate risks. Market risk results from open positions of the rate of return, and currencies, as each of them is exposed to general and specific risks in the market and changes in the level of sensitivity to market rates or to prices such as interest rates, and exchange. The bank distinguishes between the trading book portfolio and the banking book portfolio in measuring market risks, as the trading portfolio includes instruments held for the purpose of resale or taken by the bank to benefit in the short term from the actual or expected difference between the buying and selling prices or benefiting from any changes that may occur in the return rates and any other prices that affect the trading portfolio, in addition to the financial derivative positions used for the purpose of hedging. The banking book portfolio for non-trading purposes includes instruments acquired that are salable or held until settlement dates and managing the return rate of assets and liabilities. As part of market risk management, the bank performs several hedging strategies, as well as entering into interest rate swap contracts in order to balance the risk associated with debt instruments and long-term loans. Periodic reports on market risks are submitted to the Board of Directors and the members of the Assets and Liabilities Committee (ALCO).

3.2.1. Market risk measurement techniques

3.2.1.1. Value at Risk

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

VaR is a statistically based estimate of the potential loss on the current portfolio from adverse market movements. It expresses the ‘maximum’ amount the Bank might lose, but only to a certain level of confidence (99%). There is therefore a specified statistical probability (1%) that actual loss could be greater than the VaR estimate. The VaR model assumes a certain ‘holding period’ until positions can be closed (1 Day). The Bank assesses the historical movements in the market prices based on volatilities and correlations. The use of this approach does not prevent losses outside of these limits in the event of more significant market movements.

As VaR constitutes an integral part of the Bank’s market risk control regime, the Market Risk Management set VaR Limits, for the trading book, which have been approved by the board. In addition, monthly limits compliance is reported to the ALCO.

The Bank is calculating the Market Risk Capital Requirements by applying Basel II “Standardised Measurement Method”, according to the Central Bank of Egypt regulatory requirements.

3.2.1.2. Stress testing

Stress tests provide an indication of the potential size of losses that could arise under extreme market conditions. Therefore, the bank computes on a daily basis trading Stressed VaR, combined with the trading VaR, to capture the abnormal movements in financial markets and to give more comprehensive picture of risk. The results of the stress tests are reviewed by the ALCO on a monthly basis and the board risk committee on a quarterly basis.

3.2.2. Value at risk (VaR) Summary

Total VaR by risk type	Last 12 months ended 31/12/2025			Last 12 months ended 31/12/2024		
	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High	Low
Foreign exchange risk	37,962	99,760	898	36,295	100,953	656
Interest rate risk	382,120	614,645	142,029	371,110	767,629	170,967
- For non-trading purposes	365,880	570,927	141,859	328,629	518,782	164,234
- For trading purposes	16,240	43,718	170	42,481	248,847	6,733
Total VaR	361,803	582,153	114,561	318,479	508,111	164,078

Trading portfolio VaR by risk type	Last 12 months ended 31/12/2025			Last 12 months ended 31/12/2024		
	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High	Low
Foreign exchange risk	37,962	99,760	898	36,295	100,953	656
Interest rate risk	16,240	43,718	170	42,481	248,847	6,733
- For trading purposes	16,240	43,718	170	42,481	248,847	6,733
Total VaR	42,744	99,760	2,545	54,639	306,713	656

Non-trading portfolio VaR by risk type	Last 12 months ended 31/12/2025			Last 12 months ended 31/12/2024		
	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High	Low
- Interest rate risk	365,880	570,927	141,859	328,629	518,782	164,234
Total VaR	365,880	570,927	141,859	328,629	518,782	164,234

The three previous outcomes of the VAR were calculated independently from the positions involved and historical market movements. The aggregate value at risk for trading and non-trading is not the Bank’s risk value because of the correlation between types of risks.

3.2.3. Foreign exchange risk

The Bank’s financial position and cash flows are exposed to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. The Board sets limits on the level of exposure by currency and in aggregate, which are monitored daily. The table below summarizes the Bank’s exposure to foreign exchange rate risk and financial instruments at carrying amounts, categorized by currency.

Dec.31, 2025	EGP	USD	EUR	GBP	Other	Equivalent in EGP Total
Financial assets						
Cash and balances at the central bank	74,894,926	8,273,982	3,690,367	307,174	1,710,003	88,876,452
Gross due from banks	10	110,186,250	22,946,066	1,745,226	491,679	135,369,231
Gross loans and advances to banks	-	33,154,478	1,626,871	-	-	34,781,349
Gross loans and advances to customers	439,768,607	93,581,769	10,576,593	53,369	2,279,897	546,260,235
Derivative financial instruments	121,331	499,018	-	-	-	620,349
Financial investments						
Gross financial investment securities	413,609,811	181,814,536	14,459,783	645,948	2,932,651	613,462,729
Investments in associates	45,210	-	-	-	-	45,210
Total financial assets	928,439,895	427,510,033	53,299,680	2,751,717	7,414,230	1,419,415,555
Financial liabilities						
Due to banks	904,165	2,346,790	24,081	4,629	74,081	3,353,746
Due to customers	678,325,974	377,742,619	43,968,322	3,305,988	7,052,790	1,110,395,693
Derivative financial instruments	111,819	25,983	-	-	-	137,802
Issued debt instruments	-	4,761,558	-	-	-	4,761,558
Other loans	280,192	28,863,211	1,328,096	-	-	30,471,499
Total financial liabilities	679,622,150	413,740,161	45,320,499	3,310,617	7,126,871	1,149,120,298
Net on-balance sheet financial position	248,817,745	13,769,872	7,979,181	(558,900)	287,359	270,295,257
Total financial assets as of December 31, 2024	748,312,581	408,711,689	46,182,205	3,905,048	6,514,693	1,213,626,216
Total financial liabilities as of December 31, 2024	563,237,018	392,113,811	38,259,194	3,889,707	6,261,854	1,003,761,584
Net financial position as of December 31, 2024	185,075,563	16,597,878	7,923,011	15,341	252,839	209,864,632

3.2.4. Interest rate risk

The Bank addresses exposure to the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates that arises from the re-pricing maturity structure of interest-sensitive assets and liabilities. It is assessed for both the earnings and economic value perspectives. The Board sets limits on the interest rate repricing gaps that may be undertaken, which is monitored by the bank’s Risk Management Department.

The table below summarizes the Bank’s exposure to interest rate risks. It includes the Bank’s financial instruments at carrying amounts, categorized by the earlier of repricing or contractual maturity dates.

Dec.31, 2025	Up to1 Month	1-3 Months	3-12 Months	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Non- Interest Bearing	Total
Financial assets							
Cash and balances at the central bank	-	-	-	-	-	88,876,452	88,876,452
Gross due from banks	82,747,836	47,494,101	1,401,533	-	-	3,725,761	135,369,231
Gross loans and advances to banks	1,849,816	718,563	16,823,331	15,389,639	-	-	34,781,349
Gross loans and advances to customers	388,788,012	85,905,709	33,381,620	28,916,525	9,268,369	-	546,260,235
Derivatives financial instruments	144,815	74,437	6,213	394,884	-	-	620,349
Financial investments							
Gross financial investment securities	82,002,073	49,470,873	126,798,736	268,915,084	84,359,854	1,916,109	613,462,729
Investments in associates	-	-	-	-	-	45,210	45,210
Total financial assets	555,532,552	183,663,683	178,411,433	313,616,132	93,628,223	94,563,532	1,419,415,555
Financial liabilities							
Due to banks	614,255	-	-	-	-	2,739,491	3,353,746
Due to customers	543,070,143	99,989,993	153,012,884	112,056,696	427,910	201,838,067	1,110,395,693
Derivatives financial instruments	3,885	67,707	40,227	25,983	-	-	137,802
Issued debt instruments	-	-	4,761,558	-	-	-	4,761,558
Other loans	55,791	20,811,308	8,551,816	1,005,313	47,271	-	30,471,499
Total financial liabilities	543,744,074	120,869,008	166,366,485	113,087,992	475,181	204,577,558	1,149,120,298
Total interest re-pricing gap	11,788,478	62,794,675	12,044,948	200,528,140	93,153,042	(110,014,026)	270,295,257
Total financial assets as of December 31, 2024	551,489,983	139,183,350	149,361,889	193,306,114	40,534,951	139,749,929	1,213,626,216
Total financial liabilities as of December 31, 2024	425,264,229	117,231,575	99,783,675	197,071,405	551,155	163,859,545	1,003,761,584
Total interest re-pricing gap as of December 31, 2024	126,225,754	21,951,775	49,578,214	(3,765,291)	39,983,796	(24,109,616)	209,864,632

3.3. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk specifies the Bank’s inability to replace withdrawn funds and meet consequential payment obligations due to the fall of financial liabilities. The consequence may be the failure to meet obligations to repay depositors and fulfill commitments to lend.

Liquidity Risk Management Organization and Measurement Tools

Liquidity Risk is governed by Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO) and Board Risk Committee (BRC) subject to provisions of Treasury Policy (TP).

Board Risk Committee (BRC): Provides oversight of risk management functions and assesses compliance to the set risk strategies and policies approved by the Board of Directors (BoD) through periodic reports submitted by the Risk Group. The committee makes recommendations to the BoD with regards to risk management strategies and policies (including those related to capital adequacy, liquidity management, various types of risks: credit, market, operation, compliance, reputation and any other risks the Bank may be exposed to).

Asset & Liability Committee (ALCO): Optimises the allocation of assets and liabilities, taking into consideration expectations of the potential impact of future interest rate fluctuations, liquidity constraints, and foreign exchange exposures. ALCO monitors the Bank’s liquidity and market risks, economic developments, market fluctuations, and risk profile to ensure ongoing activities are compatible with the risk/ reward guidelines approved by the BoD.

Treasury Policy (TP): The purpose of the TP is to document and communicate the policies that govern the activities performed by the Treasury Group and monitored by Risk Group. The main measures and monitoring tools used to assess the Bank’s liquidity risk includes regulatory and internal ratios, gaps, Basel III liquidity ratios, asset and liability gapping mismatch, stress testing, and funding base concentration. More conservative internal targets and Risk Appetite indicators (RAI) against regulatory requirements are set for various measures of Liquidity and Funding Concentration Risks. At the end of period, the Basel III Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) and Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) maintained strong and well above regulatory requirements.

The Bank maintained a solid LCY & FCY Liquidity position with decent buffers to meet both the global and local increase in risk profile. CIB will continue with its robust Liability strategy with reliance on customer deposits (stable funding) as the main contributor of total liabilities, and low dependency on the Wholesale Funding. CIB has ample level of High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA) based on its LCY & FCY Sovereign Portfolio investments, which positively reflects the Bank’s solid Liquidity Ratios and Basel III LCR & NSFR ratios, with a large buffer maintained above the Regulatory ratios’ requirements.

3.3.1. Liquidity risk management process

The Bank’s liquidity management process is carried by the Assets and Liabilities Management Department and monitored independently by the Risk Management Department, and includes projecting cash flows by major currency under various stress scenarios and considering the level of liquid assets necessary in relation thereto:

- Maintaining an active presence in global money markets to enable this to happen.
- Maintaining a diverse range of funding sources with back-up facilities
- Monitoring balance sheet liquidity and advances to core funding ratios against internal and CBE regulations.
- Managing the concentration and profile of debt maturities.

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

3.3.2. Funding approach

Sources of liquidity are regularly reviewed jointly by the bank’s Assets & Liabilities Management Department and Consumer Banking to maintain a wide diversification by currency, provider, product and term.

3.3.3. Non-derivative cash flows

The table below presents the cash flows payable by the Bank under non-derivative financial liabilities by remaining contractual maturities and the maturities assumption for non-contractual products on the basis of their behavior studies, at balance sheet date.

Dec.31, 2025	Up to 1 month	One to three months	Three months to one year	One year to five years	Over five years	Total
Financial liabilities						
Due to banks	5,402,598	-	-	-	-	5,402,598
Due to customers	132,331,378	100,974,853	417,587,301	537,452,616	24,238,228	1,212,584,376
Issued debt instruments	15,722	29,923	4,814,304	-	-	4,859,949
Other loans	60,590	792,588	3,402,638	24,402,231	15,489,922	44,147,969
Total financial liabilities (contractual and non-contractual maturity dates)	137,810,288	101,797,364	425,804,243	561,854,847	39,728,150	1,266,994,892
Total financial assets (contractual and non-contractual maturity dates)	216,884,601	169,304,588	365,038,768	775,712,240	270,188,257	1,797,128,454

Dec.31, 2024	Up to 1 month	One to three months	Three months to one year	One year to five years	Over five years	Total
Financial liabilities						
Due to banks	2,441,383	-	-	-	-	2,441,383
Due to customers	103,351,017	111,496,713	303,775,991	563,348,559	18,359,616	1,100,331,896
Issued debt instruments	16,767	31,911	148,739	5,172,710	-	5,370,127
Other loans	39,963	400,705	2,567,007	19,128,652	14,367,883	36,504,210
Total financial liabilities (contractual and non-contractual maturity dates)	105,849,130	111,929,329	306,491,737	587,649,921	32,727,499	1,144,647,616
Total financial assets (contractual and non-contractual maturity dates)	301,392,359	165,011,549	305,836,238	599,355,855	130,243,135	1,501,839,136

The disclosed figures cannot be compared with the corresponding items in the financial statements, as they include the principal amount and their related interest.

Assets available to meet all of the liabilities and to cover outstanding loan commitments include cash, due from CBE and due from banks, treasury bills, other government notes, loans and advances to banks and customers. In the normal course of business, a proportion of customer loans contractually repayable within one year will be extended. In addition, some treasury bills have been pledged. The Bank would also be able to meet unexpected net cash outflows by selling securities and accessing additional funding sources.

3.3.4. Derivative cash flows

The Bank’s derivatives include:

Foreign exchange derivatives: exchange traded options and over-the-counter (OTC), exchange traded forwards currency options that will be settled on a gross basis.

Interest rate derivatives: interest rate swaps, forward rate agreements, OTC and exchange traded interest rate options, other interest rate contracts futures and exchange traded that will be settled on a net basis.

The table below analyses the Bank’s derivative undiscounted financial liabilities into maturity groupings based on the remaining period of the balance sheet to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows:

Dec.31, 2025	Up to 1 month	One to three months	Three months to one year	One year to five years	Total
Liabilities					
Derivatives financial instruments					
Foreign exchange derivatives	3,885	67,707	40,227	-	111,819
Interest rate derivatives	-	-	-	25,983	25,983
Total	3,885	67,707	40,227	25,983	137,802
Total as of Dec. 31, 2024	37,684	2,982	59,905	-	100,571

Off balance sheet items

Dec.31, 2025	Up to 1 year	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Letters of credit, guarantees and other commitments	185,492,666	84,352,182	28,536,743	298,381,591
Total	185,492,666	84,352,182	28,536,743	298,381,591
Total as of Dec. 31, 2024	170,432,493	88,422,355	30,251,074	289,105,922

Dec.31, 2025	Up to 1 year	1-5 years	Total
Credit facilities commitments	3,865,188	2,799,688	6,664,876
Total	3,865,188	2,799,688	6,664,876
Total as of Dec. 31, 2024	4,663,262	1,957,876	6,621,138

3.4. Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

3.4.1. Financial instruments not measured at fair value

The table below summarizes the book value and fair value of the financial assets and liabilities not presented on the Bank’s financial position at their fair value.

	Book value		Fair value	
	Dec.31, 2025	Dec.31, 2024	Dec.31, 2025	Dec.31, 2024
Financial assets				
Gross due from banks	135,369,231	270,833,659	135,728,710	271,686,961
Gross loans and advances to banks	34,781,349	9,863,221	34,973,479	9,697,155
Gross loans and advances to customers	546,260,235	392,383,044	547,716,929	393,639,159
Financial investments:				
Financial Assets at Amortized cost	237,064,800	168,585,201	239,799,649	167,909,234
Total financial assets	953,475,615	841,665,125	958,218,767	842,932,509
Financial liabilities				
Due to banks	3,353,746	2,034,885	3,353,737	2,034,931
Due to customers	1,110,395,693	972,595,958	1,113,464,143	976,291,471
Issued debt instruments	4,761,558	5,067,781	4,770,103	5,076,291
Other loans	30,471,499	23,962,389	30,886,741	24,242,886
Total financial liabilities	1,148,982,496	1,003,661,013	1,152,474,724	1,007,645,579

Fair values of financial instruments

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the assets and liabilities according to EAS.

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets as at 31 December 2025:

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their best economic interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant’s ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 - Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the bank can access at the measurement date.
- Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3 - Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

Dec.31, 2025	Fair value measurement using			Total
	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (level 2)	Valuation techniques (level 3)	
Measured at fair value:				
Financial assets:				
Financial Assets at Fair Value through OCI	214,398,579	161,999,350	-	376,397,929
Total	214,398,579	161,999,350	-	376,397,929
Derivative financial instruments:				
Financial assets	-	620,349	-	620,349
Financial liabilities	-	137,802	-	137,802
Assets for which fair values are disclosed:				
Due from banks	-	-	135,728,710	135,728,710
Financial Assets at Amortized cost	239,799,649	-	-	239,799,649
Loans and advances to banks	-	-	34,973,479	34,973,479
Loans and advances to customers	-	-	547,716,929	547,716,929
Total	239,799,649	-	718,419,118	958,218,767
Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed:				
Due to banks	-	-	3,353,737	3,353,737
Issued debt instruments	-	4,770,103	-	4,770,103
Other loans	-	30,886,741	-	30,886,741
Due to customers	-	-	1,113,464,143	1,113,464,143
Total	-	35,656,844	1,116,817,880	1,152,474,724

	Fair value measurement using			Total
	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (level 2)	Valuation techniques (level 3)	
Dec.31, 2024				
Measured at fair value:				
Financial assets				
Financial Assets at Fair value through OCI	143,379,940	91,132,227	-	234,512,167
Total	143,379,940	91,132,227	-	234,512,167
Derivative financial instruments				
Financial assets	-	819,711	-	819,711
Financial liabilities	-	100,571	-	100,571
Assets for which fair values are disclosed:				
Due from banks	-	-	271,686,961	271,686,961
Financial Assets at Amortized cost	167,909,234	-	-	167,909,234
Loans and advances to banks	-	-	9,697,155	9,697,155
Loans and advances to customers	-	-	393,639,159	393,639,159
Total	167,909,234	-	675,023,275	842,932,509
Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed:				
Due to banks	-	-	2,034,931	2,034,931
Issued debt instruments	-	5,076,291	-	5,076,291
Other loans	-	24,242,886	-	24,242,886
Due to customers	-	-	976,291,471	976,291,471
Total	-	29,319,177	978,326,402	1,007,645,579

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

Due from banks

The fair value of deposits at banks is estimated based on the discounted cash flows of these contracts, using the effective interest rate.

Loans and advances to banks

The fair value of loans and advances to banks is represented by the present value of expected future cash flows. These cash flows are discounted using the effective interest rate to determine the fair value.

Loans and advances to customers

The expected fair value of loans and facilities is represented by the present value of future expected cash inflows. These cash flows are discounted using the effective interest rate to calculate the fair value

Financial Investments

Investment securities include financial assets at amortized cost while fair value through OCI is being revaluated.

Fair value for amortized cost assets is based on market prices.

If this data is not available, the fair value is estimated using financial market prices for traded securities with similar credit characteristics, maturity dates, and rates.

For equity shares listed in an active market, they are evaluated based on market prices. Otherwise, an external valuator is relied upon to evaluate those stocks.

Due to other banks and customers

The estimated fair value of demand deposits, which include non-interest-bearing deposits, is represented by the amount payable on demand. The fair value of time deposits and other loans not traded in active markets are determined based on discounted cash flows, using the effective interest rate

Issued debt instruments

The total fair value is calculated based on a discounted cash flow model using the effective interest rate.

3.5. Capital management

For capital management purposes, the Bank’s capital includes total equity as reported in the balance sheet plus some other elements that are managed as capital. The Bank manages its capital to ensure that the following objectives are achieved:

- Complying with the legally imposed capital requirements in Egypt.
- Protecting the Bank’s ability to continue as a going concern and enabling the generation of yield for shareholders and other parties dealing with the bank.
- Maintaining a strong capital base to enhance growth of the Bank’s operations.

Capital adequacy and the use of regulatory capital are monitored by the Bank’s management, employing techniques based on the guidelines developed by the Basel Committee as implemented by the banking supervision unit in the Central Bank of Egypt.

The required data is submitted to the Central Bank of Egypt on a monthly basis.

Central Bank of Egypt requires the following:

- Maintaining EGP 5 billion as a minimum requirement for the issued and paid-in capital, noting that at the reporting date the issued and paid-in capital has reached EGP 33.8 billion.
- Maintaining a minimum level of capital adequacy ratio of 12.75%, calculated as the ratio between total value of the capital elements, and the risk-weighted assets and contingent liabilities of the Bank (credit risk, market risk and operational risk). While taking into consideration the conservation buffer, and D-SIBs required by CBE.

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

Tier one:

Tier one comprises of paid-in capital, retained earnings and reserves resulting from the distribution of profits (except the banking risk reserve), interim profits, fair value through other comprehensive income reserve and deducting some items such as previously recognized goodwill, any retained losses and deferred tax assets

Tier two:

Tier two consists of stage one of Expected Credit Loss (ECL) for debt instrument, loans and credit facilities capped by 1.25% risk weighted assets and contingent liabilities, subordinated loans\deposits (amortizing 20% of its carrying amount in each year of the remaining five years to maturity) and 45% of the increase in fair value than book value for the investments in subsidiaries and associates.

When calculating the numerator of capital adequacy ratio, total amount of subordinated loans (deposits) should not exceed 50 % of Tier 1.

Assets risk weight scale ranging from zero to 400% is based on the counterparty risk to reflect the related credit risk scheme, taking into consideration the cash collaterals and guarantees according to CBE regulations. Similar criteria are used for off balance sheet items after applying conversion factors to reflect the nature of contingency and the potential loss of those amounts. The Bank has complied with all local capital adequacy requirements for the current year.

The tables below summarize the compositions of capital base, capital adequacy ratio, and leverage ratio.

3.5.1. Capital Adequacy Ratio

	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Tier 1 capital		
Issued and Paid-in Capital	33,779,361	30,431,580
Reserves	94,853,160	64,928,142
Retained Earnings (Losses)	20,231,006	1,549,380
Total deductions from common equity tier 1 capital	(2,684,971)	(2,849,288)
Net profit for the year	40,257,342	40,451,671
Total qualifying tier 1 capital	186,435,898	134,511,485
Tier 2 capital		
Subordinated Loans	25,581,480	19,911,465
*Expected Credit Losses for loans, Credit facilities, contingent liabilities and debt instruments - stage 1	9,073,673	7,413,006
Total qualifying tier 2 capital	34,655,153	27,324,471
Total qualifying capital base	221,091,051	161,835,956
Risk weighted assets and contingent liabilities		
Total credit risk	726,170,603	593,351,983
Total market risk	5,270,678	14,158,820
Total operational risk	74,032,267	63,467,763
RWAs for Top50 Overlimit	5,593,451	-
Total	811,066,999	670,978,566
**Capital adequacy ratio (%)	27.3%	24.1%

* Not more than 1.25% of total assets and contingent liabilities weighted by credit risk weights.

** Based on consolidated financial statement figures and in accordance with Central Bank of Egypt regulation issued on 24 December 2012.

3.5.2. Leverage ratio

	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Total qualifying tier 1 capital	186,435,898	134,511,485
On-balance sheet items and derivatives	1,452,393,323	1,226,683,110
Off-balance sheet items	197,593,276	172,364,998
Total exposures	1,649,986,599	1,399,048,108
Leverage ratio*	11.3%	9.6%

*Based on consolidated financial statement figures and in accordance with Central Bank of Egypt regulation issued on 14 July 2015.

For December 2025 NSFR ratio record 186% (LCY 186% and FCY 186%), and LCR ratio record 555% (LCY 549% and FCY 567%).

For December 2024 NSFR ratio record 238% (LCY 239% and FCY 236%), and LCR ratio record 1037% (LCY 1709% and FCY 403%).

3.6. Critical accounting estimates and judgments

The Bank makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances and available information. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require adjustments to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

3.7. Fair value of derivatives

The fair values of derivative financial instruments that are not quoted in active markets are determined using valuation techniques. These techniques are subject to independent validation and periodic review by appropriately qualified personnel who are independent of the model development function. Valuation models are approved prior to use and calibrated to ensure that outputs are consistent with observable market data, where available.

For practical purposes, the Bank maximises the use of observable inputs; however, certain inputs may require management judgment or estimation, including (among others) own and counterparty credit risk (e.g., valuation adjustments), volatilities and correlations. Changes in these assumptions and inputs may have a material impact on the reported fair values of derivative financial instruments.

4. Segment analysis by business segment

The Bank is divided into the following business segments:

- **Corporate banking & SME’s:** This includes current account activities, deposits, overdrafts, loans, credit facilities, and financial derivatives to large, medium, and small entities, currency and derivative products.
- **Investment:** Incorporating financial instruments, structured financing, corporate leasing, merger and acquisitions information.
- **Retail banking:** incorporating private banking services, private customer current accounts, savings, deposits, investment savings products, custody, credit and debit cards, consumer loans and mortgages.
- **Assets and liabilities management** – Including other banking business. Inter-segment activities which are affected by the Bank’s normal course of business. Assets and liabilities of each segment include operating assets and liabilities as displayed in the Financial Statements.

	Corporate banking	SME's	Investments	Retail banking	Asset Liability Management	Total
Dec.31, 2025						
Net revenue according to business segment *	69,100,053	10,990,497	23,338,251	26,912,690	5,619,102	135,960,593
Expenses according to business segment	(11,026,914)	(3,983,044)	(910,109)	(8,271,989)	(186,516)	(24,378,572)
Profit before tax	58,073,139	7,007,453	22,428,142	18,640,701	5,432,586	111,582,021
Income tax	(15,261,336)	(1,841,524)	(5,894,005)	(4,898,684)	(1,427,657)	(29,323,206)
Profit for the year	42,811,803	5,165,929	16,534,137	13,742,017	4,004,929	82,258,815
Total assets	524,789,289	14,750,500	608,576,192	88,950,313	205,427,826	1,442,494,120
Total liabilities	436,132,628	89,202,088	-	648,482,164	37,163,022	1,210,979,902

* Represents the net interest income and other income.

	Corporate banking	SME's	Investments	Retail banking	Asset Liability Management	Total
Dec.31, 2024						
Net revenue according to business segment	61,176,784	9,515,044	18,854,896	20,434,911	9,336,810	119,318,445
Expenses according to business segment	(32,147,510)	(2,611,270)	(431,411)	(6,970,241)	(22,335)	(42,182,767)
Profit before tax	29,029,274	6,903,774	18,423,485	13,464,670	9,314,475	77,135,678
Income tax	(8,230,118)	(1,959,882)	(5,189,025)	(3,855,676)	(2,644,245)	(21,878,946)
Profit for the year	20,799,156	4,943,892	13,234,460	9,608,994	6,670,230	55,256,732
Total assets	338,292,583	11,740,156	402,804,692	77,518,108	384,617,722	1,214,973,261
Total liabilities	400,874,632	91,318,692	-	539,977,158	29,983,458	1,062,153,940

5. Segment analysis by geographical segment

Dec.31, 2025	Greater Cairo	Alex, Delta & Sinai	Upper Egypt	Outside Egypt (CIB Kenya)	Total
Net revenue according to geographical segment	111,980,025	16,491,528	5,693,358	1,795,682	135,960,593
Expenses according to geographical segment	(19,164,799)	(3,405,799)	(660,218)	(1,147,756)	(24,378,572)
Profit before tax	92,815,226	13,085,729	5,033,140	647,926	111,582,021
Income tax	(24,380,482)	(3,438,866)	(1,322,685)	(181,173)	(29,323,206)
Profit for the year	68,434,744	9,646,863	3,710,455	466,753	82,258,815
Total assets	1,337,504,819	76,526,322	19,497,341	8,965,638	1,442,494,120
Total liabilities	892,950,346	248,213,697	63,127,162	6,688,697	1,210,979,902

Dec.31, 2024	Greater Cairo	Alex, Delta & Sinai	Upper Egypt	Outside Egypt (CIB Kenya)	Total
Net revenue according to geographical segment	103,377,397	11,407,670	3,846,253	687,125	119,318,445
Expenses according to geographical segment	(36,614,100)	(2,957,601)	(1,572,442)	(1,038,624)	(42,182,767)
Profit before tax	66,763,297	8,450,069	2,273,811	(351,499)	77,135,678
Income tax	(18,931,679)	(2,398,852)	(645,502)	97,087	(21,878,946)
Profit for the year	47,831,618	6,051,217	1,628,309	(254,412)	55,256,732
Total assets	1,127,861,538	64,483,232	15,907,339	6,721,152	1,214,973,261
Total liabilities	795,252,066	211,231,928	50,369,922	5,300,024	1,062,153,940

6. Net interest income

	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Interest and similar income		
- Banks	20,066,633	47,716,067
- Clients	94,424,365	63,529,846
Total	114,490,998	111,245,913
Treasury bills, bonds and other governmental notes	89,324,621	63,980,900
Debt instruments at fair value through OCI and AC	7,784,558	7,508,661
Total	211,600,177	182,735,474
Interest and similar expense		
- Banks	(9,112,525)	(10,195,894)
- Clients	(91,747,074)	(79,141,208)
Total	(100,859,599)	(89,337,102)
Repos	(14,908)	(19,188)
Other loans	(2,835,376)	(2,137,347)
Issued debt instruments	(190,663)	(177,615)
Total	(103,900,546)	(91,671,252)
Net interest income	107,699,631	91,064,222

7. Net fee and commission income

	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Fee and commission income		
Fee and commissions related to credit	5,356,905	4,695,486
Custody fee	680,063	755,738
Other fee	9,999,041	7,362,652
Total	16,036,009	12,813,876
Fee and commission expense		
Other fee paid	(6,816,966)	(5,728,656)
Total	(6,816,966)	(5,728,656)
Net income from fee and commission	9,219,043	7,085,220

8. Dividend income

	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Financial assets at fair value through OCI	216,273	195,047
Total	216,273	195,047

9. Net trading income

	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Profit (Loss) from foreign exchange transactions	1,339,467	20,779,591
Profit (Loss) from forward foreign exchange deals revaluation	(65,214)	(539,674)
Profit (Loss) from interest rate swaps revaluation	298,041	21,150
Profit (Loss) from currency swap deals revaluation	90,008	(54,006)
Profit (Loss) from financial assets at fair value through P&L	138,363	265,006
Total	1,800,665	20,472,067

10. Administrative expenses

	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Staff costs		
Wages and salaries	(8,397,133)	(7,245,281)
Social insurance	(293,966)	(288,575)
Other benefits	(569,786)	(424,353)
Other administrative expenses*	(8,300,721)	(5,937,410)
Total	(17,561,606)	(13,895,619)

* The expenses related to the activity for which the bank obtains a commodity or service, donations and depreciation.

11. Other operating income (expenses)

	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Profits (losses) from revaluation of non-trading assets and liabilities by FCY	1,375,154	(15,457,960)
Profits from selling property and equipment	13,005	2,246
Release (charges) of other provisions	2,893,591	(3,400,877)
Other income (expenses)	(3,677,246)	(4,846,400)
Total	604,504	(23,702,991)

12. Release (charges) for ECL

	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Loans and advances to customers and banks	9,101,206	(4,768,107)
Due from banks	(137,399)	341
Financial securities	(146,649)	243,947
Total	8,817,158	(4,523,819)

13. Adjustments to calculate the effective tax rate

	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Profit before tax	111,582,021	77,135,678
Tax rate	22.50%	22.50%
Income tax based on accounting profit	25,105,955	17,355,528
Add / (Deduct)		
Non-deductible expenses	8,670,271	8,224,145
Tax exemptions	(20,625,188)	(13,093,490)
Withholding tax	16,172,168	9,392,763
Income and Deferred tax	29,323,206	21,878,946
Effective tax rate	26.28%	28.36%

14. Earnings per share

	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Available net profit for distributing	68,660,439	55,428,315
Board members' bonus*	(160,100)	(178,000)
Staff profit share*	(6,866,044)	(5,542,832)
Shareholders' share	61,634,295	49,707,483
Weighted average number of shares	3,377,936	3,377,936
Basic earnings per share	18.25	14.72
By issuance of ESOP earning per share will be:		
Average number of shares including ESOP shares	3,414,759	3,414,759
Diluted earnings per share	18.05	14.56

* Proposed amounts are subject to change according to GAM decision.
Based on separate financial statement profits.

15. Cash and balances at the central bank

	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Cash	20,002,406	21,752,997
Obligatory reserve balance with central banks		
- Current accounts	68,874,046	114,778,023
Total	88,876,452	136,531,020
Non-interest bearing balances	88,876,452	136,531,020

16. Due from banks

	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Current accounts	9,128,504	8,417,769
Deposits	126,240,727	262,415,890
Expected credit losses (ECL)	(132,682)	(3,825)
Net	135,236,549	270,829,834
Central banks	44,251,480	99,637,072
Local banks	7,243,880	101,775,461
Foreign banks	83,741,189	69,417,301
Net	135,236,549	270,829,834
Non-interest bearing balances	3,725,761	2,156,451
Floating interest bearing balances	47,001,336	44,712,342
Fixed interest bearing balances	84,509,452	223,961,041
Net	135,236,549	270,829,834
Current balances	135,236,549	270,829,834
Total	135,236,549	270,829,834

17. Treasury bills

	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
91 Days maturity	15,075	1,096,750
182 Days maturity	5,020,950	14,747,975
273 Days maturity	38,629,400	9,502,200
364 Days maturity	116,153,004	72,763,665
Unearned interest	(15,236,109)	(8,916,960)
Total Treasury bills	144,582,320	89,193,630
Repos - Treasury bills	(523,304)	(563,568)
Net	144,059,016	88,630,062

18. Loans and advances to banks, net

	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Loans	34,781,349	9,863,221
Unamortized discounted bank loans	(254,104)	(174,320)
Expected credit losses (ECL)	(86,475)	(133,491)
Net	34,440,770	9,555,410
Current balances	19,116,232	8,117,337
Non-current balances	15,324,538	1,438,073
Net	34,440,770	9,555,410

Analysis for ECL of loans and advances to banks

	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Beginning balance	(133,491)	(1,291)
Released (charged) during the year	43,266	(131,405)
Exchange revaluation difference	3,750	(795)
Ending balance of the year	(86,475)	(133,491)

19. Loans and advances to customers, net

	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Individual		
- Overdraft	3,174,190	3,731,857
- Credit cards	18,234,061	15,027,813
- Personal loans	63,053,375	54,941,264
- Mortgage loans	7,997,385	5,794,632
Total 1	92,459,011	79,495,566
Corporate and Business Banking		
- Overdraft	113,965,193	87,461,400
- Direct loans	259,575,740	144,428,805
- Syndicated loans	78,572,993	79,963,890
- Other loans	1,687,298	1,033,383
Total 2	453,801,224	312,887,478
Total Loans and advances to customers (1+2)	546,260,235	392,383,044
Less:		
Unamortized bills discount	(82,363)	(238,286)
Unamortized syndicated loans discount	(40,820)	(84,093)
Expected credit losses (ECL)	(34,687,756)	(45,481,562)
Suspended credit account	(3,495,530)	(3,036,429)
Net loans and advances to customers	507,953,766	343,542,674
Distributed to		
Current balances	269,979,654	196,071,388
Non-current balances	237,974,112	147,471,286
Total	507,953,766	343,542,674

Analysis of the expected credit losses on loans and advances to customers by product during the year is as follows:

	Dec.31, 2025				
Individual Loans:	Overdraft	Credit cards	Personal loans	Mortgage loans	Total
Beginning balance	(10,787)	(2,028,966)	(1,699,512)	(86,004)	(3,825,269)
Released (charged) during the year	2,691	(670,504)	(540)	(40,714)	(709,067)
Written off during the year	2,073	71,626	172,364	243	246,306
Recoveries during the year	(2,005)	(81,389)	(98,684)	(656)	(182,734)
Ending balance	(8,028)	(2,709,233)	(1,626,372)	(127,131)	(4,470,764)

	Dec.31, 2025				
Corporate and Business Banking Loans:	Overdraft	Direct Loans	Syndicated Loans	Other Loans	Total
Beginning balance	(5,818,838)	(23,716,012)	(12,086,636)	(34,807)	(41,656,293)
Released (charged) during the year	(70,285)	1,024,044	653,544	(14,000)	1,593,303
Written off during the year	31,507	1,233,896	-	-	1,265,403
Recoveries during the year	-	(1,001,554)	-	-	(1,001,554)
PD Recalibration impact*	2,721,163	4,288,457	1,129,733	34,351	8,173,704
Foreign currencies translation differences	(2,643)	780,833	631,393	(1,138)	1,408,445
Ending balance	(3,139,096)	(17,390,336)	(9,671,966)	(15,594)	(30,216,992)

* Represents released ECL to the income statement and has been transferred to a special reserve.

	Dec.31, 2024				
Individual Loans:	Overdraft	Credit cards	Personal loans	Mortgage loans	Total
Beginning balance	(5,517)	(723,524)	(1,428,802)	(85,452)	(2,243,295)
Released (charged) during the year	(6,713)	(1,304,974)	(375,154)	(1,642)	(1,688,483)
Write off during the year	3,038	69,410	190,105	1,638	264,191
Recoveries during the year	(1,595)	(69,878)	(85,661)	(548)	(157,682)
Ending balance	(10,787)	(2,028,966)	(1,699,512)	(86,004)	(3,825,269)

	Dec.31, 2024				
Corporate and Business Banking:	Overdraft	Direct Loans	Syndicated Loans	Other Loans	Total
Beginning balance	(2,814,547)	(18,367,660)	(5,792,815)	(19,420)	(26,994,442)
Released (charged) during the year	(2,166,672)	3,320,981	(4,085,932)	(16,596)	(2,948,219)
Write off during the year	11,501	236,120	-	1,209	248,830
Recoveries during the year	(1,000)	(709,589)	-	-	(710,589)
ECL transfer to other provisions	-	-	1,276,440	-	1,276,440
Foreign currencies translation differences	(848,120)	(8,195,864)	(3,484,329)	-	(12,528,313)
Ending balance	(5,818,838)	(23,716,012)	(12,086,636)	(34,807)	(41,656,293)

20. Derivative financial instruments

20.1. Derivatives

The Bank uses the following financial derivatives for hedging purposes and non hedging purposes.

Forward contracts represent commitments to buy foreign and local currencies including unexecuted spot transactions. Future contracts for foreign currencies and/or interest rates represent contractual commitments to receive or pay net on the basis of changes in foreign exchange rates or interest rates, and/or to buy/sell foreign currencies or financial instruments in a future date with a fixed contractual price under active financial markets.

Credit risk is considered low, and future interest rate contract represents future exchange rate contracts negotiated for case by case, these contracts require financial settlements of any differences in contractual interest rates and prevailing market interest rates on future interest rates on future dates based on contractual amount (nominal value) pre agreed upon.

Foreign exchange and/or interest rate swap represents commitments to exchange cash flows, resulting from these contracts are exchange of currencies or interest (fixed rate versus variable rate for example) or both (meaning foreign exchange and interest rate contracts).

Contractual amounts are not exchanged except for some foreign exchange contracts.

Credit risk is represented in the expected cost of foreign exchange contracts that takes place if other parties default to fulfill their liabilities. This risk is monitored continuously through comparisons of fair value and contractual amount, and in order to control the outstanding credit risk, the Bank evaluates other parties using the same methods as in borrowing activities.

Options contracts in foreign currencies and/or interest rates represent contractual agreements for the buyer (issuer) to the seller (holders) as a right not an obligation whether to buy (buy option) or sell (sell option) at a certain day or within certain year for a predetermined amount in foreign currency or interest rate. Options contracts are either traded in the market or negotiated between The Bank and one of its clients (OTC). The Bank is exposed to credit risk for purchased options contracts only and in the line of its book cost which represent its fair value.

The contractual value for some derivatives options is considered a base to analyze the realized financial instruments on the balance sheet, but it doesn't provide an indicator for the projected cash flows of the fair value for current instruments, and those amounts don't reflect credit risk or interest rate risk.

Derivatives in the Bank’s benefit that are classified as (assets) are conversely considered (liabilities) as a result of the changes in foreign exchange prices or interest rates related to these derivatives. Contractual / expected total amounts of financial derivatives can fluctuate from time to time as well as the range through which the financial derivatives can be in benefit for the Bank or conversely against its benefit and the total fair value of the financial derivatives in assets and liabilities. Hereunder are the fair values of the booked financial derivatives:

20.1.1. For trading derivatives

	Dec.31, 2025			Dec.31, 2024		
	Notional amount	Assets	Liabilities	Notional amount	Assets	Liabilities
Foreign currencies derivatives						
- Forward foreign exchange contracts	12,733,202	45,971	110,096	2,504,361	25,118	24,029
- Swap foreign exchange deals	24,030,568	75,360	1,723	31,493,338	266	16,637
Total (1)		121,331	111,819		25,384	40,666

20.1.2. Fair value hedge

	Dec.31, 2025			Dec.31, 2024		
	Notional amount	Assets	Liabilities	Notional amount	Assets	Liabilities
-Interest rate swap deals	17,399,988	141,645	25,983	28,215,534	111,707	59,905
Total (2)		141,645	25,983		111,707	59,905

20.1.3. Cash flow hedge

	Dec.31, 2025			Dec.31, 2024		
	Notional amount	Assets	Liabilities	Notional amount	Assets	Liabilities
-Interest rate swap deals	4,528,764	357,373	-	21,567,522	682,620	-
Total (3)		357,373	-		682,620	-
Total financial derivatives (1+2+3)		620,349	137,802		819,711	100,571

20.2. Hedging derivatives
Fair value hedge

The Bank uses interest rate swap contracts to cover part of the risk of potential increase in fair value of its fixed rate customer deposits in foreign currencies. Net derivative value resulting from the related hedging instruments is EGP 115,662 thousand at the end of December 31, 2025 against EGP 51,802 thousand at December 31, 2024, resulting in profits from hedging instruments at December 31, 2025 of EGP 63,860 thousand against profits of EGP 106,338 thousand at December 31, 2024. Losses arose from the hedged items at December 31, 2025 reached EGP 1,019 thousand against losses EGP 89,590 thousand at December 31, 2024.

Cash Flow Hedge

The bank uses the interest rate swap contracts to cover the interest rate risk associated with variable cash flows from assets or liabilities.

The interest rate swap contracts with a contractual/notional value of EGP 4,528,764 thousand and a fair value of EGP 357,373 thousand as at 31-December-2025 against a contractual/notional value of EGP 21,567,522 thousand and a fair value of EGP 682,620 thousand as at 31-December-2024 were designated as cash flow hedge for loans and subordinated loans with floating interest rates.

21. Movement of financial investment securities:

	Financial Assets at Fair Value through OCI	Financial Assets at Amortized cost
Beginning balance	233,125,234	38,341,019
Addition	113,445,585	129,153,136
Disposals	(140,259,022)	(2,028,180)
Profit (losses) from fair value difference	9,826,570	-
Exchange revaluation differences for foreign financial assets	18,373,800	2,652,244
Ending Balance at 2024	234,512,167	168,118,219

	Financial Assets at Fair Value through OCI	Financial Assets at Amortized cost
Beginning balance	234,512,167	168,118,219
Addition	263,771,830	90,488,312
Disposals	(127,826,924)	(21,689,390)
Profit (losses) from fair value difference	10,833,698	-
Exchange revaluation differences for foreign financial assets	(4,892,842)	(244,966)
Ending Balance at 2025	376,397,929	236,672,175

21. Financial investments securities

	Dec.31, 2025		
	Financial Assets at Fair Value through OCI	Financial Assets at Amortized cost	Total
Investments listed in the market			
Governmental bonds	177,975,844	233,738,536	411,714,380
Securitized and other bonds	24,421,313	1,742,739	26,164,052
Equity instruments	750,599	-	750,599
Treasury bills	-	1,190,900	1,190,900
Sukuk	11,250,823	-	11,250,823
Investments not listed in the market			
Treasury bills	142,868,116	-	142,868,116
Securitized and other bonds	15,005,813	-	15,005,813
Equity instruments	951,882	-	951,882
Mutual funds	3,173,539	-	3,173,539
Total	376,397,929	236,672,175	613,070,104

	Dec.31, 2024		
	Financial Assets at Fair Value through OCI	Financial Assets at Amortized cost	Total
Investments listed in the market			
Governmental bonds	115,572,026	164,936,822	280,508,848
Securitized and other bonds	25,955,015	2,015,953	27,970,968
Equity instruments	159,066	-	159,066
Treasury bills	-	56,047	56,047
Sukuk	1,693,833	-	1,693,833
Investments not listed in the market			
Treasury bills	88,574,015	-	88,574,015
Securitized and other bonds	1,163,813	1,109,397	2,273,210
Equity instruments	922,707	-	922,707
Mutual funds	471,692	-	471,692
Total	234,512,167	168,118,219	402,630,386

Classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities:

The following table shows the net financial assets and financial liabilities according to the business model classification:

Dec.31, 2025	Amortized cost	Debt financial Assets at Fair value through OCI	Equity financial Assets at Fair value through OCI	Mutual funds	Total book value
Cash and balances with central bank	88,876,452	-	-	-	88,876,452
Due from banks	135,236,549	-	-	-	135,236,549
Treasury bills	1,190,900	142,868,116	-	-	144,059,016
Loans and advances to customers	507,953,766	-	-	-	507,953,766
Loans and advances to banks	34,440,770	-	-	-	34,440,770
Financial Assets at Fair value through OCI	-	228,653,793	1,702,481	3,173,539	233,529,813
Financial Assets at Amortized cost	235,481,275	-	-	-	235,481,275
Total 1	1,003,179,712	371,521,909	1,702,481	3,173,539	1,379,577,641
Due to banks	3,353,746	-	-	-	3,353,746
Due to customers	1,110,395,693	-	-	-	1,110,395,693
Issued debt instruments	4,761,558	-	-	-	4,761,558
Other loans	30,471,499	-	-	-	30,471,499
Other Provisions	15,640,041	-	-	-	15,640,041
Total 2	1,164,622,537	-	-	-	1,164,622,537
Total Financial Assets as of 31-Dec-2024	928,577,157	232,958,702	1,081,773	471,692	1,163,089,324
Total Financial Liabilities as of 31-Dec-2024	1,022,282,835	-	-	-	1,022,282,835

21.1. Profits (Losses) on financial investments

	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Profit (Loss) from FVOCI financial instruments	498,433	459,337
Profit from selling shares of associates	277,408	-
Total	775,841	459,337

22. Investments in associates

Dec.31, 2025	Company's country	Company's assets	Company's liabilities (without equity)	Company's revenues	Company's net profit (loss)	Investment book value	Stake %
- TCA Properties*	Egypt	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Al Ahly Computer	Egypt	102,296	33,611	155,952	37,232	45,210	39.33
Total		102,296	33,611	155,952	37,232	45,210	

*During 2025, the bank sold total owned shares in TCA Properties.

Dec.31, 2024	Company's country	Company's assets	Company's liabilities (without equity)	Company's revenues	Company's net profit (loss)	Investment book value	Stake %
- TCA Properties	Egypt	1,531,763	1,458,913	68,725	(72,560)	62,512	37.00
- Al Ahly Computer	Egypt	87,825	47,861	124,562	10,502	35,681	39.33
Total		1,619,588	1,506,774	193,287	(62,058)	98,193	

23. Other assets

	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Accrued revenues	38,524,051	35,151,259
Prepaid expenses	2,397,727	1,469,209
Advances to purchase fixed assets	9,611,361	5,367,781
Accounts receivable (after deducting the provision)	3,111,683	2,150,743
Assets acquired as settlement of debts	265,948	40,809
Insurance	130,142	102,972
Total	54,040,912	44,282,773

This item includes other assets that are not classified under specific items of balance sheet assets, such as: accrued income and prepaid expenses, custodies, debit accounts under settlement and any balance that has no place in any other asset category.

24. Property and equipment

	Dec.31, 2025						
	Land	Premises	IT	Vehicles	Fitting-out	Machines and equipment	Furniture and furnishing
Cost at Jan 01, 2025 (1)	229,669	1,418,517	5,968,065	245,012	1,274,421	1,279,716	197,355
Additions during the year	-	197,321	2,581,333	36,835	332,550	463,849	74,805
Disposals during the year *	-	(6,711)	(2,737)	-	(22,593)	(8,094)	(2,274)
Cost at end of the year (2)	229,669	1,609,127	8,546,661	281,847	1,584,378	1,735,471	269,886
Accumulated depreciation at beginning of the year (3)	-	628,150	3,926,788	92,838	982,544	839,907	144,599
Depreciation for the year	-	144,578	1,464,372	23,159	188,249	347,811	34,771
Disposals during the year *	-	(6,711)	(2,737)	-	(22,593)	(8,094)	(2,274)
Accumulated depreciation at end of the year (4)	-	766,017	5,388,423	115,997	1,148,200	1,179,624	177,096
Ending net assets (2-4)	229,669	843,110	3,158,238	165,850	436,178	555,847	92,790
Beginning net assets (1-3)	229,669	790,367	2,041,277	152,174	291,877	439,809	52,756

*Disposals include the sale of fixed assets (Disclosure number 11); no fixed assets were salvaged during the year.

	Dec.31, 2024						
	Land	Premises	IT	Vehicles	Fitting-out	Machines and equipment	Furniture and furnishing
Cost at Jan 01, 2024 (1)	229,669	1,232,387	4,574,069	225,188	1,018,249	940,061	162,568
Additions during the year	-	208,360	1,424,428	19,824	287,183	360,141	37,314
Disposals during the year	-	(22,230)	(30,432)	-	(31,011)	(20,486)	(2,527)
Cost at end of the year (2)	229,669	1,418,517	5,968,065	245,012	1,274,421	1,279,716	197,355
Accumulated depreciation at beginning of the year (3)	-	592,154	3,182,802	92,080	915,794	730,403	129,866
Depreciation for the year	-	58,226	774,418	758	97,761	129,990	17,260
Disposals during the year	-	(22,230)	(30,432)	-	(31,011)	(20,486)	(2,527)
Accumulated depreciation at end of the year (4)	-	628,150	3,926,788	92,838	982,544	839,907	144,599
Ending net assets (2-4)	229,669	790,367	2,041,277	152,174	291,877	439,809	52,756
Beginning net assets (1-3)	229,669	640,233	1,391,267	133,108	102,455	209,658	32,702

25. Due to banks

	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Current accounts	2,739,491	1,278,912
Deposits	614,255	755,973
Total	3,353,746	2,034,885
Central banks	814,800	714,368
Local banks	73,248	43,832
Foreign banks	2,465,698	1,276,685
Total	3,353,746	2,034,885
Non-interest bearing balances	2,739,491	1,278,912
Floating interest bearing balances	470,038	679,715
Fixed interest bearing balances	144,217	76,258
Total	3,353,746	2,034,885
Current balances	3,353,746	2,034,885

26. Due to customers

	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Demand deposits	461,967,523	368,893,515
Time deposits	180,471,867	195,085,589
Certificates of deposit	248,483,791	234,726,375
Saving deposits	211,270,156	164,587,739
Other deposits	8,202,356	9,302,740
Total	1,110,395,693	972,595,958
Corporate deposits	460,225,755	432,276,949
Individual deposits	650,169,938	540,319,009
Total	1,110,395,693	972,595,958
Non-interest bearing balances	201,838,067	162,580,633
Floating interest bearing balances	26,136,289	9,714,973
Fixed interest bearing balances	882,421,337	800,300,352
Total	1,110,395,693	972,595,958
Current balances	860,771,051	733,056,112
Non-current balances	249,624,642	239,539,846
Total	1,110,395,693	972,595,958

Due to customers contained an amount of EGP 1,046 million representing guarantees of irrevocable commitments for LC's - export compared to EGP 2,465 million in the comparative date. The fair value of these deposits is approximately their current value.

27. Issued debt instruments

	Interest rate type	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Fixed rate bonds with 5 years maturity			
Green bonds (USD)	Fixed rate	4,761,558	5,067,781
Total		4,761,558	5,067,781
Current balances		4,761,558	5,067,781

28. Other loans

	Interest rate type	Loan duration	Due within the next year	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
British International Investment subordinated loan	Floating rate	10 years	953,424	4,304,350	4,791,371
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)	Floating rate	5 years	204,305	928,817	503,546
International Finance Corporation (IFC)	Floating rate	5 years	-	2,352,914	2,501,995
Environmental Compliance Project (ECO)	Fixed rate	1 year	6,500	6,500	210
Agricultural Research and Development Fund (ARDF)	Fixed rate	1-3 years	221,109	237,911	197,827
Egyptian Pollution Abatement Program (EPAP)	Floating / Fixed rate	1-6 years	328,095	1,363,877	847,345
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) subordinated Loan	Floating rate	10 years	-	7,095,262	7,559,094
International Finance Corporation (IFC) subordinated Loan	Floating rate	10 years	-	14,181,868	7,561,001
Total			1,713,433	30,471,499	23,962,389

Interest rates on variable-interest subordinated loans are determined in advance every 3 months.

29. Other liabilities

	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Accrued interest payable	3,230,302	3,854,584
Accrued expenses	4,577,121	4,449,298
Accounts payable	16,302,827	12,829,483
Other credit balances	1,485,140	307,804
Total	25,595,390	21,441,169

30. Other provisions

	Beginning balance	Net charged / released during the year	Exchange revaluation difference	Net utilized / recovered during the year	Ending balance
Dec.31, 2025					
Provision for legal claims*	119,348	(97,965)	(1,916)	(326)	19,141
Provision for contingent	15,606,123	(2,987,628)	(61,605)	-	12,556,890
Provision for other claim**	2,896,351	192,002	(17,202)	(7,141)	3,064,010
Total	18,621,822	(2,893,591)	(80,723)	(7,467)	15,640,041

	Beginning balance	Net charged / released during the year	Exchange revaluation difference	Net utilized / recovered during the year	Ending balance
Dec.31, 2024					
Provision for legal claims*	7,246	108,738	3,596	(232)	119,348
Provision for contingent	10,670,568	877,489	4,058,066	-	15,606,123
Provision for other claim **	417,275	2,377,298	111,132	(9,354)	2,896,351
Total	11,095,089	3,363,525	4,172,794	(9,586)	18,621,822

* There is a number of existing filed cases against the bank on December 31, 2025 for which no provisions are made as the bank doesn't expect to incur losses.

** Provisions created for potential risk of banking operations.

31. Equity

31.1. Capital

- The authorized capital is EGP 100 billion according to the extraordinary general assembly decision on 20 March 2023.
- On December 17, 2025, the capital increased by an amount of EGP 3,070,851 thousand to reach EGP 33,779,361 thousand, according to Ordinary General Assembly Meeting decision on September 25, 2025 by distribution of a one bonus share for every ten shares outstanding, financed from the General Reserve.
- On June 1, 2025, issued and Paid in Capital increased by an amount of EGP 276,930 thousand to reach EGP 30,708,510 thousand, according to Ordinary General Assembly Meeting decision on March 23, 2025, by issuance of 16th tranche for E.S.O.P program.
- On June 6, 2024 issued and Paid in Capital increased by an amount of EGP 236,570 thousand to reach EGP 30,431,580 thousand, according to Ordinary General Assembly Meeting decision on March 25, 2024, by issuance of 15th tranche for E.S.O.P program.

	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Authorized Capital	100,000,000	100,000,000
Issued and paid-in capital	33,779,361	30,431,580
Number of outstanding shares in thousands	3,377,936	3,043,158
	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
	EGP	EGP
Par value per share	10	10

31.2. Reserves

According to The Bank status 5% of net profit is used to increase the legal reserve to reach 50% of The Bank's issued and paid in capital. Central Bank of Egypt approval for usage of special reserve is required.

32. Deferred tax assets (Liabilities)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the following:

	Assets (Liabilities) Dec. 31, 2025	Assets (Liabilities) Dec. 31, 2024
Fixed assets (depreciation)	(275,698)	(170,557)
Other provisions (excluding loan loss and contingent liabilities)	1,655,562	1,636,848
Change in fair value of investments through OCI	18,174	729,928
Other Balance Sheet Revaluation	170,580	(782,267)
Financial investments impairment	417,155	395,979
Employee stock ownership plan (ESOP)	527,295	420,352
Interest rate swaps revaluation	(67,059)	(4,759)
Forward foreign exchange deals revaluation	99,490	459,807
Ending Balance	2,545,499	2,685,331

Deferred tax assets (Liabilities)

	Assets (Liabilities) Dec. 31, 2025	Assets (Liabilities) Dec. 31, 2024
Movement of Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities:		
Beginning Balance	2,685,331	1,685,231
Additions / disposals through OCI	(711,754)	(669,887)
Additions / disposals through P&L	571,922	1,669,987
Ending Balance	2,545,499	2,685,331

33. Share-based payments

According to the extraordinary general assembly meeting on June 26, 2006, the Bank launched new Employees Share Ownership Plan (ESOP) scheme and issued equity-settled share-based payments. Eligible employees must complete a term of 3 years of service in the bank to have the right in ordinary shares at face value (right to share) that will be issued on the vesting date. Equity-settled share-based payments are measured at fair value at the grant date, and expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting year (3 years) with corresponding increase in equity based on estimated number of shares that will eventually vest. The fair value for such equity instruments is measured using the Black-Scholes pricing model.

Details of the rights to share outstanding during the year are as follows:

	Dec. 31, 2025 No. of shares in thousand	Dec. 31, 2024 No. of shares in thousand
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	75,874	80,013
Granted during the year	33,469	22,869
Forfeited during the year	(2,992)	(3,351)
Exercised during the year	(27,693)	(23,657)
Outstanding at the end of the year	78,658	75,874

Details of the outstanding tranches are as follows:

	EGP	EGP	
Maturity date	Exercise price	Fair value	No. of shares in thousand
2026	10	30.99	27,336
2027	10	60.14	23,186
2028	10	60.44	28,136
Total			78,658

The fair value of granted shares is calculated using Black-Scholes pricing model with the following:

	19th tranche	18th tranche
Exercise price	10	10
Current share price	78.5	72.65
Expected life (years)	3	3
Risk free rate %	23.98%	23.99%
Dividend yield %	3.20%	0.80%
Volatility %	38.28%	36.79%

Volatility is calculated based on the standard deviation of returns for the last five years.

34. Reserves and retained earnings

	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Legal reserve	8,979,958	6,208,674
General reserve	79,110,551	62,422,792
Capital reserve	25,064	22,818
Retained earnings	89,514,273	56,791,883
Reserve for transactions under common control	(670,972)	(670,972)
Reserve for financial assets at fair value through OCI	2,825,146	(7,145,283)
Reserve for employee stock ownership plan	2,343,532	1,868,235
Banking risks reserve	15,296	17,924
Special reserve*	13,145,012	-
Cumulative foreign currencies translation differences	842,029	1,137,720
General risk reserve	1,577,092	1,550,906
Ending balance	197,706,981	122,204,697

*The net release of 13.1 BEGP related to the recalibration of the corporate PD model has been reallocated from retained earnings to a special reserve. This reserve is non distributable and may not be utilized without prior approval from the Central Bank of Egypt. Furthermore, it will be excluded from the Bank’s Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) calculation.

34.1. Banking risks reserve

	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Beginning balance	17,924	15,230
Transferred from RE to banking risk reserve	(2,628)	2,694
Ending balance	15,296	17,924

34.2. Legal reserve

	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Beginning balance	6,208,674	4,770,354
Transferred from RE to legal reserve	2,771,284	1,438,320
Ending balance	8,979,958	6,208,674

34.3. Reserve for financial assets at fair value through OCI

	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Beginning balance	(7,145,283)	(16,868,691)
Transferred to RE from financial assets at fair value through OCI	(111,370)	(370,224)
Net change on financial assets at fair value through OCI after tax	10,121,944	9,156,683
Effect of ECL on debt instruments measured at fair value through OCI	(40,145)	936,949
Ending balance	2,825,146	(7,145,283)

34.4. Retained earnings

	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Beginning balance	56,791,883	29,993,331
Transferred to reserves	(21,744,828)	(23,398,943)
Dividends paid	(14,714,434)	(5,366,429)
Net profit of the year	82,238,852	55,196,394
Transferred (from) to banking risk reserve	2,628	(2,694)
Transferred from net profit to special reserve	(13,145,012)	-
Transferred to RE from financial assets at fair value through OCI	111,370	370,224
Transferred to general risk reserve	(26,186)	-
Ending balance	89,514,273	56,791,883

34.5. Reserve for employee stock ownership plan

	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Beginning balance	1,868,235	1,486,010
Transferred to general reserve	(787,312)	(623,125)
Cost of employees' stock ownership plan (ESOP)	1,262,609	1,005,350
Ending balance	2,343,532	1,868,235

34.6. General risk reserve

	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Beginning balance	1,550,906	1,550,906
Transferred to general risk reserve	26,186	-
Ending balance	1,577,092	1,550,906

35. Cash and cash equivalent

	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Cash and balances at the central bank	88,876,452	136,531,020
Due from banks	135,369,231	270,833,659
Treasury bills and other governmental notes	144,582,320	89,193,630
Obligatory reserve balance with CBE	(68,874,046)	(114,778,023)
Due from banks with maturities more than three months	(14,843,668)	(67,031,032)
Treasury bills and other governmental notes with maturities more than three months	(144,567,733)	(88,138,533)
Total	140,542,556	226,610,721

36. Contingent liabilities and commitments

36.1. Legal claims

- There is a number of existing cases against the bank on December 31, 2025 for which no provisions are made as the bank doesn't expect to incur losses from it.
- A provision for legal cases that are expected to generate losses has been created.

36.2. Capital commitments

36.2.1. Financial investments

The capital commitments for the financial investments reached on the date of financial position EGP 101,979 thousand as follows:

	Investments value	Paid	Remaining
Financial Assets at Fair value through OCI	776,712	674,733	101,979

36.2.2. Fixed assets and branches constructions

The value of commitments for the purchase of fixed assets, contracts, and branches constructions that have not been implemented till the date of the financial statements amounted to EGP 633,158 thousand against EGP 439,730 thousand in 2024.

36.3. Letters of credit, guarantees and other commitments

	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Letters of guarantee	274,727,269	257,993,539
Letters of credit (import and export)	12,928,493	19,179,770
Customers' acceptances and other contingent liabilities	10,725,829	11,932,613
Total	298,381,591	289,105,922

36.4. Credit facilities commitments

	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Credit facilities commitments	6,664,876	6,621,138

36.5. Lease commitments

The total minimum lease payments for non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Not more than one year	454,089	359,147
More than one year and less than five years	626,361	628,094
More than five years	670,225	231,531

37. Mutual funds

Osoul fund

- The bank established CIB investment monetary fund with an accumulated return - Osoul in accordance with the provisions of the Capital Market Law 95 of 1992 under license no.331 regulatory authority on issued from financial February 22, 2005. CI Assets Management Co.- Egyptian joint stock co - manages the fund.
- The number of certificates issued reached 15,402,154 with redeemed value of EGP 15,108,589.
- The market value per certificate reached EGP 980.94 on December 31, 2025.
- The Bank's portion is 237,112 certificates with a redeemed value of EGP 232,593.

Istethmar fund

- The bank established CIB investment fund the second with accumulated return in accordance with the provisions of the Capital Market Law 95 of 1992 under license no.344 issued from financial regulatory authority on February 26, 2006. CI Assets Management Co.- Egyptian joint stock co - manages the fund.
- The number of certificates issued reached 1,055,648 with redeemed value of EGP 872,641.
- The market value per certificate reached EGP 826.64 on December 31, 2025.
- The Bank's portion is 50,000 certificates with a redeemed value of EGP 41,332.

Aman fund (CIB and Faisal Islamic Bank Mutual Fund)

- CIB and Faisal Islamic Bank established an accumulated return mutual in accordance with the provisions of the Capital Market Law 95 of 1992 fund under license no.365 issued from financial regulatory authority on July 30, 2006. CI Assets Management Co.- Egyptian joint stock co - manages the fund.
- The number of certificates issued reached 1,053,109 with redeemed value of EGP 426,067.
- The market value per certificate reached EGP 404.58 on December 31, 2025.
- The Bank's portion is 32,596 certificates with a redeemed value of EGP 13,188.

Hemaya fund

- The bank established CIB investment fund the fourth -Hemaya with accumulated return in accordance with the provisions of the Capital Market Law 95 of 1992 under license no.585 issued from financial regulatory authority on June 23, 2010. CI Assets Management Co.- Egyptian joint stock co - manages the fund.
- The number of certificates issued reached 79,407 with redeemed value of EGP 54,099.
- The market value per certificate reached EGP 681.29 on December 31, 2025.
- The Bank's portion is 50,000 certificates with a redeemed value of EGP 34,065.

Thabat fund

- The bank established CIB quarterly return fund for investing in debt instruments -Thabat in accordance with the provisions of the Capital Market Law 95 of 1992 under license no.613 issued from financial regulatory authority on December 28, 2010. CI Assets Management Co.- Egyptian joint stock co - manages the fund.
- The number of certificates issued reached 238,369 with redeemed value of EGP 135,770.
- The market value per certificate reached EGP 569.58 on December 31, 2025.
- The Bank's portion is 50,000 certificates with a redeemed value of EGP 28,479.

Takamol fund

- The bank established CIB accumulated fund -Takamol in accordance with the provisions of the Capital Market Law 95 of 1992 under license no.706 issued from financial regulatory authority on May 26, 2015. CI Assets Management Co.- Egyptian joint stock co - manages the fund.
- The number of certificates issued reached 284,595 with redeemed value of EGP 197,350.
- The market value per certificate reached EGP 693.44 on December 31, 2025.
- The Bank's portion is 50,000 certificates with a redeemed value of EGP 34,672.

38. Transactions with related parties

All banking transactions with related parties are conducted in accordance with the normal banking practices and regulations applied to all other customers without any discrimination.

38.1. Loans, advances, deposits and contingent liabilities

	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Loans, advances and other assets	4,940,177	1,613,758
Deposits and other liabilities	1,279,549	1,040,021
Contingent liabilities	273,359	61,007

38.2. Other transactions with related parties

	Dec. 31, 2025		Dec. 31, 2024	
	Income	Expenses	Income	Expenses
C-venture	10	3,628	11	3,840
Commercial International Bank (CIB) Kenya	10,170	1,426	4,560	7,820
Damietta shipping & marine services	25	4,407	14	1,861
Commercial International Finance Company	341,281	7,269	33,933	12,230
Al Ahly computer	15	-	31	4
TCA Properties	-	-	137,458	-

39. Main currencies positions

	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
	Equivalent in EGP	Equivalent in EGP
Egyptian pound	(1,901,853)	(14,226,881)
US dollar	5,226,995	13,411,452
Sterling pound	7,535	21,656
Japanese yen	267	(2,178)
Swiss franc	2,083	672
Euro	(4,157,524)	725,040
Saudi Riyal	33,797	(35,349)

*Based on separate financial statement.

40. Tax status

First: Corporate Income Tax

- Settlement of corporate income tax since the start of activity till 2023.
- The yearly Income tax return is submitted at the legal dates.

Second: Personal Income Tax

- Settlement of salary tax since the start of activity till 2022.

Third: Stamp Duty Tax

- Settlement of Stamp Duty tax since the start of activity till 2023.

41. Other assets - net increase (decrease)

	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Total other assets by beginning of the year	44,282,773	18,972,786
Assets acquired as settlement of debts	(40,809)	(49,019)
Advances to purchase fixed assets	(5,367,781)	(1,906,547)
Total 1	38,874,183	17,017,220
Total other assets by end of the year	54,040,912	44,282,773
Assets acquired as settlement of debts	(265,948)	(40,809)
Advances to purchase fixed assets	(9,611,361)	(5,367,781)
Sale of investments in associates	-	11,956
Impairment release/charge for other assets	-	37,939
Total 2	44,163,603	38,924,078
Change (1-2)	(5,289,420)	(21,906,858)

42. Important events

- During 2025, the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) of the Central Bank of Egypt (CBE) decided to cut the CBE’s overnight deposit rate, overnight lending rate, and the rate of the main operation to 20 percent, 21 percent, and 20.50 percent, respectively. The Committee also decided to cut the discount rate to 20.50 percent, which may affect the bank’s policies in pricing current and future banking products.
- During 2025, CIB obtained Subordinated Debt of USD 150 million from the International Finance Corporation (IFC).
- During 2025, the bank increased the capital of Commercial International for Finance Company (CIFC) by EGP 140 million following the receipt of the necessary internal and regulatory approvals.
- During 2025, the bank increased the capital of Commercial International Bank (CIB) Kenya by USD 8.2 million following the receipt of the necessary internal and regulatory approvals.
- During 2025, the Bank obtained the required approvals for the recalibration of its Through-the-Cycle Probability of Default (TTC PD) model. The recalibrated model complies with the instructions of applying the IFRS (9) issued by the Central Bank of Egypt in February, 2019. The recalibrated model incorporates an additional judgmental risk margin that is reviewed periodically to address the inherent risk associated with the model limitations. The recalibration resulted in a variance of approximately EGP 13.1 billion, which has been allocated to a special reserve, this reserve is non-distributable and shall not be utilized without prior reference to the Central Bank of Egypt. Furthermore, it will be excluded from the Bank’s Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) calculation (Kindly refer to notes 11&12).

43. Non-current assets held for sale

	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Cash	59,657	-
Financial Assets at Fair Value through OCI	115,405	-
Other assets	4,606	-
Deferred tax assets	164	-
Property and equipment	2,995	-
Total	182,827	-

44. Non-current liabilities held for sale

	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Other liabilities	1,242	1,079
Deferred tax liabilities	50,973	-
Other provisions	1,645	318
Total	53,860	1,397

45. Subsequent events

- The bank increased the capital of Commercial International for Finance Company (CIFC) by EGP 100 million in January 2026 following the receipt of the necessary internal and regulatory approvals.

Auditor's Report

Saleh, Barsoum & Abdel Aziz - Grant Thornton
Accountants & Auditors

Baker Tilly Mohamed Hilal - Wahid Abdel Ghaffar
Public Accountants & Consultants

AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders of Commercial International Bank – Egypt – CIB S.A.E

Report on the Separate Financial Statements

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

Management's Responsibility for the Separate Financial Statements

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinion

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

Report on Legal and Other Regulatory Requirements

No material contravention, during the financial year ended 31 December 2025, of the provisions of Central Bank of Egypt and the Banking System Law no 194 of 2020 in the light of our audit of the financial statements.

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

The separate financial information included in the Board of Directors' report, prepared in accordance with law no. 159 of 1981 and its executive regulations, is in agreement with the Bank's books of account.

Cairo; February 9, 2026


Auditors
Farid Samir Farid
Financial Regulatory Authority Register Number "210"
Saleh, Barsoum & Abdel Aziz - Grant Thornton
Public Accountants & Consultants



Auditors
Hossam Mohamed Hilal
Financial Regulatory Authority Register Number "147"
Baker Tilly Mohamed Hilal - Wahid Abdel Ghaffar
Public Accountants & Consultants

Separate Statement of Financial Position

As at December 31, 2025

	Notes	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Assets			
Cash and balances at the central bank	15	88,094,579	136,165,920
Due from banks	16	136,581,804	270,089,441
Loans and advances to banks, net	18	34,440,770	9,555,410
Loans and advances to customers, net	19	503,361,099	340,955,698
Derivative financial instruments	20	620,349	819,711
Financial investments			
- Financial Assets at Fair Value through OCI	21	375,180,260	233,029,903
- Financial Assets at Amortized cost	21	234,685,457	167,276,956
Investments in subsidiaries and associates	22	1,157,430	871,525
Non-current assets held for sale	43	279,104	159,828
Other assets	23	53,904,113	44,175,232
Deferred tax assets	32	2,410,347	2,337,304
Property and equipment	24	5,437,519	3,881,620
Total assets		1,436,152,831	1,209,318,548
Liabilities and equity			
Liabilities			
Due to banks	25	3,796,866	2,317,715
Due to customers	26	1,105,355,617	967,895,387
Derivative financial instruments	20	137,802	100,571
Current income tax liabilities		20,570,313	18,327,968
Other liabilities	29	25,411,706	21,347,499
Issued debt instruments	27	4,761,558	5,067,781
Other loans	28	30,471,499	23,962,389
Other provisions	30	15,632,737	18,613,060
Total liabilities		1,206,138,098	1,057,632,370
Equity			
Issued and paid capital	31	33,779,361	30,431,580
Reserves	34	105,426,594	63,125,912
Reserve for employee stock ownership plan (ESOP)	34	2,343,532	1,868,235
Retained earnings*	34	88,465,246	56,260,451
Total equity and net profit for the year		230,014,733	151,686,178
Total liabilities and equity		1,436,152,831	1,209,318,548

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.
(Auditor's report attached)

*Including net profit for the year



Islam Zekry
Group CFO & Executive Board Member



Hisham Ezz Al-Arab
CEO & Executive Board Member

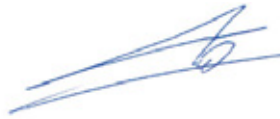
Separate Income Statement

For the year Ended December 31, 2025

	Notes	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Interest and similar income		210,701,255	182,051,918
Interest and similar expense		(103,478,540)	(91,235,495)
Net interest income	6	107,222,715	90,816,423
Fee and commission income		15,968,337	12,793,785
Fee and commission expense		(6,812,915)	(5,728,572)
Net fee and commission income	7	9,155,422	7,065,213
Dividend income	8	505,066	101,492
Net trading income	9	1,782,942	20,445,994
Profits (Losses) on financial investments	21.1	585,873	459,337
Administrative expenses	10	(16,839,276)	(13,333,919)
Other operating income (expenses)	11	(383,261)	(23,685,363)
Release (charges) for ECL	12	8,916,554	(4,468,236)
Profit before income tax		110,946,035	77,400,941
Income tax expense	13	(29,919,550)	(23,280,925)
Deferred tax assets (Liabilities)	13-32	783,167	1,307,917
Net profit for the year		81,809,652	55,427,933
Earnings per share	14		
Basic		18.25	14.72
Diluted		18.05	14.56



Islam Zekry
Group CFO & Executive Board Member



Hisham Ezz Al-Arab
CEO & Executive Board Member

Separate Statement Of Comprehensive Income

For the year Ended December 31, 2025

	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Net profit for the year	81,809,652	55,427,933
Comprehensive income items that will not be reclassified to the profit or loss:		
Change in fair value of equity instruments measured at fair value through comprehensive income	480,139	473,294
Deferred Tax impact for investments that will not be reclassified to P&L	(96,248)	(15,674)
Comprehensive income items that may be reclassified to the profit or loss:		
Change in fair value of financial assets measured at fair value through comprehensive income	10,461,879	9,417,175
Selling FVOCI financial instruments	(498,433)	(459,337)
Deferred Tax impact for investments that may be reclassified to P&L	(613,876)	(640,163)
Effect of ECL on debt instruments measured at fair value through OCI	(36,452)	937,229
Total comprehensive income for the year	91,506,661	65,140,457

Separate Cash Flow

For the year Ended December 31, 2025

	Notes	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Cash flow from operating activities			
Profit before income tax		110,946,035	77,400,941
Adjustments to reconcile profits to net cash provided by operating activities			
Fixed assets depreciation	24	1,753,567	1,078,413
Impairment release/charge for credit losses (Loans and advances to customers and banks)	12	(9,195,905)	4,719,426
Net charge/release for other provisions	30	(2,892,133)	3,361,048
Impairment release/charge for credit losses (due from banks)	12	140,888	(93)
Impairment release/charge for credit losses (financial investments)	12	138,463	(251,097)
Impairment release/charge for other assets		-	37,939
Exchange revaluation differences for financial assets at fair value through OCI and AC	21	5,137,808	(21,026,044)
Revaluation differences impairment charge for Financial Assets at Fair value through OCI		(238,931)	1,337,335
Revaluation differences impairment charge for Financial Assets at Amortized cost		(18,527)	119,504
Revaluation differences impairment charge for due from banks		(8,423)	118
Net utilized/recovered for other provisions	30	(7,467)	(9,586)
Exchange revaluation differences of other provisions	30	(80,723)	4,173,226
Profits/losses from selling property and equipment	11	(13,005)	(2,246)
Profits/losses from selling financial investments at fair value through OCI	21.1	(498,433)	(459,337)
Profits/losses from selling investments in associates	21.1	(181,560)	-
Share based payments	34.5	1,262,609	1,005,350
Impairment release/charges of investments in subsidiaries	21.1	94,120	-
Operating profits before changes in operating assets and liabilities		106,338,383	71,484,897
Net decrease / increase in assets and liabilities			
Due from banks		96,724,922	(111,055,399)
Derivative financial instruments	20	(88,654)	487,341
Loans and advances to banks and customers		(178,319,995)	(120,575,131)
Other assets	41	(5,260,162)	(21,843,037)
Due to banks	25	1,479,151	(10,109,669)
Due to customers	26	137,460,230	292,585,311
Current income tax obligations paid		(9,349,237)	(4,952,957)
Other liabilities		(14,263,761)	(6,643,252)
Net cash generated from (used in) operating activities		134,720,877	89,378,104
Cash flow from investing activities			
Proceeds from sale of investments in associates		339,920	11,956
Payments for investment in subsidiaries		(542,256)	(200,000)
Payments for purchases of property, equipment and branches construction		(7,553,046)	(5,683,331)
Proceeds from selling property and equipment	11	13,005	2,246
Proceeds from redemption of financial assets at amortized cost		21,590,020	1,870,762
Payments for purchases of financial assets at amortized cost		(89,160,944)	(128,916,872)
Payments for purchases of financial assets at fair value through OCI		(263,445,845)	(113,066,779)
Proceeds from selling financial assets at fair value through OCI		126,510,785	141,089,773
Net cash generated from (used in) investing activities		(212,248,361)	(104,892,245)

Separate Cash Flow (Cont.)

For the year Ended December 31, 2025

	Notes	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Cash flow from financing activities			
Other loans	28	6,509,110	11,478,482
Dividends		(14,714,434)	(5,078,792)
Issued debt instruments		(306,223)	1,994,432
Capital increase		276,930	236,570
Net cash generated from (used in) financing activities		(8,234,617)	8,630,692
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalent during the year		(85,762,101)	(6,883,449)
Beginning balance of cash and cash equivalent		227,028,744	233,912,193
Cash and cash equivalent at the end of the year		141,266,643	227,028,744
Cash and cash equivalent comprise:			
Cash and balances at the central bank	15	88,094,579	136,165,920
Due from banks	16	136,714,486	270,089,658
Treasury bills and other governmental notes	17	143,391,420	89,137,583
Obligatory reserve balance with CBE	15	(68,713,341)	(114,528,064)
Due from banks with maturity more than three months		(14,843,668)	(65,753,867)
Treasury bills and other governmental notes with maturity more than three months		(143,376,833)	(88,082,486)
Total cash and cash equivalent		141,266,643	227,028,744

Separate Statement Of Changes In Shareholders' Equity

Dec. 31, 2024	Issued and paid capital	Legal reserve	General reserve	General Reserve	Special Reserve	Capital reserve	Reserve for financial assets at fair value through OCI	Banking risks reserve	Retained earnings	Reserve for employee stock ownership plan	Total
Beginning balance	30,195,010	4,770,354	39,840,707	1,549,445	-	21,155	(16,808,265)	15,230	29,230,360	1,486,010	90,300,006
Capital increase	236,570	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	236,570
Transferred to reserves	-	1,438,320	22,582,085	-	-	1,663	-	-	(23,398,943)	(623,125)	-
Dividend paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,366,429)	-	(5,366,429)
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,427,933	-	55,427,933
Transferred to RE from financial assets at fair value through OCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	(370,224)	-	370,224	-	-
Net change on financial assets at fair value through OCI after tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,145,519	-	-	-	9,145,519
Transferred (from) to banking risk reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,694	(2,694)	-	-
Effect of ECL on debt instruments measured at fair value through OCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	937,229	-	-	-	937,229
Cost of employees' stock ownership plan (ESOP)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,005,350	1,005,350
Ending balance	30,431,580	6,208,674	62,422,792	1,549,445	-	22,818	(7,095,741)	17,924	56,260,451	1,868,235	151,686,178
Dec. 31, 2025	Issued and paid capital	Legal reserve	General reserve	General Reserve	Special Reserve	Capital reserve	Reserve for financial assets at fair value through OCI	Banking risks reserve	Retained earnings	Reserve for employee stock ownership plan	Total
Beginning balance	30,431,580	6,208,674	62,422,792	1,549,445	-	22,818	(7,095,741)	17,924	56,260,451	1,868,235	151,686,178
Capital increase	3,347,781	-	(3,070,851)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	276,930
Transferred to reserves	-	2,771,284	19,758,610	-	-	2,246	-	-	(21,744,828)	(787,312)	-
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(14,714,434)	-	(14,714,434)
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81,809,652	-	81,809,652
Transferred to RE from financial assets at fair value through OCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,211	-	(3,211)	-	-
Transferred from net profit to special reserve	-	-	-	-	13,145,012	-	-	-	(13,145,012)	-	-
Net change on financial assets at fair value through OCI after tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,730,250	-	-	-	9,730,250
Transferred (from) to banking risk reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,628)	2,628	-	-
Effect of ECL on debt instruments measured at fair value through OCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	(36,452)	-	-	-	(36,452)
Cost of employees' stock ownership plan (ESOP)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,262,609	1,262,609
Ending balance	33,779,361	8,979,958	79,110,551	1,549,445	13,145,012	25,064	2,601,268	15,296	88,465,246	2,343,532	230,014,733

Proposed Appropriation Account

For the year Ended December 31, 2025

	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Net profit after tax	81,809,652	55,427,933
Deduct / add:		
Profits from selling property and equipment transferred to capital reserve according to the law	(13,005)	(2,246)
Banking risks reserve	8,804	2,628
Special reserve	(13,145,012)	-
Available net profit for distributing	68,660,439	55,428,315
Added		
Retained Earnings beginning balance	19,803,816	462,294
Transferred to retained earnings	(3,211)	370,224
Total	88,461,044	56,260,833
To be distributed as follows:		
Legal reserve	4,089,832	2,771,284
General reserve	30,606,170	18,971,298
Dividends to shareholders	20,267,617	7,607,895
Staff profit sharing	6,866,044	5,542,832
Board members bonus	160,100	178,000
CIB's foundation	1,029,907	831,425
Support and development of banking sector fund	686,604	554,283
Retained Earnings ending balance	24,754,770	19,803,816
Total	88,461,044	56,260,833

Notes to the separate financial statements

For the year Ended December 31, 2025

1. General information

Commercial International Bank-Egypt (CIB) S.A.E. provides retail, corporate and investment banking services in various parts of Egypt through 204 branches and 10 units employing 8,665 employees on the statement of financial position date.

Commercial International Bank-Egypt (CIB) S.A.E. was formed as a commercial bank under the investment law no. 43 of 1974 amended by law no. 32/1977 and its amendments. The address of its registered head office is as follows: Nile tower, 21/23 Charles de Gaulle Street-Giza. The Bank is listed in the Egyptian stock exchange.

Financial statements have been approved by board of directors on February 9, 2026.

2. Summary of accounting policies

The accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.1. Basis of preparation

The separate financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Central Bank of Egypt regulations and approved by the Board of Directors on December 16, 2008 as modified by the instructions for applying the International Standard for Financial Reports (9) issued by the Central Bank of Egypt on February 26, 2019. Reference is made to the Egyptian Accounting Standards for policies not specifically mentioned in the instructions of the Central Bank of Egypt.

Subsidiaries are entirely included in the consolidated financial statements and these companies are the companies that the Bank - directly or indirectly – has more than half of the voting rights or has the ability to control the financial and operating policies, regardless of the type of activity, the Bank’s consolidated financial statements can be obtained from the Bank’s management. The Bank accounts for investments in subsidiaries and associate companies in the separate financial statements at cost minus impairment loss.

The separate financial statements of the Bank should be read with its consolidated financial statements, for the year ended on 31 December, 2025 to get complete information on the Bank’s financial position, results of operations, cash flows and changes in ownership rights.

2.2. Subsidiaries and associates

2.2.1. Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are investees, including structured entities, that the Bank controls because the Bank (i) has power to direct relevant activities of the investees that significantly affect their returns, (ii) has exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investees, and (iii) has the ability to use its power over the investees to affect the amount of investor’s returns. The existence and effect of substantive rights, including substantive potential voting rights, are considered when assessing whether the Bank has power over another entity. For a right to be substantive, the holder must have practical ability to exercise that right when decisions about the direction of the relevant activities of the investee need to be made. The Bank may have power over an investee even when it holds less than majority of voting power in an investee. In such a case, the Bank assesses the size of its voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of holdings of the other vote holders to determine if it has de-facto power over the investee. Protective rights of other investors, such as those that relate to fundamental changes of investee’s activities or apply only in exceptional circumstances, do not prevent the Bank from controlling an investee. Subsidiaries are consolidated in the Bank’s consolidated financial statements from the date on which control is transferred to the Bank, and are deconsolidated from the date on which control ceases.

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for the acquisition of subsidiaries [other than those acquired from parties under common control]. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured at their fair values at the acquisition date, irrespective of the extent of any non-controlling interest.

The Bank measures non-controlling interest that represents present ownership interest and entitles the holder to a proportionate share of net assets in the event of liquidation on a transaction-by-transaction basis, either at: (a) fair value, or (b) the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of net assets of the acquiree. Non-controlling interests that are not present ownership interests are measured at fair value.

Goodwill is measured by deducting the net assets of the acquiree from the aggregate of the consideration transferred for the acquiree, the amount of non-controlling interest in the acquiree and fair value of an interest in the acquiree held immediately before the acquisition date. Any negative amount ("negative goodwill") is recognized in profit or loss, after management reassesses whether it identified all the assets acquired and all liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed, and reviews appropriateness of their measurement.

The consideration transferred for the acquiree is measured at the fair value of the assets given up, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed, including fair value of assets or liabilities from contingent consideration arrangements, but excludes acquisition related costs such as advisory, legal, valuation and similar professional services. Transaction costs incurred for issuing equity instruments are deducted from equity; transaction costs incurred for issuing debt are deducted from it carrying amount and all other transaction costs associated with the acquisition are expensed.

Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealized gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated; unrealized losses are also eliminated unless the cost cannot be recovered. The Bank unifies the important accounting policies among subsidiaries taking into consideration both industrial and geographical differences.

Non-controlling interest is that part of the net results and of the equity of a subsidiary attributable to interests which are not owned, directly or indirectly, by the Bank. Non-controlling interest forms a separate component of the Group's equity.

The Bank applies the economic entity model to account for transactions with owners of non-controlling interest. Any difference between the purchase consideration and the carrying amount of non-controlling interest acquired is recorded as a capital transaction directly in equity. The Bank recognizes the difference between sales consideration and carrying amount of non-controlling interest sold as a capital transaction in the statement of changes in equity.

2.2.2. Associates

Associates are entities over which the Bank has significant influence (directly or indirectly), but not control, generally accompanying a shareholding of between 20 and 50 percent of the voting rights. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method of accounting and are initially recognized at cost. The carrying amount of associates includes goodwill identified on acquisition less accumulated credit losses, if any. Dividends received from associates reduce the carrying value of the investment in associates. Other post-acquisition changes in Group's share of net assets of an associate are recognized as follows: (I) the Group's share of profits or losses of associates is recorded in the consolidated profit or loss for the year as share of result of associates, (ii) the Group's share of other comprehensive income is recognized in other comprehensive income and presented separately, (iii); all other changes in the Group's share of the carrying value of net assets of associates are recognized in profit or loss within the share of result of associates. However, when the Group's share of losses in an associate equal or exceeds its interest in the associate, including any other unsecured receivables, the Group does not recognize further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

De-recognition of subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures. When the Group ceases to have control or significant influence, any retained interest in the entity is re-measured to its fair value, with the change in carrying amount recognized in profit or loss. The fair value is the initial carrying amount for the purposes of subsequently accounting for the retained interest as an associate, joint venture or financial asset. In addition, any amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income in respect of that entity, are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. This may mean that amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income are recycled to profit or loss.

2.3. Segment reporting

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

2.4. Foreign currency translation

2.4.1. Functional and presentation currency

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

2.4.2. Transactions and balances in foreign currencies

The Bank maintains its accounting records in Egyptian pound. Transactions in foreign currencies during the year are translated into the Egyptian pound using the prevailing exchange rates on the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the end of reporting year at the prevailing exchange rates. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from settlement and translation of such transactions and balances are recognized in the income statement and reported under the following line items:

- Net trading income or Net trading from financial instruments at fair value through P&L for assets and liabilities for trading purposes.
- Items of other comprehensive income with equity in relation to investments in equity instruments at fair value through comprehensive income.
- Other operating revenues (expenses) from the remaining assets and liabilities.

Changes in the fair value of financial instruments of a monetary nature in foreign currencies that are classified as financial investments at fair value through comprehensive income (debt instruments) are analyzed between valuation differences that resulted from changes in the amortized cost for the instrument and differences that resulted from changing the exchange rates in effect and differences caused by changing the fair value For the instrument, the revaluation differences related to changes in the amortized cost are recognized in interest income from loans and similar income and in the differences related to changing the exchange rates in other operating income (expenses) item, and are recognized in the items of comprehensive income of the ownership rights with the difference in the changes in the fair value (fair value reserve / financial investments at fair value through comprehensive income).

Valuation differences arising from the measurement of items of a non-monetary nature at fair value through profit and losses resulting from changes in the exchange rates used to translate those items include, and then are recognized in the income statement by the total valuation differences resulting from the measurement of equity instruments classified at fair value through Profits and losses, while the total valuation differences resulting from the measurement of equity instruments at fair value through comprehensive income are recognized within other comprehensive income items in equity, fair value reserve item for financial investments at fair value through comprehensive income.

2.5. Financial assets

Key Measurement Terms:

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The best evidence of fair value is price in an active market. An active market is one in which transactions for the asset or liability take place with enough frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis. Fair value of financial instruments traded in an active market is measured as the product of the quoted price for the individual asset or liability and the quantity held by the entity.

Valuation techniques such as discounted cash flow models or models based on recent arm’s length transactions or consideration of financial data of the investees, are used to measure fair value of certain financial instruments for which external market pricing information is not available. Fair value measurements are analyzed by level in the fair value hierarchy as follows:

- (i) level one is measured at quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities,
- (ii) level two measurements are valuations techniques with all material inputs observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices),
- (iii) level three measurements are valuations not based on solely observable market data (that is, the measurement requires significant unobservable inputs).

Transaction costs are incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, issue or disposal of a financial instrument. An incremental cost is one that would not have been incurred if the transaction had not taken place. Transaction costs include fees and commissions paid. Transaction costs do not include debt premiums or discounts or finance or internal administrative or ownership costs.

Amortized cost is the amount at which the financial instrument was recognized at initial recognition less any principal repayments, plus accrued interest, and for financial assets less any allowance for expected credit losses. Accrued interest includes amortization of transaction costs deferred at initial recognition and of any premium or discount to maturity amount using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of allocating interest income or interest expense over the relevant period, so as to achieve a constant periodic rate of interest (effective interest rate) on the carrying amount. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts (excluding expected credit losses) through the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, if appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial instrument.

The effective interest rate discounts cash flows of variable interest instruments to the next interest repricing date, except for the premium or discount, which reflects the credit spread over the floating rate specified in the instrument, or other variables that are not reset to market rates. Such premiums or discounts are amortized over the expected life of the instrument. The present value calculation includes all fees paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate.

Financial assets – classification and subsequent measurement – measurement categories.

The bank classifies at initial recognition the financial assets in the following measurement categories: FVTPL, FVOCI and AC.

The classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on: (I) the bank’s business model for managing the related assets portfolio and (ii) the cash flow characteristics of the asset.

The following table summarizes measurement categories

Financial Instrument	Methods of Measurement according to Business Models		
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	
		Through Other Comprehensive Income	Through Profit or Loss
Equity Instruments	Not Applicable	An irrevocable election at Initial Recognition	Normal treatment of equity instruments
Debt Instruments / Loans & Facilities	Business Model of Assets held for Collecting Contractual Cash Flows	Business Model of Assets held for Collecting Contractual Cash Flows & Selling	Business Model of Assets held for Trading

Financial assets – classification and subsequent measurement – business model.

The business model reflects how the bank manages the assets in order to generate cash flows – whether the bank’s objective is: (i) solely to collect the contractual cash flows from the assets (“hold to collect contractual cash flows”,) or (ii) to collect both the contractual cash flows and the cash flows arising from the sale of assets (“hold to collect contractual cash flows and sell”) or, if neither of (i) and (ii) is applicable, (iii) the financial assets are classified as part of “other” business model and measured at FVTPL.

Business model is determined for a group of assets (on a portfolio level) based on all relevant evidence about the activities that the bank undertakes to achieve the objective set out for the portfolio available at the date of the assessment. Factors considered by the bank in determining the business model include the purpose and composition of a portfolio, past experience on how the cash flows for the respective assets were collected, how risks are assessed and managed, how the assets’ performance is assessed.

Financial assets – classification and subsequent measurement – cash flow characteristics.

Where the business model is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows or to hold contractual cash flows and sell, the bank assesses whether the cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest (“SPPI”). Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are consistent with the SPPI feature. In making this assessment, the bank considers whether the contractual cash flows are consistent with a basic lending arrangement, i.e., interest includes only consideration for credit risk, time value of money, other basic lending risks and profit margin.

The following table summarizes the classification of the Banks Financial Assets in accordance with the business model:

Financial asset	Business model	Basic characteristics
Financial Assets at Amortized Cost (AC)	Business model for financial assets held to collect contractual cash flows	• The objective of the business model is to retain the financial assets to collect the contractual cash flows of the principal amount of the investment and interest. • Sale is an exceptional event for the purpose of this model and under the terms of the criterion of a deterioration in the creditworthiness of the issuer of the financial instrument. • Lowest sales in terms of turnover and value. • The Bank makes clear and reliable documentation of the reasons for each sale and its compliance with the requirements of the Standard.
		• Both the collection of contractual cash flows and sales are complementary to the objective of the model. • High sales (in terms of turnover and value) compared to the business model retained for the collection of cash flows.
Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)	Business model of financial assets held to collect cash flows and sales	• The objective of the business model is not to retain the financial asset for the collection of contractual or retained cash flows for the collection of contractual cash flows and sales. • Collecting contractual cash flows is an incidental event for the model objective. • Management of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss to avoid inconsistency in accounting measurement. • The conditions for classifying financial assets at fair value through profit and loss take into account: ▪ It must be registered on a local or foreign stock exchange. ▪ It must have had active trading during the three months preceding the date of acquisition.
		• The objective of the business model is not to retain the financial asset for the collection of contractual or retained cash flows for the collection of contractual cash flows and sales. • Collecting contractual cash flows is an incidental event for the model objective. • Management of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss to avoid inconsistency in accounting measurement. • The conditions for classifying financial assets at fair value through profit and loss take into account: ▪ It must be registered on a local or foreign stock exchange. ▪ It must have had active trading during the three months preceding the date of acquisition.

Financial assets – reclassification. Financial instruments are reclassified only when the business model for managing the portfolio as a whole change. The Bank did not change its business model during the current and comparative year and did not make any reclassifications.

Financial assets impairment – credit loss allowance for ECL. The bank assesses, on a forward-looking basis, the ECL for debt instruments measured at AC and FVOCI and for the exposures arising from commitments of financial instruments. The bank measures ECL and recognizes credit loss allowance at each reporting date. The measurement of ECL reflects: (I) an unbiased and probability weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes, (ii) time value of money and (iii) all reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost and effort at the end of each reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future conditions.

The bank applies a three-stage model for impairment, based on changes in credit quality since initial recognition. A financial instrument that is not credit-impaired on initial recognition is classified in Stage 1. Financial assets in Stage 1 have their ECL measured for default events possible within the next 12 months or until contractual maturity, (“12 Months ECL”). The expected credit losses for financial instruments are calculated for Stage 2 with the significant increase in credit risk (“SICR”) since initial recognition, and Stage 3 with non-performing debt instruments on a lifetime basis (“Lifetime ECL”) over the life of the loan.

Transfer between the three stages:

Transfer from second stage to first stage:

The financial asset shall not be transferred from the second stage to the first stage unless all the quantitative and qualitative elements of the first stage are met and the full past dues of principal and interest are paid after a period of three months regular payment and fulfillment of first stage requirements.

Transfer from third stage to second stage:

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

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

Financial assets – write-off. Financial assets are written-off, in whole or in part, when the bank exhausts all practical recovery efforts and has concluded that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. The write-off represents a derecognition event.

Financial assets – derecognition. The bank derecognizes financial assets when (a) assets are derecognized when the contractual right to receive cash flows from the financial asset expires or (b) the bank has transferred the rights to the cash flows from the financial assets or entered into a qualifying pass-through arrangement while (i) also transferring substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the assets or (ii) neither transferring nor retaining substantially all risks and rewards of ownership, but not retaining control. Control is retained if the counterparty does not have the practical ability to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party without needing to impose restrictions on the sale.

When the financial asset is derecognized, the difference between the carrying amount of the financial asset and the total of the consideration received in other comprehensive income is recognized in profit or loss except Gains / Losses recognized in other comprehensive income in respect of investment securities in equity securities is not recognized in profit or loss on disposal of such securities.

Financial liabilities – measurement categories. Financial liabilities are classified as subsequently measured at AC, except for financial liabilities at FVTPL: this classification is applied to derivatives or financial liabilities held for trading (e.g. short positions in securities)

Financial liabilities – derecognition. Financial liabilities are derecognized when they are extinguished (i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires).

2.6. Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet if, and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to be settled on a net basis.

Agreements of repos & reverse repos are shown by the net in the financial statement in treasury bills and other governmental notes.

2.7. Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

Derivatives are recognized initially, and subsequently, at fair value. Fair values of exchange traded derivatives are obtained from quoted market prices. Fair values of over-the-counter derivatives are obtained using valuation techniques, including discounted cash flow models and option pricing models. Derivatives are classified as assets when their fair value is positive and as liabilities when their fair value is negative.

Embedded derivatives in other financial instruments, such as conversion option in a convertible bond, are treated as separate derivatives when their economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contract, provided that the host contract is not classified as at fair value through profit and loss. These embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in income statement in net trading income unless the Bank chooses to designate the hybrid contract as at fair value through profit and loss.

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

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

Hedge accounting is used for derivatives designated in a hedging relationship when the following criteria are met.

At the inception of the hedging relationship, the Bank documents the relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item, along with its risk management objectives and its strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. Furthermore, at the inception of the hedge, and on ongoing basis, the Bank documents whether the hedging instrument is expected to be highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk.

2.7.1. Fair value hedge

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualified as fair value hedges are recognized in profit and loss immediately together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that is attributable to the hedged risk. The changes in the fair value of the interest rate swaps and the changes in the fair value of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk are recognized in the ‘net trading income’ line item of the income statement.

When the hedging instrument is no longer qualified for hedge accounting, the adjustment to the carrying amount of a hedged item, measured at amortized cost, arising from the hedged risk is amortized to profit and loss from that date using the effective interest method.

2.7.2. Derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting

All gains and losses from changes in the fair values of derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting are recognized immediately in the income statement. These gains and losses are reported in ‘net trading income’, except where derivatives are managed in conjunction with financial instruments designated at fair value, in which case gains and losses are reported in ‘net income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

2.8. Interest income and expense

Interest income and expense for all financial instruments except for those classified as held-for-trading or at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in ‘interest income’ and ‘interest expense’ in the income statement using the effective interest method. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial asset or a financial liability and of allocating the interest income or interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Bank estimates cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment options) but does not consider future credit losses. The calculation includes all fees and points paid or received between parties to the contract that represents an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts.

Once loans or debts are classified as nonperforming or impaired, the revenue of interest income will not be recognized and will be recorded off balance sheet, and are recognized as income subsequently based on a cash basis according to the following:

- When all arrears are collected for consumer loans, personnel mortgages and micro-finance loans.
- When calculated interest for corporate loans are capitalized according to the rescheduling agreement conditions until paying 25% from rescheduled payments for a minimum performing period of one year, if the customer continues to perform, the calculated interest will be recognized in interest income (interest on the performing rescheduling agreement balance) without the marginalized before the rescheduling agreement which will be recognized in interest income after the settlement of the outstanding loan balance.

2.9. Fee and commission income

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

Commitment fees and related direct costs for loans and advances where draw down is probable are deferred and recognized as an adjustment to the effective interest on the loan once drawn. Commitment fees in relation to facilities where draw down is not probable are recognized at the maturity of the term of the commitment.

Fees are recognized on the debt instruments that are measured at fair value through profit and loss on initial recognition and syndicated loan fees received by the Bank are recognized when the syndication has been completed and the Bank does not hold any portion of it or holds a part at the same effective interest rate used for the other participants portions.

Commission and fee arising from negotiating, or participating in the negotiation of a transaction for a third party such as the arrangement of the acquisition of shares or other securities and the purchase or sale of properties are recognized upon completion of the underlying transaction in the income statement.

Other management advisory and service fees are recognized based on the applicable service contracts, usually on accrual basis. Financial planning fees related to investment funds are recognized steadily over the period in which the service is provided. The same principle is applied for wealth management; financial planning and custody services that are provided on the long term are recognized on the accrual basis also.

2.10. Dividend income

Dividends are recognized in the income statement when the right to collect it is declared.

2.11. Sale and repurchase agreements

Securities may be lent or sold according to a commitment to repurchase (Repos) are reclassified in the financial statements and deducted from treasury bills balance. Securities borrowed or purchased according to a commitment to resell them (Reverse Repos) are reclassified in the financial statements and added to treasury bills balance. The difference between sale and repurchase price is treated as interest and accrued over the life of the agreements using the effective interest rate method.

2.12. Property and equipment

Lands and buildings comprise mainly branches and offices. All property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation and impairment losses if any. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset’s carrying amount or as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Bank and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to other operating expenses during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation of other assets is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their residual values over estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset Type	Useful Life
Buildings	20 years
Leasehold improvements	3 years
Furniture and safes	3-5 years
Air-conditioners	5 years
Vehicles	5 years
Computers and core systems	3-4 years
Fixtures and fittings	3 years

The assets’ residual values and useful lives are reviewed periodically, and adjusted if appropriate, on each balance sheet date. Depreciable assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recovered. An asset’s carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable value if the asset’s carrying amount exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of the asset’s fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the selling proceeds with the asset carrying amount and charged to other operating expenses in the income statement.

2.13. Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not amortized -except goodwill- and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to amortization are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset’s carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset’s fair value less costs to sell or value in use. A previously recognized impairment loss relating to a fixed asset may be reversed in part or in full when a change in circumstances leads to a change in the estimates used to determine the fixed asset’s recoverable amount. The carrying amount of the fixed asset will only be increased up to the amount that the original impairment not been recognized.

2.13.1. Goodwill

Goodwill is capitalized and represents the excess of acquisition cost over the fair value of the Bank’s share in the acquired entity’s net identifiable assets on the date of acquisition. For the purpose of calculating goodwill, the fair values of acquired assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities are determined by reference to market values or by discounting expected future cash flows. Goodwill is included in the cost of investments in associates and subsidiaries in the Bank’s separate financial statements. Goodwill is tested for impairment on an annual basis or shorter when trigger event took place, an expense shall be recognized in the income statement for goodwill amortization at an annual rate of 20%, or for the impairment amount, whichever is greater. Goodwill is allocated to the cash generating units for the purpose of impairment testing. The cash generating units represented in the Bank main segments.

2.14. Leases

The accounting treatment for the finance lease is complied with the instructions of Central Bank of Egypt, if the contract entitles the lessee to purchase the asset at a specified date and predefined value. The other leases contracts are considered operating leases contracts.

2.14.1. Being lessee

Finance lease contract recognizes the lease cost, including the cost of maintenance of the leased assets in the income statement for the period in which they occurred. If the Bank decides to exercise the right to purchase the leased asset, The leased assets are capitalized and included in ‘property, plant and equipment’ and depreciated over the useful life of the expected remaining life of the asset in the same manner as similar assets.

Operating lease payments leases are accounted for on a straight-line basis over the periods of the leases and are included in general and administrative expenses.

2.14.2. Being lessor

For finance lease, assets are recorded in the property and equipment in the balance sheet and amortized over the expected useful life of this asset in the same manner as similar assets. Lease income is recognized on the basis of rate of return on the lease in addition to an amount corresponding to the cost of depreciation for the year. The difference between the recognized rental income and the total finance lease clients' accounts is transferred to the in the income statement until the expiration of the lease to be reconciled with a net book value of the leased asset. Maintenance and insurance expenses are charged to the income statement when incurred to the extent that they are not charged to the tenant.

In case there is objective evidence that the Bank will not be able to collect the of financial lease obligations, the finance lease payments are reduced to the recoverable amount.

For assets leased under operating lease it appears in the balance sheet under property, plant and equipment, and depreciated over the expected useful life of the asset in the same way as similar assets, and the lease income recorded less any discounts given to the lessee on a straight-line method over the contract period.

2.15. Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise balances with less than three months' maturity from the date of acquisition, including cash and non-restricted balances with central banks, treasury bills and other eligible bills, amounts due from other banks and short-term government securities.

2.16. Other provisions

Provisions for restructuring costs and legal claims are recognized when the Bank has present legal or constructive obligations as a result of past events; where it is more likely than not that a transfer of economic benefit will be necessary to settle the obligation, and it can be reliably estimated.

In case of similar obligations, the related cash outflow should be determined in order to settle these obligations as a group. The provision is recognized even in case of minor probability that cash outflow will occur for an item of these obligations.

When a provision is wholly or partially no longer required, it is reversed through profit or loss under other operating income (expenses).

Provisions for obligations, other than those for credit risk or employee benefits, due in more than 12 months from the balance sheet date are recognized based on the present value of the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation on the balance sheet date. An appropriate discount rate that reflects the time value of money is used to calculate the present value of such provisions. For obligations due within less than twelve months from the balance sheet date, provisions are calculated based on undiscounted expected cash outflows unless the time value of money has a significant impact on the amount of provision, then it is measured at the present value.

2.17. Share based payments

The Bank applies an equity-settled, share-based compensation plan. The fair value of equity instruments recognized as an expense over the vesting period using appropriate valuation models, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the equity instruments were granted. The vesting period is the period during which all the specified vesting conditions of a share-based payment arrangement are to be satisfied. Vesting conditions include service conditions, performance conditions and market performance conditions are taken into account when estimating the fair value of equity instruments on the date of grant. On each balance sheet date, the number of options that are expected to be exercised are estimated. Recognizes estimate changes, if any, in the income statement, and a corresponding adjustment to equity over the remaining vesting period.

The proceeds received net of any directly attributable transaction costs are credited to share capital (nominal value) and share premium when the options are exercised.

The bank's contributions to the employees' social insurance fund

Bank employees benefit from the Social Insurance Fund that has been established under the Law No. 64 of year 84 regarding alternative social insurance systems. This system is considered an alternative to state regulations and is subject to the supervision of the Ministry of Social Insurance. A Ministerial Resolution No. 22 of year 83 was issued regarding approval of the establishment of the Social Fund for Employees. The bank is obliged to pay to the fund the contributions due for each month represented in the employer's share and the share of the insured and pay his obligations towards the fund in implementation of the provisions of the fund system. This is a system of benefits enjoyed by employees, a system of specific benefits for the bank, according to the Egyptian accounting standards.

2.18. Income tax

Income tax on the profit and loss for the period and deferred tax are recognized in the income statement except for income tax relating to items of equity that are recognized directly in equity.

Income tax is recognized based on net taxable profit using the tax rates applicable on the date of the balance sheet in addition to tax adjustments for previous years.

Deferred taxes arising from temporary time differences between the book value of assets and liabilities are recognized in accordance with the principles of accounting and value according to the foundations of the tax, this is determining the value of deferred tax on the expected manner to realize or settle the values of assets and liabilities, using tax rates applicable on the date of the balance sheet.

Deferred tax assets of the Bank recognized when there is likely to be possible to achieve profits subject to tax in the future to be possible through to use that asset, and is reducing the value of deferred tax assets with part of that will come from tax benefit expected during the following years, that in the case of expected high benefit tax, deferred tax assets will increase within the limits of the above reduced.

2.19. Borrowings

Borrowings are recognized initially at fair value net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortized cost also any difference between proceeds net of transaction costs and the redemption value is recognized in the income statement over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

2.20. Dividends

Dividends on ordinary shares and profit sharing are recognized as a charge of equity upon the general assembly approval. Profit sharing includes the employees' profit share and the Board of Directors' remuneration as prescribed by the Bank's articles of incorporation and the corporate law.

2.21. Comparatives

Comparative figures have been adjusted to conform with changes in the presentation of the current year where necessary.

2.22. Non-current assets held for sale

A non-current asset (or disposal group) to be classified as held for sale if it carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use.

Determining whether (and when) an asset stops being recovered principally through use and becomes recoverable principally through sale.

For an asset (or disposal group) to be classified as held for sale, it must be available for immediate sale in its present condition, subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such assets (or disposal groups) as well as Its sale must be highly probable;

The standard requires that non-current assets to meet the following criteria to be classified as held for sale:

- (a) Measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell, with depreciation on them ceasing; and
- (b) Presented separately on the statement of financial position with the results of discontinued operations presented separately in the income statement.

2.23. Discontinued operation

Discontinued operation as 'a component of an entity that either has been disposed of, or is classified as held for sale, and

- (a) Represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations,
- (b) Is part of a single coordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations or
- (c) Is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale.

When presenting discontinued operations in the income statement, the comparative figures should be adjusted as if the operations had been discontinued in the comparative year.

Important Accounting Estimates, and Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies

The bank makes estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts recognized, and the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on management’s experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Management also makes certain judgements, apart from those involving estimations, in the process of applying the accounting policies. Judgements that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized and estimates that can cause a significant adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year include:

ECL measurement: Measurement of ECLs is a significant estimate that involves determination of methodology, models and data inputs. The following components have a major impact on credit loss allowance: definition of default, definition of SICR, probability of default (“PD”), exposure at default (“EAD”), and loss given default (“LGD”), as well as forward-looking of macro-economic indicators. The bank regularly reviews and validates the models and inputs to the models to correctly estimate the actual credit loss.

The bank used forward-looking information for measurement of ECL, is primarily sourced from government and international financial institutions. The most significant forward-looking assumptions, for both corporate and retail, that correlate with ECL level and their assigned weights were interest rate, GDP growth rate, Inflation rate and foreign currency index. In addition to these assumptions’ liquidity standard M2 and foreign direct investment have been used for the retail facilities portfolio.

A change in the assigned weight to the base scenario of the forward looking macro-economic variables by 10% towards the down-turn scenario would result in an increase in ECL by EGP 1,165,838 thousand as of 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: by EGP 2,868,724 thousand). A corresponding change towards the upturn scenario would result in a decrease in ECL by EGP 1,165,838 thousand as of 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: by EGP 2,868,724 thousand). A 10% increase or decrease in LGD estimates would result in an increase or decrease in total expected credit loss allowances of EGP 1,144,190 thousand at 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: increase or decrease of EGP 3,462,531 thousand).

PD Recalibration to corporate portfolio

During the year, the Bank completed a recalibration of its corporate PD models used in measuring Expected Credit Losses (ECL) after obtaining the necessary approvals, resulting in a net ECL release of EGPB 13.1. The recalibration reflects updated and more representative risk parameters, consistent with the instructions of applying the IFRS (9) issued by the Central Bank of Egypt in February 2019 requirements to apply current, reasonable and supportable information.

The PD models originally developed at the initial application of instructions related to applying the IFRS (9) issued by the Central Bank of Egypt in February 2019 implementation in 2019 were based on the historical default data and portfolio characteristics available at that time, supplemented by expert judgement overlays to address data limitations and ensure prudence in light of heightened Egypt’s economic uncertainties in prior periods. These estimates were monitored and back tested in subsequent years.

The recalibration incorporated extended and more complete default experience, with back testing indicating that certain historical PD estimates—particularly those affected by conservative overlays during periods of heightened economic uncertainty—were no longer reflective of the portfolio’s observed credit risk, especially as Egypt’s economic outlook improved in the second half of 2025. This resulted in a more accurate estimate of long run average default rates.

To strengthen recalibrated model robustness and mitigate inherent modelling limitations, the Bank introduced an additional layer on the recalibrated PDs across rating grades to accommodate the model risk which will be subject to ongoing monitoring and revisit going forward, consistent with industry practice and the instructions of applying the IFRS (9) issued by the Central Bank of Egypt in February 2019 requirements for neutrality and avoidance of undue bias. This additional layer supports stability of PD estimates and reduce reliance on manual overlays.

Given the enhanced dataset, refined modelling, and improved Egypt’s economic outlook, certain expert judgement overlays were reduced. This change aligns with the instructions of applying the IFRS (9) issued by the Central Bank of Egypt in February 2019 to avoid double counting risk and eliminate unnecessary conservatism.

An independent third-party validation confirmed the soundness of the recalibrated models, including assumptions and methodological choices.

The resulting ECL release reflects improved model accuracy and updated portfolio performance trends. The recalibration does not reflect changes in credit risk appetite or underwriting standards. The bank considers the updated PDs to be consistent with current expectations of credit losses based on the reasonable and supportable information available at the reporting date.

Significant increase in credit risk (“SICR”). In order to determine whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk, the bank compares the risk of a default occurring over the life of a financial instrument at the end of the reporting date with the risk of default at the date of initial recognition. The assessment considers relative increase in credit risk rather than achieving a specific level of credit risk at the end of the reporting date using, Transition in risk ratings, delinquency status, number of defaulted days and restructured status resulting from credit risk in addition to watch list. The bank considers all information about actual or estimated negative changes at working environment, financial and economic circumstances and regulatory jurisdiction which may affect negatively the ability of the borrower to settle outstanding’s dues. The bank identifies behavioral indicators of increases in credit risk prior to delinquency and incorporated appropriate forward-looking information into the credit risk assessment, either at an individual instrument, or on a portfolio level.

Business model assessment. The business model drives classification of financial assets. Management applied judgement in determining the level of aggregation and portfolios of financial instruments when performing the business model assessment. When assessing sales transactions, the bank considers their historical frequency, timing and value, reasons for the sales and expectations about future sales activity. Sales transactions aimed at minimizing potential losses due to credit deterioration are considered consistent with the “hold to collect” business model. Other sales before maturity, not related to credit risk management activities, are also consistent with the “hold to collect” business model, provided that they are infrequent or insignificant in value, both individually and in aggregate. The bank assesses significance of sales transactions by comparing the value of the sales to the value of the portfolio subject to the business model assessment over the average life of the portfolio. In addition, sales of financial asset expected only in stress case scenario, or in response to an isolated event that is beyond the bank’s control, is not recurring and could not have been anticipated by the bank, are regarded as incidental to the business model objective and do not impact the classification of the respective financial assets.

The “hold to collect and sell” business model means that assets are held to collect the cash flows, but selling is also integral to achieving the business model’s objective, such as, managing liquidity needs, achieving a particular yield, or matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of the liabilities that fund those assets.

The residual category includes those portfolios of financial assets, which are managed with the objective of realizing cash flows primarily through sale, such as where a pattern of trading exists. Collecting contractual cash flow is often incidental for this business model.

3. Financial risk management

The Bank’s activities expose it to a variety of financial risks and those activities involve the analysis, evaluation, acceptance and management of some degree of risk or combination of risks. Taking risk is core to the financial business, and the operational risks are an inevitable consequence of being in business. The Bank’s aim is therefore to achieve an appropriate balance between risk and rewards and minimize potential adverse effects on the Bank’s financial performance. The most important types of financial risks are credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk and other operating risks. Also, market risk includes exchange rate risk, rate of return risk and other prices risks.

The Bank’s risk management policies are designed to identify and analyze these risks, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor the risks and adherence to limits by means of reliable and up-to-date information systems. The Bank regularly reviews its risk management policies and systems to reflect changes in markets, products and emerging best practice.

Risk management is carried out by risk department under policies approved by the Board of Directors. Bank treasury identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks in close co-operation with the Bank’s operating units.

The Board provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, use of derivative financial instruments and non-derivative financial instruments. In addition, credit risk management is responsible for the independent review of risk management and the control environment.

3.1. Credit risk

The Bank takes on exposure to credit risk, which is the risk that counterparty will cause a financial loss for the Bank by failing to discharge an obligation. Management therefore carefully manages its exposure to credit risk. Credit exposures arise principally in loans and advances, debt securities and other bills. There is also credit risk in off-balance sheet financial arrangements such as loan commitments. The credit risk management and control are centralized in a credit risk management team and reported to the Board of Directors and head of each business unit regularly.

3.1.1. Credit risk measurement

3.1.1.1. Loans and advances to banks and customers

Bank's loans categories	Description of the grade
1	performing loans
2	regular watching
3	watch list
4	non-performing loans

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

3.1.1.2. Debt instruments, Treasury Bills and Other Governmental Notes

For debt instruments and bills, by external rating agencies are used for assessing of the credit risk exposures, and if this rating is not available, then other ways similar to those used with the credit customers are uses.

The investments in those securities and bills are viewed as a way to gain a better credit quality mapping and maintain a readily available source to meet the funding requirement at the same time.

3.1.2. Risk limit control and mitigation policies

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

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

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

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

Some other specific control and mitigation measures are outlined below:

3.1.2.1. Collateral

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

- Mortgages over residential properties.
- Mortgage business assets such as premises, and inventory.
- Mortgage financial instruments such as debt securities and equities.

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

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

3.1.2.2. 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. At any one time, the amount subject to credit risk is limited to the current fair value of instruments that are favorable to the Bank (i.e., assets with positive fair value), which in relation to derivatives is only a small fraction of the contract, or notional values used to express the volume of instruments outstanding. 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 in the expectation of a corresponding receipt in cash, securities or equities. Daily settlement limits are established for each counterparty to cover the aggregate of all settlement risk arising from the Bank market transactions on any single day.

3.1.2.3. Clearing house

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 balance sheet assets and liabilities, as transactions are 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 overall exposure to credit risk on derivative instruments subject to master netting arrangements can change substantially within a short period, as it is affected by each transaction subject to the arrangement.

3.1.2.4. Credit related commitments

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

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

3.1.3. Impairment and provisioning policies

The internal category system focusses on the credit-quality mapping from the lending and investment activities perspective. Conversely, for only financial reporting purposes impairment losses are recognized for that has been incurred on the balance sheet date when there is objective evidence of impairment. for internal operational management.

The impairment provision reported in balance sheet at the end of the year is derived from each of the four internal credit risk categories. However, the majority of the impairment provision is usually driven by the last two rating degrees. The following table illustrates the proportional distribution of loans and advances reported in the balance sheet for each of the four internal credit risk ratings of the Bank and their relevant impairment losses:

Bank's rating	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	Loans and advances (%)	Impairment provision (%)	Loans and advances (%)	Impairment provision (%)
1-Performing loans	89.17	41.95	85.18	46.98
2-Regular watching	9.02	34.06	10.85	24.40
3-Watch list	0.14	2.22	0.73	5.96
4-Non-Performing Loans	1.67	21.77	3.24	22.66

The internal rating tools assists management to determine whether objective evidence of impairment exists, based on the following criteria set by the Bank:

- Cash flow difficulties experienced by the borrower or debtor
- Breach of loan covenants or conditions
- Initiation of bankruptcy proceedings
- Deterioration of the borrower's competitive position
- Bank granted concessions may not be approved under normal circumstances due to economic, legal reasons and financial difficulties facing the borrower
- Deterioration of the collateral value
- Deterioration of the credit situation

The Bank's policy requires the review of all financial assets at least annually or more regularly when circumstances require. Impairment provisions on individually assessed accounts are determined by an evaluation of the incurred loss at balance-sheet date, and are applied to all significant accounts individually. The assessment normally encompasses collateral held (including re-confirmation of its enforceability) and the anticipated receipts for that individual account. Impairment provisions are provided on individual basis by using the available historical loss experience, experienced judgment and statistical techniques.

3.1.4. Model of measuring the general banking risk

In addition to the four categories of the Bank's internal credit ratings indicated in note 3.1.1, management classifies based on more detailed sub-rating to comply with CBE requirements.

The Bank calculates required provisions for impairment of assets exposed to credit risk, including commitments relating to credit on the basis of rates determined by CBE. In case, the provision required for impairment losses as per CBE credit worthiness rules exceeds the required provisions by the application used in balance sheet preparation in accordance to the International Financial Reporting Standard (9) issued by the Central Bank of Egypt on February 26, 2019. That excess shall be added to the general banking risk reserve in the equity section. Such reserve is always adjusted, on a regular basis, by any increase or decrease so, that reserve shall always be equivalent to the amount of increase between the two provisions. Such reserve is not available for distribution.

Below is a statement of institutional worthiness according to internal ratings, compared to CBE ratings and rates of provisions needed for assets impairment related to credit risk:

CBE Rating	Categorization	Provision %	Internal Rating	Categorization
1	Low risk	0%	1	Performing loans
2	Average risk	1%	1	Performing loans
3	Satisfactory risk	1%	1	Performing loans
4	Reasonable risk	2%	1	Performing loans
5	Acceptable risk	2%	1	Performing loans
6	Marginally acceptable risk	3%	2	Regular watching
7	Watch list	5%	3	Watch list
8	Substandard	20%	4	Non-performing loans
9	Doubtful	50%	4	Non-performing loans
10	Bad debts	100%	4	Non-performing loans

3.1.5. Maximum exposure to credit risk before collateral held

	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
In balance sheet items exposed to credit risk		
Gross Due from banks	136,714,486	270,089,658
ECL	(132,682)	(217)
Gross loans and advances to banks	34,781,349	9,863,221
Unamortized discounted bank loans	(254,104)	(174,320)
ECL	(86,475)	(133,491)
Gross loans and advances to customers		
Individual:		
- Overdraft	3,077,941	3,691,074
- Credit cards	18,234,061	15,027,813
- Personal loans	62,988,783	54,878,117
- Mortgages	7,976,418	5,773,316
Corporate:		
- Overdraft	115,870,528	86,877,125
- Direct loans	252,998,109	142,330,243
- Syndicated loans	78,572,993	79,963,890
- Other loans	1,687,298	1,033,383
Unamortized bills discount	(82,363)	(238,286)
Unamortized syndicated loans discount	(40,820)	(84,093)
ECL	(34,426,319)	(45,260,455)
Suspended credit account	(3,495,530)	(3,036,429)
Derivative financial instruments	620,349	819,711
Financial investments:		
-Debt instruments	604,989,697	398,986,605
Other assets (Accrued revenues)	38,524,051	35,151,259
Total	1,318,517,770	1,055,558,124
Off balance sheet items exposed to credit risk		
Financial guarantees	5,679,754	7,052,997
Customers' acceptances and other contingent liabilities	10,273,429	11,805,536
Letters of credit (import and export)	12,787,649	19,009,107
Letters of guarantee	274,011,156	257,270,373
Total	302,751,988	295,138,013

The above table represents the Bank's Maximum exposure to credit risk on December 31, 2025 before taking into account any held collateral.

For assets recognized on balance sheet, the exposures set out above are based on net carrying amounts as reported in the balance sheet.

As shown above, 40.79% of the total maximum exposure is derived from loans and advances to banks and customers against 33.21% on December 31, 2024, while investments in debt instruments represent 45.88% against 37.80% on December 31, 2024.

Management is confident in its ability to continue to control and sustain minimal exposure of credit risk resulting from both the bank's loans and advances portfolio and debt instruments based on the following:

- 98.19% of the loans and advances are concentrated in the top two grades of the internal credit risk rating system against 96.03% on December 31, 2024
- Loans and advances assessed individually are valued EGP 9,629,342 thousand against EGP 12,938,556 thousand on December 31, 2024
- The Bank has implemented more prudent processes when granting loans and advances during the financial year ended on December 31, 2025.
- 74.12% of the investments in debt Instruments are Egyptian sovereign instruments against 86.94% on December 31, 2024.

3.1.6. Loans and advances

Loans and advances balances are summarized as follows:

	Dec.31, 2025		Dec.31, 2024	
	Loans and advances to customers	Loans and advances to banks	Loans and advances to customers	Loans and advances to banks
Gross Loans and advances	541,406,131	34,781,349	389,574,961	9,863,221
Less:				
ECL	34,426,319	86,475	45,260,455	133,491
Unamortized bills & bank loans discount	82,363	254,104	238,286	174,320
Unamortized syndicated loans discount	40,820	-	84,093	-
Suspended credit account	3,495,530	-	3,036,429	-
Net	503,361,099	34,440,770	340,955,698	9,555,410

Total Expected credit losses of loans and advances is 34,512,794

During the year, the Bank’s total loans and advances increased by 44.25%. In order to minimize the probable exposure to credit risk, the Bank focuses more on conducting business with large enterprises, banks and retail customers with good credit rating.

Total balances of loans and advances to customers divided by stages:

Dec.31, 2025	Stage 1: 12 months	Stage 2: Life time	Stage 3: Life time	Total
Individuals	86,885,002	4,369,755	1,022,446	92,277,203
Corporate and Business Banking	336,294,161	104,227,871	8,606,896	449,128,928
Total	423,179,163	108,597,626	9,629,342	541,406,131

Expected credit losses for loans and advances to customers divided by stages:

Dec.31, 2025	Stage 1: Expected credit losses over 12 months	Stage 2: Expected credit losses over a lifetime that is not creditworthy	Stage 3: Expected credit losses over a lifetime credit default	Total
Individuals	3,514,430	105,965	841,452	4,461,847
Corporate and Business Banking	3,630,408	19,661,956	6,672,108	29,964,472
Total	7,144,838	19,767,921	7,513,560	34,426,319

Loans and advances, balances and expected credit losses to banks divided by stages:

Dec.31, 2025	Stage 1: 12 months	Stage 2: Life time	Stage 3: Life time	Total
Loans	7,283,231	27,498,118	-	34,781,349
Expected credit losses	(443)	(86,032)	-	(86,475)
Net of ECL	7,282,788	27,412,086	-	34,694,874

Off balance sheet items exposed to credit risk and expected credit losses divided by stages:

Dec.31, 2025	Stage 1: 12 months	Stage 2: Life time	Stage 3: Life time	Total
Facilities and guarantees	267,570,930	22,914,952	6,586,352	297,072,234
Expected credit losses	(1,895,395)	(4,067,839)	(6,586,352)	(12,549,586)
Net of ECL	265,675,535	18,847,113	-	284,522,648

Total balances of loans and advances to customers divided by stages:

Dec.31, 2024	Stage 1: 12 months	Stage 2: Life time	Stage 3: Life time	Total
Individuals	73,378,917	5,031,965	959,438	79,370,320
Corporate and Business Banking	189,365,906	108,859,617	11,979,118	310,204,641
Total	262,744,823	113,891,582	12,938,556	389,574,961

Expected credit losses for loans and advances to customers divided by stages:

Dec.31, 2024	Stage 1: Expected credit losses over 12 months	Stage 2: Expected credit losses over a lifetime that is not creditworthy	Stage 3: Expected credit losses over a lifetime credit default	Total
Individuals	2,894,845	164,833	750,659	3,810,337
Corporate and Business Banking	7,338,556	24,577,096	9,534,466	41,450,118
Total	10,233,401	24,741,929	10,285,125	45,260,455

Loans and advances, balances and expected credit losses to banks divided by stages:

Dec.31, 2024	Stage 1: 12 months	Stage 2: Life time	Stage 3: Life time	Total
Loans	2,164,119	7,699,102	-	9,863,221
Expected credit losses	(30)	(133,461)	-	(133,491)
Net of ECL	2,164,089	7,565,641	-	9,729,730

Off balance sheet items exposed to credit risk and expected credit losses divided by stages:

Dec.31, 2024	Stage 1: 12 months	Stage 2: Life time	Stage 3: Life time	Total
Facilities and guarantees	251,374,096	29,789,216	6,921,704	288,085,016
Expected credit losses	(7,041,186)	(5,116,697)	(3,439,478)	(15,597,361)
Net of ECL	244,332,910	24,672,519	3,482,226	272,487,655

Expected credit losses divided by internal classification:

Corporate and Business Banking Loans:

Dec.31, 2025	Scope of probability of default (PD)	Stage 1: Expected credit losses over 12 months	Stage 2: Expected credit losses over a lifetime that is not creditworthy	Stage 3: Expected credit losses over a lifetime credit default	Total
Performing loans (1-5)	1%-3%	2,641,233	8,233,436	-	10,874,669
Regular watching (6)	3%-6%	989,175	10,660,823	-	11,649,998
Watch list (7)	6%-30%	-	767,697	-	767,697
Non-performing loans (8-10)	100%	-	-	6,672,108	6,672,108
Total		3,630,408	19,661,956	6,672,108	29,964,472

Individual Loans:

Dec.31, 2025	Scope of probability of default (PD)	Stage 1: Expected credit losses over 12 months	Stage 2: Expected credit losses over a lifetime that is not creditworthy	Stage 3: Expected credit losses over a lifetime credit default	Total
Performing loans (1-5)	1%-6%	3,514,430	-	-	3,514,430
Regular watching (6)	> 7%	-	105,824	-	105,824
Watch list (7)	> 7%	-	141	-	141
Non-performing loans (8-10)	100%	-	-	841,452	841,452
Total		3,514,430	105,965	841,452	4,461,847

The total balances of loans and facilities divided according to the internal classification:

Corporate and Business Banking Loans:

Dec.31, 2025	Scope of probability of default (PD)	Stage 1: 12 months	Stage 2: Life time	Stage 3: Life time	Total
Performing loans (1-5)	1%-3%	311,002,748	81,118,955	-	392,121,703
Regular watching (6)	3%-6%	25,291,413	22,323,868	-	47,615,281
Watch list (7)	6%-30%	-	785,048	-	785,048
Non-performing loans (8-10)	100%	-	-	8,606,896	8,606,896
Total		336,294,161	104,227,871	8,606,896	449,128,928

Individual Loans:

Dec.31, 2025	Scope of probability of default (PD)	Stage 1: 12 months	Stage 2: Life time	Stage 3: Life time	Total
Performing loans (1-5)	1%-6%	86,885,002	-	-	86,885,002
Regular watching (6)	> 7%	-	4,369,031	-	4,369,031
Watch list (7)	> 7%	-	724	-	724
Non-performing loans (8-10)	100%	-	-	1,022,446	1,022,446
Total		86,885,002	4,369,755	1,022,446	92,277,203

Expected credit losses divided by internal classification:

Corporate and Business Banking loans:

Dec.31, 2024	Scope of probability of default (PD)	Stage 1: Expected credit losses over 12 months	Stage 2: Expected credit losses over a lifetime that is not creditworthy	Stage 3: Expected credit losses over a lifetime credit default	Total
Performing loans (1-5)	1%-11%	6,777,332	11,518,502	-	18,295,834
Regular watching (6)	11%-21%	561,224	10,352,190	-	10,913,414
Watch list (7)	21%-36%	-	2,706,404	-	2,706,404
Non-performing loans (8-10)	100%	-	-	9,534,466	9,534,466
Total		7,338,556	24,577,096	9,534,466	41,450,118

Individual Loans:

Dec.31, 2024	Scope of probability of default (PD)	Stage 1: Expected credit losses over 12 months	Stage 2: Expected credit losses over a lifetime that is not creditworthy	Stage 3: Expected credit losses over a lifetime credit default	Total
Performing loans (1-5)	1%-10%	2,894,845	-	-	2,894,845
Regular watching (6)	>11%	-	164,706	-	164,706
Watch list (7)	>11%	-	127	-	127
Non-performing loans (8-10)	100%	-	-	750,659	750,659
Total		2,894,845	164,833	750,659	3,810,337

The total balances of loans and facilities divided according to the internal classification:
Corporate and Business Banking loans:

Dec.31, 2024	Scope of probability of default (PD)	Stage 1: 12 months	Stage 2: Life time	Stage 3: Life time	Total
Performing loans (1-5)	1%-11%	176,289,314	80,712,454	-	257,001,768
Regular watching (6)	11%-21%	13,076,592	25,225,033	-	38,301,625
Watch list (7)	21%-36%	-	2,922,130	-	2,922,130
Non-performing loans (8-10)	100%	-	-	11,979,118	11,979,118
Total		189,365,906	108,859,617	11,979,118	310,204,641

Individual Loans:

Dec.31, 2024	Scope of probability of default (PD)	Stage 1: 12 months	Stage 2: Life time	Stage 3: Life time	Total
Performing loans (1-5)	1%-10%	73,378,917	-	-	73,378,917
Regular watching (6)	>11%	-	5,031,321	-	5,031,321
Watch list (7)	>11%	-	644	-	644
Non-performing loans (8-10)	100%	-	-	959,438	959,438
Total		73,378,917	5,031,965	959,438	79,370,320

The following tables provide information on the quality of financial assets subject to ECL calculation at the end of financial year:

Dec.31, 2025

Due from banks	Stage 1: 12 months	Stage 2: Life time	Stage 3: Life time	Total
Credit rating				
Performing loans	7,164,409	-	-	7,164,409
Regular watching	41,731,225	-	-	41,731,225
Watch list	-	-	-	-
Non-performing loans	-	-	-	-
Total	48,895,634	-	-	48,895,634
ECL	(132,682)	-	-	(132,682)
Net	48,762,952	-	-	48,762,952

Dec.31, 2025

Individual Loans:	Stage 1: 12 months	Stage 2: Life time	Stage 3: Life time	Total
Credit rating				
Performing loans	86,885,002	-	-	86,885,002
Regular watching	-	4,369,031	-	4,369,031
Watch list	-	724	-	724
Non-performing loans	-	-	1,022,446	1,022,446
Total	86,885,002	4,369,755	1,022,446	92,277,203
ECL	(3,514,430)	(105,965)	(841,452)	(4,461,847)
Net	83,370,572	4,263,790	180,994	87,815,356

Dec.31, 2025

Corporate and Business Banking Loans:	Stage 1: 12 months	Stage 2: Life time	Stage 3: Life time	Total
Credit rating				
Performing loans	311,002,748	81,118,955	-	392,121,703
Regular watching	25,291,413	22,323,868	-	47,615,281
Watch list	-	785,048	-	785,048
Non-performing loans	-	-	8,606,896	8,606,896
Total	336,294,161	104,227,871	8,606,896	449,128,928
ECL	(3,630,408)	(19,661,956)	(6,672,108)	(29,964,472)
Net	332,663,753	84,565,915	1,934,788	419,164,456

Dec.31, 2025

Debt Instruments at Fair value through OCI	Stage 1: 12 months	Stage 2: Life time	Stage 3: Life time	Total
Credit rating				
Performing loans	120,646,188	34,198,061	-	154,844,249
Regular watching	75,533,064	-	-	75,533,064
Watch list	-	-	-	-
Non-performing loans	-	-	-	-
Total	196,179,252	34,198,061	-	230,377,313
ECL	(3,649,982)	(115,093)	-	(3,765,075)

Dec.31, 2025

Debt Instruments at amortized cost	Stage 1: 12 months	Stage 2: Life time	Stage 3: Life time	Total
Credit rating				
Performing loans	1,749,140	-	-	1,749,140
Regular watching	6,973,873	-	-	6,973,873
Watch list	-	-	-	-
Non-performing loans	-	-	-	-
Total	8,723,013	-	-	8,723,013
ECL	(376,506)	-	-	(376,506)
Net	8,346,507	-	-	8,346,507

The following tables provide information on the quality of financial assets subject to ECL calculation at the end of financial year:

Dec.31, 2024

Due from banks	Stage 1: 12 months	Stage 2: Life time	Stage 3: Life time	Total
Credit rating				
Performing loans	27,850,491	-	-	27,850,491
Regular watching	-	-	-	-
Watch list	-	-	-	-
Non-performing loans	-	-	-	-
Total	27,850,491	-	-	27,850,491
ECL	(217)	-	-	(217)
Net	27,850,274	-	-	27,850,274

Dec.31, 2024

Individual Loans:	Stage 1: 12 months	Stage 2: Life time	Stage 3: Life time	Total
Credit rating				
Performing loans	73,378,917	-	-	73,378,917
Regular watching	-	5,031,321	-	5,031,321
Watch list	-	644	-	644
Non-performing loans	-	-	959,438	959,438
Total	73,378,917	5,031,965	959,438	79,370,320
ECL	(2,894,845)	(164,833)	(750,659)	(3,810,337)
Net	70,484,072	4,867,132	208,779	75,559,983

Dec.31, 2024

Corporate and Business Banking Loans:	Stage 1: 12 months	Stage 2: Life time	Stage 3: Life time	Total
Credit rating				
Performing loans	176,289,314	80,712,454	-	257,001,768
Regular watching	13,076,592	25,225,033	-	38,301,625
Watch list	-	2,922,130	-	2,922,130
Non-performing loans	-	-	11,979,118	11,979,118
Total	189,365,906	108,859,617	11,979,118	310,204,641
ECL	(7,338,556)	(24,577,096)	(9,534,466)	(41,450,118)
Net	182,027,350	84,282,521	2,444,652	268,754,523

Dec.31, 2024

Debt Instruments at Fair value through OCI	Stage 1: 12 months	Stage 2: Life time	Stage 3: Life time	Total
Credit rating				
Performing loans	43,877,507	5,096,905	-	48,974,412
Regular watching	86,672,222	-	-	86,672,222
Watch list	-	-	-	-
Non-performing loans	-	-	-	-
Total	130,549,729	5,096,905	-	135,646,634
ECL	(3,786,502)	(15,025)	-	(3,801,527)

Dec.31, 2024

Debt Instruments at amortized cost	Stage 1: 12 months	Stage 2: Life time	Stage 3: Life time	Total
Credit rating				
Performing loans	3,214,834	-	-	3,214,834
Regular watching	6,987,590	-	-	6,987,590
Watch list	-	-	-	-
Non-performing loans	-	-	-	-
Total	10,202,424	-	-	10,202,424
ECL	(459,049)	-	-	(459,049)
Net	9,743,375	-	-	9,743,375

The table below displays ECL changes within 12 months resulting from the following factors:

Dec.31, 2025

Due from banks	Stage 1: 12 months ECL	Stage 2: Life time ECL	Stage 3: Life time ECL	Total ECL
Beginning balance	217	-	-	217
Released/charged during the year	140,888	-	-	140,888
Transferred to stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 3	-	-	-	-
Cumulative foreign currencies translation differences	(8,423)	-	-	(8,423)
Ending balance	132,682	-	-	132,682

Individual Loans:	Stage 1: 12 months ECL	Stage 2: Life time ECL	Stage 3: Life time ECL	Total ECL
Beginning balance	2,894,845	164,833	750,659	3,810,337
Released/charged during the year	619,585	(58,868)	154,058	714,775
Write off during the year	-	-	(243,780)	(243,780)
Recoveries	-	-	180,515	180,515
Ending balance	3,514,430	105,965	841,452	4,461,847

Corporate and Business Banking Loans:	Stage 1: 12 months ECL	Stage 2: Life time ECL	Stage 3: Life time ECL	Total ECL
Beginning balance	7,338,556	24,577,096	9,534,466	41,450,118
Released/charged during the year	1,358,200	(1,909,226)	(1,142,684)	(1,693,710)
Transferred to stage 1	689,890	(689,890)	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	(393,492)	1,765,695	(1,372,203)	-
Transferred to stage 3	(84,402)	(122,929)	207,331	-
PD Recalibration impact*	(5,254,076)	(2,919,628)	-	(8,173,704)
Recoveries	-	-	1,001,554	1,001,554
Write off during the year	-	-	(1,223,527)	(1,223,527)
Cumulative foreign currencies translation differences	(24,268)	(1,039,162)	(332,829)	(1,396,259)
Ending balance	3,630,408	19,661,956	6,672,108	29,964,472

* Represents released ECL to the income statement and has been transferred to a special reserve.

Debt Instruments at Fair value through OCI	Stage 1: 12 months ECL	Stage 2: Life time ECL	Stage 3: Life time ECL	Total ECL
Beginning balance	3,786,502	15,025	-	3,801,527
Released/charged during the year	100,487	101,992	-	202,479
Transferred to stage 1	833	(833)	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 3	-	-	-	-
Cumulative foreign currencies translation differences	(237,840)	(1,091)	-	(238,931)
Ending balance	3,649,982	115,093	-	3,765,075

Debt Instruments at amortized cost	Stage 1: 12 months ECL	Stage 2: Life time ECL	Stage 3: Life time ECL	Total ECL
Beginning balance	459,049	-	-	459,049
Released/charged during the year	(64,016)	-	-	(64,016)
Transferred to stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 3	-	-	-	-
Cumulative foreign currencies translation differences	(18,527)	-	-	(18,527)
Ending balance	376,506	-	-	376,506

The table below displays ECL changes within 12 months resulting from the following factors:

Dec.31, 2024

Due from banks	Stage 1: 12 months ECL	Stage 2: Life time ECL	Stage 3: Life time ECL	Total ECL
Beginning balance	192	-	-	192
Released/charged during the year	(93)	-	-	(93)
Transferred to stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 3	-	-	-	-
Cumulative foreign currencies translation differences	118	-	-	118
Ending balance	217	-	-	217

Dec.31, 2024

Individual Loans:	Stage 1: 12 months ECL	Stage 2: Life time ECL	Stage 3: Life time ECL	Total ECL
Beginning balance	1,547,894	205,268	477,297	2,230,459
Released/charged during the year	1,346,951	(40,435)	379,871	1,686,387
Write off during the year	-	-	(264,191)	(264,191)
Recoveries	-	-	157,682	157,682
Ending balance	2,894,845	164,833	750,659	3,810,337

Dec.31, 2024

Corporate and Business Banking Loans:	Stage 1: 12 months ECL	Stage 2: Life time ECL	Stage 3: Life time ECL	Total ECL
Beginning balance	4,398,818	14,876,507	7,621,420	26,896,745
Released/charged during the year	2,832,193	1,014,784	(945,343)	2,901,634
Transferred to stage 1	197,123	(197,123)	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	(280,051)	2,185,566	(1,905,515)	-
Transferred to stage 3	(30,105)	(870,649)	900,754	-
ECL Transfer to Other provisions	-	-	(1,276,440)	(1,276,440)
Recoveries	-	-	710,589	710,589
Write off during the year	-	-	(248,830)	(248,830)
Cumulative foreign currencies translation differences	220,578	7,568,011	4,677,831	12,466,420
Ending balance	7,338,556	24,577,096	9,534,466	41,450,118

Dec.31, 2024

Debt Instruments at Fair value through OCI	Stage 1: 12 months ECL	Stage 2: Life time ECL	Stage 3: Life time ECL	Total ECL
Beginning balance	2,864,298	-	-	2,864,298
Released/charged during the year	(414,285)	14,179	-	(400,106)
Transferred to stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	(846)	846	-	-
Transferred to stage 3	-	-	-	-
Cumulative foreign currencies translation differences	1,337,335	-	-	1,337,335
Ending balance	3,786,502	15,025	-	3,801,527

Dec.31, 2024

Debt Instruments at amortized cost	Stage 1: 12 months ECL	Stage 2: Life time ECL	Stage 3: Life time ECL	Total ECL
Beginning balance	190,536	-	-	190,536
Released/charged during the year	149,009	-	-	149,009
Transferred to stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 3	-	-	-	-
Cumulative foreign currencies translation differences	119,504	-	-	119,504
Ending balance	459,049	-	-	459,049

Restructured loans and advances

Restructuring activities include rescheduling arrangements, applying obligatory management programs, modifying and deferral of payments. The application of restructuring policies are based on indicators or criteria of credit performance of the borrower that is based on the judgment of the management, which indicate that payment will most likely continue. Restructuring is commonly applied to term loans, especially customer loans. Renegotiated loans totaled at the end of the year are as follows:

	Dec.31, 2025	Dec.31, 2024
Corporate		
- Loans and advances to customers	24,869,201	24,514,749
Total	24,869,201	24,514,749

3.1.7. Debt instruments, treasury bills and other governmental notes:

The following tables provide analysis of financial investment balances by rating agencies at the end of the year:

Dec.31, 2025 Amortized cost	Stage 1: 12 months	Stage 2: Life time	Stage 3: Life time	Total
AAA to AA+	-	-	-	-
AA to AA-	-	-	-	-
A+ to A-	-	-	-	-
Less than A-	234,685,457	-	-	234,685,457
Not rated	-	-	-	-
Total	234,685,457	-	-	234,685,457

Dec.31, 2025 Fair value through OCI	Stage 1: 12 months	Stage 2: Life time	Stage 3: Life time	Total
AAA to AA+	50,837,712	-	-	50,837,712
AA to AA-	3,264,973	-	-	3,264,973
A+ to A-	25,728,227	-	-	25,728,227
Less than A-	256,275,267	34,198,061	-	290,473,328
Not rated	-	-	-	-
Total	336,106,179	34,198,061	-	370,304,240

The following table displays analysis of expected credit losses on financial investments by rating agencies at the end of the year:

Dec.31, 2025 Fair value through OCI & Amortized cost	Stage 1: Expected credit losses over 12 months	Stage 2: Expected credit losses over a lifetime that is not creditworthy	Stage 3: Expected credit losses over a lifetime credit default	Total
AAA to AA+	3	-	-	3
AA to AA-	-	-	-	-
A+ to A-	117	-	-	117
Less than A-	4,026,368	115,093	-	4,141,461
Not rated	-	-	-	-
Total	4,026,488	115,093	-	4,141,581

3.1.7. Debt instruments, treasury bills and other governmental notes:

The following tables provide analysis of financial investment balances by rating agencies at the end of the year:

Dec.31, 2024	Stage 1: 12 months	Stage 2: Life time	Stage 3: Life time	Total
Amortized cost				
AAA to AA+	-	-	-	-
AA to AA-	-	-	-	-
A+ to A-	-	-	-	-
Less than A-	167,276,956	-	-	167,276,956
Not rated	-	-	-	-
Total	167,276,956	-	-	167,276,956

Dec.31, 2024	Stage 1: 12 months	Stage 2: Life time	Stage 3: Life time	Total
Fair value through OCI				
AAA to AA+	13,289,883	-	-	13,289,883
AA to AA-	1,898,512	-	-	1,898,512
A+ to A-	1,215,276	-	-	1,215,276
Less than A-	210,209,073	5,096,905	-	215,305,978
Not rated	-	-	-	-
Total	226,612,744	5,096,905	-	231,709,649

The following table displays analysis of expected credit losses on financial investments by rating agencies at the end of the year:

Dec.31, 2024	Stage 1: Expected credit losses over 12 months	Stage 2: Expected credit losses over a lifetime that is not creditworthy	Stage 3: Expected credit losses over a lifetime credit default	Total
Fair value through OCI & Amortized cost				
AAA to AA+	-	-	-	-
AA to AA-	-	-	-	-
A+ to A-	-	-	-	-
Less than A-	4,245,551	15,025	-	4,260,576
Not rated	-	-	-	-
Total	4,245,551	15,025	-	4,260,576

3.1.8. Concentration of risks of financial assets with credit risk exposure

3.1.8.1. Geographical sectors

The following table is a breakdown of the Bank’s main credit exposure at their book values categorized by geographical region at the end of the year.

The Bank has allocated exposures to regions based on the country of domicile of its counterparties.

Dec.31, 2025	Greater Cairo	Alex, Delta and Sinai	Upper Egypt	Outside Egypt	Total
Gross due from banks	51,627,992	-	-	85,086,494	136,714,486
ECL	(132,632)	-	-	(50)	(132,682)
Gross loans and advances to banks	10,708,372	-	-	24,072,977	34,781,349
Unamortized discounted bank loans	(161,544)	-	-	(92,560)	(254,104)
ECL	(22,872)	-	-	(63,603)	(86,475)
Gross loans and advances to customers					
Individual:					
- Overdrafts	2,174,371	724,380	179,190	-	3,077,941
- Credit cards	14,514,846	3,043,784	675,431	-	18,234,061
- Personal loans	45,246,561	13,961,667	3,780,555	-	62,988,783
- Mortgages	7,771,755	177,289	27,374	-	7,976,418
Corporate:					
- Overdrafts	102,591,635	11,731,404	1,547,489	-	115,870,528
- Direct loans	196,524,630	42,404,115	14,069,364	-	252,998,109
- Syndicated loans	76,619,600	1,953,393	-	-	78,572,993
- Other loans	1,043,029	644,269	-	-	1,687,298
Unamortized bills discount	(74,102)	(8,261)	-	-	(82,363)
Unamortized syndicated loans discount	(40,820)	-	-	-	(40,820)
ECL	(29,164,006)	(2,696,207)	(2,566,106)	-	(34,426,319)
Suspended credit account	(3,090,816)	-	(404,714)	-	(3,495,530)
Derivative financial instruments	118,150	-	-	502,199	620,349
Financial investments:					
-Debt instruments	490,960,724	-	-	114,028,973	604,989,697
Total	967,214,873	71,935,833	17,308,583	223,534,430	1,279,993,719
Total as at December 31, 2024	851,292,441	58,759,481	13,367,326	96,987,617	1,020,406,865

3.1.8.2. Industry sectors

The following table analyses the Bank's main credit exposure at their book value categorized by the Bank's customers activities.

Dec.31, 2025	Financial institutions	Manufacturing	Real Estate	Agricultural	Wholesale and retail trade	Government sector	Services	Individual	Total
Gross due from banks	136,714,486	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	136,714,486
ECL	(132,682)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(132,682)
Gross loans and advances to banks	34,781,349	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34,781,349
Unamortized discounted bank loans	(254,104)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(254,104)
ECL	(86,475)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(86,475)
Gross loans and advances to customers									
Individual:									
- Overdrafts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,077,941	3,077,941
- Credit cards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,234,061	18,234,061
- Personal loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62,988,783	62,988,783
- Mortgages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,976,418	7,976,418
Corporate:									
- Overdrafts	11,478,152	23,271,572	17,375,231	1,274,276	5,664,803	10,919,201	45,887,293	-	115,870,528
- Direct loans	12,974,014	76,829,700	4,333,001	4,691,551	17,340,078	72,024,040	64,805,725	-	252,998,109
- Syndicated loans	165,424	5,486,605	8,713,733	-	-	55,293,059	8,914,172	-	78,572,993
- Other loans	-	1,589,890	-	97,408	-	-	-	-	1,687,298
Unamortized bills discount	-	-	(57,984)	-	(11,640)	-	(12,739)	-	(82,363)
Unamortized syndicated loans discount	-	-	(40,820)	-	-	-	-	-	(40,820)
ECL	(141,382)	(7,730,306)	(461,473)	(53,817)	(516,694)	(6,639,004)	(14,421,796)	(4,461,847)	(34,426,319)
Suspended credit account	-	(510,541)	-	-	(649)	-	(2,984,340)	-	(3,495,530)
Derivative financial instruments	578,461	38,204	-	3,665	-	-	19	-	620,349
Financial investments:									
-Debt instruments	52,420,688	-	-	-	-	552,569,009	-	-	604,989,697
Total	248,497,931	98,975,124	29,861,688	6,013,083	22,475,898	684,166,305	102,188,334	87,815,356	1,279,993,719
Total as at December 31, 2024	327,582,801	74,848,234	17,196,747	3,370,121	15,123,954	441,918,480	64,806,575	75,559,953	1,020,406,865

3.2. Market risk

Market Risks represent the potential losses resulting from unfavorable movements in market prices that may negatively affect the values of the bank's investment positions linked to the bank's balance sheet as a whole, which in turn affects the bank's profitability and its capital base. These investments are represented in debt instruments in addition to the currency exchange rate risks. Market risk results from open positions of the rate of return, and currencies, as each of them is exposed to general and specific risks in the market and changes in the level of sensitivity to market rates or to prices such as interest rates, and exchange. The bank distinguishes between the trading book portfolio and the banking book portfolio in measuring market risks, as the trading portfolio includes instruments held for the purpose of resale or taken by the bank to benefit in the short term from the actual or expected difference between the buying and selling prices or benefiting from any changes that may occur in the return rates and any other prices that affect the trading portfolio, in addition to the financial derivative positions used for the purpose of hedging. The banking book portfolio for non-trading purposes includes instruments acquired that are salable or held until settlement dates and managing the return rate of assets and liabilities. As part of market risk management, the bank performs several hedging strategies, as well as entering into interest rate swap contracts in order to balance the risk associated with debt instruments and long-term loans.

Periodic reports on market risks are submitted to the Board of Directors and the members of the Assets and Liabilities Committee (ALCO).

3.2.1. Market risk measurement techniques

3.2.1.1. Value at Risk

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

VaR is a statistically based estimate of the potential loss on the current portfolio from adverse market movements. It expresses the ‘maximum’ amount the Bank might lose, but only to a certain level of confidence (99%). There is therefore a specified statistical probability (1%) that actual loss could be greater than the VaR estimate. The VaR model assumes a certain ‘holding period’ until positions can be closed (1 Day). The Bank assesses the historical movements in the market prices based on volatilities and correlations. The use of this approach does not prevent losses outside of these limits in the event of more significant market movements.

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

The Bank is calculating the Market Risk Capital Requirements by applying Basel II “Standardised Measurement Method”, according to the Central Bank of Egypt regulatory requirements.

3.2.1.2. Stress testing

Stress tests provide an indication of the potential size of losses that could arise under extreme market conditions. Therefore, the bank computes on a daily basis trading Stressed VaR, combined with the trading VaR, to capture the abnormal movements in financial markets and to give more comprehensive picture of risk. The results of the stress tests are reviewed by the ALCO on a monthly basis and the board risk committee on a quarterly basis.

3.2.2. Value at risk (VaR) Summary

Total VaR by risk type	Last 12 months ended 31/12/2025			Last 12 months ended 31/12/2024		
	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High	Low
Foreign exchange risk	37,962	99,760	898	36,295	100,953	656
Interest rate risk	382,120	614,645	142,029	371,110	767,629	170,967
- For non-trading purposes	365,880	570,927	141,859	328,629	518,782	164,234
- For trading purposes	16,240	43,718	170	42,481	248,847	6,733
Total VaR	361,803	582,153	114,561	318,479	508,111	164,078

Trading portfolio VaR by risk type	Last 12 months ended 31/12/2025			Last 12 months ended 31/12/2024		
	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High	Low
Foreign exchange risk	37,962	99,760	898	36,295	100,953	656
Interest rate risk	16,240	43,718	170	42,481	248,847	6,733
- For trading purposes	16,240	43,718	170	42,481	248,847	6,733
Total VaR	42,744	99,760	2,545	54,639	306,713	656

Non-trading portfolio VaR by risk type	Last 12 months ended 31/12/2025			Last 12 months ended 31/12/2024		
	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High	Low
- Interest rate risk	365,880	570,927	141,859	328,629	518,782	164,234
Total VaR	365,880	570,927	141,859	328,629	518,782	164,234

The three previous outcomes of the VAR were calculated independently from the positions involved and historical market movements. The aggregate value at risk for trading and non-trading is not the Bank’s risk value because of the correlation between types of risks.

3.2.3. Foreign exchange risk

The Bank’s financial position and cash flows are exposed to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. The Board sets limits on the level of exposure by currency and in aggregate, which are monitored daily. The table below summarizes the Bank’s exposure to foreign exchange rate risk and financial instruments at carrying amounts, categorized by currency.

Dec.31, 2025	EGP	USD	EUR	GBP	Other	Equivalent in EGP Total
Financial assets						
Cash and balances at the central bank	74,889,586	8,155,584	3,680,091	304,964	1,064,354	88,094,579
Gross due from banks	10	111,414,272	23,065,287	1,743,583	491,334	136,714,486
Gross loans and advances to banks	-	33,154,478	1,626,871	-	-	34,781,349
Gross loans and advances to customers	438,905,824	91,892,881	10,452,757	53,369	101,300	541,406,131
Derivative financial instruments	121,331	499,018	-	-	-	620,349
Financial investments						
Gross financial investment securities	413,609,811	181,526,681	14,459,783	645,948	-	610,242,223
Investments in associates and subsidiaries	399,900	-	-	-	757,530	1,157,430
Total financial assets	927,926,462	426,642,914	53,284,789	2,747,864	2,414,518	1,413,016,547
Financial liabilities						
Due to banks	904,165	2,862,650	25,319	4,695	37	3,796,866
Due to customers	677,927,871	377,402,642	43,951,598	3,302,899	2,770,607	1,105,355,617
Derivative financial instruments	111,819	25,983	-	-	-	137,802
Issued debt instruments	-	4,761,558	-	-	-	4,761,558
Other loans	280,192	28,863,211	1,328,096	-	-	30,471,499
Total financial liabilities	679,224,047	413,916,044	45,305,013	3,307,594	2,770,644	1,144,523,342
Net on-balance sheet financial position	248,702,415	12,726,870	7,979,776	(559,730)	(356,126)	268,493,205
Total financial assets as of December 31, 2024	748,213,905	407,632,753	46,174,083	3,898,007	2,232,156	1,208,150,904
Total financial liabilities as of December 31, 2024	563,368,349	391,813,253	38,250,780	3,882,290	2,029,171	999,343,843
Net financial position as of December 31, 2024	184,845,556	15,819,500	7,923,303	15,717	202,985	208,807,061

3.2.4. Interest rate risk

The Bank addresses exposure to the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates that arises from the re-pricing maturity structure of interest-sensitive assets and liabilities. It is assessed for both the earnings and economic value perspectives. The Board sets limits on the interest rate repricing gaps that may be undertaken, which is monitored by the bank’s Risk Management Department.

The table below summarizes the Bank’s exposure to interest rate risks. It includes the Bank’s financial instruments at carrying amounts, categorized by the earlier of repricing or contractual maturity dates.

Dec.31, 2025	Up to1 Month	1-3 Months	3-12 Months	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Non-Interest Bearing	Total
Financial assets							
Cash and balances at the central bank	-	-	-	-	-	88,094,579	88,094,579
Gross due from banks	84,205,849	47,494,101	1,401,533	-	-	3,613,003	136,714,486
Gross loans and advances to banks	1,849,816	718,563	16,823,331	15,389,639	-	-	34,781,349
Gross loans and advances to customers	387,361,995	84,119,852	31,514,021	28,895,081	9,515,182	-	541,406,131
Derivatives financial instruments	144,815	74,437	6,213	394,884	-	-	620,349
Financial investments							
Gross financial investment securities	82,002,073	49,470,873	126,041,164	268,358,243	82,453,761	1,916,109	610,242,223
Investments in subsidiaries and associates	-	-	-	-	-	1,157,430	1,157,430
Total financial assets	555,564,548	181,877,826	175,786,262	313,037,847	91,968,943	94,781,121	1,413,016,547
Financial liabilities							
Due to banks	541,545	-	-	-	-	3,255,321	3,796,866
Due to customers	542,320,755	99,357,253	150,144,702	111,985,220	427,910	201,119,777	1,105,355,617
Derivatives financial instruments	3,885	67,707	40,227	25,983	-	-	137,802
Issued debt instruments	-	-	4,761,558	-	-	-	4,761,558
Other loans	55,791	20,811,308	8,551,816	1,005,313	47,271	-	30,471,499
Total financial liabilities	542,921,976	120,236,268	163,498,303	113,016,516	475,181	204,375,098	1,144,523,342
Total interest re-pricing gap	12,642,572	61,641,558	12,287,959	200,021,331	91,493,762	(109,593,977)	268,493,205
Total financial assets as of December 31, 2024	548,548,132	138,855,783	149,055,923	193,136,765	38,428,886	140,125,415	1,208,150,904
Total financial liabilities as of December 31, 2024	424,823,391	115,910,952	97,646,140	196,840,923	551,155	163,571,282	999,343,843
Total interest re-pricing gap as of December 31, 2024	123,724,741	22,944,831	51,409,783	(3,704,158)	37,877,731	(23,445,867)	208,807,061

3.3. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk specifies the Bank’s inability to replace withdrawn funds and meet consequential payment obligations due to the fall of financial liabilities. The consequence may be the failure to meet obligations to repay depositors and fulfill commitments to lend.

Liquidity Risk Management Organization and Measurement Tools

Liquidity Risk is governed by Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO) and Board Risk Committee (BRC) subject to provisions of Treasury Policy (TP).

Board Risk Committee (BRC): Provides oversight of risk management functions and assesses compliance to the set risk strategies and policies approved by the Board of Directors (BoD) through periodic reports submitted by the Risk Group.

The committee makes recommendations to the BoD with regards to risk management strategies and policies (including those related to capital adequacy, liquidity management, various types of risks: credit, market, operation, compliance, reputation and any other risks the Bank may be exposed to).

Asset & Liability Committee (ALCO): Optimises the allocation of assets and liabilities, taking into consideration expectations of the potential impact of future interest rate fluctuations, liquidity constraints, and foreign exchange exposures.

ALCO monitors the Bank’s liquidity and market risks, economic developments, market fluctuations, and risk profile to ensure ongoing activities are compatible with the risk/ reward guidelines approved by the BoD.

Treasury Policy (TP): The purpose of the TP is to document and communicate the policies that govern the activities performed by the Treasury Group and monitored by Risk Group. The main measures and monitoring tools used to assess the Bank’s liquidity risk includes regulatory and internal ratios, gaps, Basel III liquidity ratios, asset and liability gapping mismatch, stress testing, and funding base concentration. More conservative internal targets and Risk Appetite indicators (RAI) against regulatory requirements are set for various measures of Liquidity and Funding Concentration Risks. At the end of period, the Basel III Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) and Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) maintained strong and well above regulatory requirements.

The Bank maintained a solid LCY & FCY Liquidity position with decent buffers to meet both the global and local increase in risk profile. CIB will continue with its robust Liability strategy with reliance on customer deposits (stable funding) as the main contributor of total liabilities, and low dependency on the Wholesale Funding. CIB has ample level of High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA) based on its LCY & FCY Sovereign Portfolio investments, which positively reflects the Bank’s solid Liquidity Ratios and Basel III LCR & NSFR ratios, with a large buffer maintained above the Regulatory ratios’ requirements.

3.3.1. Liquidity risk management process

The Bank’s liquidity management process is carried by the Assets and Liabilities Management Department and monitored independently by the Risk Management Department, and includes projecting cash flows by major currency under various stress scenarios and considering the level of liquid assets necessary in relation thereto:

- Maintaining an active presence in global money markets to enable this to happen.
- Maintaining a diverse range of funding sources with back-up facilities
- Monitoring balance sheet liquidity and advances to core funding ratios against internal and CBE regulations.
- Managing the concentration and profile of debt maturities.

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

3.3.2. Funding approach

Sources of liquidity are regularly reviewed jointly by the bank’s Assets & Liabilities Management Department and Consumer Banking to maintain a wide diversification by currency, provider, product and term.

3.3.3. Non-derivative cash flows

The table below presents the cash flows payable by the Bank under non-derivative financial liabilities by remaining contractual maturities and the maturities assumption for non-contractual products on the basis of their behavior studies, at balance sheet date.

Dec.31, 2025	Up to 1 month	One to three months	Three months to one year	One year to five years	Over five years	Total
Financial liabilities						
Due to banks	3,871,875	-	-	-	-	3,871,875
Due to customers	129,272,694	100,334,961	416,269,924	537,353,347	24,238,228	1,207,469,154
Issued debt instruments	15,722	29,923	4,814,304	-	-	4,859,949
Other loans	60,590	792,588	3,402,638	24,402,231	15,489,922	44,147,969
Total financial liabilities (contractual and non-contractual maturity dates)	133,220,881	101,157,472	424,486,866	561,755,578	39,728,150	1,260,348,947
Total financial assets (contractual and non-contractual maturity dates)	212,990,440	169,304,588	364,281,196	775,171,518	266,838,911	1,788,586,653

Dec.31, 2024	Up to 1 month	One to three months	Three months to one year	One year to five years	Over five years	Total
Financial liabilities						
Due to banks	2,441,383	-	-	-	-	2,441,383
Due to customers	101,348,113	109,871,388	301,479,758	563,044,483	18,359,616	1,094,103,358
Issued debt instruments	16,767	31,911	148,739	5,172,710	-	5,370,127
Other loans	39,963	400,705	2,567,007	19,128,652	14,367,883	36,504,210
Total financial liabilities (contractual and non-contractual maturity dates)	103,846,226	110,304,004	304,195,504	587,345,845	32,727,499	1,138,419,078
Total financial assets (contractual and non-contractual maturity dates)	298,164,069	164,683,982	305,808,215	599,186,506	127,958,789	1,495,801,561

The disclosed figures cannot be compared with the corresponding items in the financial statements, as they include the principal amount and their related interest.

Assets available to meet all of the liabilities and to cover outstanding loan commitments include cash, due from CBE and due from banks, treasury bills, other government notes, loans and advances to banks and customers. In the normal course of business, a proportion of customer loans contractually repayable within one year will be extended. In addition, some treasury bills have been pledged. The Bank would also be able to meet unexpected net cash outflows by selling securities and accessing additional funding sources.

3.3.4. Derivative cash flows

The Bank’s derivatives include:

Foreign exchange derivatives: exchange traded options and over-the-counter (OTC), exchange traded forwards currency options that will be settled on a gross basis.

Interest rate derivatives: interest rate swaps, forward rate agreements, OTC and exchange traded interest rate options, other interest rate contracts futures and exchange traded that will be settled on a net basis.

The table below analyses the Bank’s derivative undiscounted financial liabilities into maturity groupings based on the remaining period of the balance sheet to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows:

Dec.31, 2025	Up to 1 month	One to three months	Three months to one year	One year to five years	Total
Liabilities					
Derivatives financial instruments					
Foreign exchange derivatives	3,885	67,707	40,227	-	111,819
Interest rate derivatives	-	-	-	25,983	25,983
Total	3,885	67,707	40,227	25,983	137,802
Total as of Dec. 31, 2024	37,684	2,982	59,905	-	100,571

Off balance sheet items

Dec.31, 2025	Up to 1 year	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Letters of credit, guarantees and other commitments	184,381,840	84,153,651	28,536,743	297,072,234
Total	184,381,840	84,153,651	28,536,743	297,072,234
Total as of Dec. 31, 2024	169,536,332	88,297,610	30,251,074	288,085,016

Dec.31, 2025	Up to 1 year	1-5 years	Total
Credit facilities commitments	3,863,315	2,799,688	6,663,003
Total	3,863,315	2,799,688	6,663,003
Total as of Dec. 31, 2024	4,661,895	1,957,876	6,619,771

3.4. Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

3.4.1. Financial instruments not measured at fair value

The table below summarizes the book value and fair value of the financial assets and liabilities not presented on the Bank’s financial position at their fair value.

	Book value		Fair value	
	Dec.31, 2025	Dec.31, 2024	Dec.31, 2025	Dec.31, 2024
Financial assets				
Gross due from banks	136,714,486	270,089,658	137,073,965	270,942,963
Gross loans and advances to banks	34,781,349	9,863,221	34,973,479	9,697,155
Gross loans and advances to customers	541,406,131	389,574,961	542,862,826	391,039,366
Financial investments:				
Financial Assets at Amortized cost	235,061,963	167,736,005	237,794,121	167,104,571
Total financial assets	947,963,929	837,263,845	952,704,391	838,784,055
Financial liabilities				
Due to banks	3,796,866	2,317,715	3,796,857	2,317,761
Due to customers	1,105,355,617	967,895,387	1,108,424,066	971,590,917
Issued debt instruments	4,761,558	5,067,781	4,770,103	5,076,291
Other loans	30,471,499	23,962,389	30,886,741	24,242,886
Total financial liabilities	1,144,385,540	999,243,272	1,147,877,767	1,003,227,855

Fair values of financial instruments

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the assets and liabilities according to EAS.

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets as at 31 December 2025:

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their best economic interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant’s ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 - Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the bank can access at the measurement date.
- Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3 - Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

	Fair value measurement using			
	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (level 2)	Valuation techniques (level 3)	Total
Dec.31, 2025				
Measured at fair value:				
Financial assets:				
Financial Assets at Fair Value through OCI	213,180,910	161,999,350	-	375,180,260
Total	213,180,910	161,999,350	-	375,180,260
Derivative financial instruments:				
Financial assets	-	620,349	-	620,349
Financial liabilities	-	137,802	-	137,802
Assets for which fair values are disclosed:				
Due from banks	-	-	137,073,965	137,073,965
Financial Assets at Amortized cost	237,794,121	-	-	237,794,121
Loans and advances to banks	-	-	34,973,479	34,973,479
Loans and advances to customers	-	-	542,862,826	542,862,826
Total	237,794,121	-	714,910,270	952,704,391
Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed:				
Due to banks	-	-	3,796,857	3,796,857
Issued debt instruments	-	4,770,103	-	4,770,103
Other loans	-	30,886,741	-	30,886,741
Due to customers	-	-	1,108,424,066	1,108,424,066
Total	-	35,656,844	1,112,220,923	1,147,877,767

	Fair value measurement using			
	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (level 2)	Valuation techniques (level 3)	Total
Dec.31, 2024				
Measured at fair value:				
Financial assets:				
Financial Assets at Fair value through OCI	142,130,887	90,899,016	-	233,029,903
Total	142,130,887	90,899,016	-	233,029,903
Derivative financial instruments:				
Financial assets	-	819,711	-	819,711
Financial liabilities	-	100,571	-	100,571
Assets for which fair values are disclosed:				
Due from banks	-	-	270,942,963	270,942,963
Financial Assets at Amortized cost	167,104,571	-	-	167,104,571
Loans and advances to banks	-	-	9,697,155	9,697,155
Loans and advances to customers	-	-	391,039,366	391,039,366
Total	167,104,571	-	671,679,484	838,784,055
Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed:				
Due to banks	-	-	2,317,761	2,317,761
Issued debt instruments	-	5,076,291	-	5,076,291
Other loans	-	24,242,886	-	24,242,886
Due to customers	-	-	971,590,917	971,590,917
Total	-	29,319,177	973,908,678	1,003,227,855

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

Due from banks

The fair value of deposits at banks is estimated based on the discounted cash flows of these contracts, using the effective interest rate.

Loans and advances to banks

The fair value of loans and advances to banks is represented by the present value of expected future cash flows. These cash flows are discounted using the effective interest rate to determine the fair value.

Loans and advances to customers

The expected fair value of loans and facilities is represented by the present value of future expected cash inflows. These cash flows are discounted using the effective interest rate to calculate the fair value

Financial Investments

Investment securities include financial assets at amortized cost while fair value through OCI is being revaluated.

Fair value for amortized cost assets is based on market prices.

If this data is not available, the fair value is estimated using financial market prices for traded securities with similar credit characteristics, maturity dates, and rates.

For equity shares listed in an active market, they are evaluated based on market prices. Otherwise, an external valuator is relied upon to evaluate those stocks.

Due to other banks and customers

The estimated fair value of demand deposits, which include non-interest-bearing deposits, is represented by the amount payable on demand. The fair value of time deposits and other loans not traded in active markets are determined based on discounted cash flows, using the effective interest rate.

Issued debt instruments

The total fair value is calculated based on a discounted cash flow model using the effective interest rate.

3.5. Capital management

For capital management purposes, the Bank’s capital includes total equity as reported in the balance sheet plus some other elements that are managed as capital. The Bank manages its capital to ensure that the following objectives are achieved:

- Complying with the legally imposed capital requirements in Egypt.
- Protecting the Bank’s ability to continue as a going concern and enabling the generation of yield for shareholders and other parties dealing with the bank.
- Maintaining a strong capital base to enhance growth of the Bank’s operations.

Capital adequacy and the use of regulatory capital are monitored by the Bank’s management, employing techniques based on the guidelines developed by the Basel Committee as implemented by the banking supervision unit in the Central Bank of Egypt.

The required data is submitted to the Central Bank of Egypt on a monthly basis.

Central Bank of Egypt requires the following:

- Maintaining EGP 5 billion as a minimum requirement for the issued and paid-in capital, noting that at the reporting date the issued and paid-in capital has reached EGP 33.8 billion.
- Maintaining a minimum level of capital adequacy ratio of 12.75%, calculated as the ratio between total value of the capital elements, and the risk-weighted assets and contingent liabilities of the Bank (credit risk, market risk and operational risk). While taking into consideration the conservation buffer, and D-SIBs required by CBE.

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

Tier one:

Tier one comprises of paid-in capital, retained earnings and reserves resulting from the distribution of profits (except the banking risk reserve), interim profits, fair value through other comprehensive income reserve and deducting some items such as previously recognized goodwill, any retained losses and deferred tax assets

Tier two:

Tier two consists of stage one of Expected Credit Loss (ECL) for debt instrument, loans and credit facilities capped by 1.25% risk weighted assets and contingent liabilities, subordinated loans\deposits (amortizing 20% of its carrying amount in each year of the remaining five years to maturity) and 45% of the increase in fair value than book value for the investments in subsidiaries and associates.

When calculating the numerator of capital adequacy ratio, total amount of subordinated loans (deposits) should not exceed 50 % of Tier 1.

Assets risk weight scale ranging from zero to 400% is based on the counterparty risk to reflect the related credit risk scheme, taking into consideration the cash collaterals and guarantees according to CBE regulations. Similar criteria are used for off balance sheet items after applying conversion factors to reflect the nature of contingency and the potential loss of those amounts. The Bank has complied with all local capital adequacy requirements for the current year.

The tables below summarize the compositions of capital base, capital adequacy ratio, and leverage ratio.

3.5.1. Capital Adequacy Ratio

	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Tier 1 capital		
Issued and Paid-in Capital	33,779,361	30,431,580
Reserves	94,853,160	64,928,142
Retained Earnings (Losses)	20,231,006	1,549,380
Total deductions from common equity tier 1 capital	(2,684,971)	(2,849,288)
Net profit for the year	40,257,342	40,451,671
Total qualifying tier 1 capital	186,435,898	134,511,485
Tier 2 capital		
Subordinated Loans	25,581,480	19,911,465
*Expected Credit Losses for loans, Credit facilities, contingent liabilities and debt instruments - stage 1	9,073,673	7,413,006
Total qualifying tier 2 capital	34,655,153	27,324,471
Total qualifying capital base	221,091,051	161,835,956
Risk weighted assets and contingent liabilities		
Total credit risk	726,170,603	593,351,983
Total market risk	5,270,678	14,158,820
Total operational risk	74,032,267	63,467,763
RWAs for Top50 Overlimit	5,593,451	-
Total	811,066,999	670,978,566
**Capital adequacy ratio (%)	27.3%	24.1%

* Not more than 1.25% of total assets and contingent liabilities weighted by credit risk weights.

** Based on consolidated financial statement figures and in accordance with Central Bank of Egypt regulation issued on 24 December 2012.

3.5.2. Leverage ratio

	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Total qualifying tier 1 capital	186,435,898	134,511,485
On-balance sheet items and derivatives	1,452,393,323	1,226,683,110
Off-balance sheet items	197,593,276	172,364,998
Total exposures	1,649,986,599	1,399,048,108
Leverage ratio*	11.3%	9.6%

*Based on consolidated financial statement figures and in accordance with Central Bank of Egypt regulation issued on 14 July 2015.

For December 2025 NSFR ratio record 186% (LCY 186% and FCY 186%), and LCR ratio record 555% (LCY 549% and FCY 567%).

For December 2024 NSFR ratio record 238% (LCY 239% and FCY 236%), and LCR ratio record 1037% (LCY 1709% and FCY 403%).

3.6. Critical accounting estimates and judgments

The Bank makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances and available information. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require adjustments to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

3.7. Fair value of derivatives

The fair values of derivative financial instruments that are not quoted in active markets are determined using valuation techniques. These techniques are subject to independent validation and periodic review by appropriately qualified personnel who are independent of the model development function. Valuation models are approved prior to use and calibrated to ensure that outputs are consistent with observable market data, where available.

For practical purposes, the Bank maximises the use of observable inputs; however, certain inputs may require management judgment or estimation, including (among others) own and counterparty credit risk (e.g., valuation adjustments), volatilities and correlations. Changes in these assumptions and inputs may have a material impact on the reported fair values of derivative financial instruments.

4. Segment analysis by business segment

The Bank is divided into the following business segments:

- **Corporate banking & SME’s:** This includes current account activities, deposits, overdrafts, loans, credit facilities, and financial derivatives to large, medium, and small entities, currency and derivative products.
- **Investment:** Incorporating financial instruments, structured financing, corporate leasing, merger and acquisitions information.
- **Retail banking:** incorporating private banking services, private customer current accounts, savings, deposits, investment savings products, custody, credit and debit cards, consumer loans and mortgages.
- **Assets and liabilities management –Including other banking business:** Inter-segment activities which are affected by the Bank’s normal course of business. Assets and liabilities of each segment include operating assets and liabilities as displayed in the Financial Statements.

Dec.31, 2025	Corporate banking	SME's	Investments	Retail banking	Asset Liability Management	Total
Net revenue according to business segment *	68,759,596	10,990,497	22,759,299	26,852,993	5,619,102	134,981,487
Expenses according to business segment	(10,990,750)	(3,983,044)	(653,468)	(8,221,674)	(186,516)	(24,035,452)
Profit before tax	57,768,846	7,007,453	22,105,831	18,631,319	5,432,586	110,946,035
Income tax	(15,171,115)	(1,840,281)	(5,805,381)	(4,892,913)	(1,426,693)	(29,136,383)
Profit for the year	42,597,731	5,167,172	16,300,450	13,738,406	4,005,893	81,809,652
Total assets	522,491,067	14,750,500	607,258,186	86,225,252	205,427,826	1,436,152,831
Total liabilities	434,015,885	89,202,088	-	645,757,103	37,163,022	1,206,138,098

* Represents the net interest income and other income.

Dec.31, 2024	Corporate banking	SME's	Investments	Retail banking	Asset Liability Management	Total
Net revenue according to business segment	60,907,399	9,515,044	18,709,616	20,419,590	9,336,810	118,888,459
Expenses according to business segment	(31,894,156)	(2,611,270)	(121,966)	(6,837,791)	(22,335)	(41,487,518)
Profit before tax	29,013,243	6,903,774	18,587,650	13,581,799	9,314,475	77,400,941
Income tax	(8,236,440)	(1,959,882)	(5,276,765)	(3,855,676)	(2,644,245)	(21,973,008)
Profit for the year	20,776,803	4,943,892	13,310,885	9,726,123	6,670,230	55,427,933
Total assets	336,980,205	11,740,156	401,637,430	74,343,035	384,617,722	1,209,318,548
Total liabilities	399,462,254	91,318,692	-	536,867,966	29,983,458	1,057,632,370

5. Segment analysis by geographical segment

Dec.31, 2025	Greater Cairo	Alex, Delta & Sinai	Upper Egypt	Total
Net revenue according to geographical segment	112,796,601	16,491,528	5,693,358	134,981,487
Expenses according to geographical segment	(19,969,435)	(3,405,799)	(660,218)	(24,035,452)
Profit before tax	92,827,166	13,085,729	5,033,140	110,946,035
Income tax	(24,378,049)	(3,436,543)	(1,321,791)	(29,136,383)
Profit for the year	68,449,117	9,649,186	3,711,349	81,809,652
Total assets	1,340,129,168	76,526,322	19,497,341	1,436,152,831
Total liabilities	894,797,239	248,213,697	63,127,162	1,206,138,098

Dec.31, 2024	Greater Cairo	Alex, Delta & Sinai	Upper Egypt	Total
Net revenue according to geographical segment	103,634,536	11,407,670	3,846,253	118,888,459
Expenses according to geographical segment	(36,957,475)	(2,957,601)	(1,572,442)	(41,487,518)
Profit before tax	66,677,061	8,450,069	2,273,811	77,400,941
Income tax	(18,928,654)	(2,398,852)	(645,502)	(21,973,008)
Profit for the year	47,748,407	6,051,217	1,628,309	55,427,933
Total assets	1,128,927,977	64,483,232	15,907,339	1,209,318,548
Total liabilities	796,030,520	211,231,928	50,369,922	1,057,632,370

6. Net interest income

	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Interest and similar income		
- Banks	20,022,354	47,654,216
- Clients	93,882,017	63,136,349
Total	113,904,371	110,790,565
Treasury bills, bonds and other governmental notes	89,012,326	63,752,692
Debt instruments at fair value through OCI and AC	7,784,558	7,508,661
Total	210,701,255	182,051,918
Interest and similar expense		
- Banks	(9,110,584)	(10,190,185)
- Clients	(91,327,009)	(78,711,160)
Total	(100,437,593)	(88,901,345)
Repos	(14,908)	(19,188)
Other loans	(2,835,376)	(2,137,347)
Issued debt instruments	(190,663)	(177,615)
Total	(103,478,540)	(91,235,495)
Net interest income	107,222,715	90,816,423

7. Net fee and commission income

	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Fee and commission income		
Fee and commissions related to credit	5,346,259	4,687,413
Custody fee	680,063	755,738
Other fee	9,942,015	7,350,634
Total	15,968,337	12,793,785
Fee and commission expense		
Other fee paid	(6,812,915)	(5,728,572)
Total	(6,812,915)	(5,728,572)
Net income from fee and commission	9,155,422	7,065,213

8. Dividend income

	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Financial assets at fair value through OCI	216,273	71,568
Subsidiaries and associates	288,793	29,924
Total	505,066	101,492

9. Net trading income

	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Profit (Loss) from foreign exchange transactions	1,321,795	20,753,518
Profit (Loss) from forward foreign exchange deals revaluation	(65,214)	(539,674)
Profit (Loss) from interest rate swaps revaluation	298,041	21,150
Profit (Loss) from currency swap deals revaluation	90,008	(54,006)
Profit (Loss) from financial assets at fair value through P&L	138,312	265,006
Total	1,782,942	20,445,994

10. Administrative expenses

	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Staff costs		
Wages and salaries	(8,047,877)	(6,938,813)
Social insurance	(293,966)	(288,575)
Other benefits	(569,786)	(424,353)
Other administrative expenses*	(7,927,647)	(5,682,178)
Total	(16,839,276)	(13,333,919)

* The expenses related to the activity for which the bank obtains a commodity or service, donations and depreciation.

11. Other operating income (expenses)

	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Profits (losses) from revaluation of non-trading assets and liabilities by FCY	1,375,154	(15,457,960)
Profits from selling property and equipment	13,005	2,246
Release (charges) of other provisions	2,892,133	(3,398,987)
Other income (expenses)	(4,663,553)	(4,830,662)
Total	(383,261)	(23,685,363)

12. Release (charges) for ECL

	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Loans and advances to customers and banks	9,195,905	(4,719,426)
Due from banks	(140,888)	93
Financial securities	(138,463)	251,097
Total	8,916,554	(4,468,236)

13. Adjustments to calculate the effective tax rate

	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Profit before tax	110,946,035	77,400,941
Tax rate	22.50%	22.50%
Income tax based on accounting profit	24,962,858	17,415,212
Add / (Deduct)		
Non-deductible expenses	8,626,545	8,258,523
Tax exemptions	(20,625,188)	(13,093,490)
Withholding tax	16,172,168	9,392,763
Income and Deferred tax	29,136,383	21,973,008
Effective tax rate	26.26%	28.39%

14. Earnings per share

	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Available net profit for distributing	68,660,439	55,428,315
Board members' bonus*	(160,100)	(178,000)
Staff profit share*	(6,866,044)	(5,542,832)
Shareholders' share	61,634,295	49,707,483
Weighted average number of shares	3,377,936	3,377,936
Basic earnings per share	18.25	14.72
By issuance of ESOP earning per share will be:		
Average number of shares including ESOP shares	3,414,759	3,414,759
Diluted earnings per share	18.05	14.56

* Proposed amounts are subject to change according to GAM decision.

15. Cash and balances at the central bank

	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Cash	19,381,238	21,637,856
Obligatory reserve balance with central banks		
- Current accounts	68,713,341	114,528,064
Total	88,094,579	136,165,920
Non-interest bearing balances	88,094,579	136,165,920

16. Due from banks

	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Current accounts	9,015,746	8,403,491
Deposits	127,698,740	261,686,167
Expected credit losses (ECL)	(132,682)	(217)
Net	136,581,804	270,089,441
Central banks	44,251,480	99,637,072
Local banks	7,243,880	101,775,461
Foreign banks	85,086,444	68,676,908
Net	136,581,804	270,089,441
Non-interest bearing balances	3,613,003	2,123,705
Floating interest bearing balances	47,001,336	44,712,342
Fixed interest bearing balances	85,967,465	223,253,394
Net	136,581,804	270,089,441
Current balances	136,581,804	270,089,441
Total	136,581,804	270,089,441

17. Treasury bills

	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
91 Days maturity	15,075	1,096,750
182 Days maturity	5,020,950	14,747,975
273 Days maturity	38,629,400	9,502,200
364 Days maturity	114,962,104	72,707,618
Unearned interest	(15,236,109)	(8,916,960)
Total Treasury bills	143,391,420	89,137,583
Repos - Treasury bills	(523,304)	(563,568)
Net	142,868,116	88,574,015

18. Loans and advances to banks, net

	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Loans	34,781,349	9,863,221
Unamortized discounted bank loans	(254,104)	(174,320)
Expected credit losses (ECL)	(86,475)	(133,491)
Net	34,440,770	9,555,410
Current balances	19,116,232	8,117,337
Non-current balances	15,324,538	1,438,073
Net	34,440,770	9,555,410

Analysis for ECL of loans and advances to banks

	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Beginning balance	(133,491)	(1,291)
Released (charged) during the year	43,266	(131,405)
Exchange revaluation difference	3,750	(795)
Ending balance of the year	(86,475)	(133,491)

19. Loans and advances to customers, net

	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Individual		
- Overdraft	3,077,941	3,691,074
- Credit cards	18,234,061	15,027,813
- Personal loans	62,988,783	54,878,117
- Mortgage loans	7,976,418	5,773,316
Total 1	92,277,203	79,370,320
Corporate and Business Banking		
- Overdraft	115,870,528	86,877,125
- Direct loans	252,998,109	142,330,243
- Syndicated loans	78,572,993	79,963,890
- Other loans	1,687,298	1,033,383
Total 2	449,128,928	310,204,641
Total Loans and advances to customers (1+2)	541,406,131	389,574,961
Less:		
Unamortized bills discount	(82,363)	(238,286)
Unamortized syndicated loans discount	(40,820)	(84,093)
Expected credit losses (ECL)	(34,426,319)	(45,260,455)
Suspended credit account	(3,495,530)	(3,036,429)
Net loans and advances to customers	503,361,099	340,955,698
Distributed to		
Current balances	268,845,243	195,793,447
Non-current balances	234,515,856	145,162,251
Total	503,361,099	340,955,698

Analysis of the expected credit losses on loans and advances to customers by product during the year is as follows:

	Dec.31, 2025				
Individual Loans:	Overdraft	Credit cards	Personal loans	Mortgage loans	Total
Beginning balance	(9,425)	(2,016,167)	(1,699,098)	(85,647)	(3,810,337)
Released (charged) during the year	(2,811)	(670,504)	(645)	(40,815)	(714,775)
Written off during the year	2,073	71,626	169,838	243	243,780
Recoveries during the year	(2,005)	(81,389)	(96,465)	(656)	(180,515)
Ending balance	(12,168)	(2,696,434)	(1,626,370)	(126,875)	(4,461,847)

	Dec.31, 2025				
Corporate and Business Banking Loans:	Overdraft	Direct Loans	Syndicated Loans	Other Loans	Total
Beginning balance	(5,828,415)	(23,504,836)	(12,086,634)	(30,233)	(41,450,118)
Released (charged) during the year	(68,352)	1,122,518	653,544	(14,000)	1,693,710
Written off during the year	31,507	1,192,020	-	-	1,223,527
Recoveries during the year	-	(1,001,554)	-	-	(1,001,554)
PD Recalibration impact*	2,721,163	4,288,457	1,129,733	34,351	8,173,704
Foreign currencies translation differences	(2,643)	768,647	631,393	(1,138)	1,396,259
Ending balance	(3,146,740)	(17,134,748)	(9,671,964)	(11,020)	(29,964,472)

* Represents released ECL to the income statement and has been transferred to a special reserve.

Individual Loans:	Dec.31, 2024				
	Overdraft	Credit cards	Personal loans	Mortgage loans	Total
Beginning balance	(4,355)	(723,525)	(1,418,318)	(84,261)	(2,230,459)
Released (charged) during the year	(6,513)	(1,292,174)	(385,224)	(2,476)	(1,686,387)
Write off during the year	3,038	69,410	190,105	1,638	264,191
Recoveries during the year	(1,595)	(69,878)	(85,661)	(548)	(157,682)
Ending balance	(9,425)	(2,016,167)	(1,699,098)	(85,647)	(3,810,337)

Corporate and Business Banking:	Dec.31, 2024				
	Overdraft	Direct Loans	Syndicated Loans	Other Loans	Total
Beginning balance	(2,797,194)	(18,292,121)	(5,792,813)	(14,617)	(26,896,745)
Released (charged) during the year	(2,193,548)	3,392,401	(4,086,504)	(13,983)	(2,901,634)
Write off during the year	11,500	237,330	-	-	248,830
Recoveries during the year	(1,000)	(709,589)	-	-	(710,589)
ECL transfer to other provisions	-	-	1,276,440	-	1,276,440
Foreign currencies translation differences	(848,173)	(8,132,857)	(3,483,757)	(1,633)	(12,466,420)
Ending balance	(5,828,415)	(23,504,836)	(12,086,634)	(30,233)	(41,450,118)

20. Derivative financial instruments

20.1. Derivatives

The Bank uses the following financial derivatives for hedging purposes and non hedging purposes.

Forward contracts represent commitments to buy foreign and local currencies including unexecuted spot transactions. Future contracts for foreign currencies and/or interest rates represent contractual commitments to receive or pay net on the basis of changes in foreign exchange rates or interest rates, and/or to buy/sell foreign currencies or financial instruments in a future date with a fixed contractual price under active financial markets.

Credit risk is considered low, and future interest rate contract represents future exchange rate contracts negotiated for case by case, these contracts require financial settlements of any differences in contractual interest rates and prevailing market interest rates on future interest rates on future dates based on contractual amount (nominal value) pre agreed upon.

Foreign exchange and/or interest rate swap represents commitments to exchange cash flows, resulting from these contracts are exchange of currencies or interest (fixed rate versus variable rate for example) or both (meaning foreign exchange and interest rate contracts).

Contractual amounts are not exchanged except for some foreign exchange contracts.

Credit risk is represented in the expected cost of foreign exchange contracts that takes place if other parties default to fulfill their liabilities. This risk is monitored continuously through comparisons of fair value and contractual amount, and in order to control the outstanding credit risk, the Bank evaluates other parties using the same methods as in borrowing activities.

Options contracts in foreign currencies and/or interest rates represent contractual agreements for the buyer (issuer) to the seller (holders) as a right not an obligation whether to buy (buy option) or sell (sell option) at a certain day or within certain year for a predetermined amount in foreign currency or interest rate. Options contracts are either traded in the market or negotiated between The Bank and one of its clients (OTC). The Bank is exposed to credit risk for purchased options contracts only and in the line of its book cost which represent its fair value.

The contractual value for some derivatives options is considered a base to analyze the realized financial instruments on the balance sheet, but it doesn't provide an indicator for the projected cash flows of the fair value for current instruments, and those amounts don't reflect credit risk or interest rate risk.

Derivatives in the Bank's benefit that are classified as (assets) are conversely considered (liabilities) as a result of the changes in foreign exchange prices or interest rates related to these derivatives. Contractual / expected total amounts of financial derivatives can fluctuate from time to time as well as the range through which the financial derivatives can be in benefit for the Bank or conversely against its benefit and the total fair value of the financial derivatives in assets and liabilities. Hereunder are the fair values of the booked financial derivatives:

20.1.1. For trading derivatives

	Dec.31, 2025			Dec.31, 2024		
	Notional amount	Assets	Liabilities	Notional amount	Assets	Liabilities
Foreign currencies derivatives						
- Forward foreign exchange contracts	12,733,202	45,971	110,096	2,504,361	25,118	24,029
- Swap foreign exchange deals	24,030,568	75,360	1,723	31,366,261	266	16,637
Total (1)		121,331	111,819		25,384	40,666

20.1.2. Fair value hedge

	Dec.31, 2025			Dec.31, 2024		
	Notional amount	Assets	Liabilities	Notional amount	Assets	Liabilities
-Interest rate swap deals	17,399,988	141,645	25,983	28,215,534	111,707	59,905
Total (2)		141,645	25,983		111,707	59,905

20.1.3. Cash flow hedge

	Dec.31, 2025			Dec.31, 2024		
	Notional amount	Assets	Liabilities	Notional amount	Assets	Liabilities
-Interest rate swap deals	4,528,764	357,373	-	21,567,522	682,620	-
Total (3)		357,373	-		682,620	-
Total financial derivatives (1+2+3)		620,349	137,802		819,711	100,571

20.2. Hedging derivatives

Fair value hedge

The Bank uses interest rate swap contracts to cover part of the risk of potential increase in fair value of its fixed rate customer deposits in foreign currencies. Net derivative value resulting from the related hedging instruments is EGP 115,662 thousand at the end of December 31, 2025 against EGP 51,802 thousand at December 31, 2024, resulting in profits from hedging instruments at December 31, 2025 of EGP 63,860 thousand against profits of EGP 106,338 thousand at December 31, 2024. Losses arose from the hedged items at December 31, 2025 reached EGP 1,019 thousand against losses EGP 89,590 thousand at December 31, 2024.

Cash Flow Hedge

The bank uses the interest rate swap contracts to cover the interest rate risk associated with variable cash flows from assets or liabilities.

The interest rate swap contracts with a contractual/notional value of EGP 4,528,764 thousand and a fair value of EGP 357,373 thousand as at 31-December-2025 against a contractual/notional value of EGP 21,567,522 thousand and a fair value of EGP 682,620 thousand as at 31-December-2024 were designated as cash flow hedge for loans and subordinated loans with floating interest rates.

21. Movement of financial investment securities:

	Financial Assets at Fair Value through OCI	Financial Assets at Amortized cost
Beginning balance	232,290,598	37,847,114
Addition	112,821,260	128,648,360
Disposals	(140,257,110)	(1,870,762)
Profit (losses) from fair value difference	9,801,355	-
Exchange revaluation differences for foreign financial assets	18,373,800	2,652,244
Ending Balance at 2024	233,029,903	167,276,956

	Financial Assets at Fair Value through OCI	Financial Assets at Amortized cost
Beginning balance	233,029,903	167,276,956
Addition	263,771,092	89,243,487
Disposals	(127,168,267)	(21,590,020)
Profit (losses) from fair value difference	10,440,374	-
Exchange revaluation differences for foreign financial assets	(4,892,842)	(244,966)
Ending Balance at 2025	375,180,260	234,685,457

21. Financial investments securities

	Dec.31, 2025		
	Financial Assets at Fair Value through OCI	Financial Assets at Amortized cost	Total
Investments listed in the market			
Governmental bonds	176,758,175	232,942,718	409,700,893
Securitized and other bonds	24,421,313	1,742,739	26,164,052
Equity instruments	750,599	-	750,599
Sukuk	11,250,823	-	11,250,823
Investments not listed in the market			
Treasury bills	142,868,116	-	142,868,116
Securitized and other bonds	15,005,813	-	15,005,813
Equity instruments	951,882	-	951,882
Mutual funds	3,173,539	-	3,173,539
Total	375,180,260	234,685,457	609,865,717

	Dec.31, 2024		
	Financial Assets at Fair Value through OCI	Financial Assets at Amortized cost	Total
Investments listed in the market			
Governmental bonds	114,322,973	164,151,606	278,474,579
Securitized and other bonds	25,955,015	2,015,953	27,970,968
Equity instruments	159,066	-	159,066
Sukuk	1,693,833	-	1,693,833
Investments not listed in the market			
Treasury bills	88,574,015	-	88,574,015
Securitized and other bonds	1,163,813	1,109,397	2,273,210
Equity instruments	689,496	-	689,496
Mutual funds	471,692	-	471,692
Total	233,029,903	167,276,956	400,306,859

Classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities:

The following table shows the net financial assets and financial liabilities according to the business model classification:

	Amortized cost	Debt financial Assets at Fair value through OCI	Equity financial Assets at Fair value through OCI	Mutual funds	Total book value
Dec.31, 2025					
Cash and balances with central bank	88,094,579	-	-	-	88,094,579
Due from banks	136,581,804	-	-	-	136,581,804
Treasury bills	-	142,868,116	-	-	142,868,116
Loans and advances to customers	503,361,099	-	-	-	503,361,099
Loans and advances to banks	34,440,770	-	-	-	34,440,770
Financial Assets at Fair value through OCI	-	227,436,124	1,702,481	3,173,539	232,312,144
Financial Assets at Amortized cost	234,685,457	-	-	-	234,685,457
Total 1	997,163,709	370,304,240	1,702,481	3,173,539	1,372,343,969
Due to banks	3,796,866	-	-	-	3,796,866
Due to customers	1,105,355,617	-	-	-	1,105,355,617
Issued debt instruments	4,761,558	-	-	-	4,761,558
Other loans	30,471,499	-	-	-	30,471,499
Other Provisions	15,632,737	-	-	-	15,632,737
Total 2	1,160,018,277	-	-	-	1,160,018,277
Total Financial Assets as of 31- Dec-2024	924,043,425	231,709,649	848,562	471,692	1,157,073,328
Total Financial Liabilities as of 31-Dec-2024	1,017,856,332	-	-	-	1,017,856,332

21.1. Profits (Losses) on financial investments

	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Profit (Loss) from FVOCI financial instruments	498,433	459,337
Profit from selling shares of associates	181,560	-
Released (Impairment) for investments in subsidiaries	(94,120)	-
Total	585,873	459,337

22. Investments in subsidiaries and associates

Dec.31, 2025	Company's country	Company's assets	Company's liabilities (without equity)	Company's revenues	Company's net profit (loss)	Investment book value	Stake %
Subsidiaries							
- Damietta Shipping & Marine Services**	Egypt	-	-	-	-	-	49.95
- Commercial International Bank (CIB) Kenya*	Kenya	8,965,638	6,688,697	1,795,682	466,753	757,530	100.00
- Commercial International for Finance Company*	Egypt	4,491,663	4,082,141	566,542	31,086	399,900	99.98
-Commercial International Africa Holding Company	Mauritius	-	-	-	-	-	100.00
Associates							
- TCA Properties**	Egypt	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Al Ahly Computer	Egypt	102,296	33,611	155,952	37,232	-	39.33
Total		13,559,597	10,804,449	2,518,176	535,071	1,157,430	

* For more information, please refer to the important events.

** During 2025, the bank sold total owned shares in TCA Properties and reclassified Damietta Shipping & Marine Services Company as non-current assets held for sale.

Dec.31, 2024	Company's country	Company's assets	Company's liabilities (without equity)	Company's revenues	Company's net profit (loss)	Investment book value	Stake %
Subsidiaries							
- Damietta shipping & marine services	Egypt	650,183	120,823	126,487	118,720	97,991	49.95
- Commercial International Bank (CIB) Kenya	Kenya	6,721,152	5,300,024	784,212	(254,412)	355,274	100.00
- Commercial International for Finance	Egypt	1,129,119	890,684	94,866	12,426	259,900	99.96
-Commercial International Africa Holding Company	Mauritius	-	-	-	-	-	100.00
Associates							
- TCA Properties	Egypt	1,531,763	1,458,913	68,725	(72,560)	158,360	37.00
- Al Ahly Computer	Egypt	87,825	47,861	124,562	10,502	-	39.33
Total		10,120,042	7,818,305	1,198,852	(185,324)	871,525	

23. Other assets

	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Accrued revenues	38,524,051	35,151,259
Prepaid expenses	2,371,813	1,434,589
Advances to purchase fixed assets	9,611,361	5,367,781
Accounts receivable (after deducting the provision)	3,000,798	2,077,822
Assets acquired as settlement of debts	265,948	40,809
Insurance	130,142	102,972
Total	53,904,113	44,175,232

This item includes other assets that are not classified under specific items of balance sheet assets, such as: accrued income and prepaid expenses, custodies, debit accounts under settlement and any balance that has no place in any other asset category.

24. Property and equipment

Dec.31, 2025									
	Land	Premises	IT	Vehicles	Fitting-out	Machines and equipment	Furniture and furnishing	Total	
Cost at Jan 01, 2025 (1)	229,669	1,301,923	5,967,932	244,572	1,274,421	1,278,051	197,066	10,493,634	
Additions during the year	-	211,283	2,374,800	10,590	332,260	327,253	53,280	3,309,466	
Disposals during the year *	-	(6,711)	(2,737)	-	(22,593)	(8,094)	(2,274)	(42,409)	
Cost at end of the year (2)	229,669	1,506,495	8,339,995	255,162	1,584,088	1,597,210	248,072	13,760,691	
Accumulated depreciation at beginning of the year (3)	-	627,344	3,926,757	92,453	982,544	838,617	144,299	6,612,014	
Depreciation for the year	-	64,597	1,259,604	7,022	188,249	212,690	21,405	1,753,567	
Disposals during the year *	-	(6,711)	(2,737)	-	(22,593)	(8,094)	(2,274)	(42,409)	
Accumulated depreciation at end of the year (4)	-	685,230	5,183,624	99,475	1,148,200	1,043,213	163,430	8,323,172	
Ending net assets (2-4)	229,669	821,265	3,156,371	155,687	435,888	553,997	84,642	5,437,519	
Beginning net assets (1-3)	229,669	674,579	2,041,175	152,119	291,877	439,434	52,767	3,881,620	

* Disposals include the sale of fixed assets (Disclosure number 11); no fixed assets were salvaged during the year.

Dec.31, 2024									
	Land	Premises	IT	Vehicles	Fitting-out	Machines and equipment	Furniture and furnishing	Total	
Cost at Jan 01, 2024 (1)	229,669	1,230,946	4,573,936	224,748	1,018,249	938,396	162,279	8,378,223	
Additions during the year	-	93,207	1,424,428	19,824	287,183	360,141	37,314	2,222,097	
Disposals during the year	-	(22,230)	(30,432)	-	(31,011)	(20,486)	(2,527)	(106,686)	
Cost at end of the year (2)	229,669	1,301,923	5,967,932	244,572	1,274,421	1,278,051	197,066	10,493,634	
Accumulated depreciation at beginning of the year (3)	-	591,348	3,182,771	91,695	915,794	729,113	129,566	5,640,287	
Depreciation for the year	-	58,226	774,418	758	97,761	129,990	17,260	1,078,413	
Disposals during the year	-	(22,230)	(30,432)	-	(31,011)	(20,486)	(2,527)	(106,686)	
Accumulated depreciation at end of the year (4)	-	627,344	3,926,757	92,453	982,544	838,617	144,299	6,612,014	
Ending net assets (2-4)	229,669	674,579	2,041,175	152,119	291,877	439,434	52,767	3,881,620	
Beginning net assets (1-3)	229,669	639,598	1,391,165	133,053	102,455	209,283	32,713	2,737,936	

25. Due to banks

	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Current accounts	3,255,321	1,297,380
Deposits	541,545	1,020,335
Total	3,796,866	2,317,715
Central banks	814,800	714,368
Local banks	73,248	43,832
Foreign banks	2,908,818	1,559,515
Total	3,796,866	2,317,715
Non-interest bearing balances	3,255,321	1,297,380
Floating interest bearing balances	470,038	679,715
Fixed interest bearing balances	71,507	340,620
Total	3,796,866	2,317,715
Current balances	3,796,866	2,317,715

26. Due to customers

	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Demand deposits	460,754,220	368,583,912
Time deposits	178,258,684	191,512,601
Certificates of deposit	248,483,791	234,726,375
Saving deposits	210,388,130	164,067,251
Other deposits	7,470,792	9,005,248
Total	1,105,355,617	967,895,387
Corporate deposits	457,951,960	430,570,338
Individual deposits	647,403,657	537,325,049
Total	1,105,355,617	967,895,387
Non-interest bearing balances	201,119,777	162,273,902
Floating interest bearing balances	25,254,263	9,194,485
Fixed interest bearing balances	878,981,577	796,427,000
Total	1,105,355,617	967,895,387
Current balances	855,802,451	728,355,541
Non-current balances	249,553,166	239,539,846
Total	1,105,355,617	967,895,387

Due to customers contained an amount of EGP 1,046 million representing guarantees of irrevocable commitments for LC’s - export compared to EGP 2,465 million in the comparative date. The fair value of these deposits is approximately their current value.

27. Issued debt instruments

	Interest rate type	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Fixed rate bonds with 5 years maturity			
Green bonds (USD)	Fixed rate	4,761,558	5,067,781
Total		4,761,558	5,067,781
Current balances		4,761,558	5,067,781

28. Other loans

	Interest rate type	Loan duration	Due within the next year	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
British International Investment subordinated loan	Floating rate	10 years	953,424	4,304,350	4,791,371
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)	Floating rate	5 years	204,305	928,817	503,546
International Finance Corporation (IFC)	Floating rate	5 years	-	2,352,914	2,501,995
Environmental Compliance Project (ECO)	Fixed rate	1 year	6,500	6,500	210
Agricultural Research and Development Fund (ARDF)	Fixed rate	1-3 years	221,109	237,911	197,827
Egyptian Pollution Abatement Program (EPAP)	Floating / Fixed rate	1-6 years	328,095	1,363,877	847,345
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) subordinated Loan	Floating rate	10 years	-	7,095,262	7,559,094
International Finance Corporation (IFC) subordinated Loan	Floating rate	10 years	-	14,181,868	7,561,001
Total			1,713,433	30,471,499	23,962,389

Interest rates on variable-interest subordinated loans are determined in advance every 3 months.

29. Other liabilities

	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Accrued interest payable	3,230,302	3,831,275
Accrued expenses	4,557,768	4,427,099
Accounts payable	16,299,659	12,813,436
Other credit balances	1,323,977	275,689
Total	25,411,706	21,347,499

30. Other provisions

	Beginning balance	Net charged / released during the year	Exchange revaluation difference	Net utilized / recovered during the year	Ending balance
Dec.31, 2025					
Provision for legal claims*	119,348	(97,965)	(1,916)	(326)	19,141
Provision for contingent	15,597,361	(2,986,170)	(61,605)	-	12,549,586
Provision for other claim**	2,896,351	192,002	(17,202)	(7,141)	3,064,010
Total	18,613,060	(2,892,133)	(80,723)	(7,467)	15,632,737

	Beginning balance	Net charged / released during the year	Exchange revaluation difference	Net utilized / recovered during the year	Ending balance
Dec.31, 2024					
Provision for legal claims*	7,246	108,738	3,596	(232)	119,348
Provision for contingent	10,663,851	875,012	4,058,498	-	15,597,361
Provision for other claim **	417,275	2,377,298	111,132	(9,354)	2,896,351
Total	11,088,372	3,361,048	4,173,226	(9,586)	18,613,060

* There is a number of existing filed cases against the bank on December 31, 2025 for which no provisions are made as the bank doesn’t expect to incur losses.
** Provisions created for potential risk of banking operations.

31. Equity

31.1. Capital

- The authorized capital is EGP 100 billion according to the extraordinary general assembly decision on 20 March 2023.
- On December 17, 2025, the capital increased by an amount of EGP 3,070,851 thousand to reach EGP 33,779,361 thousand, according to Ordinary General Assembly Meeting decision on September 25, 2025 by distribution of a one bonus share for every ten shares outstanding, financed from the General Reserve.
- On June 1, 2025, issued and Paid in Capital increased by an amount of EGP 276,930 thousand to reach EGP 30,708,510 thousand, according to Ordinary General Assembly Meeting decision on March 23, 2025, by issuance of 16th tranche for E.S.O.P program.
- On June 6, 2024 issued and Paid in Capital increased by an amount of EGP 236,570 thousand to reach EGP 30,431,580 thousand, according to Ordinary General Assembly Meeting decision on March 25, 2024, by issuance of 15th tranche for E.S.O.P program.

	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Authorized Capital	100,000,000	100,000,000
Issued and paid-in capital	33,779,361	30,431,580
Number of outstanding shares in thousands	3,377,936	3,043,158
	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
	EGP	EGP
Par value per share	10	10

31.2. Reserves

According to The Bank status 5% of net profit is used to increase the legal reserve to reach 50% of The Bank’s issued and paid in capital. Central Bank of Egypt approval for usage of special reserve is required.

32. Deferred tax assets (Liabilities)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the following:

	Assets (Liabilities)	Assets (Liabilities)
	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Fixed assets (depreciation)	(275,533)	(173,063)
Other provisions (excluding loan loss and contingent liabilities)	1,655,418	1,637,212
Change in fair value of investments through OCI	33,855	743,979
Other Balance Sheet Revaluation	124,794	(815,974)
Financial investments impairment	417,155	395,979
Employee stock ownership plan (ESOP)	527,295	420,352
Interest rate swaps revaluation	(67,059)	(4,759)
Forward foreign exchange deals revaluation	(5,578)	133,578
Ending Balance	2,410,347	2,337,304
	Assets (Liabilities)	Assets (Liabilities)
	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Movement of Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities:		
Beginning Balance	2,337,304	1,685,223
Additions / disposals through OCI	(710,124)	(655,836)
Additions / disposals through P&L	783,167	1,307,917
Ending Balance	2,410,347	2,337,304

33. Share-based payments

According to the extraordinary general assembly meeting on June 26, 2006, the Bank launched new Employees Share Ownership Plan (ESOP) scheme and issued equity-settled share-based payments. Eligible employees must complete a term of 3 years of service in the bank to have the right in ordinary shares at face value (right to share) that will be issued on the vesting date. Equity-settled share-based payments are measured at fair value at the grant date, and expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting year (3 years) with corresponding increase in equity based on estimated number of shares that will eventually vest. The fair value for such equity instruments is measured using the Black-Scholes pricing model.

Details of the rights to share outstanding during the year are as follows:

	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
	No. of shares in thousand	No. of shares in thousand
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	75,874	80,013
Granted during the year	33,469	22,869
Forfeited during the year	(2,992)	(3,351)
Exercised during the year	(27,693)	(23,657)
Outstanding at the end of the year	78,658	75,874

Details of the outstanding tranches are as follows:

	EGP	EGP	No. of shares in thousand
Maturity date	Exercise price	Fair value	
2026	10	30.99	27,336
2027	10	60.14	23,186
2028	10	60.44	28,136
Total			78,658

The fair value of granted shares is calculated using Black-Scholes pricing model with the following:

	19th tranche	18th tranche
Exercise price	10	10
Current share price	78.5	72.65
Expected life (years)	3	3
Risk free rate %	23.98%	23.99%
Dividend yield %	3.20%	0.80%
Volatility %	38.28%	36.79%

Volatility is calculated based on the standard deviation of returns for the last five years.

34. Reserves and retained earnings

	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Legal reserve	8,979,958	6,208,674
General reserve	79,110,551	62,422,792
Capital reserve	25,064	22,818
Retained earnings	88,465,246	56,260,451
Special reserve*	13,145,012	-
Reserve for financial assets at fair value through OCI	2,601,268	(7,095,741)
Reserve for employee stock ownership plan	2,343,532	1,868,235
Banking risks reserve	15,296	17,924
General risk reserve	1,549,445	1,549,445
Ending balance	196,235,372	121,254,598

*The net release of 13.1 BEGP related to the recalibration of the corporate PD model has been reallocated from retained earnings to a special reserve. This reserve is non distributable and may not be utilized without prior approval from the Central Bank of Egypt. Furthermore, it will be excluded from the Bank’s Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) calculation.

34.1. Banking risks reserve

	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Beginning balance	17,924	15,230
Transferred from RE to banking risk reserve	(2,628)	2,694
Ending balance	15,296	17,924

34.2. Legal reserve

	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Beginning balance	6,208,674	4,770,354
Transferred from RE to legal reserve	2,771,284	1,438,320
Ending balance	8,979,958	6,208,674

34.3. Reserve for financial assets at fair value through OCI

	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Beginning balance	(7,095,741)	(16,808,265)
Transferred to RE from financial assets at fair value through OCI	3,211	(370,224)
Net change on financial assets at fair value through OCI after tax	9,730,250	9,145,519
Effect of ECL on debt instruments measured at fair value through OCI	(36,452)	937,229
Ending balance	2,601,268	(7,095,741)

34.4. Retained earnings

	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Beginning balance	56,260,451	29,230,360
Transferred to reserves	(21,744,828)	(23,398,943)
Dividends paid	(14,714,434)	(5,366,429)
Net profit for the year	81,809,652	55,427,933
Transferred (from) to banking risk reserve	2,628	(2,694)
Transferred from net profit to special reserve	(13,145,012)	-
Transferred to RE from financial assets at fair value through OCI	(3,211)	370,224
Ending balance	88,465,246	56,260,451

34.5. Reserve for employee stock ownership plan

	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Beginning balance	1,868,235	1,486,010
Transferred to general reserve	(787,312)	(623,125)
Cost of employees' stock ownership plan (ESOP)	1,262,609	1,005,350
Ending balance	2,343,532	1,868,235

34.6. General risk reserve

	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Beginning balance	1,549,445	1,549,445
Ending balance	1,549,445	1,549,445

35. Cash and cash equivalent

	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Cash and balances at the central bank	88,094,579	136,165,920
Due from banks	136,714,486	270,089,658
Treasury bills and other governmental notes	143,391,420	89,137,583
Obligatory reserve balance with CBE	(68,713,341)	(114,528,064)
Due from banks with maturities more than three months	(14,843,668)	(65,753,867)
Treasury bills and other governmental notes with maturities more than three months	(143,376,833)	(88,082,486)
Total	141,266,643	227,028,744

36. Contingent liabilities and commitments

36.1. Legal claims

- There is a number of existing cases against the bank on December 31, 2025 for which no provisions are made as the bank doesn’t expect to incur losses from it.
- A provision for legal cases that are expected to generate losses has been created.

36.2 Capital commitments

36.2.1 Financial investments

The capital commitments for the financial investments reached on the date of financial position EGP 101,979 thousand as follows:

	Investments value	Paid	Remaining
Financial Assets at Fair value through OCI	776,712	674,733	101,979

36.2.2. Fixed assets and branches constructions

The value of commitments for the purchase of fixed assets, contracts, and branches constructions that have not been implemented till the date of the financial statements amounted to EGP 633,158 thousand against EGP 439,730 thousand in 2024.

36.3. Letters of credit, guarantees and other commitments

	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Letters of guarantee	274,011,156	257,270,373
Letters of credit (import and export)	12,787,649	19,009,107
Customers' acceptances and other contingent liabilities	10,273,429	11,805,536
Total	297,072,234	288,085,016

36.4. Credit facilities commitments

	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Credit facilities commitments	6,663,003	6,619,771

36.5. Lease commitments

The total minimum lease payments for non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Not more than one year	439,007	344,947
More than one year and less than five years	567,433	613,077
More than five years	660,684	230,842

37. Mutual funds

Osoul fund

- The bank established CIB investment monetary fund with an accumulated return - Osoul in accordance with the provisions of the Capital Market Law 95 of 1992 under license no.331 regulatory authority on issued from financial February 22, 2005. CI Assets Management Co.- Egyptian joint stock co - manages the fund.
- The number of certificates issued reached 15,402,154 with redeemed value of EGP 15,108,589.
- The market value per certificate reached EGP 980.94 on December 31, 2025.
- The Bank's portion is 237,112 certificates with a redeemed value of EGP 232,593.

Istethmar fund

- The bank established CIB investment fund the second with accumulated return in accordance with the provisions of the Capital Market Law 95 of 1992 under license no.344 issued from financial regulatory authority on February 26, 2006. CI Assets Management Co.- Egyptian joint stock co - manages the fund.
- The number of certificates issued reached 1,055,648 with redeemed value of EGP 872,641.
- The market value per certificate reached EGP 826.64 on December 31, 2025.
- The Bank's portion is 50,000 certificates with a redeemed value of EGP 41,332.

Aman fund (CIB and Faisal Islamic Bank Mutual Fund)

- CIB and Faisal Islamic Bank established an accumulated return mutual in accordance with the provisions of the Capital Market Law 95 of 1992 fund under license no.365 issued from financial regulatory authority on July 30, 2006. CI Assets Management Co.- Egyptian joint stock co - manages the fund.
- The number of certificates issued reached 1,053,109 with redeemed value of EGP 426,067.
- The market value per certificate reached EGP 404.58 on December 31, 2025.
- The Bank's portion is 32,596 certificates with a redeemed value of EGP 13,188.

Hemaya fund

- The bank established CIB investment fund the fourth -Hemaya with accumulated return in accordance with the provisions of the Capital Market Law 95 of 1992 under license no.585 issued from financial regulatory authority on June 23, 2010. CI Assets Management Co.- Egyptian joint stock co - manages the fund.
- The number of certificates issued reached 79,407 with redeemed value of EGP 54,099.
- The market value per certificate reached EGP 681.29 on December 31, 2025.
- The Bank's portion is 50,000 certificates with a redeemed value of EGP 34,065.

Thabat fund

- The bank established CIB quarterly return fund for investing in debt instruments -Thabat in accordance with the provisions of the Capital Market Law 95 of 1992 under license no.613 issued from financial regulatory authority on December 28, 2010. CI Assets Management Co.- Egyptian joint stock co - manages the fund.
- The number of certificates issued reached 238,369 with redeemed value of EGP 135,770.
- The market value per certificate reached EGP 569.58 on December 31, 2025.
- The Bank's portion is 50,000 certificates with a redeemed value of EGP 28,479.

Takamol fund

- The bank established CIB accumulated fund -Takamol in accordance with the provisions of the Capital Market Law 95 of 1992 under license no.706 issued from financial regulatory authority on May 26, 2015. CI Assets Management Co.- Egyptian joint stock co - manages the fund.
- The number of certificates issued reached 284,595 with redeemed value of EGP 197,350.
- The market value per certificate reached EGP 693.44 on December 31, 2025.
- The Bank's portion is 50,000 certificates with a redeemed value of EGP 34,672.

38. Transactions with related parties

All banking transactions with related parties are conducted in accordance with the normal banking practices and regulations applied to all other customers without any discrimination.

38.1. Loans, advances, deposits and contingent liabilities

	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Loans, advances and other assets	4,940,177	1,613,758
Deposits and other liabilities	1,279,549	1,040,021
Contingent liabilities	273,359	61,007

38.2. Other transactions with related parties

	Dec. 31, 2025		Dec. 31, 2024	
	Income	Expenses	Income	Expenses
C-venture	10	3,628	11	3,840
Commercial International Bank (CIB) Kenya	10,170	1,426	4,560	7,820
Damietta shipping & marine services	25	4,407	14	1,861
Commercial International Finance Company	341,281	7,269	33,933	12,230
Al Ahly computer	15	-	31	4
TCA Properties	-	-	137,458	-

39. Main currencies positions

	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
	Equivalent in EGP	Equivalent in EGP
Egyptian pound	(1,901,853)	(14,226,881)
US dollar	5,226,995	13,411,452
Sterling pound	7,535	21,656
Japanese yen	267	(2,178)
Swiss franc	2,083	672
Euro	(4,157,524)	725,040
Saudi Riyal	33,797	(35,349)

The main currencies position above reflects the figures presented in the balance sheet currency position report submitted to the Central Bank of Egypt.

40. Tax status

First: Corporate Income Tax

- Settlement of corporate income tax since the start of activity till 2023.
- The yearly Income tax return is submitted at the legal dates.

Second: Personal Income Tax

- Settlement of salary tax since the start of activity till 2022.

Third: Stamp Duty Tax

- Settlement of Stamp Duty tax since the start of activity till 2023.

41. Other assets - net increase (decrease)

	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Total other assets by beginning of the year	44,175,232	18,929,067
Assets acquired as settlement of debts	(40,809)	(49,019)
Advances to purchase fixed assets	(5,367,781)	(1,906,547)
Total 1	38,766,642	16,973,501
Total other assets by end of the year	53,904,113	44,175,232
Assets acquired as settlement of debts	(265,948)	(40,809)
Advances to purchase fixed assets	(9,611,361)	(5,367,781)
Sale of investments in associates	-	11,956
Impairment release/charge for other assets	-	37,940
Total 2	44,026,804	38,816,538
Change (1-2)	(5,260,162)	(21,843,037)

42. Important events

- During 2025, the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) of the Central Bank of Egypt (CBE) decided to cut the CBE’s overnight deposit rate, overnight lending rate, and the rate of the main operation to 20 percent, 21 percent, and 20.50 percent, respectively. The Committee also decided to cut the discount rate to 20.50 percent, which may affect the bank’s policies in pricing current and future banking products.
- During 2025, CIB obtained Subordinated Debt of USD 150 million from the International Finance Corporation (IFC).
- During 2025, the bank increased the capital of Commercial International for Finance Company (CIFC) by EGP 140 million following the receipt of the necessary internal and regulatory approvals.
- During 2025, the bank increased the capital of Commercial International Bank (CIB) Kenya by USD 8.2 million following the receipt of the necessary internal and regulatory approvals.
- During 2025, the Bank obtained the required approvals for the recalibration of its Through-the-Cycle Probability of Default (TTC PD) model. The recalibrated model complies with the instructions of applying the IFRS (9) issued by the Central Bank of Egypt in February, 2019. The recalibrated model incorporates an additional judgmental risk margin that is reviewed periodically to address the inherent risk associated with the model limitations. The recalibration resulted in a variance of approximately EGP 13.1 billion, which has been allocated to a special reserve, this reserve is non-distributable and shall not be utilized without prior reference to the Central Bank of Egypt. Furthermore, it will be excluded from the Bank’s Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) calculation (Kindly refer to notes 11&12).

43. Non-current assets held for sale

	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
C-venture	159,828	159,828
Damietta Shipping & Marine Services	3,871	-
CIIC	115,405	-
Total	279,104	159,828

44. Subsequent events

- The bank increased the capital of Commercial International for Finance Company (CIFC) by EGP 100 million in January 2026 following the receipt of the necessary internal and regulatory approvals.