Misr Bank-Europe GmbH
Frankfurt am Main

Annual financial statements for the fiscal year from January 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025

and disclosure pursuant to § 26 (1) of the German Banking Act (KWG)

Management Report for the financial year from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025

1. About the Company

Misr Bank Europe GmbH (MBE) pursues the strategic objective of making a sustainable contribution to the promotion of trade relations between the European Union, Egypt and selected countries in the MENA region (including Turkey). In line with its business and risk strategy, the bank focuses on a risk- and return-optimised business model with a clear emphasis on trade finance and export financing.

MBE is owned by four Egyptian state-owned banks, two of which are Egypt's largest banks. This ownership structure ensures the bank's strong network within the Egyptian market and thus its unique position to provide services to European and Egyptian clients.

Egypt represents a high-growth market with a young and dynamic population, characterised by sustained high demand for a wide range of products and raw materials. Egypt is also striving to improve its trade balance and is making efforts to support exporting companies with the aim of growing their export business.

At MBE, we possess extensive expertise in trade finance, enabling us to offer our clients added value, whether on the import or export side. In addition to our trade finance specialists, we draw on our export finance expertise to provide our clients with the best possible support for their business transactions.

To optimise our liquidity management, we are also investing in a conservatively managed securities portfolio. The focus here is on highly liquid, high-quality and floating-rate securities.

The lending business in the MENA region (including Turkey) is being developed selectively and in strict accordance with the risk strategy. A particular aim here is to diversify the business portfolio whilst maintaining a conservative risk profile.

2. Economic Report

Macroeconomic and sector-specific conditions

In 2025, the macroeconomic stabilisation initiated in the previous year continued in Egypt. Compared with 2024, which was characterised in particular by exchange rate liberalisation, the expansion of the IMF support programme and significant foreign capital inflows, the availability of foreign currencies and external refinancing conditions improved further.

During the reporting year, the Egyptian government consistently pursued its economic reform agenda as part of 'Vision 2030', supported by continued cooperation with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the European Union and the World Bank.

The extensive investments from the United Arab Emirates announced in the previous year also bolstered the country's medium-term growth and investment prospects. At the same time, the economic environment remained challenging, as elevated inflation, high interest rates, high public debt and geopolitical risks persisted, particularly with potential implications for trade flows, foreign exchange earnings and general investment appetite. The continuation of the privatisation agenda to strengthen the private sector fundamentally improved the investment climate, even though implementation proceeded more slowly than originally planned.

Overall, 2025 was thus characterised by continued economic stabilisation alongside persistent structural risks. For the Bank, this resulted in additional business opportunities, particularly in trade finance and export finance, but at the same time placed increased demands on risk and liquidity management.

Business performance

The year 2025 was marked by successful, significant steps in the transformation process, in particular the comprehensive modernisation of the IT landscape, the further strengthening of organisational and personnel structures through the targeted expansion of specialist expertise, and the extensive resolution of long-standing findings from internal and external audits, particularly in the areas of IT governance, process organisation, internal control systems and regulatory compliance, but also by a market environment that had become unexpectedly difficult and increased geopolitical risks.

The successful, comprehensive overhaul of our IT infrastructure has enabled us to achieve significantly improved operational efficiency and stabilise our processes. The main focus of this initiative is the replacement of the previous on-premises server infrastructure through migration to modern cloud services. As part of this transformation, the existing security concept was completely overhauled and significantly strengthened to comprehensively meet current and future IT security requirements. In addition, modern collaboration tools were introduced to make internal and external collaboration more efficient. Overall, this has resulted in a transition to a state-of-the-art IT infrastructure. In the process, the majority of outstanding issues were also successfully resolved.

In particular, the investments required to achieve these objectives, together with reduced margins and business growth that could not be realised in 2025 as intended, led to a noticeable delay on our path to sustainable, stable profitability. In this respect, the result for the 2025 financial year, with a net loss of EUR 10,502 thousand following a net loss of EUR 10,068 thousand in the previous year, was overall unsatisfactory and fell short of our plans.

However, in addition to the successes in our transformation, we were able to increase the business volume in the Trade & Export Finance division from around EUR 18.4 million in the previous year to around EUR 37.2 million in the reporting year. Furthermore, we have also successfully further optimised the income structure of our liquidity management through our continued investments in investment-grade bonds and highly liquid assets (HQLA), as well as the use of new low-risk money market instruments.

Total assets increased to EUR 482 million in 2025 (previous year: EUR 353 million).

The significant strengthening of our capital base by an additional EUR 60 million, which took effect in the fourth quarter of 2025, will also support us in the future on our path to achieving our goals.

In 2026, we will continue to drive the bank's transformation forward. The main focus will be on further increasing our business growth to boost interest and commission income, improving our process efficiency and optimising our cost structure.

We expect to achieve operational profitability in 2027, and we plan to achieve overall profitability by 2028 at the latest. Our main focus remains on the MENA region (including Turkey).

Management Report for the financial year from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025

The implementation of our business strategy continues to aim at achieving sustainable profitability whilst maintaining a controlled and conservative approach to risk-taking.

Financial Position

Financial Position

Cash reserves increased in the reporting year from EUR 1.7 million to EUR 3.1 million. Loans to banks decreased by 25.5% during the reporting year, from EUR 263 million to EUR 196 million. This was due to the optimisation of liquidity management, which is reflected in particular in a significant expansion of the securities portfolio from EUR 70 million to EUR 270 million. As part of the strategic realignment of the securities portfolio, investments were made primarily in investment-grade bonds and highly liquid securities. As at the balance sheet date, the total portfolio contained only a small amount of non-investment-grade securities, with a volume of EUR 3 million.

Loans and advances to customers fell by 35.3% from EUR 17 million to EUR 11 million. This is primarily attributable to the repayment of existing legacy loans and the continued restraint in new lending in line with our business strategy.

Our liabilities to banks fell by 70.6% in the reporting year, from EUR 109 million to EUR 32 million, which is attributable to normal fluctuations in our money market activities.

Liabilities to customers rose by 80.6% compared with the previous year, from EUR 192 million to EUR 345 million.

In addition, the Bank's equity was strengthened in the fourth quarter of 2025 by a capital injection of EUR 60 million to EUR 120 million.

Off-balance-sheet commitments amounted to EUR 21.1 million (previous year: EUR 9.3 million). As in the previous year, there were no irrevocable loan commitments as at the reporting date.

Financial position and liquidity situation

The Bank's willingness and ability to pay were secured at all times during the past financial year. We have consistently met the minimum requirements for liquidity provision. Our refinancing is based on long-standing and well- ly established relationships with our financing partners and customers, particularly in Egypt. The stable refinancing situation also benefits from the fact that our key financing partners – alongside our shareholders – are providing significant and sustained support for our bank and the ongoing transformation through further deposits. Taking into account the additional available, undrawn refinancing facilities with the Deutsche Bundesbank, the Bank's ability to pay and refinance was ensured at all times.

At the end of 2025, both the LCR at 471.9% and the Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) at 219.2% were well above the respective minimum threshold of 100%.

Earnings

The transformation of our business model, which was further advanced in 2025, is reflected, as expected, in the overall result (loss of EUR 10,502 thousand).

Net interest income, at EUR 3,463 thousand, was slightly above the previous year's figure of EUR 3,320 thousand.

Net commission income, at TEUR 489, was almost halved compared with the previous year's figure of TEUR 949, driven primarily by lower margins in 2025 and our consistent focus on our new business strategy.

The net result from foreign exchange transactions, included in other operating income, amounted to TEUR 83, compared with TEUR 159 in the previous year. The Bank conducted these transactions exclusively on behalf of clients.

As a result of the targeted strengthening of the workforce with qualified and experienced colleagues, staff costs rose from €4,888,000 in the previous year to €5,844,000. Due to additional costs arising from the transformation (primarily costs for external support, as well as the provision of reserves), other administrative expenses are significantly higher than in the previous year (EUR 10,878 thousand vs. EUR 5,733 thousand in the previous year).

In the lending business, a provision for credit losses of EUR 1,283 thousand was recognised, offset by a re s of EUR 3,760 thousand. Overall, the ongoing realignment and restructuring of our portfolio has also had an impact on the overall result.

The net loss for the year, after provision for credit losses, amounts to TEUR 10,502, following a loss of TEUR 10,067 in the previous year. The loss carried forward will increase from TEUR 31,449 at the end of 2025 to TEUR 42,000.

The total capital ratio (CoRep) stood at 52.97% as at the reporting date, compared with 46.20% in the previous year, which is primarily attributable to the capital increase carried out during the reporting year. Capital requirements were met throughout the financial year. The capital position therefore remains comfortably sound.

We regard the liquidity ratio (LCR), ratios of equity to specific segments of the balance sheet and the regulatory total capital ratio as performance indicators.

Further details can be found in the disclosure report.

3. Risk and Opportunity Report

Against the backdrop of the economic environment, a number of opportunities and possibilities present themselves for MBE within the underlying planning period (of three years), arising from its unique positioning:

Our most important core market, Egypt, provides a strong foundation for our business:

- Egypt's geographical proximity to Europe offers logistical advantages and short delivery times.
- Egypt's largest trading partner is the EU (24% of total trade volume in 2025, $19.4 billion; imports, $11.6 billion; exports), accounting for around a quarter of total trade volume.
- Germany and Egypt have long-standing trade relations. Germany is a producer and main supplier of machinery and tools for the Egyptian market.
- With a population of over 110 million people, Egypt offers a large and growing market.

- Egypt has concluded free trade agreements and initiated trade promotion programmes (e.g. the Association Agreement between the EU and Egypt).

Thanks to its in-depth knowledge of its core markets and its structure, our bank is well positioned to achieve economic success.

- The bank is headquartered in Frankfurt, a major European financial centre
- The Bank's shareholder structure offers a decisive advantage over competitors (local information, product expertise, access to local institutions and authorities, etc.)
- The bank has strong, long-standing ties with its largest depositors – the Egyptian Embassy and its representative offices
- The bank and its shareholders possess extensive expertise in trade finance products
- MBE's majority shareholder has a presence (branch) in the EU, which creates opportunities for MBE to exploit synergies

These are some of the reasons why we at MBE are in a unique position to support our clients in their foreign trade business.

However, a number of risks must be taken into account that could jeopardise the successful implementation of our strategy. Among other things, there could be disruptions in international trade markets, particularly against the backdrop of heightened political risks; however, trade with Europe could also benefit from this. Furthermore, there could be delays in the implementation of our growth strategy.

The opportunities and risks outlined are based on the Bank's knowledge and expectations as at the balance sheet date.

Overview of risk management

Risk management is of central importance to the Bank in ensuring long-term stability and profitability. In the past financial year, we have further refined and strengthened our risk management practices to meet the challenges of the global financial market and the specific conditions in our operating markets.

The structure of the Bank's risk management system is determined by its business and risk strategy. The Executive Board is responsible for developing and implementing these strategies. The risk strategy is derived consistently from the Bank's business strategy and defines the Executive Board's risk appetite. It sets out rules based on a materiality approach for dealing with risks and opportunities arising directly or indirectly from the Bank's business activities. These rules form the basis for a uniform, company-wide understanding of the corporate objectives in relation to risk management and for the business model. Key characteristics are continuously monitored via an internal limit system.

Risk management process

The risk management process encompasses all activities relating to the management of risks. This includes the identification, analysis, assessment, control, documentation and communication of risks, as well as the review of the effectiveness and adequacy of risk management measures.

In designing the risk management process, the Bank is guided both by the national requirements of BaFin and the Deutsche Bundesbank, as well as by the guidelines of the EBA, the ECB and the principles of the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS).

As part of the regular annual risk inventory, all risks are assessed for materiality. When calculating risk-bearing capacity, all risks classified as material are quantified using risk measurement methods or qualitatively assessed on the basis of expert estimates. Based on the results, an assessment is made as to whether the bank is risk-bearing and liquid in both the base case and the adverse scenario. Under normal market conditions, ongoing reporting is supplemented by additional scenarios involving adverse, exceptional events (stress tests).

Risk structure and assessment

The basis for risk management and monitoring is the business and risk strategy defined by the Executive Board. This strategy sets out the guidelines for managing risks within the organisational and operational structures.

We classify our risks into various categories, including credit risks, market price risks (including interest rate risks in the investment book), operational risks, liquidity risks and business risks. Each of these risk categories is regularly assessed and continuously monitored in order to identify potential threats at an early stage and take appropriate countermeasures. This has been carried out as at 31 December 2025 (see table below).

Where these risks can be meaningfully quantified, they are limited accordingly as part of the risk-bearing capacity calculation.

In addition, the Bank ensures, through a systematic limit system, that defined risk tolerance limits are adhered to at all times. The risk profile is regularly reconciled with capital and liquidity planning (ICAAP and ILAAP) to ensure consistency between risk-bearing capacity, strategic objectives and regulatory requirements.

This results in the following utilisation rates as at 31 December 2025:

	31 December 2025		**31 December 2024**	
Risk types	**Limit (in TEUR)**	**Risk (in TEUR)**	**Limit (in TEUR)**	**Risk (in TEUR)**
Counterparty default risk	63,975	7,081	23,752	12,486
Market price risk	21,653	1,065	7,917	5,950
Operational risk	19,685	5,680	5,938	1,549
Liquidity risk	2,953	-	1,979	975
Total	**108,266**	**13,826**	**39,586**	**20,960**

<u>Credit risks</u>

These represent the most significant financial risk category for the Bank. We manage credit risk through rigorous credit assessment and continuous monitoring of borrowers. Due to our operations in various countries, particularly in Egypt and the MENA region (including

Turkey), we are exposed to political and economic risks. By constantly monitoring political and economic developments in our core markets, we have been able to successfully manage country risk, a sub-category of credit risk.

The MBE Executive Board has defined the following objectives for credit risk management:

- Focus on business areas with standardised processes and on sectors in which the Bank has experience and can therefore assess and evaluate the underlying risks (e.g. trade and export finance)
- Concentration on countries/regions where the Bank possesses the necessary expertise: Egypt/MENAT and Europe
- Reducing business with borrowers with weak creditworthiness
- Ensuring the stability of the NPL ratio at a level of < 4%

Credit risks comprise the following key risk categories and are calculated using the following methods/measurement procedures:

Counterparty default risk

- Definition: The risk of loss arising from a counterparty's inability to meet its financial obligations to MBE in a timely manner.
- Method / measurement procedure: Credit portfolio model: Determination of expected loss (EL) and unexpected loss (UL) using the Gordy model. The following assumptions are made:
  - The portfolio is regarded as homogeneous
  - LGD = 45%

Counterparty risk

- Definition: The risk that a counterparty (e.g. a customer, another bank or an institutional partner) will fail to meet its contractual obligations to MBE in relation to trading transactions, derivatives or other bilateral contracts, which may result in financial losses.
- Method / Measurement procedure: Credit portfolio model: Determination of expected loss (EL) and unexpected loss (UL) using the Gordy model. The following assumptions are made:
  - The portfolio is regarded as homogeneous
  - LGD = 45%

Migration risk

- Definition: The risk that a counterparty's creditworthiness changes such that it moves (migrates) to a different scoring or rating class with a higher probability of default. This refers to the risk of a deterioration in the value of loans due to increased default risks, without the borrowers concerned having already defaulted.
- Method / Measurement procedure: Determination of expected loss (EL) and unexpected loss (UL) based on a migration matrix. The following assumptions are made:
  - LGD = 45%

Country risk

- Definition: Country risk describes the risk that a debtor, despite having sufficient liquidity, is unable to settle its debts on time because the country in question lacks the ability or willingness to make the transfer. The reasons for this may be both economic (e.g. lack of foreign exchange reserves) and political in nature (politically motivated unwillingness or inability to transfer funds)
- Method / Measurement procedure: Determination of expected loss (EL) and unexpected loss (UL) based on S&P's country ratings. The following assumptions are made:
    - LGD = 45%

ESG risk

- Definition: The risk that a counterparty's business model could be significantly impaired due to political decisions on ESG issues. The risk that a counterparty will be significantly affected by external environmental events (drought, flooding, etc.)
- Method / Measurement procedure: Calculation of expected loss (EL) and unexpected loss (UL) taking into account defined ESG factors for sectors. The following assumptions are made:
    - LGD = 45%

Loss risk on foreign currency loans

- Definition: The risk of loss on foreign currency loans describes the risk that MBE will incur financial losses because borrowers are unable to meet their obligations under loans granted in a foreign currency due to exchange rate fluctuations. The risk arises from exchange rate risks, credit risks and refinancing risks.
- Method / Measurement procedure: Loss risks associated with foreign currency loans are taken into account when calculating counterparty default risk, as the exposure at the current foreign exchange rate is used for the EaD. They are stress-tested separately. Limits have been defined for net currency positions, which are checked daily by the Finance department for compliance, irrespective of market conditions. Once utilisation reaches 80%, a review is conducted to determine whether action is required, and this is coordinated with senior management. The following assumptions are made:
    - LGD = 45%

Market price risks, including interest rate risks

Due to its international orientation, the Bank is exposed to market fluctuations and interest rate fluctuations. Through a rigorous selection of transactions and continuous monitoring, the risks are well manageable.

The MBE management defines the following objectives for the management of market price risks:

- Building a highly liquid bond portfolio
- Reducing interest rate risk by focusing on floating-rate securities
- Building a market network over the medium to long term to enable the generation of business independently of Banque Misr in Paris

Market price risks comprise the following key risk categories and are calculated using the following methods/measurement procedures:

Interest rate risk in the banking book (IRRBB)

- Definition:
  - Interest rate risk encompasses potential additional costs arising from changes in market interest rates. A distinction is made between three types of interest rate risk. Interest rate risk may arise when the fixed-rate periods of interest-bearing assets and liabilities do not match (gap risk).
  - They may also arise when comparing variable interest rate positions on the assets and liabilities side due to differing interest rate sensitivities (basis risk).
  - The third category is option risk (automatic and behavioural options), which represents the risk arising from (embedded and explicit) interest rate-related options that give the institution or its client the ability to alter the amount and timing of the associated cash flows, i.e. on the one hand, the risk arising from interest rate-sensitive instruments where the holder is very likely to exercise the option if it is in their financial interest (embedded or explicit automatic options), and on the other hand, the risk arising from the implicit or contractually specified flexibility of interest rate-sensitive instruments, whereby changes in interest rates may lead to a change in client behaviour (embedded behavioural option risk).
- Method / Measurement procedure: IRRBB model: Calculation of VaR using historical simulation. The following assumptions are made:
  - Independence of risk factors
  - Repayment at maturity
  - Accuracy of the yield curve for floating-rate bonds
  - Interest rate sensitivity of accrued interest

Credit spread risk in the investment book (CSRBB)

- Definition: The credit spread is a risk premium for positions subject to credit risk relative to a risk-free interest rate with a matching maturity. Credit spread risk is defined as the risk arising from changes in market value due to fluctuations in the credit spread. The actual risk lies in an increase in this risk premium. Only positions in the investment book are taken into account.
- Method / Measurement procedure: CSRBB model: Calculation of VaR using historical simulation. The following assumptions are made:
  - Independence of risk factors
  - Repayment at maturity
  - Accuracy of the yield curve for floating-rate bonds
  - Interest rate sensitivity of accrued interest

<u>Operational risks</u>

The Bank has further developed its internal processes and control systems and intensified communication and staff training in order to minimise these risks. Operational risks comprise the following key sub-categories.

The MBE Executive Board has defined the following objectives for the management of operational risks:

- Resolution of significant findings and the majority of non-significant findings from previous years
- Completion of the Bank's written internal regulations
- Improvement of the Bank's internal control system

Operational risk (EL, UL and VaR) is calculated for all risk sub-categories using a Loss Distribution Approach (LDA) model based on the bank's own loss data. The following assumptions are made:

- Frequency and loss amount can be modelled stochastically
- Frequency and loss amount can be estimated separately.

Operational risks comprise the following key risk categories:

Legal and compliance risk, including money laundering risk:

- Legal risk: losses arising from actions that breach labour, health or safety laws or agreements, resulting from the payment of claims for damages in the event of personal injury, or arising from events related to diversity/discrimination.
- Compliance risk: The risk that laws, regulations or internal rules will be breached, resulting in financial loss for MBE. Compliance risk encompasses MaRisk compliance, WpHG compliance and the compliance function in connection with the prevention of money laundering, terrorist financing or other criminal acts within the meaning of Section 7 of the Money Laundering Act (GwG) and Section 25h of the German Banking Act (KWG)
- Money laundering risk: The risk that MBE becomes involved in activities aimed at concealing illegal proceeds and channelling them into the legal financial system. This risk arises where funds derived from criminal acts are manipulated through various transactions and mechanisms so that they appear to originate from legal sources.

IT/ICT risk:

IT risks, i.e. risks to the financial position and results arising from deficiencies affecting IT management or control, the availability, confidentiality, integrity and authenticity of data, the internal control system of the IT organisation, the IT strategy, guidelines and aspects of the rules of procedure, or the use of information technology, and ICT risks, i.e. the risks of loss arising from a breach of confidentiality, a failure in the integrity of systems and data, the inadequacy or unavailability of systems and data, or an inability to modify IT within a reasonable timeframe and budget when environmental or business requirements change[1] are taken into account in the risk sub-categories External Fraud and Business Interruption Risk / system failures.

[1] See European Banking Authority, Guidelines on common procedures and methodologies for the Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process (SREP) and for supervisory stress tests, EBA/GL/2022/03, 18 March 2022.

The EBA has defined the following five ICT risk categories[2] :

- ICT availability and continuity risk: Risk that the performance and availability of ICT systems and data are adversely affected, including the inability to restore ICT hardware or software components in a timely manner following a failure, or that the services of the MBE are adversely affected as a result of weaknesses in ICT system management or any other event (e.g. legacy IT systems)
- ICT security risk: The risk of unauthorised access to ICT systems and data from within or outside the institution (e.g. cyber attacks)
- ICT change risk: The risk arising from an inability to manage ICT system changes in a timely and controlled manner, particularly with regard to extensive and complex change programmes
- ICT data integrity risk is the risk that data stored and processed by ICT systems may be incomplete, inaccurate or inconsistent across different ICT systems, for example due to inadequate or missing ICT controls during the various phases of the ICT data lifecycle (i.e. design of the data architecture, development of the data model and/or data description dictionaries, verification of data inputs, control of data extractions, transfers and processing, including rendered data outputs), resulting in the impairment of the ability to deliver services and to produce (risk) management and financial information in a proper and timely manner
- ICT outsourcing risk: the risk that entrusting a third party or another group company (intra-group outsourcing) with the provision of ICT systems or the provision of related services will adversely affect the institution's performance and risk management

Misconduct risk

Misconduct risk refers to the existing or future risk of losses to MBE resulting from the inappropriate provision of financial services, including cases of intentional or negligent misconduct (internal fraud).

Model risk

Model risk is assessed within the context of the risk sub-category (transaction) execution, delivery and process management. In accordance with Article 3(1)(11) of CRD IV, it refers to the potential loss arising as a result of decisions that could, in principle, be based on the results of internal models, should these models contain errors in their design, implementation or use. Model risk comprises two distinct forms of risk: The risk of underestimating capital requirements through models subject to approval is not relevant to MBE, as it does not use models subject to approval for the determination of risks under Pillar I. The risk of losses that may be caused by other models developed, implemented or incorrectly used for decision-making processes (e.g. product pricing, valuation of financial instruments, monitoring of risk limits) is assessed for materiality as part of the risk inventory and, if material, is included in the determination of operational risk.

[2] See European Banking Authority, Guidelines on ICT risk assessment within the Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process (SREP), EBA/GL/2017/05, 11 September 2017, p. 27 ff.

Outsourcing (ICT) service provider risk

Poor service delivery, poorly prepared outsourcing arrangements, incomplete cost calculations, loss of control and dependencies, as well as the irreversible loss of in-house expertise, can have serious consequences for MBE. Outsourcing/(ICT) service provider risk overlaps in part with ICT outsourcing risk within IT/ICT risk.

External risk

The risk of (potential) loss due to theft, fraud, external attacks, theft of information, natural disasters, vandalism and terrorism.

Process risk

Process risk describes the danger that errors, weaknesses or deficiencies in MBE's internal business processes may lead to financial losses, reputational damage or regulatory breaches (e.g. lack of or inadequate emergency management, insufficient corporate governance).

Liquidity risks

Sufficient liquidity is essential to meet ongoing obligations. The Bank is working to optimise its liquidity management to ensure it remains capable of acting at all times.

MBE's Executive Board has defined the following objectives for the management of liquidity risks:

- Compliance with the regulatory ratios Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) and Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) to ensure the Bank has sufficient liquidity at all times
- Improving processes and controls in Treasury to optimise liquidity risk management
- Further development of the liquidity risk model to improve the identification and management of liquidity risks

Liquidity risks comprise the following key sub-categories:

Insolvency risk

- Definition: The risk that an institution is no longer able to meet its payment obligations without restriction, i.e. that it cannot meet its current or future payment obligations, or at least cannot do so in full or on time.
- Method / Measurement procedure: Default risk cannot be meaningfully covered by capital, so it is not included in the RTF calculation. Default risk is monitored at least quarterly using an internal model for determining liquidity risks. The following assumptions are made:
    - Static balance sheet.

  In addition, the bank's liquidity position is monitored on a daily basis

Market liquidity risk

- Definition: The risk that financial market transactions can only be concluded at a worse price than expected due to a lack of market liquidity (e.g. sale or pledging of securities). Market liquidity risk is determined in particular for MBE's bond portfolio.

- Method / measurement procedure: The market liquidity risk of bonds is measured by the bid-ask spread and managed through sales. It is not included in the RTF calculation.

Business risks

The Bank's business risk is closely linked to its ability to generate adequate returns and income on a sustained basis and thus ensure its long-term profitability.

MBE's management defines the following objectives for the management of business risks:

- Reducing strategic risk through the continuous implementation of the business strategy
- Implementation of (quantitative) business risk models (economic and normative perspectives)
- Ongoing monitoring of business risk
- Medium-term implementation of all key projects to meet regulatory requirements for IT infrastructure, processes and controls
- Close management of the necessary projects to avoid unexpected cost increases
- Continuous resolution of all findings to reduce reputational risk

Business risks comprise the following key risk categories:

Reputational risk

- Definition: Strategic risks arise from incorrect assessment or failure to recognise key developments and trends in the company's own business environment in a timely manner. This can have a negative impact on profitability and the risk profile.
- Method / measurement procedure: Reputational risks are not quantifiable and are therefore monitored and managed on a qualitative basis

Strategic risk

- Definition: Strategic risks arise from incorrect assessment or failure to recognise key developments and trends in the company's own business environment in a timely manner. This can have a negative impact on profitability and the risk profile.
- Method / Measurement procedure: Business risk is currently still monitored and managed on a qualitative basis in the quarterly risk report. The risk control department is working on the implementation of an appropriate quantitative model.

Earnings risk

- Definition: Revenue risk refers to the risk that MBE will be unable to generate sufficient revenue to cover its costs and become or remain profitable.
- Method / Measurement approach: Business risk is currently still monitored and managed on a qualitative basis in the quarterly risk report. The risk control department is working on implementing an appropriate quantitative model.

Concentration risks

Concentration risks arise across all types of risk at the Bank. Concentration risks comprise the following key sub-categories of risk.

The MBE Executive Board defines the following objectives for the management of concentration risks:

- All concentration risks must be limited in accordance with the bank's risk-bearing capacity by setting limits in line with its risk appetite
- Sectoral concentration risk must be reduced in the long term through diversification across different sectors
- Ongoing identification and monitoring of revenue concentrations. The Risk Controlling department has begun developing a model to quantify earnings risks, which will support the identification and management of revenue concentrations in future

These are calculated in the respective risk category in the models mentioned above:

Geographical concentration

Geographical concentration refers to the distribution of risks arising from a bank's business activities in specific geographical regions.

Sectoral concentration

Risk of losses arising when MBE holds disproportionately large credit or investment exposures in a particular economic sector and that sector is adversely affected by economic, regulatory or other specific factors.

Customer concentration

Risk of losses that may arise if a disproportionately large share of the bank's business is with a small number of customers and these customers default.

Concentration on refinancing partners

The risk arising from concentration on refinancing partners arises when the bank is heavily dependent on a limited number of partners or sources for its refinancing.

Concentration on forms of refinancing

The risk arising from concentration on forms of refinancing describes the danger that a bank is heavily dependent on one or a few specific types of refinancing . The risk arises when the bank relies predominantly on certain refinancing instruments or methods, such as deposits, interbank loans or capital market products.

Concentration of liquidity maturities

The risk arising from the concentration of liquidity maturities relates to a bank's vulnerability when a large proportion of its liquidity is concentrated in specific maturity bands. The risk arises when inadequate management of maturities leads to liquidity bottlenecks or inefficient use of funds.

Concentration on external service providers

This risk arises when a bank is heavily dependent on a limited number of service providers or on specific critical services provided by external partners.

Revenue concentration

This risk describes the danger that the bank is overly dependent on a small number of revenue sources, customer groups, products, markets or regions.

Risk-bearing capacity and solvency

Risks may only be taken within the limits of the bank's risk-bearing capacity. The necessary risk awareness, as well as an opportunity- and risk-oriented corporate and risk culture, are supported by effective communication and a conscious approach to risk management.

With regard to the overall risk profile, the Bank ensures at all times that risks classified as material are covered by the available risk coverage potential, thereby ensuring risk-bearing capacity. The Bank determines its risk-bearing capacity on the basis of national regulatory requirements (ICAAP)[3] .

The economic perspective compares economically derived risks with the corresponding risk coverage pool over a one-year horizon. As at 31 December 2025, the risk coverage potential from an economic perspective (in TEUR) is:

Risk coverage potential	99,907
Management buffer	-1,484
Risk coverage	**98,423**

Limits have been set from an economic perspective for the main types of risk.

- Credit risk: 65% of the risk coverage fund
- Market price risk: 22% of the risk coverage fund
- Liquidity risk: 3% of the risk coverage fund
- Operational risk: 10% of the risk coverage base

The Bank's risk-bearing capacity was maintained throughout 2025 from both an economic and a regulatory perspective.

Solvency was not at risk at any time during the reporting period. Due to the Bank's refinancing structure and business model, sufficiently high liquidity reserves are maintained, which can be adjusted appropriately as required.

Risk control and mitigation

We have established clear risk limits and tolerances, which are regularly reviewed and adjusted to reflect changing market conditions. Our risk management systems and processes are continuously refined and reviewed by internal and external auditors.

Risk provisioning

Risk provisioning in the lending business comprises specific provisions, general provisions and country risk provisions.

The key criterion for recognising a specific provision is the imminent default on a particular receivable resulting from the debtor's sustained inability to service the debt. The amount of the specific provision to be recognised is determined by the outstanding balance of the receivable less the value of any collateral ('unsecured portion') and the debtor's risk classification, from which the risk provisioning ratio is derived. Securities are written down

[3] See Supervisory assessment of banks' internal risk-bearing capacity frameworks and their procedural integration into overall bank management ("ICAAP") – Reorientation.

at the end of the year in accordance with the lower-of-cost-or-market principle, where necessary.

General provisions for latent default risks in the loan portfolio were determined in accordance with IDW RS BFA 7.

In addition, the instrument of open risk provisioning under Section 340g of the German Commercial Code (HGB) (fund for general banking risks) is available.

Regulatory compliance

Compliance with regulatory requirements is our top priority. Through regular training and the implementation of a robust compliance management system, we ensure that our employees are always kept up to date with the latest regulatory developments.

Risk-aware corporate culture

A risk-aware corporate culture is essential to ensure effective risk management. We actively promote a culture in which risks are communicated transparently and managed responsibly. Through targeted training programmes and the integration of risk management into all business processes, we strengthen our employees' awareness and competence in dealing with risks.

Furthermore, the interplay of the three lines of defence (various functional areas) creates the conditions for effective, holistic risk management . The individual lines of defence assume the following roles:

- First line: Operational, active risk exposure in the market and reporting to senior management
- Second line: Independent monitoring and further development of the legal framework with supplementary reporting to the Executive Board and Supervisory Board
- Third line: Internal and resilient review of the monitoring processes.

Outlook

We will continue to improve our risk management on an ongoing basis in 2026. By consistently promoting a strong risk culture, we are confident that we are well equipped for the growth we are targeting in the coming years.

4. Forecast

In 2025, the Bank successfully implemented the comprehensive renewal of its IT infrastructure and addressed the majority of outstanding findings. Furthermore, a significant stabilisation of our processes was achieved. In 2026, we will continue to drive our transformation forward.

The significant strengthening of our capital base in 2025 supports us in achieving our goals.

The main focus is on further increasing our business growth to boost interest and commission income, improving our process efficiency and optimising our cost structure.

We expect to achieve operational profitability in 2027, and we plan to achieve overall profitability by 2028 at the latest. Our main focus remains on the MENA region (including Turkey).

Management Report for the financial year from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025

The implementation of our business strategy continues to aim at achieving sustainable profitability whilst maintaining a controlled and conservative approach to risk-taking. This objective is supported by the optimisation of our liquidity management, with a view to strengthening profitability from this angle as well. In doing so, we are continuing to build up our bond portfolio, within which we invest primarily in investment-grade bonds, which are also used for liquidity management (in particular highly liquid assets).

By 2025, the majority of outstanding findings had already been resolved. The systematic resolution of the remaining findings remains a natural part of our activities.

The Bank has successfully further developed its staffing structure; we plan only minor changes in 2026 to further optimise the basis for implementing our business strategy in a targeted manner.

The success of our business strategy and our transformation depends largely on our continued positioning and growth in our target business areas (export and trade finance, bond investments) as well as on the successful improvement of the efficiency of our processes.

A temporary decline in business volume in the area of export and trade finance, combined with rising liquidity costs, could delay the Bank's return to profitability. To hedge against such a scenario, MBE is working to optimise its liquidity management capabilities, including through the use of new products.

As a foreign trade bank with an established network of business partners in the MENA region (including Turkey), we continuously monitor current geopolitical developments, particularly in relation to the Iran conflict, as well as other regional flashpoints, and analyse their potential impact on economies, sectors, supply chains and financial markets.

In doing so, we monitor economic disruptions in both the immediate and wider environment and assess potential scenarios regarding further developments and their consequences for the economic area. In addition, the effects of physical damage in the region, as well as economic damage in the financial sector, are tracked daily and in time intervals through continuous monitoring of key macroeconomic indicators, as well as risk-reflecting margins and risk cost premiums. The results of this close monitoring are summarised in weekly reports, and in the case of short-term events also in ad hoc reports on current developments over the past few days and hours, and are discussed with the Bank's management and risk management teams; where necessary, corrective measures are taken to manage business generation.

In doing so, we not only consider the direct impact on risk, but also anticipate and assess the indirect knock-on effects on neighbouring regions and economic actors. Consequently, such forward-looking analyses are incorporated both into the selection of business opportunities and into the risk assessment of transactions, particularly with regard to any delayed or secondary effects. These analyses have so far indicated that the impact on the Bank's risk positions has been kept to a minimum to date and that no deterioration in the risk profiles of our business partners is expected, nor are preventive measures being taken to counteract such a deterioration.

Management Report for the financial year from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025

The Bank is monitoring developments on an ongoing basis in order to take early action to ensure the successful implementation of the strategy. The Bank's shareholders strongly support the Bank's reorientation.

Frankfurt am Main, 29 May 2026

Ayman Foda	Qamar Hameed Khan
Managing Director	Managing Director

Balance Sheet as at December 31, 2025

Assets

	EUR	EUR	previous year EURk
1. Cash reserve			
a) Cash	0,00		0
b) Due from central banks	3.063.081,83	3.063.081,83	1.672
thereof: Deutsche Bundesbank 3.063.081,83 EUR *(prev.yr. TEUR 1.672)*			
2. Due from banks			
a) payable on demand	57.427.477,75		129.228
b) other	138.995.053,39	196.422.531,14	133.448
3. Due from customers		10.960.779,13	17.220
thereof: Collateralized by mortgages EUR 0,00 *(pre* (Vj. TEUR 0)			
due from municipalities EUR 0,00 *(pre* (Vj. TEUR 0)			
4. Bonds and other fixed rate securities			
a) Bonds and debentures			
aa) public issuers	15.084.634,40		10.092
thereof: eligible as collateral at Deutsche Bundesbank 15.084.634,40 EUR *(prev.yr. TEUR 10.092)*			
ab) other issuers	254.798.048,26	269.882.682,66	59.999
thereof: eligible as collateral at Deutsche Bundesbank 105.455.600,37 EUR *(prev.yr. TEUR 14.570)*			
5a Trading Portfolio		0,00	0
6. Intangible fixed assets			
b) nongratuitous concessions, industrial property rights and similar rights and assets as well as licences regarding such rights and assets		46.994,64	29
7. Tangible fixed assets		731.253,89	628
8. Other assets		769.501,28	633
9. Deferred expenses and accrued income		125.920,21	134
	Total assets	**482.002.744,78**	**353.083**

Liabilities and equity

	EUR	EUR	previous year EURk
1. Due to banks			
a) payable on demand	978.509,96		323
b) with contractual notices or periods of notice	31.129.255,67	32.107.765,63	108.737
2. Due to customers			
b) other liabilities			
ba) payable on demand	20.128.682,08		22.851
bb) with contractual notices or periods of notice	324.955.851,26	345.084.533,34	168.991
3. Other liabilities		384.850,09	287
4. Deferred income and accrued expenses		169.153,13	82
5. Provisions			
b) provisions for taxes	0,00		0
c) other provisions	4.807.034,64	4.807.034,64	1.861
6. Fund for general banking risks			
7. Equity	120.000.000,00		60.000
a) capital	20.000.000,00		20.000
c) revenue reserves			
cd) other revenue reserves	1.400.000,00		1.400
d) balance sheet loss / profit	-41.950.592,05	99.449.407,95	-31.449
	Total liabilities and equity	**482.002.744,78**	**353.083**

	EUR	previous year EURk
1. Contingent liabilities		
a) Liabilities from guarantees and indemnity agreements	21.155.122,71	9.344
2. Other obligations		
a) Irrevocable loan commitments	0,00	0

Profit and loss statement for the financial year January 1st, 2025 to December 31st, 2025

Expenses

		EUR	EUR	EUR	previous year EURk
1.	**Interest expenses**			14.241.933,99	9.939
2.	**Commission expenses**			96.725,92	75
3.	**Net expense of the trading portfolio**			0,00	956
4.	**General administrative expenses**				
	a) personnel expenses				
	aa) salaries and wages	4.973.609,65			4.126
	ab) compulsory social security contributions and expenses for pensions and other employee benefits	898.064,95	5.871.674,60		762
	thereof: for pensions EUR 159.425,88 *(prev.yr. TEUR (152)*				
	b) other general administrative expenses		10.800.686,77	16.672.361,37	5.733
5.	**Depreciation of and allowances for intangible and tangible fixed assets**			188.992,27	120
6.	**Other operating expenses**			172.744,63	1.640
7.	**Write-offs and valuation allowances on loans and certain securities as well as allocations to loan loss provisions**			0,00	1.479
8.	**Write-offs and valuation allowances on investments, shares in related companies and securities treated as fixed assets**			187.755,57	1.776
9.	**Income taxes**			0,00	0
10.	**Other taxes**			118,72	3
11.	**Net income for the year**			0,00	0
			Total expenses	**31.560.632,47**	**26.609**

Income

		EUR	EUR	previous year EURk
1.	**Interest income from**			
	a) loans and money market transactions	8.947.743,06		10.727
	b) bonds and other fixed interest rate securities	8.757.110,71	17.704.853,77	2.532
2.	**Current income from**			
	a) equities and other non-fixed-income securities		0,00	0
3.	**Commission income**		586.112,34	1.024
4.	**Income from revaluation to loans and certain securities as well as from the release of provisions from lending business**		2.301.429,76	0
5.	**Income from revaluation of investments, shares in related companies and securities treated as fixed assets**		0,00	0
6.	**Other operating income**		466.605,80	2.259
7.	**Net loss for the year**		10.501.630,80	10.067
		Total income	**31.560.632,47**	**26.609**

	EUR	previous year EURk
1. Net loss / net profit for the year	-10.501.630,80	-10.067
2. Loss carried forward from previous years	-31.448.961,25	-21.381
	-41.950.592,05	-31.448
3. Transfer to revenue reserves		
d) to other revenue reserves	0,00	0
4. Balance sheet loss	**-41.950.592,05**	**-31.448**

Notes and explanatory notes to the balance sheet and income statement as at 31 December 2025

Preparation of the financial statements

The annual financial statements as at 31 December 2025 were prepared in accordance with the provisions of the German Commercial Code, the German Limited Liability Companies Act and the Ordinance on Accounting for Banks and Financial Services Institutions.

Form 2 of the RechKredV (account form) was used as the basis for the income statement. Where disclosures can be made either in the balance sheet or in the notes, the disclosures were presented in the notes.

Accounting and valuation methods

Assets and liabilities are valued prudently in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and the provisions of commercial law.

- The cash reserve is recognized at nominal value.
- Receivables and liabilities are generally recognized at nominal value or settlement amount and are reported including accrued interest.
- Value adjustments are deducted from the corresponding receivables.
- The bank holds securities as a liquidity reserve and in the investment portfolio. Securities in the liquidity reserve are valued according to the strict lower of cost or market principle; in the case of securities held as fixed assets, the difference between acquisition cost and nominal value is spread pro rata temporis over the remaining term. They are recognized in the statement of changes in fixed assets.
- Marketable securities are recognized at fair value less a risk discount. The hidden reserves arising on the balance sheet date correspond to the risk discount.
- Changes in property, plant and equipment can be found in the statement of changes in non-current assets. Property, plant and equipment are recognized at cost less depreciation in accordance with their expected useful life and impairment losses. Scheduled depreciation is calculated on the basis of depreciation rates recognized for tax purposes. For low-value assets, use was made of the valuation exemption pursuant to Section 6 (2) et seq. EStG was utilised for low-value assets.
- Provisions were recognized for uncertain liabilities in the amount of the expected utilisation in accordance with prudent business practice.
- General allowances are calculated based on an expected loss model in accordance with IDW RS BFA 7, applying the principles of IFRS 9, in which all relevant on- and off-balance-sheet credit exposures-taking into ratings, collateral and excluding items already subject to specific allowances-are classified into risk tiers and assessed using parameters such as probably of default (PD), exposure at default (EAD), and loss given default (LGD). The amount of the allowance is derived from the aggregation of expected losses over a 12-month-horizon.
- Foreign currency receivables and liabilities were translated at the reference rates of the European Central Bank applicable on the balance sheet date. The result of foreign currency translation is recognized in other operating expenses or income. Foreign exchange transactions for which there is special cover for balance sheet items are valued on a spot basis plus swap accruals. Provisions are recognized for unrealized

exchange rate losses resulting from the comparison with the contract rates. The swap rate is deferred over the term of the transactions and the deferral is recognized under deferred income. The income or expense from these swap transactions is recognized in interest income or interest expense.

- Negative interest on financial assets or financial liabilities is deducted from the relevant interest income or interest expenses in the income statement.
- Interest-related transactions in the banking book were measured using the static (present value) method in accordance with IDW RS BFA 3 as amended. This did not result in a liability surplus from the (pending) interest claims and interest obligations still outstanding on the reporting date. It is therefore not necessary to recognize a provision for onerous contracts in accordance with Section 340a in conjunction with Section 249 (1) sentence 1 HGB.
- Since the introduction of the 6th KWG amendment, the Bank has applied the regulations for non-trading book institutions.
- The calculated deferred tax assets result from temporary differences and were not recognized in the financial year in accordance with the option under Section 274 HGB.
- All transactions with shareholders and related parties were concluded at arm's length; there are no transactions with related parties or associated companies.

Notes to the balance sheet items

Credit volume

The gross loan volume including accrued interest was as follows:

		2025		Previous year
Balances with central banks	€	3.1 mio	€	1.7 mio
Receivables from banks	€	196.7 mio	€	263.1 mio
Loans and advances to non-banks	€	12.0 mio	€	20.6 mio
Securities	€	270.1 mio	€	70.1 mio
Guarantees and letters of credit	€	40.9 mio	€	19.2 mio
Irrevocable loan commitments	€	0.0 mio	€	0.0 mio
Credit volume	€	522.8 mio	€	374.7 mio

Cash reserve

The cash reserve consists exclusively of the credit balance at the Deutsche Bundesbank totalling € 3,063,081.83 (previous year € 1,672,193.89).

Receivables from banks

		2025		Previous year
Total (after deduction of valuation allowances)	€	196,422,531.14	€	262,675k
Receivables due on demand	€	57,427,477.75	€	129,228k
Other receivables	€	138,995,053.39	€	133,447k

Other receivables from banks are broken down as follows:

Receivables with a remaining term of:		2025		Previous year
up to 3 months	€	127,232,189.27	€	131,188k
3 months to 1 year	€	10,532,686.08	€	630k
1 year to 5 years	€	1.230,178.04	€	1,629k
5 years and more	€	0.00	€	0k

Receivables from banks are attributable to shareholder banks:

		2025		Previous year
Receivables due on demand	€	153.85	€	0k
Temporary receivables	€	2,336,070.40	€	2,879k

Receivables from banks relate to other affiliated companies:

		2025		Previous year
Receivables due on demand	€	0.00	€	0k
Temporary receivables	€	0.00	€	0k

Receivables from customers

		2025		Previous year
Total (after deduction of valuation allowances)	€	10,960,779.13	€	17.220k
due daily	€	0.00	€	2.220k

		2025		Vorjahr
With indefinite period:				
Accrued interest	€	79,827.29	T€	144k
General and country-specific allowances	€	-91,600.00	€	-156k

Other receivables from customers break down as follows:

Receivables with a remaining term of:		2025		Previous year
Up to 3 months	€	2,972,551.84	€	0k
3 months to 1 year	€	8,000,000.00	€	0k
1 year to 5 years	€	0.00	€	15.000k
5 years and more	€	0.00	€	0k

Bonds and other fixed-income securities

		2025		Previous year
Total	€	269,882,682.66	€	70.091k

The bonds and other fixed-income securities include the following

	Stock market-capable	dv. listed on the stock exchange	dv. not listed on the stock exchange	Not marketable
	k€	k€	k€	k€
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	193.531	193.531	0	76.352

- of which:

eligible as collateral with Deutsche Bundesbank:

		2025		Previous year
Total	€	120,540,234.77	€	24.662k

- of which:

Securities held as fixed assets

		2025		Previous year
Total	€	11,663,163.42	€	14.353k

Bonds and other fixed-interest securities are to be recognised with the following residual terms:

		2025		Previous year
Up to 3 months	€	75,986,671.76	€	2.041k
3 months to 1 year	€	26,809,435.70	€	0k
1 year to 5 years	€	157,001,350.19	€	57.959k
5 years and more	€	10.085,225.00	€	10.092k

This includes accrued interest in the amount of € 1,124,906.32.

Securities with a total carrying amount of € 48,186,199.06 were pledged as collateral for participation in refinancing transactions with Deutsche Bundesbank as at 31 December 2025.

The carrying amounts and fair values of securities not measured at the lower of cost or market and the unrealized losses on securities held as fixed assets were as follows as at the reporting date:

		Book value (without interest deduction)		Time value		Unrealized exchange losses
Debt securities...	€	11.447k	€	11.350k	€	97k

The securities concerned are bonds that are expected to be held to maturity. Impairment losses were not recognized in the reporting year, as the temporary impairment is interest-induced.

In the reporting year, write-downs of € 32,067.79 were recognized on securities held as liquidity assets. Write-ups in the same period totalled € 6,727.66.

Intangible assets

		2025		Previous year
Total	€	46,994.64	€	29k

Among other things, the residual carrying amount of our purchased application software is recognized here. The amortisation schedule is shown in the statement of changes in non-current assets.

Property, plant and equipment

		2025		Previous year
Total	€	731,253.89	€	628k

Fixed assets

The development of non-current securities, property, plant and equipment and intangible assets is as follows:

	Operating and office equipment in k€	Total property, plant and equipment in k€	Intangible assets in k€	Securities held as fixed assets in k€ [1) 2)]
Acquisition costs as at 01 January 2025	1.320	1.320	537	14.406
Additions	273	273	37	0
Departures	0	0	0	2.048
Acquisition costs as at 31 December 2025	1.593	1.593	574	12.358
Depreciation and amortisation cumulative as at 01 January 2025	692	692	508	651
Additions (including additions in the reporting year)	170 (36)	170 (36)	19 (6)	187 (0)
Departures	0	0	0	48
Depreciation and amortisation cumulative as at 31 December 2025	862	862	527	790
Exchange rate changes 31.12.2024	0	0	0	338
Exchange rate changes 31.12.2025	0	0	0	-459
Net carrying amount as at 31 December 2024	628	628	29	14.094
Net carrying amount as at 31 December 2025	731	731	47	11.447

[1)] As in the previous year, accrued interest recognized in the balance sheet is not taken into account in the statement of changes in non-current assets for 2025.
[2)] As in the previous year, the changes in value due to changes in the exchange rate are summarized in one amount.

Other assets

		2025		Previous year
Total	€	769,501.28	€	633k

This item mainly consists of VAT refund claims against the tax office totalling € 651,940.34 and rent deposits paid in the total amount of € 106,834.57. A total of € 10,726.37 is attributable to other miscellaneous assets.

Prepaid expenses and deferred charges

		2025		Previous year
Total	€	125,920.21	€	134k

This item includes expenses already paid for the year 2026, including € 118,048.66 in administrative expenses and other accruals totaling € 7,871.55.

Liabilities to banks

		2025		Previous year
Total	€	32,107,765.63	€	109.060k
Due daily	€	978,509.96	€	323k
With an agreed term or cancellation period	€	31,129,255.67	€	108.737k

Other liabilities to banks break down as follows:

Liabilities with a remaining term of:		2025		Previous year
Up to 3 months	€	30,129,255.67	€	108.737k
3 months to 1 year	€	0.00	€	0k
1 year to 5 years	€	1,000,000.00	€	0k
5 years and more	€	0.00	€	0k

Liabilities to banks are attributable to shareholder banks:

		2025		Previous year
Liabilities due on demand	€	964,868.03	€	97k
Temporary liabilities	€	25,463,298.23	€	70.000k

Shareholder banks have pledged € 10,855,166.03 (previous year € 97k) as collateral for contingent receivables from the letter of credit business.

Liabilities to banks relate to other affiliated companies:

		2025		Previous year
Liabilities due on demand	€	77.56	€	0k
Temporary liabilities	€	0,00	€	0k

Liabilities to customers

		2025		Previous year
Total	€	345,084,533.34	€	191.842k
Due daily	€	20,128,682.08	€	22.851k
With an agreed term or cancellation period	€	324,955,851.26	€	168.991k

Other liabilities to customers break down as follows:

Liabilities with a remaining term of:		2025		Previous year
Up to 3 months	€	320,242,707.13	€	163.438k
3 months to 1 year	€	4,713,144.13	€	5.262k
1 year to 5 years	€	0.00	€	291k
5 years and more	€	0.00	€	0k

Of the liabilities to customers, cover assets are pledged as collateral for contingent receivables from guarantees and the letter of credit business:

		2025		Previous year
Liabilities due on demand	€	6.751,737.18	€	6.911k
Temporary liabilities	€	1,110,000.00	€	1.614k

Other liabilities

		2025		Previous year
Total	€	384,850.09	€	288k

This item includes taxes still to be paid, including the solidarity surcharge, as well as social security contributions still to be paid in the amount of € 137,070.42. It also includes € 158,177.50 for invoices related to administrative expenses, which are due for payment in early January 2026 but economically relate to the year 2025. Liabilities from pending settlements arising from foreign and payment transactions amount to € 2,900.00. Other liabilities amount to € 86,702.15.

Accruals and deferred income

		2025		Previous year
Total	€	169,153.13	€	82k

This item includes discount income and fees from receivables purchased à forfait and from letters of credit totalling € 4,590.00. In addition, loan commissions received and premiums on loans totalling € 164,563.13 are reported here.

Provisions

		2025		Previous year
Total	€	4,856,528.80	€	1.861k

This item consists exclusively of other provisions and includes uncertain costs for the 2025 fiscal year, such as the costs of auditing the financial statements, the recognition of vacation pay obligations, costs associated with the Supervisory Board meeting to approve the financial statements, court and legal fees for non-performing loans, as well as other costs relating to the 2025 fiscal year that have not yet been invoiced. A significant item here is the provision of €1,786,337.00 set aside to resolve outstanding findings from previous years. There is no need to discount the provisions due to their terms of less than 12 months.

Subscribed capital

		2025		Previous year
Total	€	120,000,000.00	€	60.000k

On June 3, 2025, Banque Misr S.A.E., Cairo, paid in the amount of € 60,000,000.00 for the purpose of a capital increase, which was approved by the banking regulator on November 18, 2025. As part of the capital increase, the three other shareholders sold their shares to Banque Misr.

The subscribed capital in the aforementioned amount is held by the following shareholders:

Banque Misr S.A.E., Cairo (Egypt)	90,53%	€	108,636k
National Bank of Egypt S.A.E., Cairo (Egypt)	3,845%	€	4,614k
Banque du Caire S.A.E., Cairo (Egypt)	3,75%	€	4,500k
National Investment Bank, Cairo (Egypt)	1,875%	€	2,250k

Capital reserve

		2025		Previous year
Total	€	20.000.000,00	€	20.000k

The capital reserve remains unchanged at € 20,000,000.00.

Other retained earnings

		2025		Previous year
Total	€	1.400.000,00	€	1.400k

The other revenue reserves remain unchanged at € 1,400,000.00.

Accumulated deficit

		2025		Previous year
Total	€	-41,950,592.05	€	-31.449k

The company's position or accumulated deficit developed as follows in the financial year:

Net loss for the 2025 financial year	€	-10,501,630.80
plus loss carried forward from the previous year	€	-31,448,961.25
Accumulated deficit	€	-41,950,592.05

The management proposes that the accumulated loss be carried forward to new account.

Contingent liabilities and other obligations

		2025		Previous year
Total	€	21,155,122.71	€	9.344k

This item includes remaining own risks from guarantees and warranties issued and from the confirmation of letters of credit.

The total volume of guarantees and letters of credit, excluding cover assets and before deduction of provisions, totalled € 40,931,725.92 thousand (previous year: € 19,243k) as at the reporting date.

Of the contingent liabilities, shareholder banks account for € 22,028,555.51 (previous year € 5,867k)
As in the previous year, there were no irrevocable loan commitments to business partners at the end of the financial year.

In addition to the creditworthiness of the counterparty, the collateral provided is particularly important for assessing the risk of utilization from contingent liabilities. From the bank's perspective, the risk of utilization is considered to be low.

Derivatives
As of the balance sheet date, a forward exchange contract in the amount of USD 11,731,100 (previous year: GBP 800k) with a notional value of € 9,983,914.89, converted at the closing rate, and a market value of € -6,169.16. The remaining term of the transaction is 6 days.

Foreign currency volume
As at the balance sheet date, the foreign currency denominated

		2025		Previous year
Assets	€	319,138,841.10	€	174.700k
Liabilities	€	328,781,663.98	€	171.727k

The translation result of balance sheet items denominated in foreign currencies is recognised under "Other operating income" in the income statement.

Notes to the items of the income statement

Net interest income (interest income less interest expenses) totalled € 3,462,919.78 (previous year € 3,319k). Interest expenses resulted from liabilities to banks at € 1,206,183.66 (previous year € 2,241k) and from liabilities to other creditors at € 13,035,750.33 (previous year € 7,699k). Interest income was generated at € 8,757,110.71 (previous year € 2,532k) from fixed-interest securities and debt register claims and € 8,947,743.06 (previous year € 10,727k) from credit and money market transactions. The latter resulted in € 8,351,836.06 (previous year € 9,047k) from receivables from banks, € 536,134.37 (previous year € 1,671k) from receivables from customers and € 59,772.63 (previous year € 9k) from other interest income. There was no negative interest on financial assets or financial liabilities (interest expenses previous year € 0k). Net commission income (commission income less commission expenses) totalled € 489,386.42 (previous year € 949k). This resulted from commission expenses totalling € 96,725.92 (previous year € 75k) and commission income of € 586,112.34 (previous year € 1,024k), which can be broken down by origin as follows:

- Comm. from LC transactions	€ 146,113.60	(p.j. € 534k)
- Comm.from Loans and acct maintenance	€ 168,372.76	(p.j. € 223k)
- Payment transaction fees	€ 148,138.21	(p.j. € 188k)
- Comm. from guarantees	€ 82,729.92	(p.j. € 79k)
- Other Commissions	€ 40,757.85	(p.j. € 0k)

Other operating income amounted to €466,605.80 (previous year: €2,259 thousand) and consisted of €357,824.60 from the capitalization or reimbursement of sales tax receivables, foreign exchange gains of €82,888.00, and €25,893.20 in income from the release of provisions.

Interest income, commission income and other operating income can be broken down according to the following geographical aspects:

	in total	thereof domestic	thereof Other EU countries	thereof Third country
Interest income from lending and money market transactions	€ 8,947,743.06	€ 3,036,160.88	€ 6,085,165.06	€ 2,826,417.12
Current income from fixed-interest securities	€ 8,757,110.71	€ 3,554,482.93	€ 3,398,627.14	€ 1,804,000.64
Total interest income	€ 17,704,853.77	€ 6,590,643.81	€ 6,483,792.20	€ 4,630,417.76
Revenue shares in %	100,00%	37,23%	36,62%	26,15%
Commission income	€ 586,112.34	€ 206,545.51	€ 39,776.09	€ 339,790.74
Revenue share in %	100,00%	35,24%	6,79%	57,97%
Other operating	€ 466,605.80	€ 466,605.80	€ 0,00	€ 0,00
Revenue shares in %	100,00%	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%

Income was mainly offset by administrative expenses (operating expenses for the banking business) totalling € 10,800,686.77 (previous year € 5,733 thousand) and personnel expenses of € 5,871,674.60 (previous year € 4,888 thousand). The main items included in operating expenses are

-	Legal, auditing and consulting costs	€ 5,954,981.33	(p.j. € 2.027k)
-	IT costs	€ 2,297,962.56	(p.j. € 1.430k)
-	Communication and information systems	€ 701,143.25	(p.j. € 588k)
-	Personnel recruitment costs	€ 585,309.20	(p.j. € 506k)
-	Costs for rented office space	€ 547,207.97	(p.j. € 527k)
-	Contributions and Insurance	€ 223,954.76	(p.j. € 213k)

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment and amortization of intangible assets amounted to € 188,992.27 (previous year € 120k)

Other operating expenses totalled € 172,744.63 (previous year: € 1,640k) and include, as a major item, €172,100.00 (previous year: €1,637k) in expenses related to operational risks.

Write-downs and value adjustments on receivables and certain securities as well as additions to provisions in the lending business totalled € 1,518,005.66 (previous year: € 3,827k). These were offset against income from write-ups of receivables in accordance with the German Accounting and Credit Regulation (RechKredV) in conjunction with Section 340f(3) of the German Commercial Code (HGB) in the amount of €3,819,435.42.

Taxes on income and earnings totalled € 0.00 in the financial year (previous year € 0 thousand). Other taxes totalled € 118.72 (previous year € 3k).

The net loss for 2025 amounts to € 10,551,124.96.

Other financial obligations

The costs for information services such as Reuters, S&P, D&B, and SWIFT amount to € 576k per year (previous year: €456k). The costs for outsourcing electronic data processing and software maintenance fees amount to € 2,022k per year (previous year: € 1,304k). The remaining terms of these contracts are one year each. The costs for the leased business premises at Marienstraße 15 in 60329 Frankfurt amount to € 377k per year (previous year: € 360k). The remaining term of the lease is 2 years. Vehicle leasing costs amount to € 24k (previous year: € 18k). There are two leases with remaining terms of 7 months and 1 year and 2 months, respectively.

Auditors' fees

The auditors' fee for the financial year amounts to a net fee of
a) for statutory audit services € 179k (previous year € 130k)
b) for other certification services € 0k (previous year € 5k)
c) for tax consultancy services € 0k (previous year € 0k)
d) for other services € 0k (previous year € 0k)

Supplementary report

No events of particular significance to the Company's financial position, net assets, or results of operations have occurred since the end of the 2025 fiscal year.
The effects of the Russia-Ukraine crisis, which has persisted since early 2023, were mitigated without any direct material damage due to the fact that the bank has consistently refrained from doing business with the countries involved in recent years.
In late February 2026, military conflicts broke out in the Middle East. The Company does not have any significant business relationships with companies or individuals in the areas directly affected. As a result of the geopolitical developments, increased activity was observed in the financial markets in the short term, which had a partially positive effect on trading volumes. The potential medium- and long-term economic impacts depend largely on the further course of the conflict and cannot yet be reliably assessed at this time. Operational business is currently not affected by these events; furthermore, there are no other significant risks or impairments. In addition, no events have occurred since the balance sheet date that have a material impact on the Company's net assets, financial position, or results of operations, or that require an adjustment to the amounts recognized in the financial statements or additional disclosures.
For further details on the expected business performance in 2025, please refer to the forecast report in the management report.

General information

Misr Bank-Europe GmbH, based in Frankfurt am Main, is registered in the Frankfurt am Main commercial register under the number HRB 34940. The business address is Marienstraße 19, 60329 Frankfurt am Main.

Memberships

Misr Bank-Europe GmbH is a member of the following associations, societies and organisations:

- Association of German Banks
- Bankenverband Hessen e.V.
- Auditing Association of German Banks
- Employers' Association of the Private Banking Industry e.V.
- Association of Foreign Banks in Germany e.V.
- Association for Bank Business Organisation e.V.
- Near and Middle East Association e.V.
- Ghorfa Arab-German Chamber of Commerce and Industry e.V.
- German-Arab Chamber of Industry and Commerce

Information on employees

During the 2025 financial year, we employed an average of 51 employees (previous year: 41). As at the balance sheet date, we had 55 employees, of which 26 were female and 29 male (previous year: 46, of which 20 were female and 26 male).

Bodies of the Bank

Supervisory Board

Hisham Okasha, Chairman
Chairman Banque Misr S.A.E., Cairo

Hossam Abdelwahab
Vice Chairman, Banque Misr S.A.E., Cairo

Ashraf Tolba (until 02/2025)
Chief Risk Officer, Banque Misr S.A.E., Cairo

Ashraf Negm (since 04/2025)
Vice Chairman and Managing Director National Investment Bank

Shahir Zaki
General Manager, National Bank of Egypt S.A.E., Cairo

Ahmed Sobhy (since 02/2025)
Chief Investment Officer, Banque Misr S.A.E., Cairo

Moustafa Gamal
Chief Treasurer and Director of F.I., Banque Misr S.A.E., Cairo

Bahaa El-Shafei
Executive Vice Chairman, Banque du Caire, Cairo

Mohamed Aba Zaid (until 04/2025)
Legal Advisor to the Minister of Planning, Cairo

Mohamed Sherif
Chief Financial Officer. Banque Misr S.A.E., Cairo

Management

Ayman Foda, Managing Director (Market division)
Qamar Khan, Managing Director (Back Office division, since 01.10.2025)

Remuneration of the executive bodies

The remuneration of the Management Board in the financial year totalled € 339,521.53 (previous year € 579 thousand) and that of the Supervisory Board € 170,143.56 (previous year € 115 thousand), including taxes assumed.

Frankfurt am Main, 29 May 2026

Ayman Foda Managing Director	Qamar Hameed Khan Managing Director

Misr Bank-Europe GmbH

Disclosure according to Section 26 (1) KWG 31.12.2025

Set 2 No. 1	Company Name	Misr Bank-Europe GmbH	
	Type of activity	Credit Institution	
	Geographical location of the bank	Frankfurt am Main, Germany	
Set 1	Legal Structure	Limited Liability Company (GmbH)	
	Organizational Structure	Misr Bank-Europe has no branches or subsidiaries. Shareholders of the bank are four state-owned Egyptian banks: Banque Misr S.A.E. (90,53%), National Bank of Egypt S.A.E. (3,845%), Banque du Caire S.A.E. (3,75%) and National Investment Bank (1,875%). Banque du Caire is a 100% subsidiary of Banque Misr S.A.E.	
	Principles of proper management	The management of Misr Bank-Europe GmbH is responsible for the proper business organization of the bank. The business organization ensures that the legal obligations to be fulfilled by the bank as well as the business management requirements are complied with at all times. An essential component of the business organization is the design of a risk management system, which is determined by the defined business and risk strategy of the bank. A further component is the establishment of an internal control system based on a clear organizational and operational structure, strict segregation of duties, and clearly defined and fixed processes. In addition, a proper business organization includes adequate staffing and technical equipment, the definition of a suitable contingency plan, especially for IT equipment, and an appropriate, transparent compensation system that is geared to the sustainable development of the Bank.	
		12/31/2025	**12/31/2024**
Set 2 No. 2	Turnover (interest income + commission income + other operating income)	18.757.571,91 EUR	16.541.658,08 EUR
Set 2 No. 3	Number of wage and salary earners in full-time equivalents	51	43
Set 2 No. 4	Profit or Los (-) before tax	-10.501.630,80 EUR	-10.067.532,19 EUR
Set 2 No. 5	Taxes on profit or loss	0,00 EUR	0,00 EUR
Set 2 No. 6	Public aid received	none	none
Set 4	Return on Investment (net profit / balance sheet total)	-2,1890%	-2,8513%

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To Misr Bank – Europe GmbH, Frankfurt

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND THE MANAGEMENT REPORT

Audit Opinions

We have audited the financial statements of Misr Bank – Europe GmbH – comprising the balance sheet as at 31 December 2025 and the profit and loss account for the financial year from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025, together with the notes, including a summary of accounting policies. In addition, we have audited the management report of Misr Bank – Europe GmbH for the financial year from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025.

In our opinion, based on the findings of our audit

- , the accompanying financial statements comply in all material respects with the German commercial law provisions applicable to financial institutions and, in accordance with German principles of proper accounting, give a true and fair view of the company's net assets and financial position as at 31 December 2025, as well as of its profit or loss for the financial year from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025, and

- the accompanying management report as a whole gives a true and fair view of the Company's position. In all material respects, this management report is consistent with the annual financial statements, complies with German statutory requirements and accurately presents the opportunities and risks associated with future development.

In accordance with section 322(3), first sentence, of the German Commercial Code (HGB), we declare that our audit has not led to any objections regarding the regularity of the annual financial statements and the management report.

Basis for the audit opinions

We conducted our audit of the annual financial statements and the management report in accordance with Section 317 of the German Commercial Code (HGB) and the EU Audit Regulation (No. 537/2014; hereinafter "EU Audit Regulation") and in accordance with the German standards on the due performance of audits established by the Institute of Public Auditors in Germany (IDW). Our responsibilities under these regulations and standards are described in further detail in the section “Auditor’s responsibility for the audit of the annual financial statements and the

Management Report” of our audit report. We are independent of the company in accordance with European, German commercial and professional regulations and have fulfilled our other German professional obligations in accordance with these requirements. Furthermore, in accordance with Article 10(2)(f) of the EU Audit Regulation, we declare that we have not provided any prohibited non-audit services as defined in Article 5(1) of the EU Audit Regulation. We are of the opinion that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to serve as a basis for our audit opinions on the annual financial statements and the management report.

Key audit matters in the audit of the financial statements

Key audit matters are those matters which, in our professional judgement, were of the greatest significance in our audit of the financial statements for the financial year from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025. These matters were taken into account in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole and in forming our audit opinion thereon; we do not issue a separate audit opinion on these matters.

1. Lending business with customers and measurement of loans to customers

The Bank’s disclosures regarding the recognition and measurement of loans to customers are included in the management report and the notes to the financial statements (see in particular the sections ‘Accounting and measurement policies’, “Notes to the Balance Sheet Items” and “Notes to the Income Statement Items” in the notes to the financial statements, as well as the sections “Financial Position” and “Risk and Opportunity Report” in the management report)

Facts and issue

Significant risks arise from lending activities with customers. The balance sheet item “Loans and advances to customers”, amounting to EUR 11.0 million, is the Bank’s third-largest asset item.

The valuation of loans and advances to customers, taking into account the risk provisions formed in the form of specific provisions, general provisions and country-specific provisions, represents a particularly important audit matter. This selection was made in particular for reasons of materiality and due to the use of estimated values in this balance sheet item.

Audit approach and findings

As part of the audit of the financial statements, we first assessed the effectiveness of the Bank's relevant internal control system with regard to the valuation of loans and advances to customers, taking into account the risk provisions formed in the form of specific and general provisions, the granting of loans and credit monitoring, including the relevant IT systems, on the basis of the corresponding written procedures, interviews and review of the control documentation. We reconciled the specific provisions made with the information recorded in the accounting system. We further assessed the valuation of receivables on the basis of individual loan reviews using a risk-oriented sample with a focus on the valuation of the receivable.

Our Conclusions

Based on the audit procedures we performed, we consider the valuation of receivables and the specific and collective provisions formed for this purpose to be appropriate. In our opinion, the methods and assumptions applied comply with the relevant accounting standards.

Responsibility of the legal representatives and the Supervisory Board for the annual financial statements and the management report

The legal representatives are responsible for the preparation of the annual financial statements, which comply in all material respects with the German commercial law provisions applicable to financial institutions, and for ensuring that the annual financial statements, in accordance with German principles of proper accounting, give a true and fair view of the company's net assets, financial position and results of operations. Furthermore, the legal representatives are responsible for the internal controls which they have determined, in accordance with German generally accepted accounting principles, to be necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatements arising from fraudulent acts (i.e. accounting manipulation and financial damage) or errors.

In preparing the annual financial statements, the legal representatives are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern. Furthermore, they are responsible for disclosing matters relating to the going concern, where relevant. In addition, they are responsible for recognising the going concern assumption in the balance sheet on the basis of the going concern accounting principle, provided that this is not precluded by actual or legal circumstances.

Furthermore, the legal representatives are responsible for preparing the management report, which as a whole provides a true and fair view of the Company's position, is consistent in all material respects with the annual financial statements, complies with German statutory requirements and accurately presents the opportunities and risks of future development. Furthermore, the legal representatives are responsible for the arrangements and measures (systems) which they have deemed necessary to enable the preparation of a management report in accordance with the applicable German statutory provisions, and to be able to provide sufficient and appropriate evidence for the statements in the management report.

The Supervisory Board is responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process for the preparation of the annual financial statements and the management report.

The auditor's responsibility for the audit of the annual financial statements and the management report

Our objective is to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the annual financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and whether the management report as a whole gives a true and fair view of the company's position, is consistent in all material respects with the annual financial statements and with the findings of our audit, complies with German statutory requirements, and accurately presents the opportunities and risks of future development, and to issue an auditor's report containing our audit opinions on the annual financial statements and the management report.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but no guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with section 317 of the German Commercial Code (HGB) and the EU Audit Regulation, in compliance with the German Standards on Auditing established by the Institute of Public Auditors in Germany (IDW), will always detect a material misstatement. Misstatements may result from fraudulent acts or errors and are considered material if it could reasonably be expected that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements and the management report.

During the audit, we exercise professional judgement and maintain a critical mindset. Furthermore,

- we identify and assess the risks of material misstatements in the financial statements and the management report arising from fraud or error, plan and perform audit procedures in response to these risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to serve as a basis for our audit opinions. The risk that a material misstatement resulting from fraud will not be detected is higher than the risk that a material misstatement resulting from error will not be detected, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the circumvention of internal controls.

- we obtain an understanding of the internal controls relevant to the audit of the financial statements and the arrangements and measures relevant to the audit of the management report in order to plan audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not with the aim of expressing an audit opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal controls or these arrangements and measures.

- We assess the appropriateness of the accounting policies applied by the legal representatives, as well as the reasonableness of the estimated values and related disclosures presented by the legal representatives.

- we draw conclusions on the appropriateness of the going concern accounting principle applied by the legal representatives and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether there is any material uncertainty relating to events or circumstances that could cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our audit report to the relevant disclosures in the financial statements and the management report or, if these disclosures are inadequate, to modify our audit opinion accordingly. We draw our conclusions on the basis of the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our audit report. However, future events or circumstances may result in the company being unable to continue as a going concern.

- We assess the presentation, structure and content of the financial statements as a whole, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements present the underlying business transactions and events in such a way that, in accordance with German generally accepted accounting principles, they give a true and fair view of the company's financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

- we assess the consistency of the management report with the annual financial statements, its compliance with the law and the picture it conveys of the Company's position.

- we perform audit procedures on the forward-looking statements presented by the legal representatives in the management report. On the basis of sufficient and appropriate audit evidence, we in particular verify the significant assumptions underlying the forward-looking statements made by the legal representatives and assess the appropriate derivation of the forward-looking statements from these assumptions. We do not express a separate audit opinion on the forward-looking statements or on the underlying assumptions. There is a significant and unavoidable risk that future events may differ materially from the forward-looking statements.

We discuss with those charged with governance, amongst other things, the planned scope and timing of the audit, as well as significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal controls that we identify during our audit.

We provide a statement to those charged with governance that we have complied with the relevant independence requirements and discuss with them all relationships and other matters that might reasonably be expected to affect our independence and, where relevant, the actions taken or safeguards applied to address independence threats.

We identify, from the matters discussed with those responsible for oversight, those matters that were most significant in the audit of the financial statements for the current reporting period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in the audit report, unless laws or other regulations preclude public disclosure of the matter.

OTHER STATUTORY AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

Other disclosures in accordance with Article 10 of the EU Audit Regulation

We were appointed as auditors by the shareholders' meeting on 28 May 2025. We were commissioned by the management on 17 June 2025. We have acted as auditors of Misr Bank – Europe GmbH since the financial year 2025.

We confirm that the audit opinions contained in this audit report are consistent with the additional report to the audit committee in accordance with Article 11 of the EU Audit Regulation (audit report).

AUDITOR IN CHARGE

The auditor responsible for the audit is Ralph Hüsemann.

Frankfurt, 29 May 2026

Baker Tilly GmbH & Co. KG Audit Firm

Ralph Hüsemann	Dr Stefan Fischer
Auditor	Chartered Accountant

Adoption of the annual financial statements and resolution on the appropriation of profits

On June 25, 2026, the shareholders' meeting adopted the annual financial statements as of December 31, 2025 of Misr Bank-Europe GmbH, Frankfurt am Main, and resolved to use the net loss for the year of € 10,501,630.80 as proposed by the management.