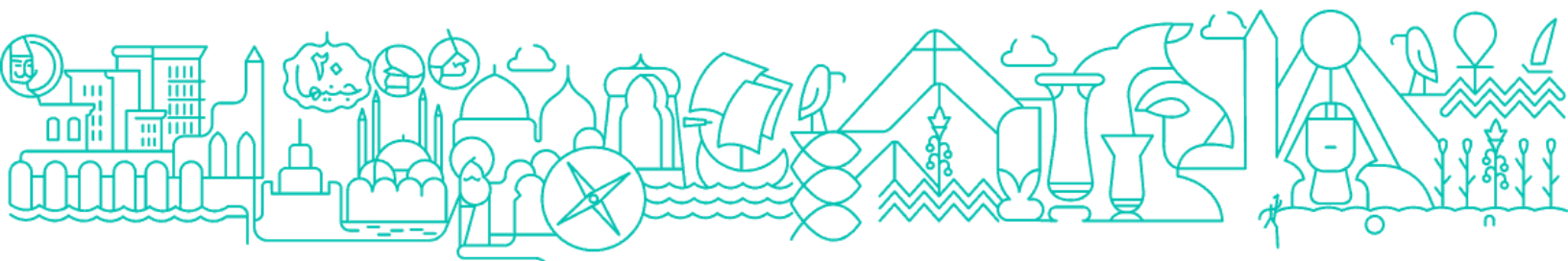


Separate Financial Statements September 2024

Together With Limited Review Report



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Originally issued in Arabic

Report on Limited Review of Separate Interim Financial statements

To: Chairman and Members of Board of Director of Egyptian Gulf Bank (S.A.E)

Introduction

We have performed a limited review for the accompanying separate interim financial position of **Egyptian Gulf Bank (S.A.E)** as of 30 September 2024 and the related separate interim statements of income ,comprehensive income ,change in equity and cash flows for the nine-months then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes. Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these separate interim financial statements in accordance with Central Bank of Egypt's rules pertaining to the preparation and presentation of the separate financial statements and measurement and recognition bases approved by its Board of Directors on 16 December 2008 and amended according to the instructions issued on 26 February 2019 and with the requirements and in light of the prevailing Egyptian Laws relating to the preparation of these separate interim financial statements .Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these separate interim financial statements based on our limited review.

Scope of Limited Review



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

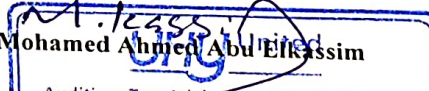
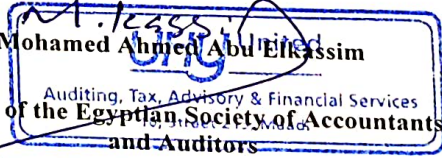
Conclusion

Based on our limited review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying separate interim financial statements do not present fairly, in all material respects, the separate financial position of the bank as at 30 September 2024 , and of its separate financial performance and its separate cash flows for the nine-months then ended in accordance with Central Bank of Egypt' rules pertaining to the preparation and presentation of the separate financial statements and measurement and recognition bases on 16 December 2008 as amended by regulations issued on 26 February 2019 and with the requirements and in light of the prevailing Egyptian Laws relating to the preparation of these separate interim financial statements.

Cairo: 11 November 2024

AUDITORS

Tamer Mohamed Nabrawy


Tamer Nabrawy & co
KRESTON EGYPT
Public accountant & Consultants

Mohamed Ahmed Abu Elkassim


Fellow of the Egyptian Society Taxation
F.R.A No. (359)
R.A.A No. (17553)
United for Audit and Tax
UHY-United

**SEPARATE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS OF 30 SEPTEMBER 2024**

	Note	30 September 2024 L.E.	31 December 2023 L.E.
ASSETS			
Cash and balances with the Central bank	(16)	14,549,113,105	11,300,445,702
Due from banks	(17)	36,438,155,455	8,965,036,340
Loans, advances and morabahat to customers (net)	(18)	41,939,322,450	31,894,428,594
Financial investments:			
- Fair value through other comprehensive income	(19)	20,955,223,931	23,852,179,855
- Amortized cost	(19)	25,507,744,798	16,879,489,710
Investment in subsidiaries	(20)	609,970,000	399,970,000
Employee stock ownership plan (ESOP)	(21)	64,119,087	51,041,366
Intangible assets	(22)	12,069,898	13,794,169
Other assets	(23)	3,942,306,075	3,451,613,288
Fixed assets	(24)	1,064,098,023	1,009,896,563
TOTAL ASSETS		145,082,122,822	97,817,895,587
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
LIABILITIES			
Due to banks	(25)	11,123,928,902	2,987,560,053
Customers' deposits	(26)	116,744,717,462	81,142,295,285
Other loans and Subordinated deposits	(27)	4,389,142,500	3,335,284,250
Other liabilities	(28)	2,882,647,080	2,586,620,659
Other provisions	(29)	327,828,169	260,105,551
TOTAL LIABILITIES		135,468,264,113	90,311,865,798
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Issued and Paid-in capital	(30)	5,005,000,001	5,005,000,001
Retained for capital increase	(30)	500,500,000	--
Reserves	(31)	1,228,295,415	734,160,493
Employee stock ownership plan (ESOP)	(21)	24,622,420	10,823,314
Retained Earnings include net profit for the period/ year	(31)	2,855,440,873	1,756,045,981
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		9,613,858,709	7,506,029,789
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		145,082,122,822	97,817,895,587

Vice Chairman & Managing Director

Nidal El Kassem Assar



Chairman

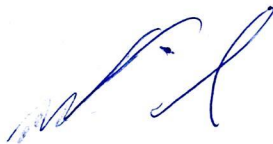
Raed Jawad Ahmed Bukhamseen



- Limited review report "attached".
- The accompanying notes from (1) to (39) are an integral part of these separate financial statements and are to be read therewith.

**SEPARATE STATEMENT OF INCOME
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024**

	Note	From 1/7/2024 To 30/9/2024 L.E.	From 1/1/2024 To 30/9/2024 L.E.	From 1/7/2023 To 30/9/2023 L.E.	From 1/1/2023 To 30/9/2023 L.E.
Interest from loans and similar income	(6)	6,500,222,243	15,976,623,524	3,115,806,081	8,596,420,780
Interest on deposits and similar expenses	(6)	(5,002,015,587)	(11,897,036,922)	(2,234,589,597)	(5,949,769,810)
Net interest income		1,498,206,656	4,079,586,602	881,216,484	2,646,650,970
Fees and commissions income	(7)	390,810,261	1,226,406,951	314,713,389	662,683,483
Fees and commissions expenses	(7)	(101,921,953)	(286,737,394)	(66,880,353)	(196,370,268)
Net fees and commission income		288,888,308	939,669,557	247,833,036	466,313,215
Dividends income	(8)	5,383,458	5,526,130	3,252,405	3,620,577
Net trading income	(9)	74,065,820	264,994,168	132,732,436	439,392,043
Gain from sale of financial investments	(19)	13,486,449	163,873,411	6,773,827	21,735,862
Impairment (charge) release for credit losses	(12)	(156,008,290)	(342,974,634)	(170,756,353)	(298,051,682)
Administrative expenses	(10)	(680,588,627)	(2,070,872,140)	(510,226,148)	(1,512,455,160)
Other operating income (expenses)	(11)	26,875,145	(59,701,089)	53,030,780	(38,450,297)
Net profit of the period before income tax		1,070,308,919	2,980,102,005	643,856,467	1,728,755,528
Income tax expenses	(13)	(374,112,620)	(1,049,922,368)	(254,643,144)	(682,593,240)
Net profit of the period		696,196,299	1,930,179,637	389,213,323	1,046,162,288
Earnings per basic share of the net profit of the period (EGP/ share)	(14)	1.15	3.23	0.59	1.13

Vice Chairman & Managing Director
Nidal El Kassem Assar

Chairman
Raed Jawad Ahmed Bukhamseen


- The accompanying notes from (1) to (39) are an integral part of these separate financial statements and are to be read therewith.

SEPARATE STATEMENT OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

	Note	From 1/7/2024 To 30/9/2024 L.E.	From 1/1/2024 To 30/9/2024 L.E.	From 1/7/2023 To 30/9/2023 L.E.	From 1/1/2023 To 30/9/2023 L.E.
Net profit for the period		696,196,299	1,930,179,637	389,213,323	1,046,162,288
Other comprehensive income items that might be reclassified to the profit or loss:					
Net change in fair value of financial investments at fair value through - OCI debt instruments	(31)	256,680,436	349,959,447	480,950,990	(11,247,415)
Expected credit loss for debt instruments measured at fair value through OCI		(20,004,224)	(59,027,798)	(15,876,614)	(33,610,354)
Total OCI items		236,676,212	290,931,649	465,074,376	(44,857,769)
Total other comprehensive income for the period		932,872,511	2,221,111,286	854,287,699	1,001,304,519

- The accompanying notes from (1) to (39) are an integral part of these separate financial statements and are to be read therewith.

SEPARATE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

	Note	30 September 2024 L.E.	30 September 2023 L.E.
Cash flows from Operating Activities			
Net Profits for the period before income tax		2,980,102,005	1,728,755,528
Adjustments to reconcile net profit to net cash provided by operating activities			
Depreciation and amortization for fixed assets and intangible assets	(22-24)	117,303,132	97,668,371
Impairment charge of credit losses	(12)	342,974,634	298,051,682
Other provisions (charged) release	(11)	62,692,778	63,288,874
Other provisions used, other than provisions for loans	(29)	(84,370)	(9,803,393)
Translation differences for other provision in foreign currencies	(29)	5,114,210	5,283,787
Translation differences for financial assets in foreign currencies (monetary Items)	(19)	(4,134,768,549)	(1,521,417,937)
Amortization of premium / discount for bonds	(19)	(239,937,887)	(360,228,965)
Gain from sale fixed assets	(11)	(28,460)	(10,000)
Dividends income	(8)	(5,526,130)	(3,620,577)
Gains from sale of financial investment at fair value through OCI	(19)	(106,169,531)	410,810,104
Translation differences for expected credit losses on debt instruments at fair value through OCI in foreign currencies	(31)	16,912,429	15,238,188
Share based payments (Employee stock ownership plan)	(21)	13,799,106	4,670,962
Operating profit before changes in assets and liabilities provided from operating activities		(947,616,633)	728,686,624
Net (increase) decrease in assets and liabilities			
Due from banks		(4,236,026,222)	(338,715,493)
Treasury bills		(166,419,259)	(4,988,061,499)
Loans, advances and morabahat to customers		(10,648,604,425)	(4,800,262,216)
Other assets		(489,598,489)	(385,808,572)
Due to banks		8,136,368,849	(1,335,217,275)
Customers' deposits		35,602,422,177	9,502,863,348
Other liabilities		(753,895,947)	(315,796,168)
Net cash flows provided from operating activities	(1)	26,496,630,051	(1,932,311,251)
Cash flows from Investing Activities			
Payments to purchase fixed assets and branches improvement		(184,265,346)	(377,424,583)
Proceeds from sale fixed assets		79,005	10,000
Proceeds from sale/ mature of financial investments other than trading investments		14,229,971,620	8,621,290,837
Payments to purchase financial investment other than trading investments	(19)	(15,609,231,017)	(6,449,183,019)
Dividends received	(8)	5,454,794	3,549,241
Investment in subsidiaries		(210,000,000)	(45,000,000)
Employee stock ownership plan (ESOP)	(21)	(13,077,721)	(2,435,201)
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(2)	(1,781,068,665)	1,750,807,275
Cash flows from Financing Activities			
Change in long-term loans and Subordinated deposits		1,053,858,250	229,908,000
Dividends paid		(187,435,063)	(64,414,597)
Net cash flows (used in) provided from financing activities	(3)	866,423,187	165,493,403
Net change in cash and cash equivalents during the period	(3+2+1)	25,581,984,573	(16,010,573)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period		8,549,469,039	8,824,434,835
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period		34,131,453,612	8,808,424,262

**SEPARATE INTERIM STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024 – CONTINUED**

Cash and cash equivalents are represented in (note 32)		30 September 2024	30 September 2023
		L.E.	L.E.
Cash and balances with the CBE	(16)	14,549,113,105	9,132,436,747
Due from banks	(17)	36,449,114,085	11,017,388,897
Treasury bills	(19)	10,354,756,623	10,780,423,210
Balance with CBE within the limit of statutory reserve		(16,884,092,659)	(10,105,714,721)
Due from banks with maturity more than 3 months		--	(1,235,736,000)
Treasury bills with maturity more than 3 months		(10,337,437,543)	(10,780,373,871)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period		34,131,453,612	8,808,424,262

- The accompanying notes from (1) to (39) are an integral part of these separate financial statements and are to be read therewith.

SEPARATE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

	Note	Capital L.E.	Retained for capital increase L.E.	Reserves L.E.	General risk reserve L.E.	ESOP L.E.	Retained Earnings L.E.	Total L.E.
30 September 2023								
Balance as of 1/1/2023		5,005,000,001	--	(392,936,353)	208,750,579	39,048,835	457,108,655	5,316,971,717
Distributed dividends		--	--	--	--	--	(64,414,597)	(64,414,597)
Transferred to legal reserves		--	--	44,569,564	--	--	(44,569,564)	--
Net change in other comprehensive income items		--	--	421,298,551	--	--	--	421,298,551
Change in fair value of reclassified debt instruments		--	--	396,718,674	--	--	--	396,718,674
Banking System Support and Development Fund		--	--	--	--	--	(4,462,371)	(4,462,371)
Transferred to general banking risk reserve		--	--	760,834	--	--	(760,834)	--
Transferred to capital reserve from retained earnings		--	--	363,313	--	--	(363,313)	--
Employee stock ownership plan (ESOP)		--	--	--	--	(31,357,407)	--	(31,357,407)
Net profit for the year		--	--	--	--	--	1,046,162,288	1,046,162,288
Balance as of 30 September 2023		5,005,000,001	--	470,774,583	208,750,579	7,691,428	1,388,700,264	7,080,916,855
30 September 2024								
Balance as of 1/1/2024		5,005,000,001	--	525,409,914	208,750,579	10,823,314	1,756,045,981	7,506,029,789
Capital increase		--	500,500,000	--	--	--	(500,500,000)	--
Distributed dividends		--	--	--	--	--	(187,435,063)	(187,435,063)
Transferred to legal reserve	(31)	--	--	141,350,801	--	--	(141,350,801)	--
Net change in other comprehensive income items	(31)	--	--	365,547,958	--	--	--	365,547,958
Banking System Support and Development Fund		--	--	--	--	--	(14,262,718)	(14,262,718)
Transferred to retained earnings from general banking risk reserve	(31)	--	--	(12,763,837)	--	--	12,763,837	--
Employee stock ownership plan (ESOP)	(21)	--	--	--	--	13,799,106	--	13,799,106
Net profit for the period	(31)	--	--	--	--	--	1,930,179,637	1,930,179,637
Balance as of 30 September 2024		5,005,000,001	500,500,000	1,019,544,836	208,750,579	24,622,420	2,855,440,873	9,613,858,709

- The accompanying notes from (1) to (39) are an integral part of these separate financial statements and are to be read therewith.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

1. General information

Egyptian Gulf Bank S.A.E was under the minister decree No, 296 at 14 October 1981 according to the Investment Law No, 43 for 1974, That was replaced by investment law No, 230 for the 1989 that was canceled by law No, 8 for 1997 which is concerned for issuance of warranties and bonus of investment and it executives, The Bank is listed in the Egyptian Stock Exchange.

Egyptian Gulf Bank provides corporate, retail banking and investment banking services in various areas of Egypt through its head office The Address Building, 45 North 90 St., 5th Settlement, Egypt and Sixty two branches, and employs over 2252 employees as of the financial statement date.

Separate financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 5 November 2024.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below; these policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.A Basis of preparation

The separate financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Central Bank of Egypt regulations approved by the Board of Directors on 16 December 2008, in addition to Egyptian Financial Reporting Standards No.9 "Financial instruments" issued on 26 February 2019 by the Central Bank of Egypt.

The separate and consolidated financial statements of the Bank and its subsidiaries have been prepared in accordance with the relevant domestic laws and the Egyptian financial reporting standards, the affiliated companies are entirely included in the consolidated financial statements and these companies are the companies that the Bank - directly or indirectly has more than half of the voting rights or has the ability to control the financial and operating policies, regardless of the type of activity, the bank's consolidated financial statements can be obtained from the bank's management. The bank accounts for investments in subsidiaries and associate companies in the separate financial statements at cost minus impairment loss.

The separate financial statements of the bank should be read with its consolidated financial statements, for the period ended on 30 September 2024 to get complete information on the bank's financial position, results of operations, cash flows and changes in ownership rights.

The separate financial statements at December 31, 2018 have been prepared in accordance with the instructions of the Central Bank of Egypt (CBE) rules approved by its Board of Directors on December 16, 2008 and starting from January 01, 2019, the financial statements have been prepared according to Central Bank of Egypt (CBE) instructions dated February 26, 2019 to prepare financial statements according to IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments".

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

2. Summary of significant accounting policies – continued

2.B Changes in accounting policies

The Bank applied the instructions of the Central Bank of Egypt (CBE) rules IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" dated February 26, 2019 starting from January 01, 2019, the following summarize the main accounting policies changes resulted from applying the required instructions.

Classification of financial assets and financial liabilities

At initial recognition, Financial assets have been classified and measured according to amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) and fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

The financial assets have been classified according to how they are managed (the entity's business model) and their contractual cash flow characteristics.

The financial assets measured at amortized cost if it is not measured at fair value through profit or loss and the following two conditions met:

- The management intension maintaining the asset in business model to collect contractual cash flow and;
- This contractual conditions of financial assets will build cash flow in certain dates which limited only on payment of principle and interest (SPPI).

The debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is not measured at fair value through profit or loss and the following two conditions met:

- The management intension maintaining the asset in business model to collect contractual cash flow or selling it and;
- This contractual conditions of financial assets will build cash flow in certain dates which limited only on payment of principle and interest (SPPI).

The Bank is able to choose the measure of equity investment which is not classified as trading investments to be as a fair value through other comprehensive income at initial recognition. And this choice will be made per each investment.

All other financial assets will be classified as fair value through profit or loss.

In addition to that, the bank choose the financial asset that will be measured at amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income to measured at fair value through profit or loss in the initial recognition, and in such a case that this reclassification will lead to prevent accounting mismatch.

Business model assessment

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

- The stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice, specially to know whether these management policies concentrate to gain the contractual interest or reconcile financial assets period with financial liabilities period which finance these assets or target cash flow from selling the assets.
- How the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Bank's management.
- The risks that affect the performance of the business model and the financial assets held within that business model and how those risks are managed.
- The frequency, volume and timing of sales in prior years, the reasons for such sales and its expectations about future sales activity.

Financial assets that are held for trading or managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at fair value through profit or loss because they are neither held to collect contractual cash flows nor held both to collect contractual cash flows and to sell financial assets.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

2. Summary of significant accounting policies – continued

2.B Changes in accounting policies – continued

Assessment of whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

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

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

Impairment of financial assets

According to Central Bank of Egypt (CBE) instructions dated February 26, 2019 to implement IFRS 9 to replace impairment loss model recognized according to previous instructions dated December 16, 2008 with excepted credit loss (ECL).

Excepted credit loss is applied on all financial assets in addition to some financial guarantees and loan commitments.

According to IFRS 9; Expected credit loss will be recognized earlier than being applied by Central Bank of Egypt (CBE) instructions dated December 16, 2008.

The Bank apply three stages to measure expected credit loss on financial assets that are recognized at amortized cost and debt instruments that are recognized at fair value through other comprehensive income. The financial assets can transfer between three stages according to changes in credit quality since initial recognition.

Stage 1: 12 months Expected Credit Loss

Stage 1 includes financial assets on initial recognition and that do not have a significant increase in credit risk since the initial recognition or that have low credit risk. For these assets, expected credit loss are recognized on the gross carrying amount of the asset based on the expected credit losses that result from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

Stage 2: Lifetime Expected Credit Loss - not credit impaired

Stage 2 includes financial assets that have had a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition but that do not have objective evidence of impairment. For these assets, lifetime expected credit loss are recognized, but interest is still calculated on the gross carrying amount of the asset.

Lifetime expected credit loss are the expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the expected life of the financial instrument.

Stage 3: Lifetime Expected Credit Loss - credit impaired

Stage 3 includes financial assets that have objective evidence of impairment at the reporting date. For these assets, lifetime expected credit loss are recognized.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

2. Summary of significant accounting policies – continued

2.C Subsidiaries and Associates

2.C.1 Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities (including Special Purpose Entities / SPEs) over which the Bank has owned directly or indirectly the control to govern the financial and operating policies generally accompanying a shareholding of more than one half of the voting rights, The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered when assessing whether the Bank has the ability to control the entity or not.

2.C.2 Associates

Associates are all entities over which the bank has significant influence but do not reach to the extent of control, generally accompanying a shareholding between 20% and 50% of the voting rights.

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for the purchase of subsidiaries. The cost of an acquisition is measured at the fair value of the assets given, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed, plus any costs directly related to the acquisition. The excess of the cost of an acquisition over the Bank share of the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. A gain on acquisition is recognized in profit or loss if there is an excess of the bank's share of the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired over the cost of the acquisition.

2.D Segment reporting

A business segment is a group of assets and operations engaged in providing products or services that are subject to risks and returns that are different from those of other business segments, A geographical segment is engaged in providing products or services within a particular economic environment that are subject to risks and returns different from those of segments operating in other economic environments.

2.E Foreign currency translation

2.E.1 Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Egyptian pound, which is the Bank's functional and presentation currency.

2.E.2 Transactions and balances in foreign currencies

The bank maintains its accounting records in Egyptian pound, Transactions in foreign currencies during the financial period are translated into Egyptian pound using the prevailing exchange rates on the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the end of the reporting year at the prevailing exchange rates, Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from settlement and translation of such transactions and balances are recognized in the income statement and reported under the following line items.

- Net trading income from held-for-trading assets and liabilities.
- Other operating revenues (expenses) from the remaining assets and liabilities.
- Other comprehensive income items for financial investments at FVTOCI.

Changes in the fair value of investments in debt instruments; which represent monetary financial instruments, denominated in foreign currencies and classified as available for sale assets are analyzed into valuation differences resulting from changes in the amortized cost of the instrument, differences resulting from changes in the applicable exchange rates and differences resulting from changes in the fair value, of the instruments.

Valuation differences resulting from changes in the amortized cost are recognized and reported in the income statement in income from loans and similar revenues' whereas difference resulting from changes in foreign exchange rates are recognized and reported in 'other operating revenues (expenses)', The remaining differences resulting from changes in fair value are deferred in equity and accumulated in the 'Revaluation reserve of available-for-sale investments'.

Valuation differences resulting from the non-monetary items include gains and losses of the change in fair value of such equity instruments held at fair value through profit and loss, as for recognition of the differences of valuation resulting from equity instruments classified as financial investments available for sale within the fair value reserve in equity.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

2. Summary of significant accounting policies – continued

2.F Financial assets

Financial Policies applied starting from January 01, 2019

Financial assets classified as amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) and fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

The classification depends on the business model of the financial assets that are managed with its contractual cash flow and is determined by management at the time of initial recognition.

Financial assets classified as amortized cost

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

The objective from this business model is to collect contractual cash flow which represented in principle and interest.

The sale is an exceptional event for the purpose of this model and under the terms of the standard represented in following:

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

Financial assets classified as fair value through other comprehensive income

The financial asset is retained in the business model of financial assets held to collect contractual cash flows and sales.

Held to collect contractual cash flows and sales are integrated to achieve the objective of the model.

Sales are high in terms of turnover and value as compared to the business model retained for the collection of contractual cash flows.

Financial assets classified as fair value through profit or loss

The financial asset is held in other business models including trading, management of financial assets at fair value, maximization of cash flows through sale.

The objective of the business model is not to retain the financial asset for the collection of contractual or retained cash flows for the collection of contractual cash flows and sales.

Collecting contractual cash flows is an incidental event for the objective of the model.

The characteristics of the business model are as follows:

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

2.G Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet if, and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to be settled on a net basis, or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Agreements of repos and reverse repos are shown by the net in the financial statement in treasury bills and other governmental notes.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

2. Summary of significant accounting policies – continued

2.H Interest income and expense

Interest income and expense for all financial instruments except for those classified as held-for-trading or designated at fair value are recognized in “Interest income” and “Interest expense” in the income statement using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial asset or financial liability and of allocating the interest income or interest expense over the relevant period, The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability, When calculating the effective interest rate, the Bank estimates cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment options) but does not consider future credit losses, The calculation includes all fees and points paid or received between parties of the contract that represent an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts.

Once loans or debts are classified as non-performing or impaired, the revenue of interest income will not be recognized and will be recorded off balance sheet, and are recognized as income subsequently based on a cash basis according to the following:

- When all arrears are collected for consumer loans, personal mortgage and micro-finance loans.
- When calculated interest For corporate are capitalized according to the rescheduling agreement condition until paying 25 % from rescheduled payments for a minimum performing period of one period, if the customer continues to perform, the calculated interest will be recognized in interest income [interest on the performing rescheduling agreement balance] without the marginalized before the rescheduling agreement which will be recognized in interest income after the settlement of the outstanding loan balance.

2.I Fees and commission income

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

Commitment fees and related direct costs for loans and advances where draw down is probable are deferred and recognized as an adjustment to the effective interest on the loans drawn, commitment fees in relation to facilities where draw down is not probable are recognized at the maturity of the term of the commitment.

Fees are recognized on the debt instruments that are measured at fair value through profit and loss on initial recognition and syndicated loan fees received by the bank are recognized when the syndication has been completed and the bank does not hold any portion of it or holds a part at the same effective interest rate used for the other participants portions.

Commission and fees arising from negotiation, or participating in the negotiation of a transaction for a third party such as the arrangement of the acquisition of shares of other securities and the purchase or sale of properties are recognized upon completion of the underlying transaction in the income statement. Other management advisory and service fees are recognized based on the applicable service contracts, usually on accrual basis, financial planning fees related to investment funds are recognized steadily over the year in which the service is provided the same principle is applied for wealth management; financial planning and custody services that are provided on the long term are recognized on the accrual basis also.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

2. Summary of significant accounting policies – continued

2.J Dividend income

Dividends are recognized in the income statement when the right to collect it is declared.

2.K Sale and repurchase agreements

Securities may be lent or sold according to commitment to repurchase (REPOs) are reclassified in the financial statement and deducted from Treasury Bills balance, Securities borrowed or purchased according to a commitment to resell them (reverse REPOs) are reclassified in the financial statement and added to treasury bills balance, The difference between sale and repurchase price is treated as interest and accrued over the life of the agreement using the effective interest rate method.

2.L Impairment of financial assets

Financial Policies applied starting from January 01, 2019

The Bank reviews all its financial assets except for financial assets that are measured at fair value through profit or loss to assess the extent of impairment as described below.

Financial assets are classified at three stages at each reporting date:

Stage 1: Financial assets that have not experienced a significant increase in credit risk since the date of initial recognition, and the expected credit loss is calculated for 12 months.

Stage 2: Financial assets that have experienced a significant increase in credit risk since the initial recognition or the date on which the investments are made, the expected credit loss is calculated over the life of the asset.

Stage 3: Impairment of financial assets whose expected credit loss is to be recognized over the life of the asset on the basis of the difference between the carrying amount of the instrument and the present value of expected future cash flows.

Credit losses and impairment losses on the value of financial instruments are measured as follows:

- The low risk financial instrument is classified at initial recognition in the first stage and credit risk is monitored continuously by the Bank's credit risk management.
- If it is determined that there has been a significant increase in credit risk since the initial recognition, the financial instrument is transferred to the second stage where it is not yet considered impaired at this stage.
- Financial instrument, it is transferred to the third stage.
- The financial assets created or acquired by the Bank and include a high credit risk ratio for the Bank's low risk financial assets are recognized on the initial recognition of the second stage directly and therefore the expected credit losses are measured on the basis of expected credit losses over the life of the asset.

Significant increase in credit risk

The Bank considers that the financial instrument has experienced a significant increase in the credit risk when one or more of the following quantitative and qualitative criteria, as well as the factors relating to default, have been met.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

2. Summary of significant accounting policies – continued

2.L Impairment of financial assets – continued

- **Quantitative factors**

When the probability of default over the remaining life of the instrument is increased from the date of the financial position compared to the probability of default over the remaining life expected at initial recognition in accordance with the Bank's acceptable risk structure.

- **Qualitative factors**

If the borrower encounters one or more of the following events:

- The borrower submits a request to convert short-term to long-term payments due to negative effects on the borrower's cash flows.
- Extension of the deadline for repayment at the borrower's request.
- Frequent Past dues over the previous 12 months.
- Future adverse economic changes affecting the borrower's future cash flows.

Corporate loans and medium businesses

If the borrower has a follow-up list and / or financial instrument faced one or more of the following events:

- A significant increase in the rate of return on the financial asset as a result of increased credit risk.
- Significant negative changes in the activity and physical or economic conditions in which the borrower operates.
- Scheduling request as a result of difficulties facing the borrower.
- Significant negative changes in actual or expected operating results or cash flows.
- Future economic changes affecting the borrower's future cash flows.
- Early indicators of cash flow / liquidity problems such as delays in servicing creditors / business loans.
- Cancellation of a direct facility by the bank due to the high credit risk of the borrower.

Unpayments

The loans and facilities of institutions, medium, small, micro and retail banking are included in stage two if the period of non-payment is more than 60 days and less than 90 days. Note that this period (60 days) will be reduced by (10) days per year to become (30) days during (3) years from the date of application. the period of unpayment has been decreased to become (40) days during the period ended 30 September 2024.

Transfer between three stages (1,2,3):

- **Transfer from second stage to first stage:**

The financial asset shall not be transferred from the second stage to the first stage unless all the quantitative and qualitative elements of the first stage are met and the full arrears of the financial asset and the proceeds are paid.

- **Transfer from third stage to second stage:**

The financial asset shall not be transferred from the third stage to the second stage until all the following conditions have been met:

- Completion of all quantitative and qualitative elements of the second stage.
- Repayment of 25% of the balance of the outstanding financial assets, including accrued segregated / statistical interest.
- Regularity of payment for at least 12 months.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

2. Summary of significant accounting policies – continued

2.M Intangible assets

Software (computer programs)

Expenditures related to the development or maintenance of computer programs, are to be charged on income statement, as incurred, Expenditures connected directly with specific software and which are subject to the Bank's control and expected to produce future economic benefits exceeding their cost for more than one year , are to be recognized as an intangible asset, The expenses include staff cost of the team involved in software upgrading, in addition to a portion of overhead expenses.

The expenditures that lead to the development of computer software beyond their original specifications are recognized as an upgrading cost and are added to the original software cost.

The computer software cost is recognized as an asset that is amortized over the expected useful life time not exceeding four years, except for the main software for the bank that is amortized over 10 years.

2.N Other assets

Non-current Assets held for Sale

Non-current assets are classified as non-current assets held for sale if it is expected to recover their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This includes assets bought for loans settlement, fixed assets which the bank suspends their use to sell it, and the subsidiaries and associates companies which the bank buy for the purpose of selling them.

The asset (or disposal group) must be available for immediate sale in its present condition subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such assets.

The asset (or disposal group) that is classified as assets held for sale based on the book value in the classification date, or the fair value deducting the sale costs whichever is less.

If the bank changes the sale plan, the book value of the asset will be modified to the amount by which the asset would have been measured in case it was not classified as an asset held for sale taking into consideration any value decline. As for assets gained against loans settlement, if the bank fails to sell them within the legally set period, the bank should form 10% from the asset value annually as a general bank risk reserve.

The changes in the value of non-current assets held for sale, the profit and loss of sale shall be acknowledged in the item other operating revenues (expenses).

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

2. Summary of significant accounting policies – continued

2.0 Fixed assets

Land and buildings comprise mainly branches and offices, all property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation and impairment losses, Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the bank and the cost of the item can be measured reliably, all other repairs and Maintenance are charged to other operating expenses during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Land is not depreciated; Depreciation of other assets is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their residual values over estimated useful lives, as follows:

- Buildings	50	Years
- Safes	40	Years
- Furniture	10	Years
- Tools and Machinery	8	Years
- Fixtures and Fitting	8	Years
- Equipment	5	Years
- Computers	8	Years
- Transportation	5	Years

The assets residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, on each balance sheet date, depreciable assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recovered, An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable value if the asset's carrying amount exceeds its estimated recoverable amount, The recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of the asset's net realizable value or value in use. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the selling proceeds with asset carrying amount and charge to other operating expenses in the income statement.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

2. Summary of significant accounting policies – continued

2.P Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not amortized (except goodwill) and are tested annually for impairment, assets that are subject to amortization are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstance indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable, an impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell or value in use, Assets are tested for impairment with reference to the lowest level of cash generating unit(s), a previously recognized impairment loss relating to a fixed asset may be reversed in part or in full when a change in circumstance leads to a change in the estimates used to determine the fixed asset's recoverable amount, The carrying amount of the fixed asset will only be increased up to the amount that the original impairment not been recognized.

2.Q Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise balances with less than three months' maturity from the date of acquisition, including cash and non-restricted balances with central banks, treasury bills and other eligible bills, loans and advances to banks, amounts due from other banks and short-term government securities.

2.R Other provisions

Provisions for restructuring costs and legal claims are recognized when the Bank has present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; where it is more likely than not that a transfer of economic benefit will be necessary to settle the obligation, and it can be reliably estimated.

In case of similar obligations, the related cash outflow should be determined in order to settle these obligations as a group, The provision is recognized even in case of minor probability that cash outflow will occur for an item of these obligations.

When a provision is wholly or partially no longer required, it is reversed through profit or loss under other operating income (expense).

Provisions for obligations, order than those for credit risk or employee benefits, due within more than 12 month from the balance sheet date are recognized based on the present value of the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation on the balance sheet date, An appropriate pretax discount rate that reflects the time value of money is used to calculate the present value of such provisions, For obligations due within less than twelve months from the balance sheet date, provision are calculated based on undiscounted expected cash outflows unless the time value of money has significant impact on the amount of provision, then it is measured at the present value.

2.S Employee's benefits

2.S.1 Social insurance

The bank contributes to the social insurance scheme related to the Social Insurance Authority for the benefit of its employees; the income statement is charged with these contributions on an accrual basis and is included in the employee's benefit account.

2.S.2 Profit share

The Bank pay a percentage of the cash profits expected to be distributed as employee's profit share through item "dividends declared" in the owners' equity, and as liability when the its approved by the shareholders general assembly, There is no recorded liability for the employees share in the unpaid dividends portion.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

2. Summary of significant accounting policies – continued

2.S Employee's benefits - continued

2.S.3 Other retirement liability

The bank provides healthcare benefits to retirees and usually the benefits are granted under the condition that the retiree has reached the retirement age when employed by the bank and completes the minimum required service period, the expected costs are accrued during the period of services rendered by the employee under the defined benefit plans accounting method.

2.S.4 Employee stock ownership plan (ESOP)

The extraordinary general assembly meeting held on 9 May 2017 approved the establishment of the employee stock ownership plan (ESOP) by granting after amending the bank's article of association according to the decision of the extraordinary general assembly meeting held on 23 March 2016 based on a proposal from the bank's board of directors on 29 February 2016, this plan will be applied on 9 August 2017 which is the date of the approval of the Egyptian Financial Supervisory Authority (EFSA) on this plan in accordance with the law.

Equity securities of this plan will be granted to the bank's executive members, departments' heads, general managers, first line managers and employees of the bank based on their annual performance and appraisal according to the bank's financial performance and personal performance report based on his functional grade.

2.T Income tax

Income tax on the profit and loss for the period and deferred tax are recognized in the income statement except for income tax relating to items of equity that are recognized directly in equity.

The income tax is recognized based on net taxable profit using the tax rates applicable on the date of the balance sheet in addition to tax adjustments for previous years.

Deferred taxes arising from temporary time differences between the book value of assets and liabilities are recognized in accordance with the principles of accounting and value according to the foundation of the tax, this is determining the value of deferred tax on the expected manner to realize or settle the values of assets and liabilities, using tax rates applicable on the date of the balance sheet.

Deferred taxes assets of the bank recognized when there is likely to be possible to achieve profits subject to tax in the future to be possible through to use that asset, And is reducing the value of deferred tax assets with part of that will come from tax benefit expected during the following years that in the case of expected high benefit tax, deferred tax assets will increase within the limits of the above reduced.

2.U Borrowings

Borrowings are recognized initially at fair value net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortized cost.

2.V Capital

Dividends

Dividends on ordinary shares and profit sharing are recognized as a charge of equity upon the general assembly approval, Profit sharing include the employee' Profit share and the board of director' remuneration as prescribed by the bank's articles of incorporation and the corporate law.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

3. Financial risk management

The Bank's activities expose it to variety financial risks and those activities involve the analysis, evaluation, acceptance and management of some degree of risk or combination of risks, Taking risk is core to the financial business, and the operational risks are an inevitable consequence of being in business, The bank's aim is therefore to achieve an appropriate balance between risk and rewards and minimize potential adverse effect on the Bank's financial performance, The most important types of financial risks are credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk and other operating risks, Also market risk includes exchange rate risk, rate of return risk and other prices risks.

The bank's risk management policies are designed to identify and analyze these risks, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor the risks and adherence to limits by means of reliable and up-to-date information systems, the bank regularly reviews its risk management policies and systems to reflect changes in markets, products and emerging best practice.

Risk management is carried out by risk department under policies approved by the Board of Directors; Bank treasury identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks in close co-operation with the bank's operating units. The Board provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, use of derivative financial instruments and non-derivative financial instruments; In addition, credit risk management is responsible for the independent review of risk management and control environment.

3.A Credit risk

The Bank takes on exposure to credit risk, which is the risk that counterparty will cause a financial loss for the bank by failing to discharge an obligation, Management therefore carefully manages its exposure to credit risk, Credit exposures arise principally in loans and advances, dept., securities and other bills, There is also credit risk in off-balance sheet financial arrangement such as loan commitments, The credit risk management and control are centralized in a credit risk Management team in bank treasury and reported to the Board of Directors and Heads of each business unit regular.

3.A.1 Credit risk measurement

Loans and advances to banks and customers

In measuring credit risk of Loans and facilities to banks and customers at counterparty level, the bank reflect three components.

- The 'probability of default' by the client or counterparty on its contractual obligation.
- Current exposures to the counterparty and its likely future development, from which the bank derive the 'exposure at default'.
- The likely recovery ratio on the defaulted obligation (the 'loss given default').

These credit risk measurements, which reflect expected loss (expected loss model) are required by the Basel committee on banking regulations and the supervisory practices (the Basel committee), and are embedded in the bank's daily operational management, The operational measurements can be contrasted with impairment allowance required under EAS 26, which are based on losses that have been incurred on the balance sheet data (incurred loss model) rather than expected losses.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

3. Financial risk management – continued

3.A Credit risk – continued

3.A.1 Credit risk measurement – continued

The bank assesses the probability of default of individual counterparties using internal rating tools tailored to the various categories of counterparty, they have been developed internally and combine statistical analysis with credit officer judgment and are validated, where appropriate, clients of the bank are segmented into four rating classes, the bank's rating scale, which is shown below, reflects the range of default probabilities defined for each rating class, this means that; In principle, exposures migrate between classes as the assessment of their probability of default changes, the rating tools are kept under review and upgraded as necessary, the bank regularly validates the performance of the rating and their predictive power with regard to default events.

Bank's internal ratings scale

Bank's rating	Description of the grade
1	Performing loans
2	Regular watching
3	Watch list
4	Non-performing loans

The amount of default represent the outstanding balances at the time when a late settlement occurred for example the loans expected amount of default represent its book value, for commitments the default amount represents all actual withdrawals in addition to any withdrawals that occurred till the date of the late payment if any.

Loss given default or loss severity represents the bank expectation of the extent of loss on a claim should default occur, It is expressed as percentage loss per unit of exposure and typically varies by type of counterparty, type and seniority of claim and availability of collateral or other credit mitigation.

Debt instruments, treasury bills and other bills

For Debt instruments and bills external rating such as standard and poor's rating or their equivalents are used for managing of the credit risk exposures, and if this rating is not available, then other ways similar to those used with the credit customers are uses, the investments in those securities and bills are viewed as a way to gain a better credit quality mapping and maintain a readily available source to meet the funding requirement at the same time.

3.A.2 Risk limit and mitigation policies

The bank manages, limit and controls concentrations of credit risk wherever they are identified – in particular, to individual counterparties and banks, and to industries and countries.

The bank structures the levels of credit risk it undertakes by placing limits on the amount of risk accepted in relation to one borrower, or groups of borrowers, and to geographical and industry segments, such risks are monitored on revolving basis and subject to an annual or more frequent review, when considered necessary, Limits on the level of credit risk by individual, counterparties, product, and industry sector and by country are approved quarterly by the board of directors

The exposure to any one borrower including banks and brokers is further restricted by sub-limits covering on and off-balance sheet exposures, and daily delivery risk limits in relation to trading items such as forward foreign exchange contracts, actual exposures against limits are monitored daily.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

3. Financial risk management – continued

3.A Credit risk – continued

3.A.2 Risk limit and mitigation policies – continued

Exposure to credit risk is also managed through regular analysis of the ability of borrowers and potential borrowers to meet interest and capital repayment obligations and by changing these lending limits where appropriate.

Some other specific control and mitigation measures are outlined below:

Collaterals

The bank sets a range of policies and practices to mitigate credit risk, the most traditional of these is the taking of security for funds advances, which is common practice, the bank implements guidelines on the acceptability of specific classes of collateral or credit risk mitigation, The principal collateral types for loans and advances are:

- Mortgages over residential properties.
- Mortgages Business assets such as machines and inventory.
- Mortgages financial instruments such as debt securities and equities.

Longer-term finance and lending to corporate entities are generally secured; revolving individual credit facilities are generally unsecured, in addition, in order to minimize the credit loss the bank will seek additional collaterals from the counterparty as soon as impairment indicators are noticed for the relevant individual loans and advances.

Collateral held as security for financial assets other than loans and advances are determined by the nature of the instrument, debt securities, treasury and other governmental securities are generally unsecured, with the exception of asset-backed securities and similar instruments, which are secured by portfolios of financial instruments.

Master netting arrangements

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

Credit related commitments

The primary purpose of these instruments is to ensure that funds are available to a customer as required.

Guarantees and standby letters of credit carry the same credit risk as loans, documentary and commercial letters of credit - which are written undertakings by the bank on behalf of a customer authorizing a third party to draw drafts on the bank up to a stipulated amount under specific terms and condition - are collateralized by underlying shipments of goods to which they relate and therefore carry less risk than a direct loan.

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

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

3. Financial risk management – continued

3.A Credit risk – continued

3.A.3 Impairment and provisioning policies

The internal rating systems focus more on credit-quality at the inception of lending and investment activities, Conversely, for only financial reporting purposes impairment losses are recognized for that has been incurred on the balance sheet date when there is an objective evidence of impairment. Due to the different methodologies applied, the amount of incurred impairment losses in balance sheet are usually lower than the amount determined from the expected loss model that is used for internal operational management and CBE regulation purposes.

The impairment provision reported in the balance sheet at the end of the year is derived from the four internal rating grades; However, the majority of the impairment provision comes from the last two rating degrees.

The following table illustrates the proportional distribution of loans and advances reported in the balance sheet for each of the four internal credit risk ratings of the bank and their relevant impairment losses:

Bank's rating	Loans and advances		Impairment provision	
	% 30/09/2024	% 31/12/2023	% 30/09/2024	% 31/12/2023
Performing loans	10.77%	14.39%	0.09%	0.14%
Regular watching	77.37%	74.61%	12.47%	16.20%
Watch list	7.40%	6.73%	38.88%	31.15%
Non-performing loans	4.46%	4.27%	48.56%	52.51%
	100%	100%	100%	100%

The internal rating tools assists management to determine whether objective evidence of impairment exists under EAS 26, based on the following criteria set out by the bank:

- Cash flow difficulties experienced by the borrower or debtor
- Breach of loan covenants or conditions
- Initiation of bankruptcy proceedings
- Deterioration of the borrower's competitive position.
- Bank granted concessions may not be approved under normal circumstances due to economic, legal reasons and financial difficulties facing the borrower.
- Deterioration of the collateral value.
- Deterioration of the credit situation.

The Bank's policy requires the review of all financial assets that are above materiality thresholds at least annually or more regularly when circumstances require, impairment provision on individually assessed accounts are determined by an evaluation of the incurred loss at balance sheet date, and are applied to all significant accounts individually, The assessment normally encompasses collateral held (including re-confirmation of its enforceability) and the anticipated receipt for that individual account, collective Impairment provisions are provided portfolios of homogenous assets by using the available historical loss experience, experienced judgment and statistical techniques.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

3. Financial risk management – continued

3.A Credit risk – continued

3.A.4 Pattern of measure the general banking risk

In addition to the four categories of the bank's internal credit rating indicated in note (3.A.1) management classifies loans and advances based on more detailed subgroups in accordance with the CBE regulations, Assets exposed to credit risk in these categories are classified according to detailed rules and terms depending heavily on information relevant to the customer, his activity, financial position and his repayment track record.

The Bank calculates required provisions for impairment of assets exposed to credit risk, including commitments relating to credit on the basis of rates determined by CBE, In case, the provision required for impairment losses as per CBE credit worthiness rules exceeds the required provision by the application used in balance sheet preparation in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standards, that excess shall be debited to retained earnings and carried to the "general banking risk reserve" in the equity section, such reserve is always adjusted, on a regular basis, by any increase or decrease so, that reserve shall always be equivalent to the amount of increase between the two provisions, such reserve is not available for distribution, note no. (32.A) represents the movement of general bank risk reserve during the financial year.

Below is a statement of institutional worthiness according to internal ratings, compared to CBE ratings and rates of provisions needed for assets impairment related to credit risk:

CBE rating	Categorization	Provision %	Internal rating	Categorization
1	Low risk	0	1	Performing loans
2	Average risk	1	1	Performing loans
3	Satisfactory risk	1	1	Performing loans
4	Reasonable risk	2	2	Regular watching
5	Acceptable risk	2	2	Regular watching
6	Marginally acceptable risk	3	3	Watch list
7	Watch list	5	3	Watch list
8	Substandard	20	4	Non – performing loans
9	Doubtful	50	4	Non – performing loans
10	Bad debts	100	4	Non – performing loans

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

3. Financial risk management – continued

3.A Credit risk – continued

3.A.5 Maximum exposure to credit risk before collateral held

Financial position items exposed to credit risks

	30/09/2024	31/12/2023
	L.E	L.E
In balance sheet items exposed to credit risk		
Due from bank	36,449,114,085	8,980,567,835
Treasury bills and other government notes	10,354,756,623	11,080,404,214
Loans and advances to customers		
Retail loans		
- Overdraft	701,815,542	94,195,884
- Credit cards	234,857,337	178,308,968
- Personal loans	11,636,574,110	7,697,566,476
- Mortgage	476,385,790	396,231,622
Corporate loans		
- Overdraft	4,894,875,201	3,631,762,954
- Direct loans	15,973,547,177	13,606,926,961
- Syndicated loans	10,886,497,372	8,107,796,715
Financial investments		
- Debt instruments	35,800,985,412	29,639,069,090
Other assets	2,910,687,613	2,572,562,229
Total	130,320,096,262	85,985,392,948
Off-balance sheet items exposed to credit risk		
Letters of credit	501,628,000	20,838,000
Letters of guarantee	3,190,765,000	2,804,996,000
Total	3,692,393,000	2,825,834,000

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

3. Financial risk management – continued

3.A Credit risk – continued

3.A.5 Maximum exposure to credit risk before collateral held

Due from banks	30 September 2024			Total
	Stage 1 12 months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	
Credit rating				
Performing loans	36,449,114,085	--	--	36,449,114,085
Regular watching	--	--	--	--
Watch list	--	--	--	--
Non-performing loans	--	--	--	--
Total Book value	36,449,114,085	--	--	36,449,114,085
Less: Expected Credit Losses	(10,958,630)	--	--	(10,958,630)
Book value	36,438,155,455	--	--	36,438,155,455

Due from banks	31 December 2023			Total
	Stage 1 12 months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	
Credit rating				
Performing loans	8,980,567,835	--	--	8,980,567,835
Regular watching	--	--	--	--
Watch list	--	--	--	--
Non-performing loans	--	--	--	--
Total Book value	8,980,567,835	--	--	8,980,567,835
Less: Expected Credit Losses	(15,531,495)	--	--	(15,531,495)
Book value	8,965,036,340	--	--	8,965,036,340

Treasury bills	30 September 2024			Total
	Stage 1 12 months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	
Credit rating				
Performing loans	10,354,756,623	--	--	10,354,756,623
Regular watching	--	--	--	--
Watch list	--	--	--	--
Non-performing loans	--	--	--	--
Total Book value	10,354,756,623	--	--	10,354,756,623
Less: Expected Credit Losses	(45,708,469)	--	--	(45,708,469)
Book value	10,309,048,154	--	--	10,309,048,154

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

3. Financial risk management – continued

3.A Credit risk – continued

3.A.5 Maximum exposure to credit risk before collateral held – continued

Treasury bills	31 December 2023			Total
	Stage 1 12 months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	
Credit rating				
Performing loans	11,080,404,214	--	--	11,080,404,214
Regular watching	--	--	--	--
Watch list	--	--	--	--
Non-performing loans	--	--	--	--
Total Book value	11,080,404,214	--	--	11,080,404,214
Less: Expected Credit Losses	(69,953,871)	--	--	(69,953,871)
Book value	11,010,450,343	--	--	11,010,450,343

Retail loans	30 September 2024			Total
	Stage 1 12 months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3* Life time	
Credit rating				
Performing loans	4,128,691,453	315,215,470	--	4,443,906,923
Regular watching	8,102,218,908	--	--	8,102,218,908
Watch list	--	216,320,573	--	216,320,573
Non-performing loans	--	--	287,186,375	287,186,375
Total Book value	12,230,910,361	531,536,043	287,186,375	13,049,632,779
Less: Expected Credit Losses	(108,443,098)	(54,387,676)	(289,779,359)	(452,610,133)
Book value	12,122,467,263	477,148,367	(2,592,984)	12,597,022,646

Retail loans	31 December 2023			Total
	Stage 1 12 months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	
Credit rating				
Performing loans	3,204,015,929	260,340,696	--	3,464,356,625
Regular watching	4,524,291,341	--	--	4,524,291,341
Watch list	--	165,225,863	--	165,225,863
Non-performing loans	--	--	212,429,121	212,429,121
Total Book value	7,728,307,270	425,566,559	212,429,121	8,366,302,950
Less: Expected Credit Losses	(49,105,667)	(40,844,553)	(147,165,405)	(237,115,625)
Book value	7,679,201,603	384,722,006	65,263,716	8,129,187,325

* Additional provisions have been charged for the markup fees amounts of the credit cards, these provisions were charged to the bank's customers during the period from November 2023 until the end of September 2024, and part of those customers fall within stage 3, and some of them have already paid these commissions.

**NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024**
3. Financial risk management – continued
3.A Credit risk – continued
3.A.5 Maximum exposure to credit risk before collateral held – continued

Corporate loans	30 September 2024			Total
	Stage 1 12 months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	
Credit rating				
Performing loans	380,887,312	40,910	--	380,928,222
Regular watching	26,306,944,404	256,457,448	--	26,563,401,852
Watch list	481,416,246	2,616,025,576	--	3,097,441,822
Non-performing loans	--	--	1,713,147,854	1,713,147,854
Total Book value	27,169,247,962	2,872,523,934	1,713,147,854	31,754,919,750
Less: Expected Credit Losses	(274,016,272)	(1,033,748,378)	(1,104,714,494)	(2,412,479,144)
Book value	26,895,231,690	1,838,775,556	608,433,360	29,342,440,606

Corporate loans	31 December 2023			Total
	Stage 1 12 months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	
Credit rating				
Performing loans	1,387,374,880	43,115	--	1,387,417,995
Regular watching	20,555,268,430	72,380,839	--	20,627,649,269
Watch list	281,321,868	1,821,605,414	--	2,102,927,282
Non-performing loans	--	--	1,228,492,084	1,228,492,084
Total Book value	22,223,965,178	1,894,029,368	1,228,492,084	25,346,486,630
Less: Expected Credit Losses	(257,444,451)	(515,788,858)	(807,617,531)	(1,580,850,840)
Book value	21,966,520,727	1,378,240,510	420,874,553	23,765,635,790

Debt instruments at fair value through OCI	30 September 2024			Total
	Stage 1 12 months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	
Credit rating				
Performing loans	10,211,901,938	--	--	10,211,901,938
Regular watching	--	--	--	--
Watch list	--	--	--	--
Non-performing loans	--	--	--	--
Total Book value	10,211,901,938	--	--	10,211,901,938
Less: Expected Credit Losses	(28,360,783)	--	--	(28,360,783)
Book value	10,183,541,155	--	--	10,183,541,155

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

3. Financial risk management – continued

3.A Credit risk – continued

3.A.5 Maximum exposure to credit risk before collateral held – continued

Debt instruments at fair value through OCI	31 December 2023			Total
	Stage 1 12 months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	
Credit rating				
Performing loans	12,518,325,000	--	--	12,518,325,000
Regular watching	--	--	--	--
Watch list	--	--	--	--
Non-performing loans	--	--	--	--
Total Book value	12,518,325,000	--	--	12,518,325,000
Less: Expected Credit Losses	(46,230,750)	--	--	(46,230,750)
Book value	12,472,094,250	--	--	12,472,094,250

Debt instruments at amortized cost	30 September 2024			Total
	Stage 1 12 months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	
Credit rating				
Performing loans	25,589,083,474	--	--	25,589,083,474
Regular watching	--	--	--	--
Watch list	--	--	--	--
Non-performing loans	--	--	--	--
Total Book value	25,589,083,474	--	--	25,589,083,474
Less: Expected Credit Losses	(81,338,676)	--	--	(81,338,676)
Book value	25,507,744,798	--	--	25,507,744,798

Debt instruments at amortized cost	31 December 2023			Total
	Stage 1 12 months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	
Credit rating				
Performing loans	17,120,744,090	--	--	17,120,744,090
Regular watching	--	--	--	--
Watch list	--	--	--	--
Non-performing loans	--	--	--	--
Total Book value	17,120,744,090	--	--	17,120,744,090
Less: Expected Credit Losses	(241,254,380)	--	--	(241,254,380)
Book value	16,879,489,710	--	--	16,879,489,710

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

3. Financial risk management – continued

3.A Credit risk – continued

3.A.5 Maximum exposure to credit risk before collateral held – continued

The following table shows changes in ECL between the beginning and ending of the period ended as a result of these factors:

Due from banks	30 September 2024			Total
	Stage 1 12 months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	
Provision for credit losses on 1 January 2024	15,531,495	--	--	15,531,495
New financial assets purchased or issued	--	--	--	--
Matured or disposed financial assets	(7,145,955)	--	--	(7,145,955)
Transferred to stage 1	--	--	--	--
Transferred to stage 2	--	--	--	--
Transferred to stage 3	--	--	--	--
Changes in the probability of default and loss in case of default and the exposure at default	--	--	--	--
Changes in model assumption and methodology	--	--	--	--
Write off during the period	--	--	--	--
Foreign currencies translation differences	2,573,090	--	--	2,573,090
Balance at the end of the period	10,958,630	--	--	10,958,630

Due from banks	31 December 2023			Total
	Stage 1 12 months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	
Provision for credit losses on 1 January 2023	6,405,193	--	--	6,405,193
New financial assets purchased or issued	--	--	--	--
Matured or disposed financial assets	--	--	--	--
Transferred to stage 1	--	--	--	--
Transferred to stage 2	--	--	--	--
Transferred to stage 3	--	--	--	--
Changes in the probability of default and loss in case of default and the exposure at default	7,532,960	--	--	7,532,960
Changes in model assumption and methodology	--	--	--	--
Write off during the year	--	--	--	--
Foreign currencies translation differences	1,593,342	--	--	1,593,342
Balance at the end of the year	15,531,495	--	--	15,531,495

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

3. Financial risk management – continued

3.A Credit risk – continued

3.A.5 Maximum exposure to credit risk before collateral held – continued

Treasury bills	30 September 2024			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
	12 months	Life time	Life time	
Provision for credit losses on 1 January 2024	69,953,871	--	--	69,953,871
New financial assets purchased or issued	--	--	--	--
Matured or disposed financial assets	(34,609,701)	--	--	(34,609,701)
Transferred to stage 1	--	--	--	--
Transferred to stage 2	--	--	--	--
Transferred to stage 3	--	--	--	--
Changes in the probability of default and loss in case of default and the exposure at default	--	--	--	--
Changes in model assumption and methodology	--	--	--	--
Write off during the period	--	--	--	--
Foreign currencies translation differences	10,364,299	--	--	10,364,299
Balance at the end of the period	45,708,469	--	--	45,708,469

Treasury bills	31 December 2023			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
	12 months	Life time	Life time	
Provision for credit losses on 1 January 2023	14,544,505	--	--	14,544,505
New financial assets purchased or issued	--	--	--	--
Matured or disposed financial assets	--	--	--	--
Transferred to stage 1	--	--	--	--
Transferred to stage 2	--	--	--	--
Transferred to stage 3	--	--	--	--
Changes in the probability of default and loss in case of default and the exposure at default	51,411,996	--	--	51,411,996
Changes in model assumption and methodology	--	--	--	--
Write off during the year	--	--	--	--
Foreign currencies translation differences	3,997,370	--	--	3,997,370
Balance at the end of the year	69,953,871	--	--	69,953,871

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

3. Financial risk management – continued

3.A Credit risk – continued

3.A.5 Maximum exposure to credit risk before collateral held – continued

Retail loans	30 September 2024			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	12 months	Life time	Life time	
Provision for credit losses on 1 January 2024	49,105,667	40,844,553	147,165,405	237,115,625
New financial assets purchased or issued	55,686,443	1,789,586	9,403,856	66,879,885
Matured or disposed financial assets	(1,650,641)	(5,020,090)	(2,912,798)	(9,583,529)
Transferred to stage 1	578,149	(467,852)	(110,297)	--
Transferred to stage 2	(24,963,354)	26,749,328	(1,785,974)	--
Transferred to stage 3	(13,225,786)	(27,618,686)	40,844,472	--
Changes in the probability of default and loss in case of default and the exposure at default	42,911,922	18,109,557	81,609,788	142,631,267
Changes in model assumption and methodology	--	--	--	--
Proceeds from bad debts	--	--	15,842,266	15,842,266
Write off during the period	--	--	(310,096)	(310,096)
Foreign currencies translation differences	698	1,280	32,737	34,715
Balance at the end of the period	108,443,098	54,387,676	289,779,359	452,610,133

Retail loans	31 December 2023			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	12 months	Life time	Life time	
Provision for credit losses on 1 January 2023	49,176,895	36,410,323	140,220,346	225,807,564
New financial assets purchased or issued	21,348,753	7,741,316	3,632,807	32,722,876
Matured or disposed financial assets	(9,440,675)	(17,753,543)	(13,688,044)	(40,882,262)
Transferred to stage 1	771,722	(687,574)	(84,148)	--
Transferred to stage 2	(26,831,517)	28,104,988	(1,273,471)	--
Transferred to stage 3	(46,367,954)	(18,807,351)	65,175,305	--
Changes in the probability of default and loss in case of default and the exposure at default	60,448,345	5,836,319	(16,413,604)	49,871,060
Changes in model assumption and methodology	--	--	--	--
Proceeds from bad debts	--	--	25,189,936	25,189,936
Write off during the year	--	--	(55,609,771)	(55,609,771)
Foreign currencies translation differences	98	75	16,049	16,222
Balance at the end of the year	49,105,667	40,844,553	147,165,405	237,115,625

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

3. Financial risk management – continued

3.A Credit risk – continued

3.A.5 Maximum exposure to credit risk before collateral held – continued

Corporate loans	30 September 2024			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
	12 months	Life time	Life time	
Provision for credit losses on 1 January 2024	257,444,451	515,788,858	807,617,531	1,580,850,840
New financial assets purchased or issued	15,054,535	28,823	42,269	15,125,627
Matured or disposed financial assets	(1,027,721)	(302,702)	(11,691,876)	(13,022,299)
Transferred to stage 1	29,487,310	(29,317,937)	(169,373)	--
Transferred to stage 2	(25,649,741)	25,651,986	(2,245)	--
Transferred to stage 3	(25,721)	(7,758,879)	7,784,600	--
Changes in the probability of default and loss in case of default and the exposure at default	(38,997,255)	399,072,378	40,753,295	400,828,418
Changes in model assumption and methodology	--	--	--	--
Proceeds from bad debts	--	--	851,200	851,200
Transferred from other provisions	--	--	--	--
Write off during the period	--	--	(11,441,318)	(11,441,318)
Foreign currencies translation differences	37,730,414	130,585,851	270,970,411	439,286,676
Balance at the end of the period	274,016,272	1,033,748,378	1,104,714,494	2,412,479,144

Corporate loans	31 December 2023			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
	12 months	Life time	Life time	
Provision for credit losses on 1 January 2023	207,845,721	390,297,365	723,242,519	1,321,385,605
New financial assets purchased or issued	62,543,113	311,965	32,131	62,887,209
Matured or disposed financial assets	(6,882,668)	(15,052,967)	(46,672,006)	(68,607,641)
Transferred to stage 1	91,533,663	(73,980,620)	(17,553,043)	--
Transferred to stage 2	(116,084,200)	116,869,117	(784,917)	--
Transferred to stage 3	(14,376)	(33,391,555)	33,405,931	--
Changes in the probability of default and loss in case of default and the exposure at default	162,471	126,473,169	88,861,969	215,497,609
Changes in model assumption and methodology	--	--	--	--
Proceeds from bad debts	--	--	279,989	279,989
Transferred from other provisions	--	--	--	--
Write off during the year	--	--	(71,670,200)	(71,670,200)
Foreign currencies translation differences	18,340,727	4,262,384	98,475,158	121,078,269
Balance at the end of the year	257,444,451	515,788,858	807,617,531	1,580,850,840

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

3. Financial risk management – continued

3.A Credit risk – continued

3.A.5 Maximum exposure to credit risk before collateral held – continued

Debt instruments at fair value through OCI	30 September 2024			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
	12 months	Life time	Life time	
Provision for credit losses on 1 January 2024	46,230,750	--	--	46,230,750
New financial assets purchased or issued	--	--	--	--
Matured or disposed financial assets	(24,418,097)	--	--	(24,418,097)
Transferred to stage 1	--	--	--	--
Transferred to stage 2	--	--	--	--
Transferred to stage 3	--	--	--	--
Changes in the probability of default and loss in case of default and the exposure at default	--	--	--	--
Changes in model assumption and methodology	--	--	--	--
Write off during the period	--	--	--	--
Foreign currencies translation differences	6,548,130	--	--	6,548,130
Balance at the end of the period	28,360,783	--	--	28,360,783

Debt instruments at fair value through OCI	31 December 2023			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
	12 months	Life time	Life time	
Provision for credit losses on 1 January 2023	48,479,987	--	--	48,479,987
New financial assets purchased or issued	--	--	--	--
Matured or disposed financial assets	--	--	--	--
Transferred to stage 1	--	--	--	--
Transferred to stage 2	--	--	--	--
Transferred to stage 3	--	--	--	--
Changes in the probability of default and loss in case of default and the exposure at default	(14,039,187)	--	--	(14,039,187)
Changes in model assumption and methodology	--	--	--	--
Write off during the year	--	--	--	--
Foreign currencies translation differences	11,789,950	--	--	11,789,950
Balance at the end of the year	46,230,750	--	--	46,230,750

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

3. Financial risk management – continued

3.A Credit risk – continued

3.A.5 Maximum exposure to credit risk before collateral held – continued

Debt instruments at amortized cost	30 September 2024			Total
	Stage 1 12 months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	
Provision for credit losses on 1 January 2024	241,254,380	--	--	241,254,380
New financial assets purchased or issued	--	--	--	--
Matured or disposed financial assets	(193,710,982)	--	--	(193,710,982)
Transferred to stage 1	--	--	--	--
Transferred to stage 2	--	--	--	--
Transferred to stage 3	--	--	--	--
Changes in the probability of default and loss in case of default and the exposure at default	--	--	--	--
Changes in model assumption and methodology	--	--	--	--
Write off during the period	--	--	--	--
Foreign currencies translation differences	33,795,278	--	--	33,795,278
Balance at the end of the period	81,338,676	--	--	81,338,676

Debt instruments at amortized cost	31 December 2023			Total
	Stage 1 12 months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	
Provision for credit losses on 1 January 2023	17,071,162	--	--	17,071,162
New financial assets purchased or issued	--	--	--	--
Matured or disposed financial assets	--	--	--	--
Transferred to stage 1	--	--	--	--
Transferred to stage 2	--	--	--	--
Transferred to stage 3	--	--	--	--
Changes in the probability of default and loss in case of default and the exposure at default	219,410,208	--	--	219,410,208
Changes in model assumption and methodology	--	--	--	--
Write off during the year	--	--	--	--
Foreign currencies translation differences	4,773,010	--	--	4,773,010
Balance at the end of the year	241,254,380	--	--	241,254,380

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

3. Financial risk management – continued

3.A Credit risk – continued

3.A.5 Maximum exposure to credit risk before collateral held – continued

The above table represents the maximum limit for credit risk as of 30 September 2024 and 31 December 2023, without taking into considerations any collateral, for on-balance-sheet items, amounts stated depend on net carrying amounts shown in the balance sheet.

As shown in the preceding table 34.38% of the total maximum limit exposed to credit risk resulted from loans and advances to customers against 39.21% as at 31 December 2023; While 35.42% represents investments in debt instruments against 47.36% as at 31 December 2023 and the management is confident of its ability to maintain control on an ongoing basis and maintain the minimum credit risk resulting from loans and advances, and debt instruments as follows:

- 93.30% of the loans and advances portfolio are classified at the highest two ratings in the internal rating against 93.14% as at 31 December 2023.
- 87.93% of the loans and advances portfolio has no past due or impairment indicators against 88.96% as at 31 December 2023.
- The bank has applied a more conservative selection plan for the granted loans during the period ended 30 September 2024.
- Investments in debt instruments and treasury bills contain more than 99.99% against 99.97% as at 31 December 2023 due from the Egyptian government.

3.A.6 Loans and advances

	30/09/2024	31/12/2023
	Loans and advances to customers L.E.	Loans and advances to customers L.E.
Neither past due nor impaired	39,398,554,540	29,991,819,965
Past due but not impaired	3,504,395,361	2,376,145,218
Individually impaired	1,901,602,628	1,344,824,397
Gross	44,804,552,529	33,712,789,580
less: expected credit loss , restricted interests in suspense	(2,865,230,079)	(1,818,360,986)
Net	41,939,322,450	31,894,428,594

- As a result to the economic and political circumstances in Egypt loans and advances portfolios has increased 33% as of 30 September 2024 compared to its balance at 31 December 2023.
- Note (18) includes additional information regarding impairment loss on loans and advances to customers.
- The credit quality of the loans and advances portfolio that neither has past due nor subject to impairment is determined by the internal rating of the bank.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

3. Financial risk Management – continued

3.A Credit risk – continued

3.A.6 Loans and advances – continued

Loans and advances to customers (net)

	30/09/2024							
	Retail				Corporate			Total loans and advances to customers
	Overdraft	Credit cards	Personal loans	Mortgage	Overdraft	Direct loans	Syndicated loans	
L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	
Performing	14,500,084	106,508,287	4,320,890,637	--	955,467	329,236,729	50,257,504	4,822,348,708
Regular follow up	678,641,349	87,813,795	6,750,719,185	465,094,026	4,454,314,550	14,489,896,429	7,381,883,015	34,308,362,349
Watch list	--	--	168,687,197	3,523,889	99,525,417	645,048,993	1,282,889,011	2,199,674,507
Non-performing	--	--	541,381	--	41,737,902	98,212,286	468,445,317	608,936,886
Total	693,141,433	194,322,082	11,240,838,400	468,617,915	4,596,533,336	15,562,394,437	9,183,474,847	41,939,322,450

According to the bank's internal rating scale, the loans granted to retail customers are considered regular follow up.

	31/12/2023							
	Retail				Corporate			Total loans and advances to customers
	Overdraft	Credit cards	Personal loans	Mortgage	Overdraft	Direct loans	Syndicated loans	
L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	
Performing	27,343,472	105,428,199	3,330,185,872	--	317,946,031	1,000,911,581	67,351,986	4,849,167,141
Regular follow up	63,295,313	68,519,446	3,957,225,881	386,118,470	3,002,100,022	11,788,885,253	5,591,191,726	24,857,336,111
Watch list	40,200	817,877	121,632,492	3,198,475	18,430,006	399,147,931	1,158,678,999	1,701,945,980
Non-performing	--	186,188	59,775,560	5,317,064	34,158,831	38,126,495	348,415,224	485,979,362
Total	90,678,985	174,951,710	7,468,819,805	394,634,009	3,372,634,890	13,227,071,260	7,165,637,935	31,894,428,594

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

3. Financial risk management – continued

3.A Credit risk – continued

3.A.6 Loans and advances – continued

Loans and advances past due but not impaired

Loans and advances less than 90 days past due are not considered impaired, unless there is an objective evidence of impairment:

Retail	30/09/2024			
	Credit cards	Personal loans	Mortgage	Total
	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
Past due up to 30 days	3,340,924	918,804,029	31,721	922,176,674
Past due from 30 to 60 days	1,384,780	135,333,190	12,914	136,730,884
Past due from 60 to 90 days	114,788	66,450,583	159,679	66,725,050
Total	4,840,492	1,120,587,802	204,314	1,125,632,608

Corporate	30/09/2024			
	Overdraft	Direct loans	Syndicated loans	Total
	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
Past due up to 30 days	11,462,535	1,905,511,618	--	1,916,974,153
Past due from 30 to 60 days	--	60,792,777	--	60,792,777
Past due from 60 to 90 days	--	56,094,393	344,901,430	400,995,823
Total	11,462,535	2,022,398,788	344,901,430	2,378,762,753

Retail	31/12/2023			
	Credit cards	Personal loans	Mortgage	Total
	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
Past due up to 30 days	616,751	600,774,763	20,780	601,412,294
Past due from 30 to 60 days	257,424	167,437,088	16,615	167,711,127
Past due from 60 to 90 days	89,654	42,168,175	86,296	42,344,125
Total	963,829	810,380,026	123,691	811,467,546

Corporate	31/12/2023			
	Overdraft	Direct loans	Syndicated loans	Total
	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
Past due up to 30 days	4,770,021	622,759,706	--	627,529,727
Past due from 30 to 60 days	1,340,106	53,745,664	--	55,085,770
Past due from 60 to 90 days	--	78,348,901	803,713,274	882,062,175
Total	6,110,127	754,854,271	803,713,274	1,564,677,672

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

3. Financial risk management – continued

3.A Credit risk – continued

3.A.6 Loans and advances – continued

Individually impaired loans

Loans and advances to customers

Loans and advances subject to individual impairment before taking into consideration cash flows from guarantees in 30 September 2024 amounted to EGP **1,901,602,628** against EGP 1,344,824,397 as of 31 December 2023 . The breakdown of the total loans and advances subject to individual impairment including fair value of collateral obtained by the bank against these loans is as follows:

	Individual				Corporate			Total
	Overdraft	Credit card	Personal loans	Mortgage	Overdraft	Direct Loans	Syndicated Loans	
	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
Individually impaired loans 30/09/2024	--	427,116	187,882,755	144,903	289,885,206	285,262,586	1,138,000,062	1,901,602,628
Individually impaired loans 31/12/2023	4,955	346,131	115,904,705	76,521	254,784,297	237,738,463	735,969,325	1,344,824,397

Loans and advances Restructured

Restructuring activities include renegotiating in terms of payments terms extension, restructure of mandatory management policies, and adjusting ,postponing repayment terms, renegotiating policies depend on indicators or standards in addition to the management personal judgment to show that regular payments are of high probability, these policies are subject to regular review, Long-term loans, especially loans to customers are usually subject to renegotiation, total renegotiated loans reached EGP 5,637,072 thousand against EGP 3,883,974 thousand at 31 December 2023.

	30/09/2024 In thousand EGP	31/12/2023 In thousand EGP
Loans and advances to customers		
Corporate		
- Overdraft	--	--
- Direct Loans	6,813,706	3,883,974
Total	6,813,706	3,883,974

3.A.7 Debt instruments, treasury bills and other governmental notes

The table below shows an analysis of debt instruments, treasury bills and other governmental notes by rating agency designation at end of financial period, based on standard & Poor's and their equivalent.

	Treasury bills L.E.	Investments securities L.E.	Total L.E.
From A to +AA	--	4,230,430	4,230,430
- B	46,227,010,200	--	46,227,010,200
Total	46,227,010,200	4,230,430	46,231,240,630

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

3. Financial risk management – continued

3.B Market risk

The bank is exposed to market risks of the fair value or future cash flow fluctuation resulting from changes in market prices, Market risks arise from open market related to interest rate, currency, and equity products represented in each of which is exposed to general and specific market movements and changes in sensitivity levels of market rates or prices such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates and equity instrument prices, the bank divides its exposure to market risk into trading and non-trading portfolios.

The market risk management department is responsible for managing the market risks arising from trading and non-trading activities which are monitored by two separate teams, regular reports are submitted to the Board of Directors and each business unit head, trading portfolios include transactions where the Bank deals direct with clients or with the market; Non-trading portfolios include positions that primarily arise from the interest rate management of the group's retail and commercial banking assets and liabilities, non-trading portfolios also includes foreign exchange risk and equity instruments risks arising from the bank's held to maturity and available for sale investments.

3.B.1 Market risk measurement techniques

As part of market risk management the bank undertakes various hedging strategies and enters into swaps to match the interest rate risk associated with the fixed-rate long-term loans if the fair value option has been applied, the major measurement techniques used to control market risk are outlined below:

Stress Testing

Stress testing provides an indicator of the expected losses that may arise from sharp adverse circumstances, stress testing is designed to match business using standard analysis for specific scenarios, the stress testing is carried out by the bank treasury and includes risk factor stress testing where sharp movements are applied to each risk category and test emerging market stress, as emerging market are subject to sharp movements, and subject to special stress testing including possible events effect specific positions or regions - for example the stress outcome to a region applying a free currency rate, The results of the stress testing are reviewed by Top Management and the Board of Directors.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

3. Financial risk management – continued

3.B Market risk – continued

3.B.2 Foreign exchange volatility risk

The bank is exposed to foreign exchange volatility risk in terms of the financial position and cash flows, The Board of Directors set aggregate limits for foreign exchange for each position at the end of the day, and during the day which is controlled on timely basis, the following table summarizes the bank' exposure to foreign exchange volatility risk at the end of the financial year and includes the carrying amounts of the financial instruments in currencies:

Amount to the nearest EGP equivalent

	EGP	USD	GBP	EUR	Other currencies	Total
Financial assets as of 30/09/2024						
Cash and balances with the CBE	13,942,599,561	286,647,562	29,792,551	115,368,037	62,899,709	14,437,307,420
Due from Banks	27,520,115,879	6,165,516,463	2,814,665	2,714,627,714	46,039,364	36,449,114,085
Treasury bills	408,961,539	9,170,692,437	--	1,006,009,170	--	10,585,663,146
Loans and advances to customers	35,446,132,272	9,358,297,302	8,756	104,645	9,555	44,804,552,530
Financial investments:						
- Fair value through other omprehensive income	7,442,102,589	2,810,391,906	--	347,972,813	--	10,600,467,308
- Amortized cost	17,209,363,256	7,253,152,299	--	1,126,567,919	--	25,589,083,474
Total financial assets	101,969,275,096	35,044,697,969	32,615,972	5,310,650,298	108,948,628	142,466,187,963
Financial liabilities 30/09/2024						
Due to banks	7,449,999,999	391,067,328	133	3,282,861,441	--	11,123,928,901
Customer deposits	84,606,552,913	29,980,880,386	120,077,788	1,969,057,491	68,148,883	116,744,717,461
Other loans / Subordinated deposits	1,250,000,000	3,139,142,500	--	--	--	4,389,142,500
Total financial liabilities	93,306,552,912	33,511,090,214	120,077,921	5,251,918,932	68,148,883	132,257,788,862
Net financial position 30/09/2024	8,662,722,184	1,533,607,755	(87,461,949)	58,731,366	40,799,745	10,208,399,101
Financial assets as of 31/12/2023						
Total financial assets	68,879,968,704	21,807,136,956	13,352,114	1,868,043,047	24,719,759	92,593,220,580
Total financial liabilities	62,406,681,009	22,958,046,276	154,620,071	1,917,841,903	27,950,329	87,465,139,588
Net financial position 31/12/2023	6,473,287,695	(1,150,909,320)	(141,267,957)	(49,798,856)	(3,230,570)	5,128,080,992

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

3. Financial risk management – continued

3.B Market risk – continued

3.B.3 Interest rate risk

The bank is exposed to the effect of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates on both its fair value and cash flow risks. Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk of fluctuation in future cash flows of a financial instrument due to changes in market interest rates. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk whereby the value of a financial instrument fluctuates because of changes in market interest rates. Interest margins may increase as a result of such changes but profit may decrease in the event that unexpected movements arise. The Board sets limits on the level of mismatch of interest rate reprising that may be undertaken and is monitored daily by Bank Treasury.

The table below summarizes the bank's exposure to interest rate risks. It includes the bank's financial instruments at carrying amounts, categorized by the earlier of re-pricing or contractual maturity dates:

	Up to one Month	1-3 Months	3-12 Months	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Financial assets as of 30/09/2024						
Cash and balances with the CBE	27,665,759,303	3,697,815,361	--	--	--	31,363,574,664
Due from Banks	2,467,867,255	2,778,891,161	--	--	--	5,246,758,415
Treasury bills	8,800,000	989,392,920	9,594,548,500	--	--	10,592,741,420
Bonds and other financial instruments	103,638,130	11,479,181,387	18,875,649,379	12,927,800,607	1,816,119,469	45,202,388,972
Regular loans and advances to customers	34,828,193,478	3,478,196,197	2,837,673,838	6,813,101,794	1,128,462,623	49,085,627,930
Net non performing Loans	--	--	--	--	408,798,014	408,798,014
Other Assets	--	55,122,018	--	--	--	55,122,018
Total financial assets	65,074,258,166	22,478,599,044	31,307,871,717	19,740,902,401	3,353,380,106	141,955,011,433
Financial liabilities 30/09/2024						
Due to banks	11,223,249,968	2,728,664,392	--	--	--	13,951,914,360
Demand deposits	28,633,795,971	3,572,929,299	10,718,787,897	15,191,146,649	--	58,116,659,816
Saving deposits	734,763,823	138,530,923	415,592,769	692,117,755	--	1,981,005,270
Time and call deposits	37,145,682,944	2,784,690,196	6,788,366,673	4,699,021,746	--	51,417,761,560
Certificates of deposits	941,507,997	377,722,096	1,862,914,221	7,192,234,621	5,340,866	10,379,719,802
Other loans / Subordinated deposits	--	1,268,583,543	41,296,763	94,982,554	3,139,142,500	4,544,005,359
Total financial liabilities	78,679,000,703	10,871,120,449	19,826,958,323	27,869,503,325	3,144,483,366	140,391,066,167
Re-pricing gap	(13,604,742,537)	11,607,478,595	11,480,913,394	(8,128,600,924)	208,896,740	1,563,945,266
Financial assets as of 31/12/2023						
Total financial assets	30,711,806,935	19,123,895,917	18,232,103,314	15,837,809,815	3,766,320,869	87,671,936,850
Total financial liabilities	37,466,026,815	14,369,414,132	18,622,521,596	19,231,505,272	1,924,384,717	91,613,852,532
Re-pricing gap	(6,754,219,880)	4,754,481,785	(390,418,282)	(3,393,695,457)	1,841,936,152	(3,941,915,682)

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

3. Financial risk management – continued

3.C Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk represents difficulty encountering the bank in meeting its financial commitments when they fall due or to replace funds when they are withdrawn, this may result in failure in fulfilling the bank's obligation to repay to the depositors and fulfilling lending commitments.

Liquidity risk management

The bank's liquidity management process carried out by the market risk management department includes:

- Daily funding is managed by monitoring future cash flows to ensure that all requirements can be met, this includes availability of liquidity when due or borrowed by customers, to ensure that the Bank reaches its objective it maintains an active presence in global money markets.
- The Bank maintains a portfolio of highly marketable that ,are assumed to be easily liquidated in the event of an unforeseen interruption of cash flow
- Monitoring liquidity ratios are according to internal requirements and Central Bank of Egypt requirements,
- Managing loans concentration and dues.

For monitoring and reporting purposes, the Bank calculates the expected cash flow and liquidity are expected and monitored on the next day, week and month basis, which are the main times to manage liquidity the starting point to calculate these expectations is through analyzing the financial liabilities dues and expected financial assets collections.

The market risk management department monitors the mismatch between medium term assets, the level and nature of unused loans limits, overdraft utilizations, and the effect of contingent liabilities such as letters of guarantees and letters of credit.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

3. Financial risk management – continued

3.C Liquidity risk – continued

Funding approach

Sources of liquidity are regularly reviewed by separate team in the bank to maintain a wide diversification according to currency, geographic locations, sources, products and terms.

	Up to one Month L.E.	1-3 Months L.E.	3-12 Months L.E.	1-5 years L.E.	Over 5 years L.E.	Total L.E.
Financial liabilities 30/09/2024						
Due to banks	11,123,928,902	--	--	--	--	11,123,928,902
Customer deposits	34,652,907,149	13,122,340,767	29,624,406,030	24,303,920,644	15,041,142,871	116,744,717,462
Other loans / Subordinated deposits	--	--	--	--	4,389,142,500	4,389,142,500
Total financial liabilities	45,776,836,051	13,122,340,767	29,624,406,030	24,303,920,644	19,430,285,371	132,257,788,864
Total financial assets	78,150,851,836	10,946,988,823	15,249,337,847	25,804,146,321	8,986,465,659	139,137,790,487
Financial liabilities 31/12/2023						
Due to banks	2,987,560,053	--	--	--	--	2,987,560,053
Customer deposits	16,753,054,657	13,424,291,519	25,627,378,376	17,417,170,966	7,920,399,767	81,142,295,285
Other loans \ Subordinated deposits	--	--	--	--	3,335,284,250	3,335,284,250
Total financial liabilities	19,740,614,710	13,424,291,519	25,627,378,376	17,417,170,966	11,255,684,017	87,465,139,588
Total financial assets	48,862,432,903	8,295,819,687	8,611,132,785	19,218,392,055	7,605,443,150	92,593,220,580

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

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

3. Financial risk management – continued

3.D Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

3.D.1 Financial instruments not measured at fair value

The table below summarizes the carrying amounts and fair values for those financial assets and liabilities not presented on the Bank's balance sheet at their fair value.

	Book value		FV*	
	30/09/2024 L.E.	31/12/2023 L.E.	30/09/2024 L.E.	31/12/2023 L.E.
Financial assets				
Due from banks	36,438,155,455	8,965,036,340	36,438,155,455	8,965,036,340
Loans and advances to customers				
A- Retail				
- Overdraft	693,141,433	90,678,985	693,141,433	90,678,985
- Credit cards	194,322,082	174,951,710	194,322,082	174,951,710
- Personal loans	11,240,838,400	7,468,819,805	11,240,838,400	7,468,819,805
- Mortgage	468,617,915	394,634,009	468,617,915	394,634,009
B- Corporate				
- Overdraft	4,596,533,336	3,372,634,890	4,596,533,336	3,372,634,890
- Direct loans	15,562,394,437	13,227,071,260	15,562,394,437	13,227,071,260
- Syndicated loans	9,183,474,847	7,165,637,935	9,183,474,847	7,165,637,935
Financial investments				
- Fair value through OCI	23,313,350	23,313,350	23,313,350	23,313,350
- Amortized cost	25,507,744,798	16,879,489,710	24,926,625,714	15,822,350,657
Financial liabilities				
Due to banks	11,123,928,902	2,987,560,053	11,123,928,902	2,987,560,053
Customers deposits				
- Corporate	91,719,226,432	61,436,192,730	91,719,226,432	61,436,192,730
- Retail	25,025,491,030	19,706,102,555	25,025,491,030	19,706,102,555
Other loans / Subordinated deposits	4,389,142,500	3,335,284,250	4,389,142,500	3,335,284,250

Due from banks

Fair value of placements and deposits bearing variable interest rate for one day is its current value, the expected fair value for deposits bearing variable interest is based on the discounted cash flow using rate of similar loans of similar credit risk and due dates.

Loans and advances to banks

Loans and advances to banks are represented in loans other than deposits hold in banks, fair value expected for loans and advances represents the discounted value of future cash flows expected to be collected and cash flows are discounted using the current market interest rate to determine the fair value.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

3. Financial risk management – continued

3.D Fair value of financial assets and liabilities – continued

3.D.1 Financial instruments not measured at fair value – continued

Loans and advances to customers

Loans and advances are net of provisions for impairment. The estimated fair value of loans and advances represents the discounted amount of estimated future cash flows expected to be received. Expected cash flows are discounted at current market rates to determine fair value.

Financial investments

Financial investments shown in the above schedule includes only held to maturity assets investments; as available for sale investments are measured at fair value except for equity instruments for which the market value can't be reliably determined, Fair value of held-to-maturity investments is based on market prices or broker prices, Fair value is estimated using quoted market prices for securities with similar credit and maturity and yield characteristics where information is not available.

Due to banks and customers

The estimated fair value of deposits of indefinite maturity which includes interest-free deposits is the amount paid on call.

The estimated fair value of fixed interest-bearing deposits and other loans not traded in an active market is based on discounted cash flows using interest rates for new debts of similar maturity dates.

Issued debt instrument

Total Fair value is calculated based on current financial markets' rates. As for securities that have no active market, discounted cash flows model is used in the first time according to the current rate applicable to the remaining period till maturity date.

3.E Capital management

For capital management purpose, the bank's capital includes total equity as reported in the balance sheet plus some other elements that are managed as capital; the bank manages its capital to ensure that the following objectives are achieved:

- Compliance with the legally imposed capital requirement in Egypt.
- Protecting the bank's ability to continue as a going concern and enabling it to generate yield for shareholders and other parties dealing with the bank.
- Maintaining a strong capital base to enhance growth of the bank's operations.

Capital adequacy and the use of regulatory capital are monitored on a daily basis by the bank's management. Employing techniques based on the guidelines developed by the Basel committee as implemented by the banking supervision unit in the central bank of Egypt on a quarterly basis.

The CBE requires the bank to comply with the following:

- Maintaining EGP 500 million as a minimum requirement for the issued and paid-up capital.
- Maintaining a minimum level of capital adequacy ratio of 12.5%, calculated as the ratio between total value of the capital elements, and the risk weighted average of the bank's assets and contingent liabilities.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

3. Financial risk management – continued

3.E Capital management – continued

According to new instructions issued in 18 December 2012:

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

Tier One:

Consists of two parts which are continuous basic paid in capital and additional basic paid in capital.

Tier Two:

Is the supported paid in capital and consist of:

- 45% from positive foreign currencies translation reserve.
- 45% from special reserve.
- 45% from fair value increment over the book value for financial investments. (Positive portion only)
- 45% from fair value reserve balance for financial investment available for sale.
- 45% from fair value increment over the book value for financial investments held for maturity.
- 45% from fair value increment over the book value for financial investments in associates and affiliates.
- Financial instruments with embedded derivative.
- Loans (Supportive deposits with 20% amortization from its value each year from the last five years from its maturity).
- Impairment loss provision for loans, advances and performing contingent liabilities with maximum 1.25% from total weighted assets and weighted contingent liabilities.
- 50% disposals from tier 1 and 2.
- Assets reverted to the bank value in general banking risk reserve.
- When calculating the numerator of capital adequacy ratio, the rules limits the subordinated deposits to no more than 50% of tier1 after exclusion.
- Assets and contingent liabilities are weighted by credit risk, market risk and operational risk.

For denominator of capital adequacy ratio consists of:

- Credit risk
- Market risk
- Operational risk

Assets risk weight scale ranging from zero to 100% is based on the counterparty risk to reflect the related credit risk scheme, taking into consideration the cash collaterals.

Similar criteria are used for off balance sheet items after adjustments to reflect the nature of contingency and the potential loss of those amounts.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

3. Financial risk management – continued

3.E Capital management – continued

The tables below summarize the capital adequacy ratio according to Basel II for the current year and previous year :

	30/09/2024 In thousand EGP	31/12/2023 In thousand EGP
Tier 1 capital		
Issued and paid up capital	5,505,500	5,005,000
GoodWill	(85,237)	--
Legal reserve	716,854	575,503
Other reserves	31,336	31,336
General risk reserve	208,750	208,750
Retained earnings	2,299,425	1,602,528
Additional capital	--	19
Total other comprehensive income	194,603	(213,063)
Total deductions from tier 1 capital	(438,239)	(346,728)
Total qualifying tier 1 capital	8,432,992	6,863,345
Tier 2 capital		
Impairment provision for loans and regular contingent liabilities and debt instruments stage 1	640,578	504,252
Loans (subordinated deposits)	4,216,497	3,258,052
Total qualifying tier 2 capital	4,857,075	3,762,304
Total capital 1+2	13,290,067	10,625,649
Risk weighted assets and contingent liabilities		
Total Credit risk	61,124,916	40,367,973
Total Market risk	521,454	--
Total Operation risk	4,367,505	4,367,505
Top 50 concentration	5,753,780	6,459,177
Total risk weighted assets and contingent liabilities	71,767,655	51,194,655
Capital Adequacy Ratio (%)	%18.52	%20.76

3.F Leverage Financial Ratio

Central Bank of Egypt Board of Directors had approved in its meeting held on July 7, 2015 on special supervisory instructions related to leverage ratio which maintain a minimum level of leverage ratio of 3% to be reported in quarterly basis as following:

- Guidance ratio starting from reporting year September 2015 till 2017.
- Obligatory ratio started from year 2018.

This ratio will be included in Basel requirement tier 1 in order to maintain the Egyptian Banking System strong and safe, as long to keep up with the best international regulatory treatments. Leverage financial ratio reflect relationship between tier 1 for capital that is used in capital adequacy ratio (After Exclusions) and other assets (on balance sheet and off-balance sheet) that are not risk weighted assets.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

3. Financial risk management – continued

3.G Leverage Financial Ratio – continued

Ratio Elements:

A- The numerator elements

The numerator consists of tier 1 for capital that is used in capital adequacy ratio (After Exclusions) in accordance with the requirements of the regulatory authority represented by the Central Bank of Egypt (CBE).

B-The denominator elements

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

- 1- On the balance sheet exposure items after deducting some of tier 1 exclusions for capital base.
- 2- Financing financial papers operations exposures.
- 3- Off-balance sheet items (weighted by credit conversion factor).

The table below summarizes the leverage financial ratio:

	30/09/2024	31/12/2023
	In thousand EGP	In thousand EGP
Tier 1 capital after exclusions	8,432,992	6,863,345
On-balance sheet items, derivatives and financing securities	144,918,366	87,612,497
Off-balance sheet items	4,313,154	3,641,149
Total exposures	149,231,520	91,253,646
Leverage Financial Ratio (%)	%5.65	%7.52

Liquidity coverage ratio and net stable fund ratio:

- Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR):

Liquidity coverage ratio aims to ensure that the bank maintains sufficient non-encumbered high quality liquid assets to meet the net outflows within the next 30 days under an unfavorable conditions scenario, and is calculated as follow:

Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) = High quality liquid assets / Net outflows within 30 days.

This ratio shouldn't be less than 80% in 2017 and to gradually reach 100% by 2019.

For 30 September 2024: LCR ratio record LCY 219%, FCY 144% and total of 201%.

- Net stable fund ratio (NSFR):

Net stable fund ratio represents the relation between the available stable funding (the numerator) and the required stable funding (the denominator), this ratio seeks to face the mismatch of the long-term financing structure by encouraging banks to use a stable long-term fund sources for at least one year in order to cover assets' investments and any financing claims resulting from off-balance sheet commitments to help the bank to structure its fund sources. This ratio shouldn't be less than 100%, and is calculated as follow:

Net stable fund ratio (NSFR) = Available stable funding / required stable funding \geq 100%

For 30 September 2024: NSFR ratio record LCY 260%, FCY 227% and total of 251%.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

4. Significant accounting estimates and assumptions

The bank makes subjective estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities for the following financial period consistent estimations and judgments are continually evaluated based on historical experience and other factors including the expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable.

4.A Impairment losses for loans and advances

The bank reviews the portfolio of loans and advance sat least quarterly to evaluate their impairment, the bank uses discretionary judgment on determining whether it is necessary to record impairment loss in the income statement, the bank has to identify if there is objective evidence indicating a decline in the expected future cash flows from loan portfolio before identifying any decline on individual basis, this evidence includes data indicating negative changes in a borrower's portfolio ability to repay to the bank or local or economic circumstances related to default, on scheduling future cash flows the management uses the past experience to determine the credit impairment loss for assets when there is objective evidence of impairment similar to that of the portfolio in question.

The methods and assumptions used in estimating both the amount and timing of the future cash flows are reviewed on a regular basis to minimize any discrepancy between the estimated loss and actual loss based on experience.

4.B Amortized cost investments

Non-derivatives financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity are classified as held to maturity, this classification requires high degree of judgment; In return the bank tests the intent and ability to hold such investments to maturity, if the bank fails to hold such investments till maturity except for certain circumstances (selling an insignificant amount of held-to-maturity investments near to maturity date) then all held to maturity investment portfolio should be reclassified as available for sale which will be measured at fair value instead of amortized cost, in addition the bank should suspend classifying investments as held to maturity caption.

If classification of investments as held to maturity is suspended the carrying amount shall decrease by EGP (581,119,084) to reach its fair value by increasing the valuation reserve available for sale within the equity caption.

4.C Income tax

The bank is subject to income tax which requires the use of important estimates to calculate the income tax provision, there are a number of complicated processes and calculations to determine the final income tax, the bank records a liability related to the tax inspection estimated results, according to estimates of probabilities of extra taxes ,when there is a difference between the final result of the actual tax inspection and the amounts previously recorded by the bank such, differences affect the income and deferred tax provision at the period which the differences were noted.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

5. By activity segment

Activity segment include operations and assets used in providing banking services and managing related risks and yields which may differ from other activities, the segmentation analyses of operations according to the banking activities are as follows:

- **Large enterprises medium and small ones**
Activities include current accounts, deposits, overdrafts, loans, credit facilities and financial derivatives.
- **Investments**
Include merging companies, purchasing investments, financing company's restructure and financial instruments.
- **Individuals**
Activities include current accounts, savings, deposits, credit cards, personal loans and mortgage loans.
- **Other activities**
Include other banking activities such as fund management.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

6. Net interest income

	From 1/7/2024 To 30/9/2024 L.E.	From 1/1/2024 To 30/9/2024 L.E.	From 1/7/2023 To 30/9/2023 L.E.	From 1/1/2023 To 30/9/2023 L.E.
Interest from loans and similar income from:				
Loans and advances to customers	2,338,670,430	6,160,634,189	1,316,011,501	3,555,221,635
Treasury bills and treasury bonds	2,072,209,933	5,777,728,184	1,384,081,416	3,754,726,749
Deposits and current accounts	2,089,174,866	4,037,479,875	414,902,766	1,278,184,532
Investments in debt instruments	167,014	781,276	810,398	8,287,864
Total	6,500,222,243	15,976,623,524	3,115,806,081	8,596,420,780
Interest on Deposits and similar expenses from:				
Deposits and current accounts from banks	(535,844,078)	(1,178,742,642)	(222,960,192)	(523,583,484)
Deposits and current accounts from customers	(4,330,510,380)	(10,342,902,438)	(1,949,094,776)	(5,247,623,174)
REPOs	(964,088)	(2,908,358)	(1,013,135)	(3,041,927)
Subordinated deposits	(134,697,041)	(372,483,484)	(61,521,494)	(175,521,225)
Total	(5,002,015,587)	(11,897,036,922)	(2,234,589,597)	(5,949,769,810)
Net interest income	1,498,206,656	4,079,586,602	881,216,484	2,646,650,970

7. Net fees and commission income

	From 1/7/2024 To 30/9/2024 L.E.	From 1/1/2024 To 30/9/2024 L.E.	From 1/7/2023 To 30/9/2023 L.E.	From 1/1/2023 To 30/9/2023 L.E.
Fees and commission income				
Fees and commissions related to credit banking services	369,997,588	1,157,581,133	294,017,008	610,710,699
Custody fees	426,388	1,765,558	1,016,239	1,893,455
Other fees	20,386,285	67,060,260	19,680,142	50,079,329
Total	390,810,261	1,226,406,951	314,713,389	662,683,483
Fees and commission expenses				
Brokerage fees paid	(12,290,276)	(30,346,250)	(5,319,800)	(16,412,954)
Other fees paid	(89,631,677)	(256,391,144)	(61,560,553)	(179,957,314)
Total	(101,921,953)	(286,737,394)	(66,880,353)	(196,370,268)
Net fees and commission income	288,888,308	939,669,557	247,833,036	466,313,215

8. Dividends income

	From 1/7/2024 To 30/9/2024 L.E.	From 1/1/2024 To 30/9/2024 L.E.	From 1/7/2023 To 30/9/2023 L.E.	From 1/1/2023 To 30/9/2023 L.E.
Investment funds	496,336	639,008	496,336	639,008
Financial Investment dividends	4,887,122	4,887,122	2,756,069	2,981,569
Total	5,383,458	5,526,130	3,252,405	3,620,577

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

9. Net trading income

	From 1/7/2024 To 30/9/2024 L.E.	From 1/1/2024 To 30/9/2024 L.E.	From 1/7/2023 To 30/9/2023 L.E.	From 1/1/2023 To 30/9/2023 L.E.
Gain from foreign exchange	71,808,204	258,192,795	131,052,518	430,268,121
Gain from selling of debt instruments at fair value through profit or loss(FVTPL)	2,257,616	6,801,373	1,679,918	9,123,922
Total	74,065,820	264,994,168	132,732,436	439,392,043

10. Administrative expenses

	From 1/7/2024 To 30/9/2024 L.E.	From 1/1/2024 To 30/9/2024 L.E.	From 1/7/2023 To 30/9/2023 L.E.	From 1/1/2023 To 30/9/2023 L.E.
Staff costs				
Wages and salaries	(224,441,581)	(641,173,868)	(163,884,403)	(507,697,176)
Social insurance	(10,954,066)	(33,382,967)	(9,591,949)	(28,950,540)
Other	(98,489,922)	(570,553,345)	(65,317,255)	(261,255,337)
Total	(333,885,569)	(1,245,110,180)	(238,793,607)	(797,903,053)
Other administrative expenses	(346,703,058)	(825,761,960)	(271,432,541)	(714,552,107)
Total	(680,588,627)	(2,070,872,140)	(510,226,148)	(1,512,455,160)

11. Other operating income (expenses)

	From 1/7/2024 To 30/9/2024 L.E.	From 1/1/2024 To 30/9/2024 L.E.	From 1/7/2023 To 30/9/2023 L.E.	From 1/1/2023 To 30/9/2023 L.E.
Gain on sale of property and equipment	16,500	28,460	--	10,000
(Loss) Gain from selling property and equipment	26,128,333	(62,692,778)	39,336,904	(63,288,874)
Other	730,312	2,963,229	13,693,876	24,828,577
Total	26,875,145	(59,701,089)	53,030,780	(38,450,297)

12. Impairment (charge) release for credit losses

	From 1/7/2024 To 30/9/2024 L.E.	From 1/1/2024 To 30/9/2024 L.E.	From 1/7/2023 To 30/9/2023 L.E.	From 1/1/2023 To 30/9/2023 L.E.
Loans, advances and to customers	(179,415,570)	(602,859,369)	(190,070,828)	(298,466,581)
Due from banks	(4,762,559)	7,145,955	3,584,999	3,915,899
Treasury bills	19,674,914	34,609,701	12,412,109	(11,781,982)
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	329,310	24,418,097	3,464,505	45,392,336
Debt instruments at amortized cost	8,165,615	193,710,982	(147,138)	(37,111,354)
Total	(156,008,290)	(342,974,634)	(170,756,353)	(298,051,682)

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

13. Income tax expenses

	From 1/7/2024 To 30/9/2024 L.E.	From 1/1/2024 To 30/9/2024 L.E.	From 1/7/2023 To 30/9/2023 L.E.	From 1/1/2023 To 30/9/2023 L.E.
Current tax	(374,112,620)	(1,049,922,368)	(254,643,144)	(682,593,240)
Deferred tax (liability)	--	--	--	--
Total	(374,112,620)	(1,049,922,368)	(254,643,144)	(682,593,240)

	From 1/7/2024 To 30/9/2024 L.E.	From 1/1/2024 To 30/9/2024 L.E.	From 1/7/2023 To 30/9/2023 L.E.	From 1/1/2023 To 30/9/2023 L.E.
Profit before tax	1,070,308,919	2,980,102,005	643,856,467	1,728,755,528
Income tax calculated at 22.5% tax rate	240,819,507	670,522,951	144,867,705	388,969,994
Add/Less				
Non-taxable income	(443,585,456)	(1,267,588,498)	(284,630,290)	(756,542,715)
Non-deductible expenses for tax purposes	317,042,855	772,422,182	181,056,408	531,913,461
Extra payments on interest from treasury bills and treasury bonds	259,835,714	874,565,733	213,349,321	518,252,500
Current tax	374,112,620	1,049,922,368	254,643,144	682,593,240
Effective tax rate	%34.95	%35.23	%39.55	%39.48

14. Earnings per share basic share of net profit of the period

	From 1/7/2024 To 30/9/2024 L.E.	From 1/1/2024 To 30/9/2024 L.E.	From 1/7/2023 To 30/9/2023 L.E.	From 1/1/2023 To 30/9/2023 L.E.
Profits available for distribution for the period after tax	696,196,299	1,930,179,637	389,213,323	1,046,162,288
Less:				
Employees profit share	(69,617,980)	(193,015,118)	(35,656,796)	(106,970,388)
Board of directors remuneration	(52,495,704)	(124,954,443)	(11,201,970)	(33,605,909)
Dividends to shareholders	574,082,615	1,612,210,076	342,354,557	905,585,991
Weighted average number of shares	499,502,252	499,502,252	499,502,252	499,502,252
Earnings per share (EGP/ share)	1.15	3.23	0.69	1.81

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

15. Classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities

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

30 September 2024	Amortized cost	Debt instruments at fair value through OCI	Equity instruments at fair value through OCI	Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	Total Carrying amount
Cash and balances with the CBE	14,549,113,105	--	--	--	14,549,113,105
Due from banks	36,449,114,085	--	--	--	36,449,114,085
Treasury bills	--	10,177,056,623	--	--	10,177,056,623
Loans and credit facilities to customers	44,804,552,529	--	--	--	44,804,552,529
Instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	--	10,211,901,938	388,565,370	--	10,600,467,308
Instruments at amortized cost	25,589,083,474	--	--	--	25,589,083,474
Other financial assets	1,971,316,780	--	--	--	1,971,316,780
Total financial assets	123,363,179,973	20,388,958,561	388,565,370	--	144,140,703,904
Due to banks	11,123,928,902	--	--	--	11,123,928,902
Customer deposits	116,744,717,462	--	--	--	116,744,717,462
Other loans	4,389,142,500	--	--	--	4,389,142,500
Other financial liabilities	721,672,980	--	--	--	721,672,980
Total financial liabilities	132,979,461,844	--	--	--	132,979,461,844
31 December 2023	Amortized cost	Debt instruments at fair value through OCI	Equity instruments at fair value through OCI	Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	Total Carrying amount
Cash and balances with the CBE	11,300,445,702	--	--	--	11,300,445,702
Due from banks	8,980,567,835	--	--	--	8,980,567,835
Treasury bills	--	10,898,229,214	--	--	10,898,229,214
Loans and credit facilities to customers	33,712,789,580	--	--	--	33,712,789,580
Instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	--	12,518,325,000	253,450,641	--	12,771,775,641
Instruments at amortized cost	17,120,744,090	--	--	--	17,120,744,090
Other financial assets	1,715,376,578	--	--	--	1,715,376,578
Total financial assets	72,829,923,785	23,416,554,214	253,450,641	--	96,499,928,640
Due to banks	2,987,560,053	--	--	--	2,987,560,053
Customer deposits	81,142,295,285	--	--	--	81,142,295,285
Other loans	3,335,284,250	--	--	--	3,335,284,250
Other financial liabilities	527,280,459	--	--	--	527,280,459
Total financial liabilities	87,992,420,047	--	--	--	87,992,420,047

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

16. Cash and balances with the Central Bank of Egypt (CBE)

	30/09/2024	31/12/2023
	L.E.	L.E.
Cash	1,314,587,517	880,151,455
Due from the CBE (within the required limit of statutory reserve %)	13,234,525,588	10,420,294,247
Total	14,549,113,105	11,300,445,702
Non-interest bearing balances	14,549,113,105	11,300,445,702
Total	14,549,113,105	11,300,445,702

17. Due from banks

	30/09/2024	31/12/2023
	L.E.	L.E.
Current accounts	140,939,764	115,201,605
Deposits	36,308,174,321	8,865,366,230
Less: Expected Credit Losses	(10,958,630)	(15,531,495)
Total	36,438,155,455	8,965,036,340
Balance with CBE otherwise the required limit of statutory reserve percentage	31,182,478,540	8,294,589,965
Local banks	4,823,531,056	381,208,237
Foreign banks	443,104,489	304,769,633
Less: Expected Credit Losses	(10,958,630)	(15,531,495)
Total	36,438,155,455	8,965,036,340
Non-interest bearing balances	140,939,764	115,201,605
Variable Interest bearing balances	36,308,174,321	8,865,366,230
Less: Expected Credit Losses	(10,958,630)	(15,531,495)
Total	36,438,155,455	8,965,036,340
Current balance	36,449,114,085	8,980,567,835
Less: Expected Credit Losses	(10,958,630)	(15,531,495)
Total	36,438,155,455	8,965,036,340

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

18. Loans, advances and morabihat to customers (net)

	30/09/2024 L.E.	31/12/2023 L.E.
Retail		
Overdraft	701,815,542	94,195,884
Credit cards	234,857,337	178,308,968
Personal loans	11,636,574,110	7,697,566,476
Mortgage loans	476,385,790	396,231,622
Total (1)	13,049,632,779	8,366,302,950
Corporate		
Overdraft	4,894,875,201	3,631,762,954
Direct loans	15,973,547,177	13,606,926,961
Syndicated loans	10,886,497,372	8,107,796,715
Total (2)	31,754,919,750	25,346,486,630
Total loans and advance to customers (1+2)	44,804,552,529	33,712,789,580
Less:		
Expected Credit Losses	(2,865,089,277)	(1,817,966,465)
Interest in suspense	(140,802)	(394,521)
Net loans, advances and morabihat to customers	41,939,322,450	31,894,428,594

Translation of impairment losses for loans and advances to customers

Retail	30/09/2024				
	Overdraft L.E.	Credit cards L.E.	Personal loans L.E.	Mortgage L.E.	Total L.E.
Balances at the beginning of the year	3,516,899	3,357,258	228,643,855	1,597,613	237,115,625
Impairment (charge) release	5,122,495	36,891,333	151,754,333	6,159,462	199,927,623
Written off amounts	--	(310,096)	--	--	(310,096)
Proceeds from bad debts during the period	--	596,760	15,234,706	10,800	15,842,266
Translation differences for Foreign currencies	34,715	--	--	--	34,715
Balances at the end of the period	8,674,109	40,535,255	395,632,894	7,767,875	452,610,133

Corporate	30/09/2024			
	Overdraft L.E.	Direct loans L.E.	Syndicated loans L.E.	Total L.E.
Balances at the beginning of the year	258,836,359	379,855,701	942,158,780	1,580,850,840
Impairment (charge) release	2,330,047	3,692,469	396,909,230	402,931,746
Written off amounts	--	(11,441,318)	--	(11,441,318)
Proceeds from bad debts during the period	--	851,200	--	851,200
Translation differences for Foreign currencies	37,137,473	38,194,688	363,954,515	439,286,676
Balances at the end of the period	298,303,879	411,152,740	1,703,022,525	2,412,479,144

**NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024**
18. Loans, advances and morabihat to customers (net) - continued

Retail	31/12/2023				
	Overdraft L.E.	Credit cards L.E.	Personal loans L.E.	Mortgage L.E.	Total L.E.
Balances at the beginning of the year	2,780,928	3,454,994	217,387,505	2,184,137	225,807,564
Impairment (charge) release	719,749	498,774	41,124,521	(631,370)	41,711,674
Written off amounts	--	(1,373,162)	(54,236,609)	--	(55,609,771)
Proceeds from bad debts during the year	--	776,652	24,368,438	44,846	25,189,936
Translation differences for Foreign currencies	16,222	--	--	--	16,222
Balances at the end of the year	3,516,899	3,357,258	228,643,855	1,597,613	237,115,625

Corporate	31/12/2023			
	Overdraft L.E.	Direct loans L.E.	Syndicated loans L.E.	Total L.E.
Balances at the beginning of the year	372,343,552	298,808,739	650,233,314	1,321,385,605
Impairment (charge) release	(105,654,823)	120,545,753	194,886,247	209,777,177
Written off amounts	(20,900,575)	(50,769,625)	--	(71,670,200)
Proceeds from bad debts during the year	279,989	--	--	279,989
Translation differences for Foreign currencies	12,768,216	11,270,834	97,039,219	121,078,269
Balances at the end of the year	258,836,359	379,855,701	942,158,780	1,580,850,840

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

19. Financial investments

	30/09/2024 L.E.	31/12/2023 L.E.
Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)		
Debt instruments at FV (listed)	10,211,901,938	12,518,325,000
Treasury Bills and other governmental notes (19-1)	10,354,756,623	11,080,404,214
Equity instruments (unlisted)	23,313,350	23,313,350
Investment managed by other	1	1
Egyptian Gulf Bank Mutual fund's CDs	37,745,482	29,318,221
Egyptian Gulf Bank money market fund (Tharaa)	23,131,449	20,078,202
Azimot Egypt fund	304,375,088	180,740,867
Total investments at Fair value through other comprehensive income (1)	20,955,223,931	23,852,179,855
Amortized cost		
Debt instruments (listed)	25,589,083,474	17,120,744,090
Total Amortized cost	25,589,083,474	17,120,744,090
Expected Credit losse	(81,338,676)	(241,254,380)
Net Amortized cost (2)	25,507,744,798	16,879,489,710
Total financial investments (1+2)	46,462,968,729	40,731,669,565

	Fair value through other comprehensive income L.E.	30/09/2024 Amortized cost L.E.	Total L.E.
Balance at the beginning of the year	12,771,775,641	17,120,744,090	29,892,519,731
Additions	6,601,870,774	9,007,360,243	15,609,231,017
Disposals	(10,488,259,209)	(3,577,839,000)	(14,066,098,209)
Monetary balances foreign currencies differences translation	1,143,132,521	3,025,431,306	4,168,563,827
(Loss) from change in FV (note 31)	345,396,529	--	345,396,529
Amortization of (premium) discount	226,551,052	13,386,835	239,937,887
Total	10,600,467,308	25,589,083,474	36,189,550,782
Expected Credit losse	--	(81,338,676)	(81,338,676)
Balance at the end of the period	10,600,467,308	25,507,744,798	36,108,212,106

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

19. Financial investments – continued

	31/12/2023		Total L.E.
	Fair value through comprehensive income L.E.	Amortized cost L.E.	
Balance at the beginning of the year	19,932,018,607	10,204,922,211	30,136,940,818
Additions	2,362,391,224	4,908,165,197	7,270,556,421
Disposals	(8,079,134,062)	(1,808,526,780)	(9,887,660,842)
Monetary balances foreign currencies differences translations	1,147,068,395	420,333,987	1,567,402,382
(Loss) from change in FV (note 31)	(78,723,250)	--	(78,723,250)
Amortization of (premium) discount	484,741,502	2,544,026	487,285,528
Transfer from investments at fair value to amortized cost	(2,996,586,775)	3,393,305,449	396,718,674
Total	12,771,775,641	17,120,744,090	29,892,519,731
Expected Credit losse	--	(241,254,380)	(241,254,380)
Balance at the end of the year	12,771,775,641	16,879,489,710	29,651,265,351

19.1 Treasury bills and other governmental notes*

	30/09/2024	31/12/2023
	L.E.	L.E.
Treasury bills 91 days	8,800,000	947,500,000
Treasury bills 182 days	380,025,000	3,381,000,000
Treasury bills 273 days	--	125,000
Treasury bills 365 days	10,203,916,420	6,968,712,620
Total	10,592,741,420	11,297,337,620
Less/ Add:		
Unearned Revenue	(230,906,523)	(205,292,214)
Changes in fair value	(7,078,274)	(11,641,192)
Total	10,354,756,623	11,080,404,214

* Treasury bills include EGP 8,970,945,000 (equivalent to USD 190 million) as in USD Treasury bills and EGP 948,025,260 (equivalent to EUR 18.6 million) as in EUR Treasury bills.

Gain from sale of financial investments

	From 1/7/2024 To 30/9/2024	From 1/1/2024 To 30/9/2024	From 1/7/2023 To 30/9/2023	From 1/1/2023 To 30/9/2023
	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
Gains from sale of financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	13,486,449	163,873,411	6,773,827	21,735,862
Total	13,486,449	163,873,411	6,773,827	21,735,862

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

20. Investment in subsidiaries

The banks share of investment in subsidiaries is as follows:

30/09/2024	Country	Company's assets L.E.	Company's liabilities less owners' equity L.E.	Company's revenues L.E.	Company's profits / (losses) L.E.	Book value L.E.	Share %
Subsidiaries							
Egyptian gulf holding for financial investments	Egypt	530,504,837	14,865,770	135,634,459	101,426,740	609,970,000	99.99%
Total		530,504,837	14,865,770	135,634,459	101,426,740	609,970,000	

31/12/2023	Country	Company's assets L.E.	Company's liabilities less owners' equity L.E.	Company's revenues L.E.	Company's profits / (losses) L.E.	Book value L.E.	Share %
Subsidiaries							
Egyptian gulf holding for financial investments	Egypt	530,504,837	14,865,770	135,634,459	101,426,740	399,970,000	99.992%
Total		530,504,837	14,865,770	135,634,459	101,426,740	399,970,000	

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

21. Employee stock ownership plan (ESOP)

The extraordinary general assembly meeting held on 9 May 2017 approved the establishment of the employee stock ownership plan (ESOP) by granting after amending the bank's article of association according to the decision of the extraordinary general assembly meeting held on 23 March 2016 based on a proposal from the bank's board of directors on 29 February 2016, this plan will be applied starting from 9 August 2017 which is the date of the approval of the Egyptian Financial Supervisory Authority (EFSA) on this plan in accordance with the law.

Equity securities of this plan will be granted to the bank's executive members, departments' heads, general managers, first line managers and employees of the bank based on their annual performance and appraisal according to the bank's financial performance and personal performance report based on his functional grade.

The balance of the employee stock ownership plan amounted EGP **64,119,087** at 30 September 2024 according to the number of **8,116,982** shares. The fair value for the shares amounted EGP 112,113,598 and the revaluation differences amounted EGP 47,994,511 for the period ended 30 September 2024.

ESOP movement during the year as follows:

	30/09/2024		31/12/2023	
	Shares	L.E.	Shares	L.E.
Balance at the beginning of period /year	6,820,153	51,041,366	7,430,062	69,879,638
Purchased during the period /year	1,296,829	13,077,721	2,504,883	17,190,097
Granted during the period /year	--	--	(3,114,792)	(36,028,369)
Balance at the end of period/ year	8,116,982	64,119,087	6,820,153	51,041,366

* Additions during the year of 31 December 2023 include 761,776 shares represented in bonus dividends for the profits of 2021 in accordance with the decision of the General Assembly on 31 March 2022

ESOP movement in equity during the year as follows:

	30/09/2024		31/12/2023	
	L.E.		L.E.	
Balance at the beginning of the year	10,823,314		39,048,835	
Granted during the period/ year	--		(36,028,369)	
Amortization during the period/ year	13,799,106		7,802,848	
Balance at the end of the year	24,622,420		10,823,314	

* The amount represents the value of 3,114,792 shares granted to the bank's employees during the financial year. The share price on the stock exchange at the time of grant amounted to 0.36 US dollars.

Year	Promised	Free shares	Forfeited	Total	Granted	To be Granted
2017	1,470,644	365,433	(277,574)	1,558,503	1,500,426	58,077
2018	1,101,156	396,948	(272,954)	1,225,150	1,141,976	83,174
2019	1,726,773	481,330	(209,659)	1,998,444	1,884,542	113,902
2022	3,327,353	--	--	3,327,353	--	--
2023	3,882,341	--	--	3,882,341	--	--

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

22. Intangible assets

Computer software

	30/09/2024	31/12/2023
	L.E.	L.E.
Net book value at the beginning of the year	13,794,169	18,930,640
Amortization during the period/ year	(1,724,271)	(5,136,471)
Net book value at the end of the period/ year	12,069,898	13,794,169

23. Other assets

	30/09/2024	31/12/2023
	L.E.	L.E.
Accrued revenues	1,971,316,780	1,715,376,578
Prepaid expenses	332,111,416	193,978,493
Advances to purchase fixed assets	699,507,046	685,072,566
Assets reverted to the bank (after deducting the impairment)	155,626,810	154,775,610
Impress & Guarantee	63,072,792	14,431,877
Assets held for sale - investments reverted to the bank*	1	1
Other	720,671,230	687,978,163
Total	3,942,306,075	3,451,613,288

* Investments reverted to the bank represented "Hamenz Co" amounted to EGP 1 the bank's share in the company's capital was increased to 99.99%.

* After the CBE board assembly on 8th of September, 2009 the following was stated:

"In the event that a bank that owns shares in a non-financial company with more than 40% of its issued capital, the bank must dispose of any extra ownership within a year of acquiring the shares, Impairment loss of the shares accumulated will then be calculated according to accounting principles so as not to understate the value of these losses relative to any marginal increase above the 40%, Losses should then be reflected in the bank's income statement under investment losses, or as other expenses depending on the circumstances in exchange for a decrease in the book value of share price by the same amount". The bank has calculated impairment account to each of the following: Misr America for medical supplies, and Hamenz for German technological Industries.

* Due to the inability to sell the asset within the legally specified year, a general bank risk reserve was formed at 10% of the asset value annually in accordance with the instructions of the CBE.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

24. Fixed assets

	Land & Buildings L.E.	Fixtures and Fitting L.E.	Tools and Machinery L.E.	Computers L.E.	Furniture L.E.	Vehicles L.E.	Other L.E.	Total L.E.
Cost at 1 January 2023	508,087,630	649,723,817	25,744,805	215,910,844	97,054,637	23,984,510	177,646,699	1,698,152,942
Accumulated depreciation	(69,379,497)	(275,186,458)	(17,658,117)	(130,394,714)	(45,079,668)	(14,790,505)	(128,117,737)	(680,606,696)
Net book value	438,708,133	374,537,359	8,086,688	85,516,130	51,974,969	9,194,005	49,528,962	1,017,546,246
31/12/2023								
Net book value at the beginning of the year	438,708,133	374,537,359	8,086,688	85,516,130	51,974,969	9,194,005	49,528,962	1,017,546,246
Additions	2,258,063	10,423,814	51,500	77,895,972	787,460	--	35,396,383	126,813,192
Reclassification	127,446,297	(142,986,778)	--	--	271,534	--	15,268,947	--
Disposals	--	--	(935,820)	--	(137,328)	--	(347,717)	(1,420,865)
Depreciation	(11,080,227)	(50,749,305)	(2,554,771)	(26,529,924)	(9,451,193)	(2,922,138)	(30,618,886)	(133,906,444)
Accumulated depreciation of Reclassification assets	(15,930,787)	17,873,347	--	--	(33,942)	--	(1,908,618)	--
Accumulated depreciation of disposal assets	--	--	445,682	--	97,722	--	321,030	864,434
Net book value	541,401,479	209,098,437	5,093,279	136,882,178	43,509,222	6,271,867	67,640,101	1,009,896,563
Cost at 1 January 2024	637,791,990	517,160,853	24,860,485	293,806,816	97,976,303	23,984,510	227,964,312	1,823,545,269
Accumulated depreciation	(96,390,511)	(308,062,416)	(19,767,206)	(156,924,638)	(54,467,081)	(17,712,643)	(160,324,211)	(813,648,706)
Net book value	541,401,479	209,098,437	5,093,279	136,882,178	43,509,222	6,271,867	67,640,101	1,009,896,563
30 September 2024								
Net book value at the beginning of the year	541,401,479	209,098,437	5,093,279	136,882,178	43,509,222	6,271,867	67,640,101	1,009,896,563
Additions	22,795,950	72,672,853	3,085,524	43,062,012	1,241,578	1,330,000	25,642,949	169,830,866
Reclassification	--	--	--	--	--	(1,860,040)	(7,245,063)	(9,105,103)
Disposals	(8,581,372)	(46,247,113)	(1,895,626)	(25,821,601)	(7,145,691)	(2,164,768)	(23,722,690)	(115,578,861)
Depreciation	--	--	--	--	--	1,860,040	7,194,518	9,054,558
Net book value	555,616,057	235,524,177	6,283,177	154,122,589	37,605,109	5,437,099	69,509,815	1,064,098,023
Cost 30/09/2024	660,587,940	589,833,706	27,946,009	336,868,828	99,217,881	23,454,470	246,362,198	1,984,271,032
Accumulated depreciation	(104,971,883)	(354,309,529)	(21,662,832)	(182,746,239)	(61,612,772)	(18,017,371)	(176,852,383)	(920,173,009)
Net book value	555,616,057	235,524,177	6,283,177	154,122,589	37,605,109	5,437,099	69,509,815	1,064,098,023

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

25. Due to banks

	30/09/2024	31/12/2023
	L.E.	L.E.
Current accounts	406,609,022	825,043,053
Deposits	10,717,319,880	2,162,517,000
Total	11,123,928,902	2,987,560,053
Central banks	--	--
Local banks	10,717,319,880	--
Foreign banks	406,609,022	2,987,560,053
Total	11,123,928,902	2,987,560,053
Non-interest bearing balances	406,609,022	825,043,053
Interest bearing balances	10,717,319,880	2,162,517,000
Total	11,123,928,902	2,987,560,053
Current balances	11,123,928,902	2,987,560,053
Total	11,123,928,902	2,987,560,053

26. Customers' deposits

	30/09/2024	31/12/2023
	L.E.	L.E.
Demand deposits	57,811,096,519	33,405,909,768
Time and call deposits	46,534,811,229	35,628,273,894
Certificates of deposits	9,584,483,264	9,499,228,006
Saving deposits	1,971,918,489	1,625,307,964
Other deposits	842,407,961	983,575,653
Total	116,744,717,462	81,142,295,285
Corporate deposits	91,719,226,432	61,436,192,730
Retail deposits	25,025,491,030	19,706,102,555
Total	116,744,717,462	81,142,295,285

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

27. Other loans / Subordinated deposits

	30/09/2024	31/12/2023
	L.E.	L.E.
European Investment Bank	--	77,232,750
Subordinated Deposits*	4,389,142,500	3,258,051,500
Total	4,389,142,500	3,335,284,250

* The bank entered into an agreement with Misr Insurance Company (S.A.E.) on 13 November 2017, whereby the company deposited an amount of EGP 800 million divided into 5 deposits where the last deposit should be made within one month and a half from the date of signing the contract, the term of each deposit will be seven years and six months starting from the date of each deposit separately.

* The bank entered into an agreement with Misr Insurance Company (S.A.E.) on 5 May 2020, whereby the company deposited an amount of EGP 35 million, deposit should be made within one month from the date of signing the contract the term of deposit will be seven starting from the date of deposit separately.

* The bank entered into an agreement with Misr Life Insurance Company (S.A.E.) on 5 May 2020, whereby the company deposited an amount of EGP 20 million, deposit should be made within one month from the date of signing the contract the term of deposit will be seven starting from the date of deposit separately

* The bank entered into an agreement with Misr Insurance Company (S.A.E.) on 19 Nov 2023, whereby the company deposited an amount of EGP 450 million and USD 10 million the term of the deposits will be seven starting from the date of the deposit separately

This deposit is subject to the terms and conditions of the Central Bank of Egypt and the bank can use this deposit in all areas that deem appropriate for investment.

As this deposit is subject to the conditions of the Central Bank of Egypt and meets the requirements to be included in tier (2) of the capital base as it is not designated for specific activity or to meet specific assets and is issued and fully paid, this deposit follows the rights of the depositors and creditors at liquidation and is not guaranteed from the issuer and not subject to any legal or economic arrangements and does not include conditions to be recoverable before the due date.

28. Other liabilities

	30/09/2024	31/12/2023
	L.E.	L.E.
Accrued interest	721,672,980	527,280,459
Prepaid revenue	245,441,901	15,080,833
Accrued expenses	720,465,091	767,644,703
Creditors	808,751,282	919,317,441
Treasury bills sale and repurchase agreements	177,700,000	182,175,000
Other credit balances	208,615,826	175,122,223
Total	2,882,647,080	2,586,620,659

29. Other Provisions

	30/09/2024	31/12/2023
	L.E.	L.E.
Balance at the beginning of the year	260,105,551	294,301,885
Translations f foreign currencies balances	5,114,210	5,313,332
Release (charged) during the to statement of income	90,582,795	100,730,429
Provisions no longer required	(27,890,017)	(137,444,952)
Used during the period/ year	(84,370)	(2,795,143)
Balances at the end of the period/ year	327,828,169	260,105,551

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

	30/09/2024	31/12/2023
	L.E.	L.E.
Provision for legal claims	13,677,247	10,527,959
Provision for other claim	250,657,342	163,437,342
Provision for tax claims	2,576,098	2,576,098
Provision for contingent liabilities	60,917,482	83,564,152
Balances at the end of the period/ year	327,828,169	260,105,551

30. Capital

Authorized capital

The authorized capital amounted to USD 800,000,000, or its equivalent in EGP.

Issued and paid up capital

The issued and paid up capital amounted to USD 499,502,252 (equivalent to EGP 5,005,000,001) represented in 499,502,252 shares at par value of USD 1 each.

Retained for capital increase

The ordinary general assembly of the bank, held on 18 March 2024 decided to increase the issued and paid up capital by issuing free shares financed from the earning distribution shown in the financial statements for the year ending on 31 December 2023 amounting to EGP 500,500,000 and all procedures for this capital increase are being completed to register the increased shares at the Egyptian Stock Exchange.

31. Reserves and retained earnings

31.A Reserves during the year as follows

	30/09/2024	31/12/2023
	L.E.	L.E.
Legal reserve	716,853,799	575,502,998
Foreign currencies differences translation reserve	2,684,997	2,684,997
Fair value reserve - Financial investments	194,600,821	(213,062,506)
Expected credit losses on debt instruments at fair value through OCI	74,069,252	116,184,621
General reserve	17,529,143	17,529,143
General banking risk reserve	1	12,763,838
Capital reserve	13,806,823	13,806,823
General risk reserve *	208,750,579	208,750,579
Balances at the end of the period/ year	1,228,295,415	734,160,493

* In accordance with the instructions of the Central Bank of Egypt as of 26 February 2019 , the general risk reserve cannot be used or distributed until obtaining the approval of Central Bank of Egypt .

31.A.1 General bank risk reserve

	30/09/2024	31/12/2023
	L.E.	L.E.
Balance at the beginning of the year	12,763,838	12,003,004
Transferred from retained earnings	(12,763,837)	760,834
Balance at the end of the period/ year	1	12,763,838

In accordance with the Central Bank of Egypt instructions general bank risk reserve is formed to meet unexpected risks; and this reserve is un-distributable except after obtaining the approval of the Central Bank of Egypt.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

31. Reserves and retained earnings – continued

31.A.2 Legal reserve

	30/09/2024	31/12/2023
	L.E.	L.E.
Balance at the beginning of the year	575,502,998	530,933,434
Transferred from net profit of 2022/ 2021	141,350,801	44,569,564
Balance at the end of the year	716,853,799	575,502,998

In accordance with local laws, 10% of the net year's profit is transferred to reserve not available for distribution until this reserve reaches 100% of the capital.

31.A.3 Fair value reserve – Financial investments

	30/09/2024	31/12/2023
	L.E.	L.E.
Balance at the beginning of the year	(213,062,506)	(969,530,441)
(Losses) / Gain from changes in FV	349,959,447	(86,826,846)
Change in fair value of reclassified debt instruments*	--	396,718,674
Net gains transferred to the income statement resulted from disposal	57,703,880	446,576,107
Balance at the end of the period/ year	194,600,821	(213,062,506)

* The amount of EGP 396,718,674 represents the value of the change in the fair value of a portion of the bond portfolio, which was classified during the period from investments at fair value through OCI to investments at amortized cost in line with the instructions of the Central Bank of Egypt.

31.A.4 Expected credit losses on debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income

	30/09/2024	31/12/2023
	L.E.	L.E.
Balance at the beginning of the year	116,184,621	63,024,492
(Reverse) Charged of expected credit losses for the period / year	(59,027,798)	37,372,809
Foreign currency exchange	16,912,429	15,787,320
Balance at the end of the period/ year	74,069,252	116,184,621

31.A.5 Capital reserve

	30/09/2024	31/12/2023
	L.E.	L.E.
Balance at the beginning of the year	13,806,823	13,443,510
Transferred from net profit of 2022/2021	--	363,313
Balance at the end of the period/ year	13,806,823	13,806,823

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

31.B Retained earnings

Retained earnings movement

	30/09/2024	31/12/2023
	L.E.	L.E.
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,756,045,981	457,108,655
Net profit for the year	1,930,179,637	1,413,508,005
Retained for capital increase (Stock dividends)	(500,500,000)	--
Employees profit share	(142,627,184)	(44,623,703)
Board of directors remuneration	(44,807,879)	(19,790,894)
Transferred to general banking risk reserve	12,763,837	(760,834)
Transferred to legal reserve	(141,350,801)	(44,569,564)
Transferred to other reserves	--	(363,313)
Banking System Support and Development Fund	(14,262,718)	(4,462,371)
Balance at the end of the period/ year	2,855,440,873	1,756,045,981

32. Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of preparing the statement of cash flow, the cash and cash equivalent includes the following balance of maturity dates within less than three months from the date of acquisition

	30/09/2024	31/03/2023
	L.E.	L.E.
Cash and balances with CBE	14,549,113,105	9,132,436,747
Due from banks	36,449,114,085	11,017,388,897
Treasury bills	10,354,756,623	10,780,423,210
Balance with CBE within the limit of statutory reserve	(16,884,092,659)	(10,105,714,721)
Due from banks with maturity more than 3 months	--	(1,235,736,000)
Treasury bills matured more than 3 months	(10,337,437,543)	(10,780,373,871)
Cash and cash equivalent at the end of the period/ year	34,131,453,611	8,808,424,262

33. Commitment and contingent liabilities

33.A Capital Commitment

The Bank's total capital commitments related to building and completing new branches and purchase of assets and equipment amounted to EGP 434,610,500 which has not been finished as at 30 September 2024.

33.B Commitments for loans, guarantees and facilities

Bank commitments for loans guarantees and facilities are represented as follows:

	30/09/2024	31/12/2023
	L.E.	L.E.
Letter of credit (import & export)	501,628,000	20,838,000
Letter of guarantee	3,190,765,000	2,804,996,000
Total	3,692,393,000	2,825,834,000

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

34. Salaries & Bonus of top management

	30/09/2024	31/12/2023
	L.E.	L.E.
Short term salaries & bonuses	148,517,149	161,715,085
Total	148,517,149	161,715,085

The top twenty salaries and bonuses in the bank reached EGP 148,517,149 and the monthly average is EGP 16,501,905 for the period ended 30 September 2024.

35. Related parties transactions

Number of transactions with related parties has been conducted in the normal course of business including loans and deposits. Related parties transactions and balances at the end of the year are as follows:

35.A Loans and advances to related parties

	Top Management		Subsidiaries and associates	
	30/09/2024	31/12/2023	30/09/2024	31/12/2023
	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
Existing loans at the beginning of the year	28,391,555	26,615,431	--	--
Loans issued during the year	3,935,203	5,545,799	--	--
Loans collected during the year	(2,762,090)	(3,769,675)	--	--
Existing loans at the end of the year	29,564,668	28,391,555	--	--

35.B Deposits from related parties

	Top Management	
	30/09/2024	31/12/2023
	L.E.	L.E.
Deposits at the beginning of the year	14,913,243	19,018,407
Deposit received during the year	56,915,913	34,252,400
Deposit redeemed during the year	(42,675,983)	(38,357,564)
Deposits at the end of the year	29,153,173	14,913,243

	30/09/2024	31/12/2023
	EGP	EGP
	Demand deposits	20,062,701
Saving accounts	4,717,823	3,647,787
Saving and deposit certificates	1,500,000	1,700,000
Time deposits	2,872,649	1,186,288
Deposits at the end of the year	29,153,173	14,913,243

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

36. Mutual funds

Mutual fund established by the bank - Egyptian Gulf Bank

The Fund is one of the licensed banking activities of the Bank under the Capital Market Law No. 95 of 1992 and its Executive Regulations. The Fund is managed by Hermes Investment Fund Management Company. The Fund has a total investment of 100 million Egyptian pounds. Assigned 50,000 certificates (amounting to Five million Egyptian pounds) to start the activity of the Fund.

The recoverable amount of the certificates as at 30 September 2024 was EGP 754.9097 and the Fund's certificates on the same date were 112851 certificates.

The Thraa Fund cash

The Fund is one of the licensed banking activities of the Bank under the Capital Market Law no.95 for 1992 and its Executive Regulations. The fund is managed by Prime Company for mutual fund management, The number of certificates at the initial offering was 34,944,491 million certificates with a total amount of EGP 375 million of which 713359 certificates (amounting to EGP 7,5 million) were designated to the fund operation.

The recoverable amount of each certificate as of 30 September 2024 amounted EGP 32.4261 and the Fund's certificates on the same date were 9616431 certificates.

37. Deferred income tax

	Deferred tax assets		Deferred tax liabilities	
	30/09/2024	31/12/2023	30/09/2024	31/12/2023
	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
Fixed assets	7,630,472	5,008,263	--	--
Provisions (other than loans impairment losses)	239,543,209	144,297,734	--	--
Total deferred tax assets (liabilities)	247,173,681	149,305,997	--	--
Net deferred tax assets	247,173,681	149,305,997	--	--

Movement of deferred tax Assets and Liabilities

	30/09/2024	31/12/2023
	L.E.	L.E.
Balance at the beginning of the year	149,305,997	77,954,554
Additions during the year	97,867,684	71,351,443
Balance at the end of the year	247,173,681	149,305,997

In accordance with the Central Bank of Egypt instructions and Egyptian Accounting Standards No. (24) "income taxes" deferred tax assets are not recognized if no future benefits are expected and/or the existence of deferred tax liabilities at the same time. Accordingly, tax assets were not recognized during the financial year ended 30 September 2024 as well as the financial year ended 31 December 2023.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

38. Bank's Tax Position

Corporate income tax

Years from starting the operation till 2004:

All disputes have been finalized with the Tax Authority in the committee for the Settlement of tax disputes.

Years from 2005 to 2016:

Tax inspection was performed and all disputes have been finalized for these years.

Years from 2017 to 2019:

Tax inspection was performed, an objection was done on the results and an internal committee is being formed.

Years from 2020 till 30/09/2024:

Tax returns were submitted and obligations were paid on the due date and the Tax Authority did not notify the bank to start the inspection for these years.

Payroll tax

Years from starting the operation till 2004:

Tax inspection was performed and the resulted tax was paid for this year.

Years from 2005 to 2020:

Tax inspection was performed in accordance with the new law number 91 of 2005 and all disputes have been finalized and there were no tax liabilities on the bank for these years.

Years from 2021 till 30/09/2024:

Tax settlements have been submitted and raised on the electronic system, and we have not been notified with the start of the tax inspection for these years to date.

Stamp tax

Years from starting the operation till 31/7/2006:

All disputes have been finalized with the Tax Authority in the committee for the Settlement of tax disputes.

Years from 2006 to 2012:

All disputes have been finalized with the Tax Authority in accordance with the new Stamp Law Number 143 of 2006 and its amendments.

Years from 2013 to 2020:

Tax inspection was performed and it resulted an overestimated amount, an objection was done regarding the stamp tax on advertising and an internal committee was formed and it was agreed by the committee to reperform the tax inspection.

Years from 2021 till 30/09/2024:

Quarterly reports are submitted and taxes due are paid on the due date.

39. Comparative figures

Comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to changes in presentation used in the current period.