

Separate Financial Statements March 2025

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 March 31, 2025 and the related separate interim statements of income ,comprehensive income ,change in equity and cash flows for the three-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

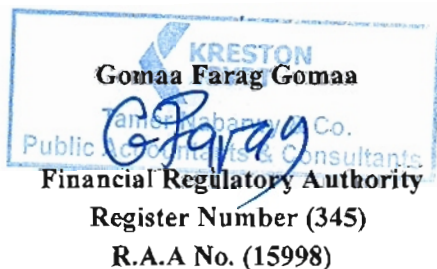
We conducted our limited review in accordance with Egyptian Standards on Review Engagements 2410,"Limited Review of interim financial statements performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity ."A limited review of separate interim financial statements consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons 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

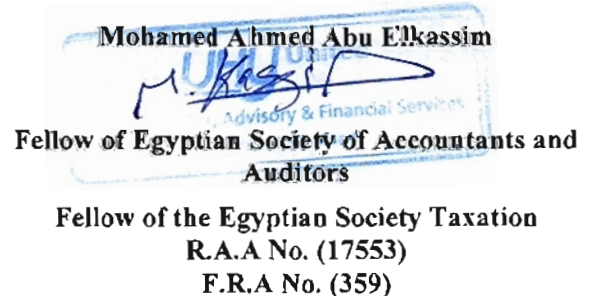
Based on our limited review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying separate interim financial statements do not present fairly, in all material respects, the separate financial position of the bank as at March 31, 2025 , and of its separate financial performance and its separate cash flows for the three-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: May 11, 2025

AUDITORS



Tamer Nabarawy & co
KRESTON EGYPT
Public accountant & Consultants



United for Audit and Tax
UHY-United

**SEPARATE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS OF 31 MARCH 2025**

	Note	31 March 2025 L.E.	31 December 2024 L.E.
ASSETS			
Cash and balances with the Central bank	(16)	13,551,701,516	13,331,026,921
Due from banks	(17)	29,642,791,215	27,048,117,842
Loans, advances and morabahat to customers (net)	(18)	52,772,716,558	44,466,110,721
Financial investments:			
- Fair value through other comprehensive income	(19)	25,374,486,183	22,512,797,034
- Amortized cost	(19)	23,381,401,712	23,579,617,436
- Fair value through profit and loss	(19)	7,312,420	10,347,675
Investment in subsidiaries	(20)	999,970,000	609,970,000
Employee stock ownership plan (ESOP)	(21)	81,779,112	64,580,387
Intangible assets	(22)	10,920,384	11,495,141
Other assets	(23)	6,162,738,683	4,816,821,662
Fixed assets	(24)	1,039,232,922	1,044,083,497
TOTAL ASSETS		153,025,050,705	137,494,968,316
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
LIABILITIES			
Due to banks	(25)	14,435,459,411	7,946,692,694
Customers' deposits	(26)	119,633,126,162	111,966,731,877
Other loans and Subordinated deposits	(27)	4,805,518,000	4,554,522,000
Other liabilities	(28)	3,709,885,413	3,057,939,732
Other provisions	(29)	503,096,048	379,168,450
TOTAL LIABILITIES		143,087,085,034	127,905,054,753
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Issued and Paid-in capital	(30)	5,505,500,001	5,505,500,001
Retained for capital increase	(30)	550,550,000	--
Reserves	(31)	1,066,188,990	579,597,770
Employee stock ownership plan (ESOP)	(21)	33,821,826	29,222,124
Retained Earnings include net profit for the period / year	(31)	2,781,904,854	3,475,593,668
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		9,937,965,671	9,589,913,563
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		153,025,050,705	137,494,968,316

Vice Chairman & CEO

Nidal El Kassem Assar



Chairman

Raed Jawad Ahmed Bukhamseen



- Limited review report "attached".
- The accompanying notes from (1) to (40) are an integral part of these separate financial statements and are to be read therewith.

**SEPARATE STATEMENT OF INCOME
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2025**

	Note	31 March 2025 L.E.	31 March 2024 L.E.
Interest from loans and similar income	(6)	6,412,454,630	3,885,115,843
Interest on deposits and similar expenses	(6)	(4,536,001,991)	(2,696,139,939)
Net interest income		1,876,452,639	1,188,975,904
Fees and commissions income	(7)	491,634,234	422,130,102
Fees and commissions expenses	(7)	(145,533,160)	(85,389,198)
Net fees and commission income		346,101,074	336,740,904
Dividends income	(8)	87,296	71,336
Net trading income	(9)	87,318,368	117,368,833
Gain from sale of financial investments	(19)	12,775,011	107,072,868
Impairment (charge) release for credit losses	(12)	(130,257,494)	(91,361,052)
Administrative expenses	(10)	(866,986,508)	(744,299,827)
Other operating income (expenses)	(11)	(97,640,062)	(78,846,383)
Net profit of the period before income tax		1,227,850,324	835,722,583
Income tax expenses	(13)	(446,399,500)	(298,230,861)
Net profit of the period		781,450,824	537,491,722
Earnings per basic share of the net profit of the period (EGP/ share)	(14)	1.33	0.89

Vice Chairman & CEO

Nidal El Kassem Assar



Chairman

Raed Jawad Ahmed Bukhamseen



- The accompanying notes from (1) to (40) 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 31 MARCH 2025

	Note	31 March 2025 L.E.	31 March 2024 L.E.
Net profit for the period		781,450,824	537,491,722
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)	133,757,597	21,737,474
Expected credit loss for debt instruments measured at fair value through OCI		58,547,495	131,006,688
Total OCI items		192,305,092	152,744,162
Total other comprehensive income for the period		973,755,916	690,235,884

- The accompanying notes from (1) to (40) are an integral part of these separate financial statements and are to be read therewith.

SEPARATE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	Note	31 March 2025 L.E.	31 March 2024 L.E.
Cash flows from Operating Activities			
Net Profits for the period before income tax		1,227,850,324	835,722,583
Adjustments to reconcile net profit to net cash provided by operating activities			
Depreciation and amortization for fixed assets and intangible assets	(22-24)	25,663,899	34,420,272
Impairment charge of credit losses	(12)	130,257,494	91,361,052
Other provisions (charged) release	(11)	123,921,475	79,056,880
Translation differences for other provision in foreign currencies	(29)	6,123	4,591,310
Translation differences for financial assets in foreign currencies (monetary Items)	(19)	6,433,115	(3,832,479,592)
Amortization of premium / discount for bonds	(19)	(82,039,915)	(98,539,310)
Dividends income	(8)	(87,296)	(71,336)
Gains from sale of financial investment at fair value through OCI	(19)	12,429,347	(34,745,548)
Translation differences for expected credit losses on debt instruments at fair value through OCI in foreign currencies	(31)	(23,884)	--
Share based payments (Employee stock ownership plan)	(21)	4,599,702	4,599,702
Revaluation differences for financial investments through profit or losses		(252,287)	--
Operating profit before changes in assets and liabilities provided from operating activities		1,448,758,097	(2,916,083,987)
Net (increase) decrease in assets and liabilities			
Due from banks		(54,118,288)	143,302,269
Treasury bills		(2,843,852,139)	(3,602,220,375)
Financial investment at fair value through profit or loss		3,287,542	--
Loans, advances and morabihat to customers		(8,416,607,256)	(6,882,256,626)
Other assets		(1,107,898,817)	(936,175,997)
Due to banks		6,488,766,717	3,569,758,221
Customers' deposits		7,666,394,285	16,996,131,064
Other liabilities		205,546,181	39,895,229
Net cash flows provided from operating activities	(1)	3,390,276,322	6,412,349,798
Cash flows from Investing Activities			
Payments to purchase fixed assets and branches improvement		(247,731,209)	(55,029,322)
Proceeds from sale/ mature of financial investments other than trading investments		410,735,254	8,925,972,806
Payments to purchase financial investment other than trading investments	(19)	--	(15,060,562,683)
Dividends received	(8)	15,960	--
Investment in subsidiaries		(390,000,000)	--
Employee stock ownership plan (ESOP)	(21)	(17,198,725)	(10,823,634)
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(2)	(244,178,720)	(6,200,442,833)
Cash flows from Financing Activities			
Change in long-term loans and Subordinated deposits		250,996,000	983,723,250
Dividends paid		(630,122,710)	(187,435,063)
Net cash flows (used in) provided from financing activities	(3)	(379,126,710)	796,288,187
Net change in cash and cash equivalents during the period	(3+2+1)	2,766,970,892	1,008,195,152
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period		24,555,638,462	8,549,469,038
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period		27,322,609,354	9,557,664,190

SEPARATE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2025 – CONTINUED

Cash and cash equivalents are represented in (note 32)		31 March 2025	31 March 2024
		L.E.	L.E.
Cash and balances with the CBE	(16)	13,551,701,516	11,472,202,184
Due from banks	(17)	29,654,462,121	9,716,808,789
Treasury bills	(19)	14,696,025,036	14,549,129,003
Balance with CBE within the limit of statutory reserve		(15,832,969,883)	(12,504,533,373)
Due from banks with maturity more than 3 months		(50,584,400)	--
Treasury bills with maturity more than 3 months		(14,696,025,036)	(13,675,942,413)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period		27,322,609,354	9,557,664,190

- The accompanying notes from (1) to (40) 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 31 MARCH 2025

	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.
31 March 2024								
Balance as of 1/1/2024		5,005,000,001	--	409,225,293	208,750,579	10,823,314	1,756,045,981	7,389,845,168
Capital increase		--	500,500,000	--	--	--	(500,500,000)	--
Distributed dividends		--	--	--	--	--	(187,435,063)	(187,435,063)
Transferred to legal reserves		--	--	141,350,801	--	--	(141,350,801)	--
Net change in other comprehensive income items		--	--	94,064,794	--	--	--	94,064,794
Banking System Support and Development Fund		--	--	--	--	--	(14,262,718)	(14,262,718)
Transferred to capital reserve from retained earnings		--	--	(12,763,837)	--	--	12,763,837	--
Employee stock ownership plan (ESOP)		--	--	--	--	4,599,702	--	4,599,702
Net profit for the period		--	--	--	--	--	537,491,722	537,491,722
Balance as of 31 March 2024		5,005,000,001	500,500,000	631,877,051	208,750,579	15,423,016	1,462,752,958	7,824,303,605
31 March 2025								
Balance as of 1/1/2025		5,505,500,001	--	370,847,191	208,750,579	29,222,124	3,475,593,668	9,589,913,563
Capital increase		--	550,550,000	--	--	--	(550,550,000)	--
Cash distributed		--	--	--	--	--	(300,000,000)	(300,000,000)
Distributed dividends		--	--	--	--	--	(253,612,738)	(253,612,738)
Board of directors remuneration		--	--	--	--	--	(76,509,972)	(76,509,972)
Transferred to legal reserve	(31)	--	--	254,900,619	--	--	(254,900,619)	--
Net change in other comprehensive income items	(31)	--	--	217,485,566	--	--	--	217,485,566
Banking System Support and Development Fund		--	--	--	--	--	(25,361,274)	(25,361,274)
Transferred to general banking risk reserve	(31)	--	--	12,878,812	--	--	(12,878,812)	--
Transferred to capital reserve	(31)	--	--	1,326,223	--	--	(1,326,223)	--
Employee stock ownership plan (ESOP)	(21)	--	--	--	--	4,599,702	--	4,599,702
Net profit for the period	(31)	--	--	--	--	--	781,450,824	781,450,824
Balance as of 31 March 2025		5,505,500,001	550,550,000	857,438,411	208,750,579	33,821,826	2,781,904,854	9,937,965,671

- The accompanying notes from (1) to (40) 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 31 MARCH 2025

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 2399 employees as of the financial statement date.

Separate financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 06 May 2025.

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 31 March 2025 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 31 MARCH 2025

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 31 MARCH 2025

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 31 MARCH 2025

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 31 MARCH 2025

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 31 MARCH 2025

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 31 MARCH 2025

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 31 MARCH 2025

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 31 December 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 31 MARCH 2025

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 31 MARCH 2025

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	60 Years
- Safes	40 Years
- Furniture	10 Years
- Tools and Machinery	8 Years
- Fixtures and Fitting	15 Years
- Equipment	5 Years
- Computers	10 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 31 MARCH 2025

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, other 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 31 MARCH 2025

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 31 MARCH 2025

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 31 MARCH 2025

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 31 MARCH 2025

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 31 MARCH 2025

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	
	% 31/03/2025	% 31/12/2024	% 31/03/2025	% 31/12/2024
Performing loans	7.94%	9.64%	0.08%	0.03%
Regular watching	82.48%	80.34%	17.38%	17.21%
Watch list	6.87%	6.63%	44.31%	41.39%
Non-performing loans	2.71%	3.39%	38.23%	41.37%
	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 31 MARCH 2025

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 31 MARCH 2025**
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

	31/03/2025	31/12/2024
	L.E	L.E
In balance sheet items exposed to credit risk		
Due from bank	29,654,462,121	27,053,985,045
Treasury bills and other government notes	14,696,025,036	11,840,061,380
Loans and advances to customers		
Retail loans		
- Overdraft	2,547,322,848	2,217,434,459
- Credit cards	274,125,513	272,695,647
- Personal loans	18,404,513,692	13,040,858,383
- Mortgage	559,630,933	516,003,032
Corporate loans		
- Overdraft	4,129,553,614	4,835,374,521
- Direct loans	20,604,787,784	16,739,544,219
- Syndicated loans	10,580,351,762	10,411,117,908
Financial investments		
- Debt instruments	33,699,195,934	33,910,202,589
Other assets	4,333,765,115	3,427,387,614
Total	139,483,734,352	124,264,664,797
Off-balance sheet items exposed to credit risk		
Letters of credit	1,103,855,000	599,194,000
Letters of guarantee	4,166,921,000	3,452,640,000
Total	5,270,776,000	4,051,834,000

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

3. Financial risk management – continued

3.A Credit risk – continued

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

Due from banks	31 March 2025			Total
	Stage 1 12 months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	
Credit rating				
Performing loans	29,654,462,121	--	--	29,654,462,121
Regular watching	--	--	--	--
Watch list	--	--	--	--
Non-performing loans	--	--	--	--
Total Book value	29,654,462,121	--	--	29,654,462,121
Less: Expected Credit Losses	(11,670,906)	--	--	(11,670,906)
Book value	29,642,791,215	--	--	29,642,791,215

Due from banks	31 December 2024			Total
	Stage 1 12 months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	
Credit rating				
Performing loans	27,053,985,045	--	--	27,053,985,045
Regular watching	--	--	--	--
Watch list	--	--	--	--
Non-performing loans	--	--	--	--
Total Book value	27,053,985,045	--	--	27,053,985,045
Less: Expected Credit Losses	(5,867,203)	--	--	(5,867,203)
Book value	27,048,117,842	--	--	27,048,117,842

Treasury bills	31 March 2025			Total
	Stage 1 12 months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	
Credit rating				
Performing loans	14,696,025,036	--	--	14,696,025,036
Regular watching	--	--	--	--
Watch list	--	--	--	--
Non-performing loans	--	--	--	--
Total Book value	14,696,025,036	--	--	14,696,025,036
Less: Expected Credit Losses	(87,737,390)	--	--	(87,737,390)
Book value	14,608,287,646	--	--	14,608,287,646

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

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 2024			Total
	Stage 1 12 months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	
Credit rating				
Performing loans	11,840,061,380	--	--	11,840,061,380
Regular watching	--	--	--	--
Watch list	--	--	--	--
Non-performing loans	--	--	--	--
Total Book value	11,840,061,380	--	--	11,840,061,380
Less: Expected Credit Losses	(27,913,682)	--	--	(27,913,682)
Book value	11,812,147,698	--	--	11,812,147,698

Retail loans	31 March 2025			Total
	Stage 1 12 months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3* Life time	
Credit rating				
Performing loans	4,087,025,776	311,621,300	--	4,398,647,076
Regular watching	16,088,767,372	--	--	16,088,767,372
Watch list	--	972,455,188	--	972,455,188
Non-performing loans	--	--	325,723,350	325,723,350
Total Book value	20,175,793,148	1,284,076,488	325,723,350	21,785,592,986
Less: Expected Credit Losses	(152,985,342)	(132,326,746)	(310,013,734)	(595,325,822)
Book value	20,022,807,806	1,151,749,742	15,709,616	21,190,267,164

Retail loans	31 December 2024			Total
	Stage 1 12 months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	
Credit rating				
Performing loans	4,102,209,801	226,484,228	--	4,328,694,029
Regular watching	11,145,696,488	--	--	11,145,696,488
Watch list	--	316,578,721	--	316,578,721
Non-performing loans	--	--	256,022,283	256,022,283
Total Book value	15,247,906,289	543,062,949	256,022,283	16,046,991,521
Less: Expected Credit Losses	(155,357,504)	(53,828,862)	(242,492,232)	(451,678,598)
Book value	15,092,548,785	489,234,087	13,530,051	15,595,312,923

**NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2025**
3. Financial risk management – continued
3.A Credit risk – continued
3.A.5 Maximum exposure to credit risk before collateral held – continued

Corporate loans	31 March 2025			Total
	Stage 1 12 months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	
Credit rating				
Performing loans	134,362,098	19,457	--	134,381,555
Regular watching	30,773,873,261	237,600,678	--	31,011,473,939
Watch list	832,543,498	2,115,720,484	--	2,948,263,982
Non-performing loans	--	--	1,220,573,684	1,220,573,684
Total Book value	31,740,778,857	2,353,340,619	1,220,573,684	35,314,693,160
Less: Expected Credit Losses	(351,756,734)	(1,041,441,388)	(729,457,733)	(2,122,655,855)
Book value	31,389,022,123	1,311,899,231	491,115,951	33,192,037,305

Corporate loans	31 December 2024			Total
	Stage 1 12 months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	
Credit rating				
Performing loans	300,082,149	40,079	--	300,122,228
Regular watching	27,159,274,825	288,159,308	--	27,447,434,133
Watch list	664,790,260	2,203,669,371	--	2,868,459,631
Non-performing loans	--	--	1,370,020,656	1,370,020,656
Total Book value	28,124,147,234	2,491,868,758	1,370,020,656	31,986,036,648
Less: Expected Credit Losses	(376,605,222)	(1,062,140,375)	(921,830,233)	(2,360,575,830)
Book value	27,747,542,012	1,429,728,383	448,190,423	29,625,460,818

Debt instruments at fair value through OCI	31 March 2025			Total
	Stage 1 12 months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	
Credit rating				
Performing loans	10,250,588,557	--	--	10,250,588,557
Regular watching	--	--	--	--
Watch list	--	--	--	--
Non-performing loans	--	--	--	--
Total Book value	10,250,588,557	--	--	10,250,588,557
Less: Expected Credit Losses	(27,412,094)	--	--	(27,412,094)
Book value	10,223,176,463	--	--	10,223,176,463

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

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 2024			Total
	Stage 1 12 months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	
Credit rating				
Performing loans	10,255,052,310	--	--	10,255,052,310
Regular watching	--	--	--	--
Watch list	--	--	--	--
Non-performing loans	--	--	--	--
Total Book value	10,255,052,310	--	--	10,255,052,310
Less: Expected Credit Losses	(28,712,191)	--	--	(28,712,191)
Book value	10,226,340,119	--	--	10,226,340,119

Debt instruments at amortized cost	31 March 2025			Total
	Stage 1 12 months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	
Credit rating				
Performing loans	23,448,607,377	--	--	23,448,607,377
Regular watching	--	--	--	--
Watch list	--	--	--	--
Non-performing loans	--	--	--	--
Total Book value	23,448,607,377	--	--	23,448,607,377
Less: Expected Credit Losses	(67,205,665)	--	--	(67,205,665)
Book value	23,381,401,712	--	--	23,381,401,712

Debt instruments at amortized cost	31 December 2024			Total
	Stage 1 12 months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	
Credit rating				
Performing loans	23,655,150,279	--	--	23,655,150,279
Regular watching	--	--	--	--
Watch list	--	--	--	--
Non-performing loans	--	--	--	--
Total Book value	23,655,150,279	--	--	23,655,150,279
Less: Expected Credit Losses	(75,532,843)	--	--	(75,532,843)
Book value	23,579,617,436	--	--	23,579,617,436

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

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	31 March 2025			Total
	Stage 1 12 months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	
Provision for credit losses on 1 January 2025	5,867,203	--	--	5,867,203
New financial assets purchased or issued	5,836,305	--	--	5,836,305
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	--	--	--	--
Changes in model assumption and methodology	--	--	--	--
Write off during the period	--	--	--	--
Foreign currencies translation differences	(32,602)	--	--	(32,602)
Balance at the end of the period	11,670,906	--	--	11,670,906

Due from banks	31 December 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	(12,556,495)	--	--	(12,556,495)
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 year	--	--	--	--
Foreign currencies translation differences	2,892,203	--	--	2,892,203
Balance at the end of the year	5,867,203	--	--	5,867,203

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

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 March 2025			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
	12 months	Life time	Life time	
Provision for credit losses on 1 January 2025	27,913,682	--	--	27,913,682
New financial assets purchased or issued	59,745,024	--	--	59,745,024
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	--	--	--	--
Changes in model assumption and methodology	--	--	--	--
Write off during the period	--	--	--	--
Foreign currencies translation differences	78,684	--	--	78,684
Balance at the end of the period	87,737,390	--	--	87,737,390

Treasury bills	31 December 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	(53,880,403)	--	--	(53,880,403)
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 year	--	--	--	--
Foreign currencies translation differences	11,840,214	--	--	11,840,214
Balance at the end of the year	27,913,682	--	--	27,913,682

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

3. Financial risk management – continued

3.A Credit risk – continued

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

Retail loans	31 March 2025			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	12 months	Life time	Life time	
Provision for credit losses on 1 January 2025	155,357,504	53,828,862	242,492,232	451,678,598
New financial assets purchased or issued	83,727,144	3,599,908	2,531,730	89,858,782
Matured or disposed financial assets	(3,547,191)	(3,327,786)	(6,980,406)	(13,855,383)
Transferred to stage 1	514,586	(501,434)	(13,152)	--
Transferred to stage 2	(93,468,042)	93,864,264	(396,222)	--
Transferred to stage 3	(33,662,422)	(49,995,668)	83,658,090	--
Changes in the probability of default and loss in case of default and the exposure at default	44,063,863	34,858,633	(16,489,671)	62,432,825
Changes in model assumption and methodology	--	--	--	--
Proceeds from bad debts	--	--	5,298,228	5,298,228
Write off during the period	--	--	(86,957)	(86,957)
Foreign currencies translation differences	(100)	(33)	(138)	(271)
Balance at the end of the period	152,985,342	132,326,746	310,013,734	595,325,822

Retail loans	31 December 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	115,681,455	31,112,686	31,424,468	178,218,609
Matured or disposed financial assets	(8,412,822)	(17,941,492)	(40,637,823)	(66,992,137)
Transferred to stage 1	519,178	(441,137)	(78,041)	--
Transferred to stage 2	(18,354,891)	18,596,504	(241,613)	--
Transferred to stage 3	(76,466,611)	(32,181,870)	108,648,481	--
Changes in the probability of default and loss in case of default and the exposure at default	93,284,804	13,838,325	38,412,008	145,535,137
Changes in model assumption and methodology	--	--	--	--
Proceeds from bad debts	--	--	21,004,637	21,004,637
Write off during the year	--	--	(63,248,135)	(63,248,135)
Foreign currencies translation differences	724	1,293	42,845	44,862
Balance at the end of the year	155,357,504	53,828,862	242,492,232	451,678,598

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

3. Financial risk management – continued

3.A Credit risk – continued

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

Corporate loans	31 March 2025			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
	12 months	Life time	Life time	
Provision for credit losses on 1 January 2025	376,605,222	1,062,140,375	921,830,233	2,360,575,830
New financial assets purchased or issued	8,864,320	7,133	293	8,871,746
Matured or disposed financial assets	(202,862)	(2,725,601)	(203,267,233)	(206,195,696)
Transferred to stage 1	611,173	(610,186)	(987)	--
Transferred to stage 2	(1,831,361)	1,831,742	(381)	--
Transferred to stage 3	(11,281)	(18,360,894)	18,372,175	--
Changes in the probability of default and loss in case of default and the exposure at default	(32,246,434)	3,341,645	161,978,434	133,073,645
Changes in model assumption and methodology	--	--	--	--
Proceeds from bad debts	--	--	--	--
Transferred from other provisions	--	--	--	--
Write off during the period	--	--	(166,404,323)	(166,404,323)
Foreign currencies translation differences	(32,043)	(4,182,826)	(3,050,478)	(7,265,347)
Balance at the end of the period	351,756,734	1,041,441,388	729,457,733	2,122,655,855

Corporate loans	31 December 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	38,214,530	38,512	42,653	38,295,695
Matured or disposed financial assets	(1,161,745)	(272,809,357)	(37,104,961)	(311,076,063)
Transferred to stage 1	37,163,072	(36,992,397)	(170,675)	--
Transferred to stage 2	(33,452,320)	33,454,565	(2,245)	--
Transferred to stage 3	(38,041)	(11,901,223)	11,939,264	--
Changes in the probability of default and loss in case of default and the exposure at default	39,439,576	940,392,448	(122,931,750)	856,900,274
Changes in model assumption and methodology	--	--	--	--
Proceeds from bad debts	--	--	851,200	851,200
Transferred from other provisions	--	--	--	--
Write off during the year	--	(272,318,015)	(44,023,794)	(316,341,809)
Foreign currencies translation differences	38,995,699	166,486,984	305,613,010	511,095,693
Balance at the end of the year	376,605,222	1,062,140,375	921,830,233	2,360,575,830

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

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 March 2025			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
	12 months	Life time	Life time	
Provision for credit losses on 1 January 2025	28,712,191	--	--	28,712,191
New financial assets purchased or issued	--	--	--	--
Matured or disposed financial assets	(1,197,529)	--	--	(1,197,529)
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	(102,568)	--	--	(102,568)
Balance at the end of the period	27,412,094	--	--	27,412,094

Debt instruments at fair value through OCI	31 December 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	(25,398,898)	--	--	(25,398,898)
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 year	--	--	--	--
Foreign currencies translation differences	7,880,339	--	--	7,880,339
Balance at the end of the year	28,712,191	--	--	28,712,191

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

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	31 March 2025			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
	12 months	Life time	Life time	
Provision for credit losses on 1 January 2025	75,532,843	--	--	75,532,843
New financial assets purchased or issued	--	--	--	--
Matured or disposed financial assets	(8,312,225)	--	--	(8,312,225)
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	(14,953)	--	--	(14,953)
Balance at the end of the period	67,205,665	--	--	67,205,665

Debt instruments at amortized cost	31 December 2024			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
	12 months	Life time	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	(202,813,640)	--	--	(202,813,640)
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 year	--	--	--	--
Foreign currencies translation differences	37,092,103	--	--	37,092,103
Balance at the end of the year	75,532,843	--	--	75,532,843

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

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 31 March 2024 and 31 December 2024 , 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 40.94% of the total maximum limit exposed to credit risk resulted from loans and advances to customers against 38.65% as at 31 December 2024 ; While 34.70% represents investments in debt instruments against 36.82% as at 31 December 2024 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:

- 94.24% of the loans and advances portfolio are classified at the highest two ratings in the internal rating against 94.51% as at 31 December 2024 .
- 89.67% of the loans and advances portfolio has no past due or impairment indicators against 92.17% as at 31 December 2024 .
- The bank has applied a more conservative selection plan for the granted loans during the period ended 31 March 2025.
- Investments in debt instruments and treasury bills contain more than 100% against 99.998% as at 31 December 2024 due from the Egyptian government.

3.A.6 Loans and advances

	31/03/2025	31/12/2024
	Loans and advances to customers L.E.	Loans and advances to customers L.E.
Neither past due nor impaired	51,202,517,368	44,273,809,092
Past due but not impaired	4,457,238,564	2,210,848,318
Individually impaired	1,440,530,214	1,548,370,759
Gross	57,100,286,146	48,033,028,169
less: expected credit loss , restricted interests in suspense	(2,718,123,661)	(2,812,396,544)
Net	54,382,162,485	45,220,631,625

- As a result to the economic and political circumstances in Egypt loans and advances portfolios has increased 19% as of 31 December 2024 compared to its balance at 31 December 2024.
- 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 31 MARCH 2025

3. Financial risk Management – continued

3.A Credit risk – continued

3.A.6 Loans and advances – continued

Loans and advances to customers (net)

	31/03/2025							
	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	16,320,855	110,887,996	4,269,636,771	--	24,911	133,958,746	--	4,530,829,279
Regular follow up	1,308,905,771	105,529,431	12,527,533,817	550,174,459	3,798,500,358	19,062,706,195	7,848,210,668	45,201,560,699
Watch list	373,082,745	--	300,378,458	3,573,941	195,359,624	849,746,141	811,250,227	2,533,391,136
Non-performing	--	309,895	15,296,904	--	34,827,098	95,374,099	361,127,448	506,935,444
Total	1,698,309,371	216,727,322	17,112,845,950	553,748,400	4,028,711,991	20,141,785,181	9,020,588,343	52,772,716,558

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

	31/12/2024							
	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	19,188,086	117,262,648	4,191,742,798	--	89,278	249,329,280	50,266,766	4,627,878,856
Regular follow up	2,092,241,773	100,818,669	8,290,177,874	506,345,533	4,318,431,973	15,170,617,183	7,630,440,808	38,109,073,813
Watch list	50,897,881	3,568,179	205,943,204	2,663,494	176,328,305	788,705,624	793,061,178	2,021,167,865
Non-performing	885	--	14,359,083	--	26,316,535	78,774,366	343,060,222	462,511,091
Total	2,162,328,625	221,649,496	12,702,222,959	509,009,027	4,521,166,091	16,287,426,453	8,816,828,974	45,220,631,625

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

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	31/03/2025			
	Credit cards	Personal loans	Mortgage	Total
	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
Past due up to 30 days	8,796,253	1,574,232,353	34,287	1,583,062,893
Past due from 30 to 60 days	3,542,037	183,488,413	20,780	187,051,230
Past due from 60 to 90 days	537,769	94,472,975	32,330	95,043,074
Total	12,876,059	1,852,193,741	87,397	1,865,157,197

Corporate	31/03/2025			
	Overdraft	Direct loans	Syndicated loans	Total
	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
Past due up to 30 days	369,089	496,041,891	--	496,410,980
Past due from 30 to 60 days	3,120,715	507,332,718	--	510,453,433
Past due from 60 to 90 days	--	117,501,741	1,467,715,213	1,585,216,954
Total	3,489,804	1,120,876,350	1,467,715,213	2,592,081,367

Retail	31/12/2024			
	Credit cards	Personal loans	Mortgage	Total
	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
Past due up to 30 days	4,458,651	1,032,100,176	23,518	1,036,582,345
Past due from 30 to 60 days	590,152	161,296,937	15,518	161,902,607
Past due from 60 to 90 days	170,056	59,591,088	35,939	59,797,083
Total	5,218,859	1,252,988,201	74,975	1,258,282,035

Corporate	31/12/2024			
	Overdraft	Direct loans	Syndicated loans	Total
	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
Past due up to 30 days	14,060,575	400,881,507	--	414,942,082
Past due from 30 to 60 days	6,386,147	203,544,859	--	209,931,006
Past due from 60 to 90 days	10,610,995	57,578,375	259,503,825	327,693,195
Total	31,057,717	662,004,741	259,503,825	952,566,283

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

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 31 March 2025 amounted to EGP 1,440,530,214 against EGP 1,548,370,759 as of 31 December 2024 . 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 31/03/2025	--	1,119,846	218,809,187	27,497	81,040,076	285,265,940	854,267,668	1,440,530,214
Individually impaired loans 31/12/2024	--	1,865,012	176,456,232	28,859	262,636,693	248,819,996	858,563,967	1,548,370,759

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 6,771,053 thousand against EGP 6,815,528 thousand at 31 December 2024.

	31/03/2025 In thousand EGP	31/12/2024 In thousand EGP
Loans and advances to customers		
Corporate		
- Overdraft	--	--
- Direct Loans	6,771,053	6,815,528
Total	6,771,053	6,815,528

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	--	--	--
- B	49,282,036,335	--	49,282,036,335
Total	49,282,036,335	--	49,282,036,335

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

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 31 MARCH 2025

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 period 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 31/03/2025						
Cash and balances with the CBE	13,148,886,183	299,817,482	12,700,792	62,556,653	27,740,406	13,551,701,516
Due from Banks	15,159,199,067	11,680,285,783	2,772,883	2,766,999,852	33,533,628	29,642,791,213
Treasury bills	4,069,785,466	9,611,141,580	--	1,015,097,989	--	14,696,025,035
Loans and advances to customers	42,446,642,631	10,306,959,057	6,281	19,102,983	5,607	52,772,716,560
Financial investments:						
- Fair value through other omprehensive income	7,382,519,397	2,942,789,745	--	353,152,005	--	10,678,461,147
- Amortized cost	14,638,968,954	7,607,477,563	--	1,134,955,196	--	23,381,401,713
- Fair value through profit and loss	7,312,420	--	--	--	--	7,312,420
Total financial assets	96,853,314,118	42,448,471,210	15,479,956	5,351,864,678	61,279,641	144,730,409,604
Financial liabilities 31/03/2025						
Due to banks	10,056,084,960	1,531,055,943	135	2,848,318,374	--	14,435,459,412
Customer deposits	82,610,599,892	34,447,323,211	92,028,353	2,431,646,644	51,528,061	119,633,126,161
Other loans / Subordinated deposits	--	4,805,518,000	--	--	--	4,805,518,000
Total financial liabilities	92,666,684,852	40,783,897,154	92,028,488	5,279,965,018	51,528,061	138,874,103,573
Net financial position 31/03/2025	4,186,629,266	1,664,574,056	(76,548,532)	71,899,660	9,751,581	5,856,306,031
Financial assets as of 31/12/2024						
Total financial assets	111,160,355,130	27,052,789,454	1,533,164,036	3,719,345,526	76,945,717	143,542,599,863
Total financial liabilities	82,991,688,289	36,093,712,571	96,279,527	5,215,717,237	70,548,946	124,467,946,570
Net financial position 31/12/2024	28,168,666,841	(9,040,923,117)	1,436,884,509	(1,496,371,711)	6,396,771	19,074,653,293

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

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 31/03/2025						
Cash and balances with the CBE	15,318,940,898	3,481,330,864	--	--	--	18,800,271,762
Due from Banks	8,038,032,049	2,989,951,790	--	--	--	11,027,983,839
Treasury bills	75,982,180	778,999,760	14,794,694,717	--	--	15,649,676,657
Bonds and other financial instruments	830,190,326	13,156,599,244	10,269,806,739	9,606,200,034	1,848,979,197	35,711,775,540
Regular loans and advances to customers	45,952,346,040	2,419,070,342	3,222,517,182	9,167,604,889	1,165,731,053	61,927,269,506
Net non performing Loans	--	--	--	--	501,841,102	501,841,102
Other Assets	--	66,666,669	--	--	--	66,666,669
Total financial assets	70,215,491,493	22,892,618,669	28,287,018,638	18,773,804,923	3,516,551,352	143,685,485,075
Financial liabilities 31/03/2025						
Due to banks	11,757,957,691	2,742,938,193	--	--	--	14,500,895,884
Demand deposits	28,342,557,811	3,566,113,946	10,698,341,837	15,192,163,569	--	57,799,177,163
Saving deposits	891,026,979	168,179,786	504,539,357	840,458,004	--	2,404,204,126
Time and call deposits	32,864,767,478	4,917,432,040	7,756,157,402	6,261,572,053	--	51,799,928,973
Certificates of deposits	1,012,408,033	178,613,937	1,506,678,962	7,664,102,282	5,139,000	10,366,942,214
Other loans / Subordinated deposits	--	18,583,543	41,296,763	72,269,334	4,805,518,000	4,937,667,640
Total financial liabilities	74,868,717,992	11,591,861,445	20,507,014,321	30,030,565,242	4,810,657,000	141,808,816,000
Re-pricing gap	(4,653,226,499)	11,300,757,224	7,780,004,317	(11,256,760,320)	(1,294,105,648)	1,876,669,075
Financial assets as of 31/12/2024						
Total financial assets	63,407,519,632	25,672,550,575	18,253,238,570	20,038,659,658	3,403,367,784	130,775,336,219
Total financial liabilities	69,883,885,492	12,274,783,988	17,434,175,416	27,227,415,516	3,309,707,595	130,129,968,007
Re-pricing gap	(6,476,365,860)	13,397,766,587	819,063,154	(7,188,755,858)	93,660,189	645,368,212

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

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 31 MARCH 2025

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 31/03/2025						
Due to banks	14,435,459,411	--	--	--	--	14,435,459,411
Customer deposits	38,811,308,987	12,213,667,127	29,275,559,425	24,290,969,643	15,041,620,980	119,633,126,162
Other loans / Subordinated deposits	--	--	--	--	4,805,518,000	4,805,518,000
Total financial liabilities	53,246,768,398	12,213,667,127	29,275,559,425	24,290,969,643	19,847,138,980	138,874,103,573
Total financial assets	77,907,568,963	9,072,355,368	23,815,072,510	26,656,360,909	7,271,739,434	144,723,097,184
Financial liabilities 31/12/2024						
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 31 MARCH 2025

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*	
	31/03/2025 L.E.	31/12/2024 L.E.	31/05/2025 L.E.	31/12/2024 L.E.
Financial assets				
Due from banks	29,642,791,215	27,048,117,842	29,642,791,215	27,048,117,842
Loans and advances to customers				
A- Retail				
- Overdraft	1,698,309,371	2,162,328,625	1,698,309,371	2,162,328,625
- Credit cards	216,727,322	221,649,496	216,727,322	221,649,496
- Personal loans	17,112,845,950	12,702,222,959	17,112,845,950	12,702,222,959
- Mortgage	553,748,400	509,009,027	553,748,400	509,009,027
B- Corporate				
- Overdraft	4,028,711,991	4,521,166,091	4,028,711,991	4,521,166,091
- Direct loans	20,141,785,181	16,287,426,453	20,141,785,181	16,287,426,453
- Syndicated loans	9,020,588,343	8,816,828,974	9,020,588,343	8,816,828,974
Financial investments				
- Fair value through OCI	27,720,602	27,720,602	27,720,602	27,720,602
- Amortized cost	23,381,401,712	23,579,617,436	22,845,382,615	22,999,767,096
Financial liabilities				
Due to banks	14,435,459,411	7,946,692,694	14,435,459,411	7,946,692,694
Customers deposits				
- Corporate	93,469,217,367	87,358,049,168	93,469,217,367	87,358,049,168
- Retail	26,163,908,795	24,608,682,709	26,163,908,795	24,608,682,709
Other loans / Subordinated deposits	4,805,518,000	4,554,522,000	4,805,518,000	4,554,522,000

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 31 MARCH 2025

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 31 MARCH 2025

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 31 MARCH 2025

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 period and previous period :

	31/03/2025 In thousand EGP	31/12/2024 In thousand EGP
Tier 1 capital		
Issued and paid up capital	6,056,050	5,505,500
GoodWill	(85,237)	(85,237)
Legal reserve	971,754	716,854
Other reserves	32,662	31,336
General risk reserve	208,750	208,750
Retained earnings	2,621,753	3,335,073
Additional capital	--	--
Total other comprehensive income	(230,903)	(436,653)
Total deductions from tier 1 capital	(405,607)	(346,484)
Total qualifying tier 1 capital	9,169,222	8,929,139
Tier 2 capital		
Impairment provision for loans and regular contingent liabilities and debt instruments stage 1	826,676	795,476
Loans (subordinated deposits)	4,584,611	4,464,570
Total qualifying tier 2 capital	5,411,287	5,260,046
Total capital 1+2	14,580,509	14,189,185
Risk weighted assets and contingent liabilities		
Total Credit risk	78,543,865	66,705,012
Total Market risk	--	--
Total Operation risk	6,111,223	6,111,223
Top 50 concentration	2,231,763	1,679,094
Total risk weighted assets and contingent liabilities	86,886,851	74,495,329
Capital Adequacy Ratio (%)	16.78%	19.05%

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 31 MARCH 2025

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:

	31/03/2025	31/12/2024
	In thousand EGP	In thousand EGP
Tier 1 capital after exclusions	9,169,222	8,929,139
On-balance sheet items, derivatives and financing securities	154,380,905	138,224,173
Off-balance sheet items	5,087,791	4,490,654
Total exposures	159,567,696	142,714,827
Leverage Financial Ratio (%)	5.75%	6.26%

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 31 March 2025: LCR ratio record LCY 291.06%, FCY 194.74 % and total of 322.30.%.

- 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 31 March 2025: NSFR ratio record LCY 221.12%, FCY 221.11 % and total of 221.12.%

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

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 (536,019,097) 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 31 MARCH 2025

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 31 MARCH 2025

6. Net interest income

	31 March 2025 L.E.	31 March 2024 L.E.
Interest from loans and similar income from:		
Loans and advances to customers	2,955,155,747	1,692,417,714
Treasury bills and treasury bonds	2,172,753,796	1,658,283,543
Deposits and current accounts	1,276,126,466	534,045,372
Investments in debt instruments	8,418,621	369,214
Total	6,412,454,630	3,885,115,843
Interest on Deposits and similar expenses from:		
Deposits and current accounts from banks	(503,290,735)	(229,049,206)
Deposits and current accounts from customers	(3,948,463,984)	(2,360,684,972)
REPOs	(917,718)	(978,153)
Subordinated deposits	(83,329,554)	(105,427,608)
Total	(4,536,001,991)	(2,696,139,939)
Net interest income	1,876,452,639	1,188,975,904

7. Net fees and commission income

	31 March 2025 L.E.	31 March 2024 L.E.
Fees and commission income		
Fees and commissions related to credit banking services	451,866,338	399,524,422
Custody fees	8,485,279	173,258
Other fees	31,282,617	22,432,422
Total	491,634,234	422,130,102
Fees and commission expenses		
Brokerage fees paid	(22,533,422)	(8,040,156)
Other fees paid	(122,999,738)	(77,349,042)
Total	(145,533,160)	(85,389,198)
Net fees and commission income	346,101,074	336,740,904

8. Dividends income

	31 March 2025 L.E.	31 March 2024 L.E.
Investment funds	71,336	71,336
Equity instruments at fair value through profit and loss	15,960	--
Total	87,296	71,336

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

9. Net trading income

	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
	L.E.	L.E.
Gain from foreign exchange	79,991,928	113,877,491
Gain from selling of debt instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	7,326,440	3,491,342
Total	87,318,368	117,368,833

10. Administrative expenses

	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
	L.E.	L.E.
Staff costs		
Wages and salaries	(268,509,113)	(206,705,781)
Social insurance	(14,002,758)	(11,778,700)
Other	(220,420,432)	(234,278,102)
Total	(502,932,303)	(452,762,583)
Other administrative expenses	(364,054,205)	(291,537,244)
Total	(866,986,508)	(744,299,827)

11. Other operating income (expenses)

	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
	L.E.	L.E.
(Loss) Gain from selling property and equipment	(123,921,474)	(79,056,880)
Other	26,281,412	210,497
Total	(97,640,062)	(78,846,383)

12. Impairment (charge) release for credit losses

	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
	L.E.	L.E.
Loans, advances and to customers	(74,185,919)	(27,743,554)
Due from banks	(5,836,305)	5,542,439
Treasury bills	(59,745,024)	(109,438,853)
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,197,529	(21,567,835)
Debt instruments at amortized cost	8,312,225	61,846,751
Total	(130,257,494)	(91,361,052)

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

13. Income tax expenses

	31 March 2025 L.E.	31 March 2024 L.E.
Current tax	(446,399,500)	(298,230,861)
Deferred tax (liability)	--	--
Total	(446,399,500)	(298,230,861)
	31 March 2025 L.E.	31 March 2024 L.E.
Profit before tax	1,227,850,324	835,722,583
Income tax calculated at 22.5% tax rate	276,266,323	188,037,581
Add/Less		
Non-taxable income	(480,408,803)	(367,390,635)
Non-deductible expenses for tax purposes	368,437,830	197,636,145
Extra payments on interest from treasury bills and treasury bonds	282,104,150	279,947,770
Current tax	446,399,500	298,230,861
Effective tax rate	36.36%	%35.69

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

	31 March 2025 L.E.	31 March 2024 L.E.
Profits available for distribution for the period after tax	781,450,824	537,491,722
Less:		
Employees profit share	(76,857,201)	(63,403,185)
Board of directors remuneration	(24,594,304)	(19,127,493)
Dividends to shareholders	679,999,319	454,961,044
Weighted average number of shares	510,106,066	510,106,066
Earnings per share (EGP/ share)	1.33	0.89

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

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:

31 March 2025	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	13,551,701,516	--	--	--	13,551,701,516
Due from banks	29,654,462,121	--	--	--	29,654,462,121
Treasury bills	--	14,696,025,036	--	--	14,696,025,036
Loans and credit facilities to customers	57,100,286,146	--	--	--	57,100,286,146
Instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	--	10,250,588,557	427,872,590	--	10,678,461,147
Instruments at amortized cost	23,448,607,377	--	--	--	23,448,607,377
Instruments at fair value through profit and loss	--	--	--	7,312,420	7,312,420
Other financial assets	2,904,585,955	--	--	--	2,904,585,955
Total financial assets	126,659,643,115	24,946,613,593	427,872,590	7,312,420	152,041,441,718
Due to banks	14,435,459,411	--	--	--	14,435,459,411
Customer deposits	119,633,126,162	--	--	--	119,633,126,162
Other loans	4,805,518,000	--	--	--	4,805,518,000
Other financial liabilities	758,269,256	--	--	--	758,269,256
Total financial liabilities	139,632,372,829	--	--	--	139,632,372,829

31 December 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	13,331,026,921	--	--	--	13,331,026,921
Due from banks	27,053,985,045	--	--	--	27,053,985,045
Treasury bills	--	11,840,061,380	--	--	11,840,061,380
Loans and credit facilities to customers	48,033,028,169	--	--	--	48,033,028,169
Instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	--	10,255,052,310	417,683,344	--	10,672,735,654
Instruments at amortized cost	23,655,150,279	--	--	--	23,655,150,279
Other financial assets	--	--	--	10,347,675	10,347,675
Total financial assets	2,377,276,847	--	--	--	2,377,276,847
Due to banks	114,450,467,261	22,095,113,690	417,683,344	10,347,675	136,973,611,970
Customer deposits	7,946,692,694	--	--	--	7,946,692,694
Other loans	111,966,731,877	--	--	--	111,966,731,877
Other financial liabilities	4,554,522,000	--	--	--	4,554,522,000
Total financial liabilities	602,609,295	--	--	--	602,609,295

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

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

	31/03/2025	31/12/2024
	L.E.	L.E.
Cash	1,161,758,819	882,338,524
Due from the CBE (within the required limit of statutory reserve %)	12,389,942,697	12,448,688,397
Total	13,551,701,516	13,331,026,921
Non-interest bearing balances	13,551,701,516	13,331,026,921
Total	13,551,701,516	13,331,026,921

17. Due from banks

	31/03/2025	31/12/2024
	L.E.	L.E.
Current accounts	166,935,435	158,774,895
Deposits	29,487,526,686	26,895,210,150
Less: Expected Credit Losses	(11,670,906)	(5,867,203)
Total	29,642,791,215	27,048,117,842
Balance with CBE otherwise the required limit of statutory reserve percentage	18,604,738,363	20,392,357,015
Local banks	10,568,287,606	6,150,057,461
Foreign banks	481,436,152	511,570,569
Less: Expected Credit Losses	(11,670,906)	(5,867,203)
Total	29,642,791,215	27,048,117,842
Non-interest bearing balances	166,935,435	158,774,895
Variable Interest bearing balances	29,487,526,686	26,895,210,150
Less: Expected Credit Losses	(11,670,906)	(5,867,203)
Total	29,642,791,215	27,048,117,842
Current balance	29,654,462,121	27,053,985,045
Less: Expected Credit Losses	(11,670,906)	(5,867,203)
Total	29,642,791,215	27,048,117,842

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

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

	31/03/2025 L.E.	31/12/2024 L.E.
Retail		
Overdraft	2,547,322,848	2,217,434,459
Credit cards	274,125,513	272,695,647
Personal loans	18,404,513,692	13,040,858,383
Mortgage loans	559,630,933	516,003,032
Total (1)	21,785,592,986	16,046,991,521
Corporate		
Overdraft	4,129,553,614	4,835,374,521
Direct loans	20,604,787,784	16,739,544,219
Syndicated loans	10,580,351,762	10,411,117,908
Total (2)	35,314,693,160	31,986,036,648
Total loans and advance to customers (1+2)	57,100,286,146	48,033,028,169
Less:		
Expected Credit Losses	(2,717,981,677)	(2,812,254,428)
Unearned discount	(1,609,445,927)	(754,520,904)
Interest in suspense	(141,984)	(142,116)
Net loans, advances and morabihat to customers	52,772,716,558	44,466,110,721

Translation of impairment losses for loans and advances to customers

Retail	31/03/2025				
	Overdraft L.E.	Credit cards L.E.	Personal loans L.E.	Mortgage L.E.	Total L.E.
Balances at the beginning of the year	55,105,834	51,046,151	338,532,608	6,994,005	451,678,598
Impairment (charge) release	(955,543)	6,213,841	134,314,298	(1,136,372)	138,436,224
Written off amounts	--	(86,957)	--	--	(86,957)
Proceeds from bad debts during the period	--	225,156	5,048,172	24,900	5,298,228
Translation differences for Foreign currencies	(271)	--	--	--	(271)
Balances at the end of the period	54,150,020	57,398,191	477,895,078	5,882,533	595,325,822

Corporate	31/03/2025			
	Overdraft L.E.	Direct loans L.E.	Syndicated loans L.E.	Total L.E.
Balances at the beginning of the year	314,169,130	452,117,766	1,594,288,934	2,360,575,830
Impairment (charge) release	(213,289,163)	176,584,283	(27,545,425)	(64,250,305)
Written off amounts	--	(166,404,323)	--	(166,404,323)
Proceeds from bad debts during the period	--	--	--	--
Translation differences for Foreign currencies	(77,513)	(207,744)	(6,980,090)	(7,265,347)
Balances at the end of the period	100,802,454	462,089,982	1,559,763,419	2,122,655,855

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

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

Retail	31/12/2024				
	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	51,544,073	48,069,240	151,769,054	5,379,242	256,761,609
Written off amounts	--	(1,203,276)	(62,044,859)	--	(63,248,135)
Proceeds from bad debts during the year	--	822,929	20,164,558	17,150	21,004,637
Translation differences for Foreign currencies	44,862	--	--	--	44,862
Balances at the end of the year	55,105,834	51,046,151	338,532,608	6,994,005	451,678,598

Corporate	31/12/2024			
	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	22,614,242	63,757,715	497,747,949	584,119,906
Written off amounts	(9,979,682)	(34,044,112)	(272,318,015)	(316,341,809)
Proceeds from bad debts during the year	--	851,200	--	851,200
Translation differences for Foreign currencies	42,698,211	41,697,262	426,700,220	511,095,693
Balances at the end of the year	314,169,130	452,117,766	1,594,288,934	2,360,575,830

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

19. Financial investments

	31/03/2025 L.E.	31/12/2024 L.E.
Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)		
Debt instruments at FV (listed)	10,250,588,557	10,255,052,310
Treasury Bills and other governmental notes (19-1)	14,696,025,036	11,840,061,380
Equity instruments (unlisted)	27,720,601	27,720,601
Investment managed by other	1	1
Egyptian Gulf Bank Mutual fund's CDs	41,122,211	37,633,462
Egyptian Gulf Bank money market fund (Tharaa)	25,544,458	24,340,236
Azimot Egypt fund	333,485,319	327,989,044
Total investments at Fair value through other comprehensive income (1)	25,374,486,183	22,512,797,034
Amortized cost		
Debt instruments (listed)	23,448,607,377	23,655,150,279
Total Amortized cost	23,448,607,377	23,655,150,279
Expected Credit losse	(67,205,665)	(75,532,843)
Net Amortized cost (2)	23,381,401,712	23,579,617,436
Fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)		
Equity instruments (Listed)	7,312,420	10,347,675
Total investments at Fair value through profit and loss (3)	7,312,420	10,347,675
Total financial investments (1+2+3)	48,763,200,315	46,102,762,145

	Fair value through other comprehensive income L.E.	31/03/2025 Amortized cost L.E.	Total L.E.
Balance at the beginning of the year	10,672,735,654	23,655,150,279	34,327,885,933
Additions	--	--	--
Disposals	(189,527,243)	(208,433,000)	(397,960,243)
Monetary balances foreign currencies differences translation	(3,033,833)	(3,414,235)	(6,448,068)
(Loss) from change in FV (note 31)	121,550,987	--	121,550,987
Amortization of (premium) discount	76,735,582	5,304,333	82,039,915
Total	10,678,461,147	23,448,607,377	34,127,068,524
Expected Credit losse	--	(67,205,665)	(67,205,665)
Balance at the end of the period	10,678,461,147	23,381,401,712	34,059,862,859

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

19. Financial investments – continued

	31/12/2024		Total L.E.
	Fair value through comprehensive income L.E.	Other Amortized cost L.E.	
Balance at the beginning of the year	12,771,775,641	17,120,744,090	29,892,519,731
Additions	7,242,544,407	9,007,360,243	16,249,904,650
Disposals	(10,660,373,196)	(5,874,839,000)	(16,535,212,196)
Monetary balances foreign currencies differences translations	1,264,249,927	3,381,511,578	4,645,761,505
(Loss) from change in FV (note 31)	(247,393,133)	--	(247,393,133)
Amortization of (premium) discount	301,932,008	20,373,368	322,305,376
Total	10,672,735,654	23,655,150,279	34,327,885,933
Expected Credit losse	--	(75,532,843)	(75,532,843)
Balance at the end of the year	10,672,735,654	23,579,617,436	34,252,353,090

19.1 Treasury bills and other governmental notes*

	31/03/2025 L.E.	31/12/2024 L.E.
Treasury bills 91 days	--	100,000
Treasury bills 182 days	3,599,350,000	1,477,725,000
Treasury bills 273 days	769,850,000	600,000
Treasury bills 365 days	11,273,089,580	10,652,961,500
Total	15,642,289,580	12,131,386,500
Less/ Add:		
Unearned Revenue	(954,021,030)	(286,874,996)
Changes in fair value	7,756,486	(4,450,124)
Total	14,696,025,036	11,840,061,380

* Treasury bills include EGP **9,611,036,000** (equivalent to USD 190 million) as in USD Treasury bills and EGP **1,014,728,580** (equivalent to EUR 18.6 million) as in EUR Treasury bills.

Gain from sale of financial investments

	31 March 2025 L.E.	31 December 2024 L.E.
Gains from sale subsidiaries and associates	--	--
Gains from sale of financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	12,775,011	138,144,556
Total	12,775,011	138,144,556

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

20. Investment in subsidiaries

The banks share of investment in subsidiaries is as follows:

31/03/2025	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	1,298,942,703	66,357,913	20,985,631	13,657,123	999,970,000	99.99%
Total		1,298,942,703	66,357,913	20,985,631	13,657,123	999,970,000	

31/12/2024	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	872,693,037	81,022,313	121,881,943	88,464,590	609,970,000	99.99%
Total		872,693,037	81,022,313	121,881,943	88,464,590	609,970,000	

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

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 **81,779,112** at 31 March 2024 according to the number of **9,350,153** shares. The fair value for the shares amounted EGP **122,972,689** and the revaluation differences amounted EGP **41,193,577** for the period ended 31 March 2024.

ESOP movement during the period as follows:

	31/03/2025		31/12/2024	
	Shares	L.E.	Shares	L.E.
Balance at the beginning of year	8,150,549	64,580,387	6,820,153	51,041,366
Purchased during the period / year	1,199,604	17,198,725	1,330,396	13,539,021
Granted during the period / year	--	--	--	--
Balance at the end of period / year	9,350,153	81,779,112	8,150,549	64,580,387

* 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:

	31/03/2025	31/12/2024
	L.E.	L.E.
Balance at the beginning of the year	29,222,124	10,823,314
Granted during the period / year	--	--
Amortization during the period / year	4,599,702	18,398,810
Balance at the end of the period / year	33,821,826	29,222,124

* 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 31 MARCH 2025

22. Intangible assets

Computer software

	31/03/2025	31/12/2024
	L.E.	L.E.
Net book value at the beginning of the year	11,495,141	13,794,169
Amortization during the period / year	(574,757)	(2,299,028)
Net book value at the end of the period / year	10,920,384	11,495,141

23. Other assets

	31/03/2025	31/12/2024
	L.E.	L.E.
Accrued revenues	2,904,585,955	2,377,276,847
Prepaid expenses	669,681,999	457,635,121
Advances to purchase fixed assets	1,159,291,569	931,798,927
Assets reverted to the bank (after deducting the impairment)	191,442,310	155,626,810
Impress & Guarantee	250,531,004	27,068,935
Assets held for sale - investments reverted to the bank*	1	1
Other	987,205,845	867,415,021
Total	6,162,738,683	4,816,821,662

* 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 31 MARCH 2025

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 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
31/12/2024								
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	75,730,994	3,431,758	43,338,576	3,230,046	1,330,000	36,875,762	186,733,086
Disposals	--	(14,700)	(50,766)	--	(118,383)	(2,437,890)	(7,384,066)	(10,005,805)
Depreciation	(11,455,059)	(60,899,953)	(2,363,589)	(34,138,584)	(9,614,163)	(2,904,634)	(31,039,828)	(152,415,810)
Accumulated depreciation of disposal assets	--	14,700	50,766	--	101,832	2,400,556	7,307,609	9,875,463
Net book value	552,742,370	223,929,478	6,161,448	146,082,170	37,108,554	4,659,899	73,399,578	1,044,083,497
Cost at 1 January 2025	660,587,940	592,877,147	28,241,477	337,145,392	101,087,966	22,876,620	257,456,008	2,000,272,550
Accumulated depreciation	(107,845,570)	(368,947,669)	(22,080,029)	(191,063,222)	(63,979,412)	(18,216,721)	(184,056,430)	(956,189,053)
Net book value	552,742,370	223,929,478	6,161,448	146,082,170	37,108,554	4,659,899	73,399,578	1,044,083,497
31 March 2025								
Net book value at the beginning of the year	552,742,370	223,929,478	6,161,448	146,082,170	37,108,554	4,659,899	73,399,578	1,044,083,497
Additions	--	248,198	250,800	--	3,512,073	6,035,388	10,192,108	20,238,567
Disposals	--	--	--	--	--	(744,800)	(2,550)	(747,350)
Depreciation	(2,323,331)	(6,780,272)	(434,609)	(5,058,034)	(2,476,196)	(585,453)	(7,431,247)	(25,089,142)
Accumulated depreciation of disposal assets	--	--	--	--	--	744,800	2,550	747,350
Net book value	550,419,039	217,397,404	5,977,639	141,024,136	38,144,431	10,109,834	76,160,439	1,039,232,922
Cost 31/03/2025	660,587,940	593,125,345	28,492,277	337,145,392	104,600,039	28,167,208	267,645,566	2,019,763,767
Accumulated depreciation	(110,168,901)	(375,727,941)	(22,514,638)	(196,121,256)	(66,455,608)	(18,057,374)	(191,485,127)	(980,530,845)
Net book value	550,419,039	217,397,404	5,977,639	141,024,136	38,144,431	10,109,834	76,160,439	1,039,232,922

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

25. Due to banks

	31/03/2025	31/12/2024
	L.E.	L.E.
Current accounts	143,131,671	585,272,694
Deposits	14,292,327,740	7,361,420,000
Total	14,435,459,411	7,946,692,694
Central banks	--	--
Local banks	14,300,253,171	7,361,420,000
Foreign banks	135,206,240	585,272,694
Total	14,435,459,411	7,946,692,694
Non-interest bearing balances	143,131,671	585,272,694
Interest bearing balances	14,292,327,740	7,361,420,000
Total	14,435,459,411	7,946,692,694
Current balances	14,435,459,411	7,946,692,694
Total	14,435,459,411	7,946,692,694

26. Customers' deposits

	31/03/2025	31/12/2024
	L.E.	L.E.
Demand deposits	57,279,784,784	56,299,614,589
Time and call deposits	49,434,093,090	43,247,568,601
Certificates of deposits	9,572,734,571	9,553,798,684
Saving deposits	2,406,489,911	2,110,199,798
Other deposits	940,023,806	755,550,205
Total	119,633,126,162	111,966,731,877
Corporate deposits	93,469,217,367	87,358,049,168
Retail deposits	26,163,908,795	24,608,682,709
Total	119,633,126,162	111,966,731,877

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

27. Other loans / Subordinated deposits

	31/03/2025	31/12/2024
	L.E.	L.E.
European Investment Bank	--	--
Subordinated Deposits*	4,805,518,000	4,554,522,000
Total	4,805,518,000	4,554,522,000

* 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

* On December 24, 2024, the Bank entered into an agreement with Misr Insurance Company (S.A.E.) on 24 Dec 2024 to release deposits in Egyptian pounds amounting to 1,250 million Egyptian pounds and deposited 30 million US dollars. The deposit term is six years starting from the date of deposit, January 13, 2025.

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

	31/03/2025	31/12/2024
	L.E.	L.E.
Accrued interest	758,269,256	602,609,295
Prepaid revenue	75,368,686	75,852,621
Accrued expenses	888,663,315	1,052,197,402
Creditors	1,290,686,887	992,616,466
Treasury bills sale and repurchase agreements	177,525,000	171,900,000
Other credit balances	519,372,269	162,763,948
Total	3,709,885,413	3,057,939,732

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

29. Other Provisions

	31/03/2025	31/12/2024
	L.E.	L.E.
Balance at the beginning of the year	379,168,450	260,105,551
Translations f foreign currencies balances	6,123	5,381,559
Release (charged) during the to statement of income	127,876,083	136,583,626
Provisions no longer required	(3,954,608)	(245,806)
Used during the period / year	--	(22,656,480)
Balances at the end of the period / year	503,096,048	379,168,450

	31/03/2025	31/12/2024
	L.E.	L.E.
Provision for legal claims	12,105,113	11,679,030
Provision for other claim	395,007,372	267,557,372
Provision for tax claims	2,576,098	2,576,098
Provision for contingent liabilities	93,407,465	97,355,950
Balances at the end of the period / year	503,096,048	379,168,450

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 510,106,066 (equivalent to EGP 5,505,500,001) represented in 510,106,066 shares at par value of USD 1 each.

Retained for capital increase

The ordinary general assembly of the bank, held on 20 February 2025 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 2024 amounting to EGP 550,550,000 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 period / year as follows

	31/03/2025	31/12/2024
	L.E.	L.E.
Legal reserve	971,754,418	716,853,799
Foreign currencies differences translation reserve	2,684,997	2,684,997
Fair value reserve - Financial investments	(277,691,490)	(436,653,445)
Expected credit losses on debt instruments at fair value through OCI	115,149,484	56,625,873
General reserve	17,529,143	17,529,143
General banking risk reserve	12,878,813	1
Capital reserve	15,133,046	13,806,823
General risk reserve *	208,750,579	208,750,579
Balances at the end of the period / year	1,066,188,990	579,597,770

* 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 .

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

31. Reserves and retained earnings – continued

31.A.1 General bank risk reserve

	31/03/2025	31/12/2024
	L.E.	L.E.
Balance at the beginning of the year	1	12,763,838
Transferred from retained earnings	12,878,812	(12,763,837)
Balance at the end of the period / year	12,878,813	1

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.

31.A.2 Legal reserve

	31/03/2025	31/12/2024
	L.E.	L.E.
Balance at the beginning of the year	716,853,799	575,502,998
Transferred from net profit of 2024/2023	254,900,619	141,350,801
Balance at the end of the period / year	971,754,418	716,853,799

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

	31/03/2025	31/12/2024
	L.E.	L.E.
Balance at the beginning of the year	(436,653,445)	(213,062,506)
(Losses) / Gain from changes in FV	133,757,597	(240,202,065)
Net gains transferred to the income statement resulted from disposal	25,204,358	16,611,126
Balance at the end of the period / year	(277,691,490)	(436,653,445)

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

	31/03/2025	31/12/2024
	L.E.	L.E.
Balance at the beginning of the year	56,625,873	116,184,621
(Reverse) Charged of expected credit losses for the period / year	58,547,495	(79,279,301)
Foreign currency exchange	(23,884)	19,720,553
Balance at the end of the period / year	115,149,484	56,625,873

31.A.5 Capital reserve

	31/03/2025	31/12/2024
	L.E.	L.E.
Balance at the beginning of the year	13,806,823	13,806,823
Transferred from net profit of 2024/2023	1,326,223	--
Balance at the end of the period / year	15,133,046	13,806,823

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

31.B Retained earnings

Retained earnings movement

	31/03/2025	31/12/2024
	L.E.	L.E.
Balance at the beginning of the year	3,475,593,668	1,756,045,981
Net profit for the period / year	781,450,824	2,550,332,432
Capital increase (Stock dividends)	(550,550,000)	(500,500,000)
Cash distributed	(300,000,000)	--
Employees profit share	(253,612,738)	(142,627,184)
Board of directors remuneration	(76,509,972)	(44,807,879)
Transferred to general banking risk reserve	(12,878,812)	12,763,837
Transferred to legal reserve	(254,900,619)	(141,350,801)
Transferred to other reserves	(1,326,223)	--
Banking System Support and Development Fund	(25,361,274)	(14,262,718)
Balance at the end of the period / year	2,781,904,854	3,475,593,668

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

	31/03/2025	31/12/2024
	L.E.	L.E.
Cash and balances with CBE	13,551,701,516	13,331,026,921
Due from banks	29,654,462,121	27,053,985,045
Treasury bills	14,696,025,036	11,840,061,380
Balance with CBE within the limit of statutory reserve	(15,832,969,883)	(15,829,468,597)
Due from banks with maturity more than 3 months	(50,584,400)	--
Treasury bills matured more than 3 months	(14,696,025,036)	(11,839,966,287)
Cash and cash equivalent at the end of the period / year	27,322,609,354	24,555,638,462

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 399,799,800 which has not been finished as at 31 March 2025.

33.B Commitments for loans, guarantees and facilities

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

	31/03/2025	31/12/2024
	L.E.	L.E.
Letter of credit (import & export)	1,103,855,000	599,194,000
Letter of guarantee	4,166,921,000	3,452,640,000
Total	5,270,776,000	4,051,834,000

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

34. Salaries & Bonus of top management

	31/03/2025	31/12/2024
	L.E.	L.E.
Short term salaries & bonuses	93,993,707	278,413,756
Total	93,993,707	278,413,756

The top twenty salaries and bonuses in the bank reached EGP 93,993,707 and the monthly average is EGP 31,331,235 for the period ended 31 March 2025.

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	
	31/03/2025	31/12/2024	31/03/2025	31/12/2024
	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
Existing loans at the beginning of the year	29,141,687	28,391,555	--	--
Loans issued during the period / year	--	4,207,178	--	--
Loans collected during the period / year	(1,531,534)	(3,457,046)	--	--
Existing loans at the end of the period / year	27,610,153	29,141,687	--	--

35.B Deposits from related parties

	Top Management	
	31/03/2025	31/12/2024
	L.E.	L.E.
Deposits at the beginning of the year	20,062,203	14,913,243
Deposit received during the period / year	51,857,053	57,282,767
Deposit redeemed during the period / year	(7,793,501)	(52,133,807)
Deposits at the end of the period / year	64,125,755	20,062,203

	31/03/2025	31/12/2024
	EGP	EGP
Demand deposits	53,131,823	10,617,231
Saving accounts	3,291,176	5,084,677
Saving and deposit certificates	1,500,000	1,500,000
Time deposits	6,202,756	2,860,295
Deposits at the end of the period / year	64,125,755	20,062,203

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

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 31 March 2025 was EGP 822.444 and the Fund's certificates on the same date were 106,152 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 31 March 2025 amounted EGP 35.8087 and the Fund's certificates on the same date were 9,120,959 certificates.

37. Deferred income tax

	Deferred tax assets		Deferred tax liabilities	
	31/03/2025 L.E.	31/12/2024 L.E.	31/03/2025 L.E.	31/12/2024 L.E.
Fixed assets	5,902,455	6,960,895	--	--
Provisions (other than loans impairment losses)	278,582,027	242,340,560	--	--
Total deferred tax assets (liabilities)	284,484,482	249,301,455	--	--
Net deferred tax assets	284,484,482	249,301,455	--	--

Movement of deferred tax Assets and Liabilities

	31/03/2025 L.E.	31/12/2024 L.E.
Balance at the beginning of the year	249,301,455	149,305,997
Additions during the period / year	35,183,027	99,995,458
Balance at the end of the period / year	284,484,482	249,301,455

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 period ended 31 March 2025 as well as the financial year ended 31 December 2024.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

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 and all disputes have been finalized for these years.

Years from 2020 till 31/03/2025:

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 31/03/2025:

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 31/03/2025:

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

39. Important Event

The Monetary Policy Committee of the Central Bank of Egypt decided, in its meeting on Thursday, April 17, 2025, to reduce the overnight borrowing and lending rates, and the rate of the central bank's main operation, by 225 basis points to reach 25.00%, 26.00%, and 25.50%, respectively. Also decided to reduce the credit and discount rates by 225 basis points to reach 25.50%.

40. Comparative figures

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