EFG Holding Company
(Egyptian Joint Stock Company)

Separate interim financial statements
for the period ended 30 September 2026
&
Review Report

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Review Report

To the Board of Directors of EFG Holding Company

Introduction

We have performed a limited review for the accompanying separate statement of financial position of EFG Holding Company (Egyptian Joint Stock Company) as of 30 September, 2026 and the related separate statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the nine months then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes. The company's management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these separate interim financial statements in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standards. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these separate interim financial statements based on our limited review.

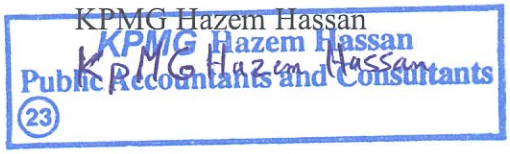
Scope of Limited Review

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

Conclusion

Based on our limited review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying separate interim financial statements do not present fairly, in all material respects, the unconsolidated financial position of the Company as at 30 September, 2026 and of its unconsolidated financial performance and its unconsolidated cash flows for the nine months then ended in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standards.

KPMG Hazem Hassan



Cairo, November 18, 2026

EFG Holding company
(Egyptian Joint Stock Company)
Translation of financial statements originally issued in Arabic
Separate statement of financial position

(in EGP Thousands)	Note no.	30/9/2026	31/12/2025
Assets			
Non - current assets			
Investments at fair value through OCI	(14)	157 232	143 658
Loans to subsidiaries	(11,30)	6 971 850	7 529 874
Investment property	(15)	78 340	82 463
Investments in subsidiaries	(16)	10 599 959	10 599 959
Fixed assets	(17)	316 641	300 753
Intangible assets	(18)	28 087	26 046
Total non - current assets		18 152 109	18 682 753
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	(3)	1 650 295	882 796
Investments at fair value through profit and loss	(4)	1 920 703	2 827 124
Investments at fair value through OCI	(14)	21 169	1 110 574
Due from subsidiaries & related parties	(5)	1 843 282	2 670 189
Other debit balances	(6)	265 567	187 650
Current portion of loans to subsidiaries	(11,30)	2 822 570	1 294 442
Total current assets		8 523 586	8 972 775
Total assets		26 675 695	27 655 528
Equity			
Issued & paid - in capital	(19)	7 179 465	7 179 465
Legal reserve		1 034 102	993 689
Other reserves		2 083 626	1 906 242
Equity settled share- based payment	(22)	-	121 558
Retained earnings		1 997 672	1 151 123
Total equity		12 294 865	11 352 077
Liabilities			
Non - current liabilities			
Deferred tax liabilities	(24)	647 765	581 918
Loans from subsidiaries	(12,30)	2 812 611	884 040
Finance lease liabilities	(25)	1 736 877	1 894 775
Loans and facilities	(13)	2 079 600	-
Total non - current liabilities		7 276 853	3 360 733
Current liabilities			
Current portion of loans from subsidiaries	(12,30)	1 131 194	345 220
Banks' overdraft	(8)	1 511 947	6 086 136
Due to subsidiaries & related parties	(7)	1 993 790	4 045 554
Creditors and other credit balances	(9)	1 840 996	1 665 474
Claims provision	(10)	468 153	589 804
Current portion of finance lease liabilities	(25)	157 897	210 530
Total current liabilities		7 103 977	12 942 718
Total liabilities		14 380 830	16 303 451
Total equity and liabilities		26 675 695	27 655 528

The accompanying notes and accounting policies from page (6) to page (46) are an integral part of these separate interim financial statements and are to be read therewith.

" Review Report attached "

Mona Zulficar
Chairperson

Karim Awad
Group Chief Executive Officer

EFG Holding Company

(Egyptian Joint Stock Company)

Translation of financial statements originally issued in Arabic

Separate income statement

(in EGP Thousands)	Note no.	2026 For the period from 1/7/2026 to 30/9/2026	2026 For the period from 1/1/2026 to 30/9/2026	2025 For the period from 1/7/2025 to 30/9/2025	2025 For the period from 1/1/2025 to 30/9/2025
Revenues					
Dividends income	(21)	1 694 875	2 874 395	800 998	3 818 958
Custody activity income		28 369	71 040	10 378	36 983
Treasury bills and bonds interest	(14)	(429)	57 671	42 379	120 649
Interest income	(30)	192 151	531 896	96 158	342 337
Gain from sale of fixed asset		15	2 215	4 163	4 394
Other income	(26,30)	70 819	200 510	57 628	174 108
Gain on sale / redemptions of financial investments	(27)	410	534	-	240 884
Foreign currencies exchange differences		213 830	428 679	(129 532)	(201 845)
Reversal of impairment on cash and cash equivalents	(3)	-	178	-	154
Provisions no longer needed	(10)	-	121 651	-	-
Total revenues		2 200 040	4 288 769	882 172	4 536 622
Expenses					
Finance cost	(30)	(438 817)	(1 463 641)	(481 227)	(1 389 331)
General administrative expenses	(22)	(379 305)	(1 215 148)	(387 132)	(1 204 803)
Fixed assets depreciation	(17)	(14 133)	(39 262)	(9 517)	(26 508)
Investment property depreciation	(15)	(1 374)	(4 123)	(1 374)	(4 123)
Intangible assets amortization	(18)	(2 097)	(5 993)	(1 039)	(3 213)
Net changes in the fair value of investments at fair value through profit and loss	(4)	54 748	(167 981)	(359 056)	(350 953)
Total expenses		(780 978)	(2 896 148)	(1 239 345)	(2 978 931)
Profit (Loss) before tax		1 419 062	1 392 621	(357 173)	1 557 691
Current income tax		(323)	(11 575)	(10 127)	(25 910)
Deferred tax	(24)	(71 286)	(49 640)	104 505	133 208
Profit (Loss) for the period		1 347 453	1 331 406	(262 795)	1 664 989
Earnings Per Share (EGP)	(28)	0.94	0.93	(0.18)	1.16

The accompanying notes and accounting policies from page (6) to page (46) are an integral part of these separate interim financial statements and are to be read therewith.

EFG Holding Company
(Egyptian Joint Stock Company)
Translation of financial statements originally issued in Arabic
Separate statement of comprehensive income

	2026		2025	
(in EGP Thousands)	**For the period from 1/7/2026 to 30/9/2026**	**For the period from 1/1/2026 to 30/9/2026**	**For the period from 1/7/2025 to 30/9/2025**	**For the period from 1/1/2025 to 30/9/2025**
Profit (Loss) for the period	1 347 453	1 331 406	(262 795)	1 664 989
Other comprehensive income:				
Investments at fair value through OCI - net change in fair value	11 403	72 033	15 899	(62 710)
Tax related to comprehensive income items	(2 566)	(16 207)	(3 577)	14 110
Other comprehensive income	8 837	55 826	12 322	(48 600)
Total comprehensive income for the period	1 356 290	1 387 232	(250 473)	1 616 389

The accompanying notes and accounting policies from page (6) to page (46) are an integral part of these separate interim financial statements and are to be read therewith.

EFG Holding Company

(Egyptian Joint Stock Company)

Translation of financial statements originally issued in Arabic

Separate statement of changes in equity

	Attributable to owners of the Company									
	Issued & paid- in capital	Legal reserve	Other reserves				Treasury Shares	Equity settled share-based payment	Retained earnings	Total equity
			General reserve	Share premium	Fair value- Investments at fair value through OCI	Revaluation surplus of fixed assets transferred to investment property				
(in EGP Thousands)										
Balance as at 31 December, 2025	7 179 465	993 689	158	1 843 542	48 155	14 387	-	121 558	1 151 123	11 352 077
Total comprehensive income										
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 331 406	1 331 406
Other comprehensive income items	-	-	-	-	55 826	-	-	-	-	55 826
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	55 826	-	-	-	1 331 406	1 387 232
Transactions with owners of the Company										
Equity settled share- based payment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(121 558)	-	(121 558)
Transferred to share premium reserve	-	-	-	121 558	-	-	-	-	-	121 558
Transferred to legal reserve	-	40 413	-	-	-	-	-	-	(40 413)	-
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(444 444)	(444 444)
Balance as at 30 September, 2026	7 179 465	1 034 102	158	1 965 100	103 981	14 387	-	-	1 997 672	12 294 865
Balance as at 31 December, 2024	7 298 030	993 689	158	1 797 838	56 169	14 387	(399 975)	364 672	618 557	10 743 525
Total comprehensive income										
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 664 989	1 664 989
Other comprehensive income items	-	-	-	-	(48 600)	-	-	-	96 869	48 269
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(48 600)	-	-	-	1 761 858	1 713 258
Transactions with owners of the Company										
Equity settled share- based payment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(243 114)	-	(243 114)
Transferred to share premium reserve	-	-	-	243 114	-	-	-	-	-	243 114
Writing off treasury shares	(118 565)	-	-	(281 410)	-	-	399 975	-	-	-
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(372 580)	(372 580)
Balance as at 30 September, 2025	7 179 465	993 689	158	1 759 542	7 569	14 387	-	121 558	2 007 835	12 084 203

The accompanying notes and accounting policies from page (6) to page (46) are an integral part of these separate interim financial statements and are to be read therewith.

EFG Holding Company
(Egyptian Joint Stock Company)
Translation of financial statements originally issued in Arabic
Separate statement of cash flows

(in EGP Thousands)	Note no.	For the period ended 30/9/2026	For the period ended 30/9/2025
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before tax		1 392 621	1 557 691
Adjustments for :			
Gain from sale of fixed assets		(2 215)	(4 394)
Fixed assets depreciation	(17)	39 262	26 508
Investment property depreciation	(15)	4 123	4 123
Intangible assets amortization	(18)	5 993	3 213
Reversal of impairment on cash and cash equivalents		(178)	(154)
Provisions no longer needed	(10)	(121 651)	-
Provisions used	(10)	-	(2 205)
Net changes in the fair value of investments at fair value through profit and loss		167 981	350 953
Gains on sale / redemptions of financial investememt		(534)	(240 884)
Treasury bills and bonds interests		(57 671)	(120 649)
Interest income		(531 896)	(342 337)
Finance cost		1 463 641	1 389 331
Foreign currencies exchange differences		(428 679)	201 845
		1 930 797	2 823 041
Change in			
Investments at fair value through profit and loss		738 451	(2 019 914)
Due from subsidiaries and related parties		1 000 187	(3 204 826)
Other debit balances		(133 561)	56 466
Due to subsidiaries and related parties		(2 379 385)	(292 753)
Creditors and other credit balance		139 454	(658 363)
Income tax paid		(26 752)	(33 518)
Net cash provided from (used in) operating activities		1 269 191	(3 329 867)
Cash flows from investment activities			
Payments to purchase fixed assets	(17)	(55 150)	(38 958)
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets	(17)	2 215	4 567
Payments to purchase intangible assets	(18)	(8 034)	(2 357)
Proceeds from interest income		639 337	498 754
Payments for loans to subsidiaries		(3 710 812)	(3 889 350)
Proceeds from loans to subsidiaries		3 387 172	3 760 491
Proceeds from loans from subsidiaries		5 752 619	3 134 145
Payments for loans from subsidiaries		(3 051 169)	(1 308 654)
Proceeds from sale of Investments at fair value through OCI		1 147 864	159 835
Payments to purchase investments in subsidiaries		-	(805 975)
Net cash provided from investment activities		4 104 042	1 512 498
Cash flows from financing activities			
Dividends payout		(437 258)	-
Payments for finance expense		(1 437 817)	(1 377 494)
Proceeds from finance lease liabilities		-	2 105 305
Payments for finance lease liabilities		(210 531)	-
Proceeds from loans and facilities		1 994 000	-
Net cash (used in) provided from financing activities		(91 606)	727 811
Net change in cash and cash equivalents during the period		5 281 627	(1 089 558)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	(23)	(5 143 279)	(4 827 759)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	(23)	138 348	(5 917 317)

The accompanying notes and accounting policies from page (6) to page (46) are an integral part of these separate interim financial statements and are to be read therewith.

1- Description of business

1-1 Legal status

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

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

1-2 Purpose of the company

- EFG Holding is a premiere financial services corporation that offers diverse investment banking services including securities brokerage, investment banking, asset management and private equity, in addition to its non-banking financial products, including leasing, micro-finance, factoring, securitization, collection and Sukuk.
- The purpose of the company includes participation in the establishment of companies that issue securities or in increasing their share capital, custody activities and margin trading.

2- Basis of preparation

2-1 Statement of compliance

- These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Egyptian Accounting Standards and relevant Egyptian laws and regulations.
- The financial statements were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the board of directors on 17 November 2026.

2-2 Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Egyptian Pounds (EGP), which is the Company's functional currency and all the financial data presented are in Egyptian Pounds (EGP).

2-3 Use of estimates and judgments

In preparing these consolidated financial statements, management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the Group's accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income, and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognized prospectively.

- Estimates and assumptions about them are reviewed on regular basis.
- The change in accounting estimates is recognized in the period where the estimate is changed whether the change affects only that period, or in the period of change and the future periods if the change affects them both.

2-4 Consolidated financial statements

The Company has subsidiaries and according to the Egyptian Accounting Standard No. 42 "consolidated financial statements" and the article No. 188 of the executive regulation of law No. 159-1981, the Company is required to prepare consolidated financial statements which present fairly the financial position, the result of operations and cash flows for the group as a whole.

3- Cash and cash equivalents

	30/9/2026	31/12/2025
Cash on hand	839	723
Banks - current accounts	1 649 456	763 001
Banks - time deposits	--	119 250
Total	1 650 295	882 974
Deduct: Impairment loss	--	(178)
Balance	1 650 295	882 796

4- Investments at fair value through profit and loss

	30/9/2026	31/12/2025
Mutual fund certificates	1 917 148	2 823 693
Equity securities	3 555	3 431
Balance	1 920 703	2 827 124

5- Due from subsidiaries & related parties

	30/9/2026	31/12/2025
EFG- Hermes Advisory Inc.	848 993	1 878 446
Fleming CIIC Holding	23 815	22 769
EFG- Hermes IFA Financial Brokerage	1 994	5 282
EFG Hermes Fund Management	151 921	69 779
EFG- Hermes Brokerage – UAE LLC.	10 644	44 473
EFG International Treasury Management limited	--	167 087
Hermes portfolio & fund management	3 734	2 668
EFG- Hermes Global CB Holding Limited	6 418	3 369
EFG Hermes for Sukuk	849	448
EFG Mena Securities Ltd.	184	655
EFG Hermes IB Holding limited	661 078	401 775
EFG-Hermes International Securities Brokerage	139 766	134 864
EFG-Hermes Digital Solutions	49 679	20 684
EFG Hermes Securities Brokerage	26 084	--
WM Holdco Limited	233	--
Total	1 925 392	2 752 299
Impairment *	(82 110)	(82 110)
Balance	1 843 282	2 670 189

* The impairment amount deducted represents impairment in Fleming CIIC Holding and EFG Hermes Fund Management.

6- Other debit balances

	30/9/2026	31/12/2025
Accrued revenues	1 028	52 412
Taxes withheld by others	14 375	8 840
Deposits with others	33 531	11 484
Prepaid expenses	61 460	27 978
Employees advances	13 718	12 419
Down payments to suppliers	39 464	26 454
Payment under purchase of investments	5 000	--
Sundry debtors	96 991	48 063
Balance	265 567	187 650

7- Due to subsidiaries & related parties

	30/9/2026	31/12/2025
Arab Visual Company	1 251	1 251
Hermes Corporate Finance Co.	7 634	8 016
EFG- Hermes Fixed Income	4 871	5 245
EFG Hermes securitization	11 946	2 347
EFG- Hermes Syria LTD	7 912	7 912
EFG - Hermes Promoting & Underwriting	408 807	398 382
EFG - Hermes Int. Fin Corp	2 265	2 080
EFG securitization	14 917	5 318
Bayonne Enterprises Ltd.	78 671	1 168 344
Hermes securities brokerage	--	454 798
EFG International Treasury Management Limited	797 882	--
EFG Hermes IB Limited	166 124	1 932 824
EFG- Hermes USA	4 904	4 499
EFG- Finance Holding	351 422	46 312
EFG Hermes PE Holdco limited	7 826	8 226
EFG Hermes Brokerage Holding Limited	127 358	--
	1 993 790	4 045 554

8- Bank overdraft

During 2025, the banks overdraft included the credit facilities granted by one of the banks to obtain these facilities, the Company entered into Treasury bond pledge agreements with the bank. As of 30 September 2026, there were no Treasury bonds pledged to the bank

9- Creditors and other credit balances

	30/9/2026	31/12/2025
Social Insurance Authority	1 434	1 326
Accrued expenses	489 112	1 096 038
Clients' coupons - custody activity	1 165 479	257 604
Unearned revenues	69 499	12 211
Medical Takaful Insurance Tax	10 236	12 633
Sundry credit balances	46 565	192 895
Tax Authority	14 227	55 509
Dividends Payable	44 444	37 258
Balance	1 840 996	1 665 474

10- Claims provision

	30/9/2026	31/12/2025
Balance at the beginning of the period / year	589 804	592 009
Amounts used during the period / year	--	(2 205)
Provisions no longer needed	(121 651)	--
Balance at the end of the period / year	468 153	589 804

11- Loans to subsidiaries

Company's name	Currency	Loan Value	Loan date	Maturity date	Balance in 30/9/2026	Balance in 31/12/2025
EFG SMEs	EGP	50 million	15/2/2026	15/2/2031	50 000	--
EFG SMEs	EGP	50 million	6/4/2026	5/4/2031	25 000	--
EFG SMEs	EGP	25 million	8/9/2026	7/9/2031	25 000	--
TANMEYA for micro finance	EGP	400 million	28/9/2025	27/9/2030	300 000	400 000
EFG Finance Holding	EGP	500 million	26/8/2024	25/8/2029	45 000	45 000
TANMEYA for micro finance	EGP	150 million	30/9/2026	29/9/2031	150 000	--
Hermes Securities Brokerage	EGP	650 million	3/6/2026	22/2/2027	150 000	--
Hermes Securities Brokerage	EGP	350 million	3/6/2026	22/2/2027	350 000	--
EFG Corp Solutions	USD	2.3 million	30/12/2025	29/12/2030	--	109 710
EFG SMEs	EGP	50 million	20/9/2026	19/9/2031	50 000	--
EFG International Treasury Management LTD	USD	75 million	1/10/2025	30/9/2030	3 899 250	3 577 500
Bayonne Enterprises Limited	USD	73.3 million	1/12/2025	30/11/2030	3 814 350	3 499 606
EFG Corp Solutions	USD	18 million	29/9/2026	28/9/2032	935 820	--
EFG Finance B.V	USD	25 million	29/12/2025	13/1/2026	--	1 192 500
Total					9 794 420	8 824 316
Current portion of loans to subsidiaries					2 822 570	1 294 442
Non-current portion of loans to subsidiaries					6 971 850	7 529 874
					9 794 420	8 824 316

12- Loans from subsidiaries

Company's name	Currency	Loan Value	Loan date	Maturity date	Balance in 30/9/2026	Balance in 31/12/2025
Hermes securities brokerage	EGP	250 million	13/3/2024	12/3/2029	--	250 000
Hermes securities brokerage	EGP	50 million	16/4/2024	15/4/2029	--	50 000
Hermes securities brokerage	EGP	250 million	13/4/2025	12/4/2030	--	250 000
Hermes securities brokerage	EGP	580 million	25/9/2025	24/9/2030	--	230 000
Hermes securities brokerage	EGP	70 million	1/10/2025	30/9/2030	--	12 000
Hermes securities brokerage	EGP	100 million	29/10/2025	28/10/2030	--	100 000
Hermes securities brokerage	EGP	156 million	26/11/2025	25/11/2030	--	156 000
Hermes securities brokerage	EGP	100 million	15/1/2026	14/1/2031	--	--
Hermes securities brokerage	EGP	1.83 billion	1/4/2026	1/4/2031	1 830 000	--
EFG Corp Solutions	EGP	50 million	15/2/2026	31/8/2027	50 000	--
EFG Corp Solutions	EGP	350 million	3/6/2026	22/6/2027	350 000	--
EFG Corp Solutions	EGP	650 million	3/6/2026	22/6/2027	650 000	--
EFG Corp Solutions	EGP	50 million	6/4/2026	31/8/2027	25 000	--
EFG Corp Solutions	EGP	25 million	8/9/2026	7/9/2027	25 000	--
EFG International Treasury Management Limited	USD	18 million	29/9/2026	28/9/2032	935 820	--
Hermes securities brokerage	USD	1.5 million	12/3/2025	11/3/2030	77 985	71 550
EFG International Treasury Management Limited	USD	20 million	30/6/2025	31/12/2026	--	109 710
Total					3 943 805	1 229 260
Current portion of loans from subsidiaries					1 131 194	345 220
Non-current portion of loans from subsidiaries					2 812 611	884 040
					3 943 805	1 229 260

13- Loans and facilities

Bank Name	Currency	Balance in 30/9/2026	Balance in 31/12/2025
EBRD	USD	2 079 600	--
		2 079 600	--
Current		--	--
Non-Current		2 079 600	--
Total		2 079 600	--

14- Investments at fair value through OCI

	30/9/2026	31/12/2025
Non- current investments		
Equity securities	20 532	20 532
Mutual fund certificates	117 997	101 783
Debt instruments – bonds *	18 703	21 343
	157 232	143 658
Current investments		
Debt instruments – bonds *	21 169	1 110 574
Balance	178 401	1 254 232
Investments at fair value through OCI are represented in the following:		
Quoted investments	39 872	1 131 918
Non- quoted investments	138 529	122 314
	178 401	1 254 232

* Note no (8).

15- Investment property

	Buildings
Cost	
Total cost as at 1/1/2026	137 437
Total cost as at 30/9/2026	137 437
Total cost as at 1/1/2025	137 437
Total cost as at 30/9/2025	137 437
Accumulated depreciation	
Accumulated depreciation as at 1/1/2026	54 974
Depreciation for the period	4 123
Accumulated depreciation as at 30/9/2026	59 097
Accumulated depreciation as at 1/1/2025	49 477
Depreciation for the period	4 123
Accumulated depreciation as at 30/9/2025	53 600
Net carrying amount	
Net carrying amount as at 30/9/2026	78 340
Net carrying amount as at 30/9/2025	83 837
Net carrying amount as at 31/12/2025	82 463

* Note no. (25)

- Investment property represents the area owned by EFG Holding Company in Nile city building. The fair value of the investment amounted to EGP Thousands 796 080 as of 30 September 2026.

16- Investments in subsidiaries

Company's name	Nationality	Share percentage. %	Currency of payment	Carrying amount	
				30/9/2026	31/12/2025
EFG- Hermes International Securities Brokerage	Egyptian	99.87	EGP	75 094	75 094
Hermes Securities Brokerage	Egyptian	97.58	EGP	254 544	254 544
Hermes Corporate Finance Co.	Egyptian	99.47	EGP	5 976	5 976
EFG - Hermes Promoting & Underwriting	Egyptian	99.88	EGP	78 220	78 220
EFG- Hermes Fixed Income (16-3)	Egyptian	99	EGP	9 900	9 900
EFG Hermes for digital solutions	Egyptian	96.3	EGP	1 249	1 249
EFG- Hermes Advisory Inc. (16-1)	BVI	100	USD	--	--
Etkan for Inquiry and Collection and Business processes (16-1), (16-2)	Egyptian	0.002	EGP	--	--
EFG - Hermes Int. Fin Corp (16-1)	Cayman Islands	100	USD	--	--
Bayonne Enterprises Ltd. (16-1)	BVI	100	EGP	--	--
EFG Hermes securitization	Egyptian	99.999	EGP	5 000	5 000
EFG-Direct Investment Fund	Egyptian	64	EGP	640	640
EFG- Hermes IB Limited	Cayman Islands	100	USD	921 560	921 560
EFG – Hermes Brokerage Holding Ltd (16-4)	Emirates	100	USD	1 551 886	1 551 886
EFG – Hermes USA	American	100	USD	2 640	2 640
EFG Finance Holding S.A.E (16-2)	Egyptian	99.82	EGP	1 374 666	1 374 666
EFG International Treasury Management Ltd	Emirates	100	USD	786 796	786 796
EFG- Hermes Global CB Holding Limited	Cayman Islands	100	USD	575	575
EFG Hermes for Sukuk	Egyptian	90	EGP	9 000	9 000
EFG Hermes Fund Management (16-3)	Egyptian	88.512	EGP	35 589	35 589
Hermes portfolio fund management	Egyptian	78.81	EGP	23 004	23 004
Fleming CIIC Holding (16-3)	Egyptian	100	EGP	100 000	100 000
Bank NXT	Egyptian	51	EGP	4 693 929	4 693 929
EFG Hermes IB Holding Limited	Emirates	100	USD	778 398	778 398
Total				10 708 666	10 708 666
Impairment (16-3)				(108 707)	(108 707)
Balance				10 599 959	10 599 959

(16-1) The company owns investments in subsidiaries with amounts less than one EGP thousand as follows

- EFG- Hermes Advisory Inc. with amount by EGP 6.
- Etkan for Inquiry and Collection and Business processes with amount by EGP 100.
- EFG - Hermes Int. Fin Corp with amount by EGP 16.
- Bayonne Enterprises Ltd. with amount by EGP 6.

(16-2) The company owns 99.82% of EFG Finance Holding S.A.E Co., which owns 95.2% in Etkan for Inquiry and Collection and Business processes Co. Hence, it has full control of the operational and financial policies and EFG Finance Holding S.A.E Co. is considered a subsidiary.

(16-3) Impairment items represent in EFG Hermes Fund Management, Fleming CIIC Holding and EFG-Hermes Fixed Income.

(16-4) During 2025, the capital of EFG Hermes Brokerage Holding Ltd. was increased.

- Investments in subsidiaries are represented in non - quoted investments.

17- Fixed assets

	Land*	Buildings*	Office furniture & equipment	Computer Equipment	Vehicles & transportation means	Fixtures	Total
Cost							
Balance as at 1/1/2026	18 597	244 160	56 154	225 408	34 439	20 387	599 145
Additions during the period	--	--	1 466	27 605	--	26 079	55 150
Disposals during the period	--	--	--	--	(380)	(17)	(397)
Total cost as at 30/9/2026	18 597	244 160	57 620	253 013	34 059	46 449	653 898
Total cost as at 1/1/2025	18 597	244 160	48 022	148 051	38 138	8 953	505 921
Additions during the period	--	--	6 473	22 823	--	9 662	38 958
Disposals during the period	--	--	(127)	(502)	(3 699)	--	(4 328)
Total cost as at 30/9/2025	18 597	244 160	54 368	170 372	34 439	18 615	540 551
Accumulated depreciation							
Accumulated depreciation as at 1/1/2026	--	104 367	42 124	125 759	18 065	8 077	298 392
Depreciation during the period	--	5 897	4 112	20 503	4 184	4 566	39 262
Accumulated depreciation for disposal	--	--	--	--	(380)	(17)	(397)
Accumulated depreciation as at 30/9/2026	--	110 264	46 236	146 262	21 869	12 626	337 257
Accumulated depreciation as at 1/1/2025	--	96 506	37 494	109 064	16 185	7 076	266 325
Depreciation during the period	--	5 896	3 489	12 514	4 184	425	26 508
Accumulated depreciation for disposal	--	--	(127)	(329)	(3 699)	--	(4 155)
Accumulated depreciation as at 30/9/2025	--	102 402	40 856	121 249	16 670	7 501	288 678
Net carrying amount							
Net carrying amount as at 30/9/2026	18 597	133 896	11 384	106 751	12 190	33 823	316 641
Net carrying amount as at 30/9/2025	18 597	141 758	13 512	49 123	17 769	11 114	251 873
Net carrying amount as at 31/12/2025	18 597	139 793	14 030	99 649	16 374	12 310	300 753

* Note no. (25)

18- Intangible assets

	Software license
Cost	
Balance as at 1/1/2026	73 350
Additions during the period	8 034
Total cost as at 30/9/2026	81 384
Balance as at 1/1/2025	52 375
Additions during the period	2 357
Balance as at 30/9/2025	54 732
Accumulated amortization	
Accumulated amortization as at 1/1/2026	47 304
Amortization during the period	5 993
Accumulated amortization as at 30/9/2026	53 297
Accumulated amortization as at 1/1/2025	43 109
Amortization during the period	3 213
Accumulated amortization as at 30/9/2025	46 322
Net carrying amount	
Net carrying amount as at 30/9/2026	28 087
Net carrying amount as at 30/9/2025	8 410
Net carrying amount as at 31/12/2025	26 046

19- Share capital

- The company's Extraordinary General Assembly approved in its session held on September 20, 2025 to decrease the company's issued capital from EGP Thousands 7 298 030 to EGP Thousands 7 179 465 distributed on 1 459 606 008 shares and 1 435 893 008, respectively, with a decrease amounting to EGP Thousands 118 565 through writing off 23 713 000 treasury shares with par value EGP 5 per share, which had been held for more than one year, while charging the price difference between the acquisition cost of the treasury shares and their par value, amounting to EGP Thousands 281 410 to the Share Premium account. All written-off shares were originally issued for cash consideration. The required procedures were completed, and the reduction was recorded in the company's Commercial Register.

20- Contingent liabilities & commitments

The Company guarantees its subsidiaries – EFG-Hermes International Securities Brokerage and Hermes Securities Brokerage– against the credit facilities granted from banks and EFG- Hermes Brokerage – UAE against the Letters of Guarantee granted from banks amounting to AED Thousands 143 670 (equivalent to EGP Thousands 2 033 620).

21- Dividend income

	2026		2025	
	For the period from 1/7/2026 To 30/9/2026	For the period from 1/1/2026 To 30/9/2026	For the period from 1/7/2025 To 30/9/2025	For the period from 1/1/2025 To 30/9/2025
Income from investments at fair value through OCI	--	27 525	3 039	24 131
Income from investments at fair value through profit and loss	--	13	2 859	25 759
Income from investments in subsidiaries	1 694 875	2 846 857	795 100	3 769 068
Total	1 694 875	2 874 395	800 998	3 818 958

22- General administrative expenses

	2026		2025	
	For the period from 1/7/2026 To 30/9/2026	For the period from 1/1/2026 To 30/9/2026	For the period from 1/7/2025 To 30/9/2025	For the period from 1/1/2025 To 30/9/2025
Wages , salaries and similar items*	251 980	780 803	267 110	759 459
Consultancy	30 312	67 558	12 096	37 493
Travel , accommodation and transportation	5 777	16 203	6 132	21 896
Leased line and communication	19 006	41 268	13 065	33 177
Rent and utilities expenses	12 068	21 526	8 795	21 848
Other expenses	60 162	287 790	79 934	330 930
Total	379 305	1 215 148	387 132	1 204 803

***Share-based payments**.

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

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

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

Equity instruments during the period/year represent the following:

	For the period ended 30/9/2026 Number of shares	For the year ended 31/12/2025 Number of shares
Shares granted at the beginning of the period /year	16 006 056	48 018 166
Shares granted during the period/year	--	11 060 729
Shares exercised during the period/year	(16 006 056)	(43 072 839)
Total at the end of the period /year	--	16 006 056

23- Cash and cash equivalents

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

	For the period ended 30/9/2026	For the year ended 31/12/2025
Cash and cash equivalents as presented in the statement of financial position	1 650 295	882 974
Banks overdraft	(1 511 947)	(6 086 136)
Effect of exchange rate changes	--	59 883
Cash and cash equivalents (adjusted)	138 348	(5 143 279)

24- Deferred tax liabilities

Deferred tax liabilities (assets) are attributable to the following:

	30/9/2026 Liability (Asset)	31/12/2025 Liability (Asset)
(A) Deferred tax		
Fixed assets' (depreciation)	2 130	11 523
Investment property (depreciation)	14 457	13 915
Intangible assets (amortization)	13 365	9 903
Investment property (revaluation reserve)	(1 867)	(1 867)
Foreign currencies exchange differences	48 184	(48 269)
Investments at fair value	541 308	582 732
Net deferred tax liabilities	617 577	567 937

(B) Deferred tax recognized directly in equity	30/9/2026	31/12/2025
Investments at fair value through OCI *	30 188	13 981
Balance	647 765	581 918

* Directly deducted from changes in investments at fair value through OCI item presented in the statement of changes in equity.

25- Finance Lease Liability

	30/9/2026	31/12/2025
Current portion of lease liability	157 897	210 530
Non-current portion of lease liability	1 736 877	1 894 775
Balance	1 894 774	2 105 305

EFG Holding Company has entered into a sale and leaseback agreement for the entire land and buildings located in the Smart Village (Note 17), as well as the full floor areas of the ninth, tenth and eleventh floors above the mezzanine, ground floor and basements in the north tower, including their respective shares in the land and common areas of the Nile City building (Note 15).

26- Other income

Other income item presented in the income statement includes the value of rental for some affiliated companies, (Note 30) also includes the value of rental spaces owned by the Company in Nile City building.

27- Gain on sale / redemptions of investments

	2026		2025	
	For the period from 1/7/2026 to 30/9/2026	For the period from 1/1/2026 to 30/9/2026	For the period from 1/7/2025 to 30/9/2025	For the period from 1/1/2025 to 30/9/2025
Investments at fair value through OCI	--	--	--	98
Investments at fair value through profit and loss	410	534	--	--
Investments in subsidiaries	--	--	--	240 786
Total	410	534	--	240 884

28- Earnings per share

	2026		2025	
	For the period from 1/7/2026 to 30/9/2026	For the period from 1/1/2026 to 30/9/2026	For the period from 1/7/2025 to 30/9/2025	For the period from 1/1/2025 to 30/9/2025
Profit (Loss) for the period	1 347 453	1 331 406	(262 795)	1 664 989
Weighted average number of shares	1 435 893	1 435 893	1 435 893	1 435 893
Earnings per share (EGP)	0.94	0.93	(0.18)	1.16

29- Tax status

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

30- Related party transactions

The related parties transactions are represented in the following:

- Other income item an amount of EGP Thousands 68 168 which represents the value of rental spaces for some affiliated companies.
- Interest income item presented in the income statement includes an amount of EGP Thousands 6 298 represent the interest on subordinated loan to EFG Corp – Solutions and an amount of EGP Thousands 55 484 to TANMEYA for micro finance, an amount of EGP Thousands 49 227 to EFG Finance Holding and an amount of EGP Thousands 134 874 representing interest on loan from Bayonne Enterprises Ltd and an amount of EGP Thousands 138 220 to EFG International Treasury Management and an amount of EGP Thousands 3 030 to EFG Finance BV and an amount of EGP Thousands 11 040 to EFG for SME and an amount of EGP Thousands 39 368 to Hermes Securities Brokerage.
- Finance cost item presented in the income statement includes an amount of EGP Thousands 258 711 representing interest on loan from Hermes securities brokerage and an amount of EGP Thousands 4 303 representing interest on loan from EFG International Treasury Management and an amount of EGP Thousands 114 808 representing interest on loan from EFG Corp – Solutions.
- The company grants supporting loans to some companies for the purpose of providing financial leverage (Note no. 11).

31- Measurement of fair value

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

30 September 2026

Financial assets	Note no	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Mutual fund certificates	(4,14)	--	--	2 035 145	2 035 145
Equity securities	(4,14)	1 150	--	22 937	24 087
Debt instruments	(14)	39 872	--	--	39 872
		41 022	--	2 058 082	2 099 104

31 December 2025

Financial assets	Note no	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Mutual fund certificates	(4,14)	--	--	2 925 476	2 925 476
Equity securities	(4,14)	1 026	--	22 937	23 963
Debt instruments	(14)	1 131 917	--	--	1 131 917
		1 132 943	--	2 948 413	4 081 356

32- Classification of financial assets and financial liabilities

30 September 2026

Financial assets	**Note no**	**Amortized Cost**	**FVTPL**	**FVTOCI**
Mutual fund certificates	(4,14)	--	1 917 148	117 997
Equity securities	(4,14)	--	3 555	20 532
Debt instruments	(14)	--	--	39 872
Cash and cash equivalents	(3)	1 650 295	--	--
Due from subsidiaries and related parties	(5)	1 843 282	--	--
Other debit balances	(6)	265 567	--	--
Loans to subsidiaries	(11)	9 794 420	--	--
		13 553 564	1 920 703	178 401
Financial Liabilities				
Banks overdraft	(8)	1 511 947	--	--
Due to subsidiaries and related parties	(7)	1 993 790	--	--
Creditors and other credit balances	(9)	1 840 996	--	--
Loans from subsidiaries	(12)	3 943 805	--	--
Loans and facilities	(13)	2 079 600	--	--
Finance lease liabilities	(25)	1 894 774		
		12 264 912	--	--

31 December 2025

Financial assets	**Note no**	**Amortized Cost**	**FVTPL**	**FVTOCI**
Mutual fund certificates	(4,14)	--	2 823 693	101 783
Equity securities	(4,14)	--	3 431	20 532
Debt instruments	(14)	--	--	1 131 917
Cash and cash equivalents	(3)	882 796	--	--
Due from subsidiaries and related parties	(5)	2 670 189	--	--
Other debit balances	(6)	187 650	--	--
Loans to subsidiaries	(11)	8 824 316	--	--
		12 564 951	2 827 124	1 254 232
Financial Liabilities				
Banks overdraft	(8)	6 086 136	--	--
Due to subsidiaries and related parties	(7)	4 045 554	--	--
Creditors and other credit balances	(9)	1 665 474	--	--
Loans from subsidiaries	(12)	1 229 260	--	--
		13 026 424	--	--

33- Financial instruments and management of related risks:

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

33/1 Market risk

A. Foreign currencies risk

- The foreign currencies exchange risk represents the risk of fluctuation in exchange rates, which in turn affects the Company's cash inflows and outflows as well as the value of its assets and liabilities in foreign currencies.
- As at the financial position date the Company has assets and liabilities in foreign currencies equivalent to EGP 13 415 939 Thousands and EGP 9 427 014 Thousands respectively. The Company's net exposures in foreign currencies as at the financial position date are as follows:

	Surplus (Deficit) EGP Thousands
USD	3 863 759
EURO	98 990
AED	64 240
GBP	(39 224)
CHF	1 052
SAR	107

The company has used the prevailing exchange rates to revaluate assets and liabilities at financial position date as disclosed in note (35-1-1) "foreign currencies transactions".

B. Interest rate risk

The cash flows of the Company affected by the changes in market rates of interest. To mitigate interest rate risk, the company maintains banks deposits for short-term periods renewed monthly, and are negotiated in the re-pricing date comparing to interest rates announced by the central bank or LIBOR.

C. Price risk

The Company is exposed to market price risk for equity instruments, According to the company's investment policy, the following procedures are undertaken to reduce the effect of this risk:

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

33/2 Credit risk

Financial institutions that the Company deals with are only those enjoying high credit quality. The Company has policies that limit the amount of credit exposure to any one financial institution.

33/3 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is represented in the factors, which may affect the Company's ability to pay part of or full amount of its liabilities. According to the Company's policy, sufficient cash balances are retained to meet the Company's current liabilities which minimize the liquidity risk.

33/4 Capital risk

The goal of the Company's management of capital management is to maintain the Company's ability to continue to achieve returns for shareholders and benefits for other parties that use financial statements. The management company also aims to provide and maintain the best capital structure which would lead to lower capital costs.

33/5 Financial instruments' fair value

The financial instruments' fair value does not substantially deviated from its book value at the financial position date.

33/6 Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value according to the valuation basis applied, in accounting policies to derivative financial instrument.

34- Important events

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

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

35- Significant accounting policies applied

35-1 Basis of preparation

35-1-1 Translation of the foreign currencies' transactions

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

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

35-2 Property, plant, and equipment

35-2-1 Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant, and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. The cost of certain items of property, plant, and equipment. If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant, and equipment.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in profit or loss.

35-2-2 Subsequent expenditure

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

35-2-3 Depreciation

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

The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment for current and comparative periods are as follows:

Assets	Estimated useful life
- Buildings	33.3 years
- Furniture, office and electrical appliances	5 years
- Computer equipment	5 years
- Vehicles & transportation means	5 years
- Fixtures	5 years

Improvements are depreciated in leased locations over the contract life or the useful life whichever is less.

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

35-2-4 Re-classification to investment property

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

35-2-5 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are recorded at historical cost less accumulated amortization and any impairment losses (note 35-5), intangible assets are amortized using the straight-line method and are recognized in profit or loss over their estimated useful lives.

35-3 Investments

35-3-1 Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries and associates are valued at cost, the book value is amended by any impairment concerning the value of these investments (note 35-5). The impairment value is to be charged to the income statement for every investment individually.

35-3-2 Investment property

Investment property is measured at cost on initial recognition.

Subsequent to initial recognition investment property is measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, if any. Investment property is depreciated on a straight-line basis over is useful life.

The estimated useful life of investment property is 33.3 years.

The profits or losses resulting from the disposal of the Investment property (calculated as the difference between the net proceeds from the disposal of the property and the net book value of it) in the profits or losses.

35-4 Financial instruments

35-4-1 Recognition and initial measurement

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

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

35-4-2 Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

35-4-3 Financial assets – Business model assessment

The Company assesses the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed, and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- The stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. These include whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realizing cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- How the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Company's management;
- The risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- How managers of the business are compensated – e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and
- The frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

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

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

35-4-4 Financial assets – Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

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

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

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

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

35-4-5 Financial assets – Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

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

35-4-6 Financial liabilities – Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

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

35-4-7 Derecognition

Financial assets

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

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

Financial liabilities

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

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

35-4-8 Offsetting

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

35-4-9 Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

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

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

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

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

Cash flow hedges

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Net investment hedges

When a derivative instrument or a non-derivative financial liability is designated as the hedging instrument in a hedge of a net investment in a foreign operation, the effective portion of, for a derivative, changes in the fair value of the hedging instrument or, for a non-derivative, foreign exchange gains and losses is recognised in OCI and presented in the translation reserve within equity. Any ineffective portion of the changes in the fair value of the derivative or foreign exchange gains and losses on the non-derivative is recognised immediately in profit or loss. The amount recognised in OCI is reclassified to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment on disposal of the foreign operation.

35-5 Impairment

35-5-1 Non-derivative financial assets

Financial instruments and contract assets

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

35-5-2 Measurement of ECLs

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

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

35-5-3 Credit-impaired financial assets

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

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

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

35-5-4 Presentation of allowance for ECL in the statement of financial position

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

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

35-5-5 Write-off

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

35-5-6 Non-financial assets

- At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets (other than, investment property, contract assets and deferred tax assets) to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. Goodwill is tested annually for impairment.
- For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs. Goodwill arising from a business combination is allocated to CGUs or groups of CGUs that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.
- The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU.
- An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount.
- Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. They are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the CGU on a pro rata basis.
- An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. For other assets, an impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

35-6 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of preparing the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes the balances, whose maturity do not exceed three months from the date of acquisition and the balances included cash on hand, current accounts, time deposits with banks & treasury bills.

35-7 Interest-bearing borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are recognized initially at fair value less attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings are stated at amortized cost with any difference between cost and redemption value being recognized in the income statement over the period of the borrowings on an effective interest basis.

35-8 Provisions

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

35-9 Legal reserve

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

35-10 Share capital

35-10-1 Ordinary shares

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

35-10-2 Re-purchase and reissuance of ordinary shares (treasury shares)

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

35-11 Revenues

35-11-1 Gains (losses) on sale of investments

Gain (loss) resulted from sale of investments are recognized on transaction date and measured by the difference between cost and selling price less selling commission and expenses.

35-11-2 Dividend income

Dividend income is recognized when declared.

35-11-3 Custody fees

Custody fees are recognized when provide service and issue invoice.

35-11-4 Interest income

Interest income is recognized on time proportion basis to take into account effective yield on the asset.

35-12 Expenses

35-12-1 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are recognized as expenses in the income statement when incurred on an effective interest basis.

35-12-2 Employees' pension

The Company contributes to the government social insurance system for the benefit of its personnel in accordance with the social insurance law. Under this law, the employees and the employers contribute into the system on a fixed percentage-of-salaries basis. The Company's liability is confined to the amount of its contribution. Contributions are charged to income statement using the accrual basis of accounting.

35-12-3 Income tax

Income tax on the income statement for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognized in the income statement except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantially enacted at the financial position date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is provided using the financial position liability method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realization or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the financial position date.

A deferred tax asset is recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

35-13 Earnings per share

The Company presents basic earnings per share (EPS) data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period.

35-14 Profit sharing to employees

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

35-15 Employees benefits

35-15-1 Share based payments

Equity settled transactions

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

Vesting conditions, other than market conditions, are taken into account by adjusting the number of equity instruments included in the measurement of the transaction amount so that, ultimately, the amount recognized for services received as consideration for the equity instruments granted are based on the number of equity instruments that eventually vest. Hence, on a cumulative basis, no amount is recognized

for services received if the equity instruments granted do not vest because of failure to satisfy a vesting condition.

The company recognize an amount for the services received during the vesting period based on the best available estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest and revise that estimate, if necessary, if subsequent information indicates that the number of equity instruments expected to vest differs from previous estimates. On vesting date, the entity shall revise the estimate to equal the number of equity instruments that ultimately vested.

35-16 Leases

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

35-16-1 As a lessee

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

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

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

impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

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

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

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

fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;

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

amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and the exercise price under a purchase option that the Company is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Company is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

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

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

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

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

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

35-16-2 As a lessor

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

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

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

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

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

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

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