Suez Canal Bank S.A.E
Financial Statements
For The Financial Period Ended 31 March 2025
And Limited Review Report

KPMG Hazem Hassan
Public Accountants & Consultants

BDO Khaled & Co
Public Accountants & Advisers

Suez Canal Bank (S.A.E)

Financial statements

For the financial period ended 31 March 2025

Index	**Page**

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Translation of Report originally issued in Arabic

Limited Review Report on Interim Financial Statements

To the Board of Directors of
Suez Canal Bank (S.A.E.)

Introduction

We have performed a limited review for the accompanying interim financial statements of Suez Canal Bank (S.A.E.) which comprise of the statements of financial position as at 31 March 2025 and the related statements of income, comprehensive income, changes 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 interim financial statements in accordance with the Central Bank of Egypt's rules pertaining to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements and measurement and recognition bases approved by its Board of Directors on 16 December 2008 as amended by the regulations issued on 26 February 2019 and the related Egyptian laws and regulations. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these interim financial statements based on our limited review.

Scope of Limited Review

We conducted our limited review in accordance with Egyptian Standard on Review Engagements No. 2410, "Limited Review of Interim Financial Statements Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity." A limited review of interim financial statements consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, 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 interim financial statements.

Conclusion

Based on our limited review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying interim financial statements do not present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Suez Canal Bank (S.A.E.) as at 31 March 2025 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the three months period then ended in accordance with the Central Bank of Egypt's rules pertaining to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements and measurement and recognition bases approved by its Board of Directors on 16 December 2008 as amended by the regulations issued on 26 February 2019 and the related Egyptian laws and regulations relating to the preparation of these financial statements.

Auditors

KPMG Hazem Hassan
Public Accountants and Consultants
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Ahmed Abdel Aziz Helmy Abdel Rahman
Chartered Accountant
FRA No. 379
KPMG Hazem Hassan
Public Accountants & Consultants

BDO Khaled & Co.
BDO
Public Accountants & Advisors

Mohamed Mortada Abd El Hamed
Chartered Accountant
FRA No. 157
BDO Khaled & Co.
Public Accountants & Advisers

Cairo, 12 May 2025

Assets:	Note	31 March 2025 EGP. 000	31 December 2024 EGP. 000
Cash and due from Central Bank of Egypt	(15)	**9 447 639**	16 147 686
Due from banks	(16)	**61 723 852**	50 614 698
Treasury bills	(17)	**12 707 946**	9 294 731
Loans and facilities to customers	(18)	**86 498 445**	74 941 473
Financial derivatives	(20)	**-**	6 672
Financial investment:			
-Fair value through other comprehensive income	(19)	**15 340 018**	13 351 676
- Amortized cost	(19)	**7 518 707**	7 555 418
- Fair value through profit or loss	(19)	**756 405**	716 234
Investments in associates	(21)	**255 239**	234 295
Intangible assets	(22)	**305 070**	257 803
Other assets	(23)	**7 279 942**	5 714 804
Property and equipment	(24)	**1 369 988**	1 354 741
Total assets		**203 203 251**	180 190 231
Liabilities and Equity:			
Liabilities:			
Due to banks	(25)	**29 536 976**	23 841 606
Customer deposits	(26)	**151 315 643**	135 470 750
Financial derivatives	(20)	**37 773**	-
Other loans	(27)	**3 510 000**	3 510 000
Other liabilities	(28)	**3 631 708**	3 057 504
Other provisions	(29)	**202 326**	154 572
Deferred tax liabilities	(30)	**357 385**	282 798
Total liabilities		**188 591 811**	166 317 230
Equity:			
Issued and paid-up capital	(31)	**6 500 000**	6 500 000
Retained amount for capital increase	(31)	**3 500 000**	-
Reserves	(32)	**1 644 683**	1 240 565
Retained earnings	(33)	**2 966 757**	6 132 436
Total equity		**14 611 440**	13 873 001
Total liabilities and equity		**203 203 251**	180 190 231

The attached notes from page (7) to page (41) are an integral part of these financial statements and to be read therewith.
Limited review report attached

Dr. Ayman Fawzy
Chief Financial Officer

Akef Al-Maghraby
CEO & Managing Director

Amr Tantawy
Chairman

	Note	From 1 January 2025 To 31 March 2025 EGP. 000	From 1 January 2024 To 31 March 2024 EGP. 000
Interest from loans and similar income	(6)	7 450 644	3 214 391
Cost of deposits and similar expenses	(6)	(5 770 439)	(2 123 683)
Net interest income		**1 680 205**	**1 090 708**
Fees and commissions income	(7)	369 946	216 987
Fee and commission expense	(7)	(34 920)	(18 519)
Net fees and commissions income		**335 026**	**198 468**
Net interest, fees and commissions income		**2 015 231**	**1 289 176**
Dividends income	(8)	1 758	1 178
Net trading income	(9)	110 602	243 488
Gain on financial investments	(19)	556 509	325 991
Share of results of associates	(21)	20 944	34 766
Impairment credit losses	(13)	(80 616)	(217 878)
Administrative expenses	(10)	(798 624)	(441 943)
Other operating (expenses) revenue	(11)	17 720	(398 103)
Profit before income tax		**1 843 523**	**836 675**
Income tax (expense)	(12)	(532 937)	(225 427)
Net profit for the period		**1 310 587**	**611 248**
Earnings per share (EGP/share)	(14)	1.77	0.83

The attached notes from page (7) to page (41) are an integral part of these financial statements and to be read therewith.

	Note	From 1 January 2025 To 31 March 2025 EGP. 000	From 1 January 2024 To 31 March 2024 EGP. 000
Net profit for the period		**1 310 587**	**611 248**
Items that will not be reclassified to income statement			
Change in fair value of investments	(19)	7 407	536 018
Income tax	(30)	(1 011)	(115 334)
		6 396	**420 684**
Items that might be reclassified to income statement			
Net changes in fair value	(17,19)	139 027	45 124
Net transfer to income statement		(63)	(293)
Income tax	(30)	(31 298)	(8 372)
Expected credit loss	(13)	(1 577)	2 753
		106 089	**39 212**
Total other comprehensive income		**112 485**	**459 896**
Total comprehensive income		**1 423 072**	**1 071 144**

The attached notes from page (7) to page (41) are an integral part of these financial statements and to be read therewith.

31 March 2024	Issued and Paid-in capital	Retained amount for capital increase	Reserves: Legal reserve	Reserves: General reserve	Reserves: Special reserve	Reserves: Capital reserve	Reserves: Fair value reserve	Reserves: General risk reserve	Reserves: General banking risk reserve	Difference between PV and face value for subordinate deposits	Retained earnings	Total
	EGP. 000	EGP. 000	EGP. 000	EGP. 000	EGP. 000	EGP. 000	EGP. 000	EGP. 000	EGP. 000	EGP. 000	EGP. 000	EGP. 000
Bignning balance at 1 January 2024	4 600 000	**400 000**	**-**	**24 117**	**45 158**	**56 723**	**254 057**	**38 851**	**61 305**	**1 119**	**2 331 813**	**7 813 143**
Transfer to reserves according to AGM	-	-	114 544	-	-	2 473	-	-	35 095	-	(152 112)	-
Transfer from R/E to capital increase	-	1 500 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1 500 000)	-
Transfer from capital increase to paid-in capital	400 000	(400 000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividend for the year 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(250 738)	**(250 738)**
Transfer to banking sector support and development fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(22 873)	**(22 873)**
Net change in OCI items	-	-	-	-	-	-	459 896	-	-	-	-	**459 896**
Net change in fair value transferred to R/E after tax deduction	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4 650)	-	-	-	4 650	-
Amortization of subordinate deposit difference	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(501)	501	-
Net profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	611 248	**611 248**
Ending Balance at 31 March 2024	**5 000 000**	**1 500 000**	**114 544**	**24 117**	**45 158**	**59 196**	**709 303**	**38 851**	**96 399**	**618**	**1 022 489**	**8 610 676**

31 March 2025	Issued and Paid-in capital	Retained amount for capital increase	Reserves: Legal reserve	Reserves: General reserve	Reserves: Special reserve	Reserves: Capital reserve	Reserves: Fair value reserve	Reserves: General risk reserve	Reserves: General banking risk reserve	Difference between PV and face value for subordinate deposits	Retained earnings	Total
	EGP. 000	EGP. 000	EGP. 000	EGP. 000	EGP. 000	EGP. 000	EGP. 000	EGP. 000	EGP. 000	EGP. 000	EGP. 000	EGP. 000
Bignning balance at 1 January 2025	**6 500 000**	**-**	**114 544**	**24 117**	**45 158**	**59 196**	**883 131**	**38 851**	**75 568**	**-**	**6 132 436**	**13 873 001**
Transfer from general banking risk reserve to retained earnings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(10 337)	-	10 337	-
Transfer to reserves according to AGM	-	-	283 987	-	-	1 519	-	-	19 554	-	(305 060)	-
Transfer from R/E to capital increase	-	3 500 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3 500 000)	-
Dividend for the year 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(627 580)	(627 580)
Transfer to banking sector support and development fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(57 053)	(57 053)
Net change in OCI items	-	-	-	-	-	-	112 485	-	-	-	-	112 485
Net change in fair value transferred to R/E after tax deduction	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3 091)	-	-	-	3 091	-
Net profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 310 587	1 310 587
Ending Balance at 31 March 2025	**6 500 000**	**3 500 000**	**398 531**	**24 117**	**45 158**	**60 715**	**992 525**	**38 851**	**84 785**	**-**	**2 966 758**	**14 611 440**

The attached notes from page (7) to page (41) are an integral part of these financial statements and to be read therewith.

	Note	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Cash flows from operating activities		**EGP.000**	**EGP.000**
Profit before tax		1 843 524	836 675
Adjustments to reconcile net profit to net cash flows from operating activities			
Depreciation of property and equipment	(24)	33 195	21 870
Amortization of intangible assets	(22)	65 387	37 953
Impairment credit losses	(13)	80 616	217 878
Revaluation of investment at FVTPL	(9)	(41 764)	(77 308)
Share of results of associates	(21)	(20 944)	(34 766)
Net formed other provision	(29)	47 955	(6 970)
Gain on sale of property and equipment	(11)	(2 264)	(18)
Gain from selling financial investment other than financial investment at FVTPL	(19)	(556 509)	(325 991)
Translation differences of other provisions in foreign currencies	(29)	17	7 150
Translation differences of financial investment other than financial investment at FVTPL	(19)	(11 369)	(547 480)
Translation differences of impairment losses in foreign currencies		(9 902)	679 712
Dividend income	(8)	(1 758)	(1 178)
Amortization of premium/discount of financial investment other than FVTPL	(19)	3 941	7 410
Reverse of amortization of subordinate deposit difference		-	500
Operating profits before changes in assets and liabilities from operating activities		**1 430 125**	**815 439**
Net (increase) decrease in assets and increase (decrease) in liabilities			
Due from Central Bank of Egypt within the mandatory reserve	(15)	6 782 954	(664 277)
Due from banks with maturity more than three months	(16)	-	154 466
Treasury bills	(17)	(1 847 844)	216 113
Loans and credit facilities to customers	(18)	(11 625 991)	(6 931 608)
Financial derivatives	(20)	44 445	-
Financial assets at FVTPL	(19)	1 593	-
Other assets	(23)	(1 565 138)	(421 928)
Due to banks	(25)	5 695 369	12 732 478
Customers' deposits	(26)	15 844 893	19 980 540
Other liabilities	(28)	225 246	(446 527)
Income taxes paid		(198 754)	(355 440)
Other provisions used	(29)	(217)	(498)
Net cash flows from operating activities		**14 786 681**	**25 078 758**

The attached notes from page (7) to page (41) are an integral part of these financial statements and to be read therewith.

	Note	31 March 2025 EGP.000	31 March 2024 EGP.000
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for purchase property and equipment	(24)	(48 444)	(21 111)
Payments for purchase intangible assets	(22)	(112 654)	(63 123)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	(24)	2 266	20
Proceeds from selling of financial investments other than financial investment at FVTPL	(19)	900 455	645 757
Payments for purchase financial investments other than financial investment at FVTPL	(19)	(2 181 986)	(190 000)
Dividends income from financial investment	(8)	1 758	1 178
Net cash flows (used in) investing activities		**(1 438 605)**	**372 721**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Payment for other loans	(27)	-	(3 576)
Proceeds from other loans	(27)	-	501
Dividends	(34)	(627 580)	(250 738)
Net cash flows provided by (used in) financing activities		**(627 580)**	**(253 813)**
Net changes in cash and cash equivalent		12 720 496	25 197 666
Cash and cash equivalent at the beginning of the period		52 599 015	38 379 521
Cash and cash equivalent at the end of the period	(34)	**65 319 511**	**63 577 187**
Cash and cash equivalent are represented in			
Cash and due from Central Banks	(15)	9 447 639	6 066 730
Due from banks	(16)	61 732 068	62 449 264
Treasury bills	(17)	12 709 881	6 326 414
Due from Central Bank within the mandatory reserve	(15)	(8 743 191)	(5 460 104)
Treasury bills with maturity more than three months	(17)	(9 826 886)	(5 805 117)
Cash and cash equivalent at the end of the period	(34)	**65 319 511**	**63 577 187**

For the purpose of statement of cash flow preparation the following non cash transactions were excluded:

* Amout of EGP 3500 000 thousands represents retained amount for capital increase from retained earnings.

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The attached notes from page (7) to page (41) are an integral part of these financial statements and to be read therewith.

1- Activity

Suez Canal Bank (SAE) established as a commercial bank in pursuance of the ministerial decree no. 55 of 1978, issued in the official Gazette on 4 March 1978 and in accordance with provisions of investment law no. 43 of 1974 and its amendments, which was superseded by law no. (72) for year 2017 Of investment guarantees and incentives. The head office located In 7,9 Abdel Kader Hamza, Garden City , Cairo - commercial register no 9709 (Cairo Investment). The bank is subject to Investment Law and the bank is listed in the Egyptian stock exchange.

Suez Canal Bank (S.A.E) provides retail, corporate and investment banking services in Arab Republic of Egypt throug 53 branches and served by 1746 staff member at the date of the financial statements.

These financial statements have been approved for publishing by the board of director in May, 11 2025.

2-Summary of accounting policies

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

A- Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with Central Bank of Egypt instructions approved by its Board of Directors on 16 December 2008. and according to IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments-measurement and classification" in accordance with the instructions of the Central Bank of Egypt (CBE) dated on 26 February 2019.
Reference is made to what was not mentioned in the instructions of the Central Bank of Egypt to the Egyptian Accounting Standards.

These financial statements have been prepared according to relevant local laws and regulations.

B- Subsidiaries and Associates

B-1 Subsidiary firms

Subsidiaries are all companies including (special purpose entities/SPEs) over which the bank has owned directly or indirectly the power to control the financial and operating policies, generally the bank owns 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.

B-2 Associate firms

Associates are all companies over which the bank has owned directly or indirectly a major influence, but it doesn't control them ,or joint control them generally the bank owns between 20% and 50% of the potential voting rights.

The purchase method is used to account for the acquisition of subsidiaries by the bank, The cost of an acquisition is measured as the fair value of the assets, and/or asset given and/or equity instruments issued and liabilities on the bank or liabilities for acquisition company loans assumed at the date of exchange, plus costs directly attributable to the acquisition. Net assets including contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date, irrespective of the minority interest. The excess of acquisition cost over the bank's share fair value in the net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. If the acquisition cost is less than the fair value of the net assets, the difference is recognized directly in the income statement under the item "Other operating income/ expenses".

Accounting for associate in the financial statements is recorded by using equity method, Dividends are recorded when declared and deducted from assets proven value.

C -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 a segment by which, provide 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.

D - Foreign currency translation

D-1 Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented by Thousand Egyptian Pound, which is the bank's functional and presentation currency.

D-2 Foreign currencies transactions and balances

The bank maintains its accounting records in Egyptian pound. Foreign currency transactions are translated into Egyptian pound using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are retranslated at the end of each year at the exchange rates then prevailing. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from settlement of such transactions and valuation differences are recognized in the income statement under the following items:

D - Foreign currency translation (follow)

- Net trading income assets /liabilities at FVTPL.
- Other operating income (expenses) for the other items.
- Investments in equity instrument recognized at fair value through other comprehensive income.
- Changes in the fair value of monetary financial instruments in foreign currencies classified as investments available for sale (debt instruments) are classified as valuation differences resulting from changes in amortized cost of the instrument and differences resulted from changes in applicable exchange rates and differences resulted from changes in the instrument fair value. Valuation differences relating to changes in amortized cost are recognized in income statement under ''Interest and similar income'' while differences relating to changes in exchange rates are recognized under item "other operating income (expenses)". Differences resulting from changes in fair value are recognized under "fair value for financial statement through other comprensive income " in the equity caption.

- Valuation differences resulting from non-monetary items include profits and losses resulting from changes in fair value such as equity instruments held at fair value through profits and losses, while valuation differences resulting from equity instruments classified as financial investments available for sale are recognized as "fair value for financial statement through other comprensive income" under the equity caption.

E-Financial assets

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 flows. The objective from this business model is to collect contractual cash flows which represented in principal and interest. The sale is an exceptional event for the purpose of this model and under the terms of the standard represented in following:

- A deterioration in the credit capacity of the source of financial management.
- Less sales in terms of periodicity and value.
- Clear and certified documentation of the justification for each sale and its compliance 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.

F – Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

G - Financial derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently measured at fair value.
Fair values are determined based on quoted market prices in active markets, including recent market transactions, or valuation techniques, including discounted cash flow models and options pricing models, as appropriate. All derivatives are recognized as assets when their fair value is positive and as liabilities when their fair value is negative.

H - Interest income and interest expense

Interest income and expense for all interest-bearing financial instruments, except for those classified as held for trading or designated at fair value through profit or loss, are recognized within 'interest income' and 'interest expense' in the income statement using the effective interest rate method.

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

When loans or debts are classified as non-performing or impaired, related interest income are not recognized but rather, are carried off balance sheet in statistical records and are recognized under revenues according to cash basis as per the following:

When collected and after recovery of all arrears for retail loans, personal loans, small and medium business loans., real estate loans for personal housing and small loans for businesses.

For loans granted to corporate, interest income is recognized on cash basis after the bank collects 25% of the scheduling installments and after the installments continued to be regular for at least one year. In case the client is continuing in performing the payment, the calculated interest is added to the loan's balance without the marginal interest not included in the income until after paying the loan's balance in the balance sheet before the reschedule.

I - Fees and commission income

Fees and commissions related to loan and facilities are recognized as income when the service is rendered. Fees and commission income related to non-performing or impaired loans or debts are suspended and are carried off balance sheet and are recognized under income according to the cash basis when interest income is recognized in accordance with note (H) above. Fees and commissions which represent part of the financial asset effective rate is recognized as adjustment to the effective interest rate.

I - Fees and commission income (follow)

Commitment fees are recognized as revenue when there is probability that this loan will be used by the customer, as commitment fees represent compensation for the continuing interference to own the financial asset. Subsequently it's recognized as adjustments to the effective interest rate of the loan. If the commitment period passed without issuing the loan, commitment fees is recognized as income at the end of the commitment period.

Fees and commission related to debt instruments measured by fair value is recognized as income at initial recognition. Fees and commission related to marketing of syndicated loans is recognized as income when the marketing is completed and the loan is fully used or the bank kept its share of the loan using the effective interest rate as used by the other participants.

Fees and commission arising from negotiation, or participating in a negotiation to the favor of a third party as in share acquisition arrangements or purchase of securities or purchase or sale of businesses are recognized as income when the transaction is completed. Commission and fees related to management advisory and other services are recognized as income based on the contract terms, usually on a time-appropriation basis. Asset management fees are recognized over the year in which the service is provided.

J- Dividends income

Dividends are recognized in the profit and loss when the bank’s right to receive those dividends is established.

K- Sale and repurchase agreements (repos)

Financial instrument sold under repurchase agreements are not derecognised from the statement of financial position. The proceed are shown in the liability side in the statement of financial position.

L- Impairment of financial assets

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, and 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
- 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.

If there are indicators of impairment of the 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.

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.

Retail loans,micro and small businesses

- 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.

Nonpayments

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 (30) days and less than (90) days.

Transfer between the 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

M- Computer software

Expenses related to development or maintenance of computer software are recognized as expenses on Income Statement at the time of incurring them. They are recognized as intangible assets in the expenses correlated directly to specific software that are under the control of the Bank from which the generation of economic benefits is expected whose cost exceeds more than one year. Direct expenses include the cost of employees on the software team in addition to appropriate share in related general expenses.

It is recognized as development cost in expenses if it leads to increasing or expanding the performance of the computer software above its original specifications, and is added to cost of the original software.

The amortization cost of computer software recognized as assets is for along the year from which it is expected to make use of in the manner not exceeding five years core system for the bank .

N- property and equipment

The bank represent land and buildings related to head office, branches and offices, and all property and equipment are reported at historical cost minus depreciation and impairment losses. The historical cost includes the charges directly related to acquisition of property and equipment items. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or are recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the bank and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Maintenance and repair expenses 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 cost to their residual values over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Buildings and installations	30-50 years
Integrated automated systen	5 years
Vehicles	5 years
Machinery and equipment	3-10 years
Fixtures and fittings	8-20 years
Furniture	5-20 years

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance sheet date. Assets that are subject to amortization are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell or value in use.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with asset carrying amount. These gains and (losses) are included in other operating income (expenses) in the income statement.

O- Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets having no fixed useful life except for goodwill shall not be amortized, and their impairment shall be tested at least annually. The impairment of amortized assets is studied to determine if there are events or changes in the circumstances indicating that the book value may not be recoverable.

The impairment loss is recognized by the excess amount of book value over the realizable value. The recoverable value represents net realizable value of the asset or the usage amount whichever is higher. For the purpose of estimating the impairment, the asset is grouped with the smallest cash generating unit. At each balance sheet date, non-financial assets with impairment has to be reviewed to determine if there is impairment reversal made to the income statement at the date of preparing the financial statements .

P - Leasing

P -1 As a lessee

Lease payments made under operating leases, net of any discounts received from the lessor, are recognized as an expense in the profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

P -2 As a lessor

Assets leased out under operating lease contracts are reported as part of the property and equipment in the statement of financial position and are depreciated over the expected useful lives of the assets, on the same basis as other property assets. Lease rental income is recognized in profit or loss, net of any discounts granted to the lessee, using the straight line method over the contract term

Q-Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the cash flows statement, cash and cash equivalents include balances due within three months from date of acquisition, cash and balances due from the Central Bank of Egypt other than the mandatory reserve, and current accounts at banks, treasury bills, and other governmental notes.

R- Other provisions

Provisions for restructuring costs and legal claims are recognized when the bank has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is more likely than not that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount has been reliably estimated. Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow is required to settle an obligation is determine taking into consideration the group of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognized even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any obligation in the group is minimal. The provision no longer required is recorded with other operating revenues (expenses) .

S- Staff Benefits

The Staff benefit consist of:
• Wages, salaries, paid annual leave and rewards (if accrued within 12 months form financial statement date).
• Non- cash benefits (transportation, medical care and insurance) for exiting staff.
All staff benefits expensed to the income statement for the period were incurred.

T- Income tax

The income taxes on the year's profits or losses include the tax of the current year and the deferred tax and they are recognized in the income statement with the exception of the income tax on the items of shareholder's equity which is directly recognized within equity.

The income tax is recognized on the basis of the net profit subject to tax through the application of enacted tax rates at the date of preparing the balance sheet in addition to the tax adjustments related to previous years.

Deferred taxes are recognized from temporary timing differences between the book value of assets and liabilities according to accounting bases and their values according to tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that expected to apply in the period in which the ability is settled or the asset realized, based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

The deferred tax assets are recognized when there is likelihood to achieve taxable profits in the future through which this asset can be utilized. The value of deferred tax assets is reduced by the portion which will not realize the expected taxable benefit in the coming years, in case of the increase in expected taxable benefits the deferred tax assets should be increased within the limit of previous reduction.

U- Borrowing

Loans obtained by the bank initially recognized at fair value net of transactions cost incurred in connection with obtaining the loan. Subsequently the loans are measured by amortized cost. The difference between net proceeds and the amount to be paid over the borrowing period using the effective interest rate is to be recognized to the income statement.

V- Capital

V-1 Cost of capital

Issuance cost directly related to issuing new shares or issuing shares related to acquisition or share options is charged to shareholders' equity of total proceeds net of tax.

V-2 Dividends

Dividends are charged when declared by the General Assembly of shareholders. Those dividends include employees' share in the profits and the Board of Directors' bonus as prescribed by the articles of association and law.

W- Comparative figures

The comparative figures shall be re-classified, when necessary, to be in conformity with the changes to presentation used in the current year.

3- Financial Risk Management:

The bank, as a result of the activities it exercises, is exposed to various financial risks. Since the basis of financial activity is to accept risks; some risks or group of risks are analyzed, evaluated and managed together. The bank intends to strike a balance between the risk and return and to reduce the probable adverse effects on the bank's financial performance. The most important types of risks are credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk and other operating risks. The market risk comprises foreign currency exchange rates, interest rate risk and other pricing risks.

The risk management policies have been laid down to determine and analyze the risks, set limits to the risk and control them through reliable methods and updated systems. The bank regularly reviews the risk management policies and systems and amend them to they reflect the changes in market, products and services and the best updated applications.Those risks are managed by risk department in the light of policies approved by Board of Directors.

The risk department determines, evaluates and covers the financial risks, in collaboration with the bank's various operating units, and the Board of Directors provides written policies for management of risks as a whole, in addition to written policies covering specific risk areas, like credit risk, foreign exchange rate risk, interest rate risk, and using the financial derivative and non–derivative instruments. Moreover, the risk department is independently responsible for periodical review of risk management and control environment.

A- Credit risk

The bank is exposed to the credit risk which is the risk resulting from failure of one party to meet its contractual obligations towards the bank. The credit risk is considered to be the most significant risks for the bank. The bank set specific procedures to manage that risk. The credit risk is in the lending and investments activities which are represented bank's assets contain debt instruments. The credit risk is also found in off balance sheet financial instruments, like loan commitment. The managing and monitoring process on credit risk is centralized at credit risk team management at credit risk department that prepare reports to Board of Directors and Head units on regular basis.

Credit risk measurement

Loans and credit facilities to customers

In measuring credit risk of loans and facilities to customers and to banks at a counterparty level, the bank reflects three components:
-The "probability of default" by the client or counterparty on its contractual obligations.
-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 obligations (the 'loss given default').

A- Credit risk (follow)

The bank's daily operational management embed these credit risk measurements, which reflect expected loss (the 'expected loss model') and are required by the Basel Committee on Banking Regulations and the Supervisory Practices (the Basel Committee).

The operational measurements can be contrasted with impairment allowances required under EAS 26, which are based on losses that have been incurred at the balance sheet date (the 'incurred loss model') rather than expected losses .

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, by comparison with externally available data. 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	Normal 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 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 debtor, type and seniority of claim and availability of collateral or other credit mitigation.

Debt instruments and treasury bills

For debt securities and other bills, external rating such as standard and poor's rating or their equivalents are used by bank treasury for managing of the credit risk exposures. 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.

A-1 Limiting and preventing risks policies

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

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

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

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

The following are other controls used by the bank to limit the credit risk:

Collaterals

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

• Mortgages over residential properties.

• Pledge on business assets like machinery and merchandise .

• Pledge in financial instruments like debt instrument and equity.

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

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

Credit-related commitments

The primary purpose of these instruments is to ensure that funds are available to a customer as required. Guarantees and standby letters of credit carry the same credit risk as loans. Documentary and commercial letters of credit – which are written undertakings by the bank on behalf of a customer authorizing a third party to draw drafts on the bank up to a stipulated amount under specific terms and conditions – are collateralized by the underlying shipments of goods to which they relate and therefore carry less risk than a direct loan.

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

A-2 Impairment and provisioning policies

The internal rating systems described in note (A-1) focus more on credit-quality from the beginning of validation activities. only impairment provisions recognized at the balance sheet date for financial reporting purposes are losses that have been incurred and based on objective evidence of impairment as will be mentioned below. Due to the different methods applied, the amounts of incurred credit losses charged to the financial statements are usually lower than the expected amount determined by the expected loss used for Central Bank of Egypt’s regulations (note A-5). the impairment provision appeared in the balance sheet at the end of the period is derived from the four internal rating grades. However, the majority of the impairment provision comes from the last two ratings. The table below shows the percentage of in-balance sheet items relating to loans and facilities and the related impairment provision for each rating:

A-3 Bank's rating

The Bank's policies require the identification of three stages of classifying financial assets measured at amortized cost, loan commitments and financial guarantees as well as debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income in accordance with changes in credit quality since initial recognition and thereafter measuring the impairment losses (expected credit losses) as follows:

The un-impaired financial asset is classified at initial recognition in the first stage and credit risk is monitored continuously by the Bank's credit risk management.

In the case of a significant increase in credit risk since the initial recognition, the financial asset is transferred to the second stage and the financial asset is not considered at this stage (the expected credit loss over the life of the asset without impairment).

In case of indications of impairment of the financial asset, it is transferred to the third stage. The Bank relies on the following indicators to determine whether there is objective evidence of impairment:

- 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 financial 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.

The impairment loss allowance reported in the financial position is derived from the four internal ratings. However, the majority of allowance derived from last two rating.

The following table illustrates the proportional distribution of loans and credit facilities reported in the financial position for each of internal ratings of the Bank and their relevant impairment losses:

	31 March 2025		31 December 2024	
	Loans & credit facilities	**Provision for impairment loss**	**Loans & credit facilities**	**Provision for impairment loss**
1-Performing loans	84.53%	23.34%	84.29%	24.38%
2-Regular watching	4.41%	2.46%	4.79%	1.73%
3-Watch List	7.36%	31.21%	6.69%	30.31%
4-Non performing loans	3.70%	42.99%	4.23%	43.58%
	100%	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

A-4 Quality of financial assets

The following table reflect the quality of financial assets:

	Stage 1 12 months EGP . 000	Stage 2 Life time EGP . 000	Stage 3 Life time EGP . 000	Total EGP . 000
Cash and due from Central Bank of Egypt	9 447 639	-	-	9 447 639
	9 447 639	-	-	**9 447 639**
Due from banks	61 732 067	-	-	61 732 067
Expected credit loss provision	(8 215)	-	-	(8 215)
	61 723 852	-	-	**61 723 852**
Treasury bills	12 707 946	-	-	12 707 946
	12 707 946	-	-	**12 707 946**
Debt instruments at amortized cost	7 533 734	-	-	7 533 734
Expected credit loss provision	(15 027)	-	-	(15 027)
	7 518 707	-	-	**7 518 707**
Investment at fair value through comprehensive income	15 340 018	-	-	15 340 018
Expected credit loss provision	(25)	-	-	(25)
	15 340 018	-	-	**15 340 018**
Loans and credit facilities				
Financial institutions	71 977 381	5 847 398	2 991 226	80 816 005
Medium enterprises	1 475 041	39 692	178 246	1 692 979
Small and micro enterprises	1 839 061	239 674	64 734	2 143 469
Retail	5 550 099	552 447	126 871	6 229 417
	80 841 582	**6 679 211**	**3 361 077**	**90 881 870**
Expect credit loss provision	(1 071 119)	(1 295 531)	(1 784 982)	(4 151 632)
Unearned discount for Commercial Papers and Loans	(231 793)		-	(231 793)
	79 538 670	**5 383 680**	**1 576 095**	**86 498 445**

A-5 The General model for measuring banking risks

In addition to the four categories of credit rating indicated in note (A-1), the management makes more detailed groups in accordance with the Central Bank of Egypt requirements.assets exposed to credit risk in these categories are classified according to detailed conditions and terms depending on information related to the customer, it's activity, financial position and payment schedules.

The bank calculates the provisions required for impairment of assets exposed to credit risk, including commitments relating to credit on the basis of rates determined by Central Bank of Egypt. In case, the provision required for impairment losses as per Central Bank of Egypt regulations exceeds the provision required for financial statements preparation purposes according to the Egyptian Accounting Standards, this increase shall be debited from the retained earnings to and credited to the "general banking risk reserve" under the equity caption .this reserve is regularly adjusted with this increase and decrease, to equal the amount of increase in the two provisions. This reserve is not distributable.

Note (32-b) shows the "general banking risk reserve" movement during the financial year.

Below is a statement of credit rating for firms as per internal valuation basis compared to Central Bank of Egypt valuation basis and the percentages of provisions required for impairment of assets exposed to credit risk.

CBE rating	Description	Required Provision %	Internal Rating	Internal Description
1	Low risk	0	1	Good debts
2	Moderate risks	1	1	Good debts
3	Satisfactory risks	1	1	Good debts
4	Appropriate risks	2	1	Good debts
5	Acceptable risks	2	1	Good debts
6	Marginally acceptable risks	3	2	Normal watch-list
7	Watch-list	5	3	Special watch-list
8	Substandard debts	20	4	Non-performing loans
9	Doubtful debts	50	4	Non-performing loans
10	Bad debts	100	4	Non-performing loans

A/6 Maximum limits for credit risk before collaterals

Items exposed to credit risk	**31 March 2025**	**31 December 2024**
	EGP.000	**EGP.000**
Due from Central Bank of Egypt	8 743 191	15 526 145
Due from banks (Net)	61 723 852	50 614 698
Treasury bills (Net)	12 707 946	9 294 731
Loans and facilities to customers:		
A-Individuals loans:		
Overdraft	66 047	75 334
Credit cards	105 485	100 331
Personal loans	6 057 885	5 318 719
B-Corporate loans including SMEs		
Overdraft	40 253 888	37 258 828
Direct loans	27 423 386	19 752 504
Syndicated loans	16 975 179	16 660 923
Provision for impairment loss	(4 151 632)	(4 081 712)
Unearned discount for Commercial Papers and Loans	(231 793)	(143 455)
Debt instruments (Net):		
At fair value through comprehensive income	13 381 886	11 447 860
At amortized cost	7 518 707	7 555 418
Other financial assets	2 585 884	1 679 564
	193 159 911	**171 059 888**

Off balance sheet items exposed to credit risk:	**31 March 2025**	**31 December 2024**
	EGP.000	**EGP.000**
Letters of guarantee and financial guarantees	20 363 911	16 030 698
Letters of credits	15 636 289	9 714 758
Total	**36 000 200**	**25 745 456**

The previous table represents the maximum limit of exposure without taking into consideration any financial guarantees. As for the balance sheet items, the listed amounts depend on the net book value presented in the balance sheet.

As illustrated in the previous table 6.58% of the maximum limit exposed to credit risk arises from treasury bills against 5.43% in previous year. 31.95% due from banks against 29.56% in previous year. 44.78 % from loans and facility to customers against 43.86% in previous year 10.83% investment of debt instruments against 11.10% in previous year.

The management has confidence in its abilities to continue of controlling and maintaining the minimum limit of credit risk resulted from loans, facilities and debt instruments portfolios on the basis of the following:

88.77% of the loans and facilities portfolio is classified in the highest two categories of the internal assessment (against 88.98 % in previous year).

94.92% of the loans and facilities portfolio is neither past due nor impaired (against 95.32% in previous year).

Loans and facilities individually impaired reach EGP 3 361 million (against EGP 3 348 million in previous year).

More than 84.60% (against 81.11 % in previous year), of the investment in debt instruments represent treasury bills and bonds on the Egyptian Government.

A/7 Loans and facilities

Loans and facilities are summarized according to the credit worthiness as follows:

Loans and facilities to Customers	**31 March 2025**	**31 December 2024**
	EGP.000	**EGP.000**
Neither past due nor impaired	86 262 930	75 464 151
Past due not subject to impairment	1 257 863	354 066
Individually impaired	3 361 077	3 348 423
	90 881 870	**79 166 640**
Less		
Provision for impairment loss	(4 151 632)	(4 081 712)
Unearned discount for Commercial Papers and Loans	(231 793)	(143 455)
	86 498 445	**74 941 473**

The total provision for impairment losses for loans and facilities at the end of the current fiscal period amounted to 4 151 632 thousand Egyptian pounds, compared to 4 081 712 thousand Egyptian pounds at the end of the comparison year. Of these, 1 784 982 thousand Egyptian pounds represents the provision for impairment losses for individual loans (stage 3) compared to 1 778 658 thousand Egyptian pounds at the end of the comparison year, and the rest represents the provision for impairment losses component (stage 1 and 2) in the credit portfolio of 2 366 650 thousand Egyptian pounds.compared to 2 303 053 thousand Egyptian pounds at the end of the comparison year.

Disclosure no.(18) includes further information on the impairment losses provision of loans and facilities to customers.

Loans and facilities to customers :

Loans and facilities neither past due nor impaired

The credit quality of the loans and advances portfolio with no past dues nor impairment is assessed with reference to the internal assessment adopted by the bank .

31 March 2025	**Retail**			**Corporate**			**EGP.000**
Assessment	**Overdraft**	**Credit Cards**	**Personal loans**	**Overdraft**	**Direct loans**	**Syndicated loans**	**Total**
Performing	52 768	96 456	5 400 875	34 978 087	24 731 445	11 452 612	76 712 243
Regular watch-list	-	-	-	408 693	2 394 130	1 159 135	3 961 958
Special watch-list	2 292	3 686	497 165	669 703	105 447	4 310 436	5 588 729
	55 060	**100 142**	**5 898 040**	**36 056 483**	**27 231 022**	**16 922 183**	**86 262 930**

Non-performing loans secured against collaterals in the form of cash and cash equivalent are not considered subject to impairment taking into consideration the collectibility of these collaterals.

31 December 2024	**Retail**			**Corporate**			**Total**
Assessment	**Overdraft**	**Credit Cards**	**Personal loans**	**Overdraft**	**Direct Loans**	**Syndicated Loans**	**EGP.000**
Performing	55 299	95 930	4 913 672	33 153 123	17 172 017	11 332 820	66 722 861
Regular watch-list	-	-	-	251 262	2 458 599	1 007 681	3 717 542
Special watch-list	2 039	0	279 875	604 947	37 008	4 099 879	5 023 748
	57 338	**95 930**	**5 193 547**	**34 009 332**	**19 667 624**	**16 440 380**	**75 464 151**

Past due not subject to impairment

31 March 2025	**Retail**			**Corporate**			**EGP.000**
Assessment	**Overdraft**	**Credit Cards**	**Personal loans**	**Overdraft**	**Direct loans**	**Syndicated loans**	**Total**
Up to 30 days	132	-	29 017	774 209	167 382	49 584	1 020 324
More than 30 to 60 days	242	1 647	10 536	203 406	6 922	3 411	226 164
More than 60 to 90 days	-	1 407	6 322	-	3 644	-	11 373
	374	**3 054**	**45 875**	**977 615**	**177 948**	**52 996**	**1 257 861**

31 December 2024	**Retail**			**Corporate**			**Total**
Assessment	**Overdraft**	**Credit Cards**	**Personal loans**	**Overdraft**	**Direct loans**	**Syndicated loans**	**EGP.000**
Up to 30 days	200	-	13 696	17 416	73 528	160 236	265 076
More than 30 to 60 days	188	1 647	6 326	4 463	1 734	-	14 359
More than 60 to 90 days	5 005	1 407	5 328	376	2 206	60 308	74 631
	5 393	**3 054**	**25 350**	**22 255**	**77 468**	**220 544**	**354 066**

Loans and facilities individually impaired

Loans and facilities to customers

The balance of loans & facilities which are subject to impairment on an individual basis, before taking into account the cash flow from collaterals, amounted to EGP 3 361 077 thousand (EGP 3 348 421 thousand in previous year) .

Below is the analysis of the total value of loans and facilities subject to impairment on individual basis including fair value of collaterals obtained against these loans

31 March 2025	**Retail**			**Corporate**		**Total**
	Overdraft	**Credit Cards**	**Personal Loans**	**Overdraft**	**Direct Loans**	**EGP.000**
Impaired loans	10 613	2 288	113 970	3 219 790	14 416	3 361 077
The fair value of collaterals	**7 313**	**-**	**64 457**	**1 514 644**	**6 782**	**1 593 196**

31 December 2024	**Retail**			**Corporate**		**Total**
	Overdraft	**Credit Cards**	**Personal Loans**	**Overdraft**	**Direct Loans**	**EGP.000**
Impaired loans	12 602	1 345	99 823	3 227 240	7 411	3 348 421
The fair value of collaterals	**1 067**	**-**	**63 694**	**49 536**	**1 456 315**	**1 570 612**

A-8 Debt instruments and treasury bills

The following table represents an analysis of debt instruments, treasury bills and other governmental notes (before deduction of any loss impairment) according to evaluation agencies at the end of the financial period.

	Note	Evaluation	31 March 2025 EGP 000	31 December 2024 EGP 000
Treasury Bills	(17)	B-	12 707 946	9 294 731
Treasury Bond at FVTOCI	(19)	B-	8 207 444	6 102 246
Treasury Bond at amortized cost	(19)	B-	7 518 707	7 555 418
Total			**28 434 097**	**22 952 395**

A/10 The concentration of financial assets' risks exposed to credit risk

Geographical segments

The following table represents an analysis of the bank's most important boundaries of credit risk at book value, Risks distributed on geographical segments in accordance with areas related to the bank customers.

	Cairo	Alex,Delta and Sinai	Upper Egypt	Other countries	EGP 000 Total
Due from Central Bank of Egypt	8 743 191	-	-	-	**8 743 191**
Treasury bills	12 707 946	-	-	-	**12 707 946**
Due from banks	52 546 905	-	-	9 185 162	**61 732 067**
Loans and credit facilities to banks					
Individuals Loans					
Overdraft	27 707	36 486	1 855	-	**66 047**
Credit cards	74 542	24 537	6 406	-	**105 485**
Personal loans	3 230 961	2 232 736	594 188	-	**6 057 885**
Corporate Loans					
Overdraft	36 118 109	4 047 867	87 912	-	**40 253 888**
Direct loans	26 240 826	1 125 904	56 656	-	**27 423 386**
Syndicated loans	14 749 968	2 225 211	-	-	**16 975 179**
Financial investments					
Debt instruments	20 915 620	-	-	-	**20 915 620**
Other assets	2 486 386	91 227	8 271	-	**2 585 884**
31 March 2025	**177 842 161**	**9 783 968**	**755 288**	**9 185 162**	**197 566 580**
31 December 2024	**158 944 783**	**8 296 930**	**707 996**	**7 355 315**	**175 305 024**

-Activities Segments

The following table represents an analysis of the bank main credit exposure at book value, distributed according to the customers' business and activities.

	Governmental	Retail	Real Estate	Financial	Services	Manufactures	Commercial	Tourism	Others	Total EGP 000
Due from Central Bank of Egypt	8 743 191	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 743 191
Treasury bills	12 707 946	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12 707 946
Due from banks	11 008 057	-	-	50 715 795	-	-	-	-	-	61 723 852
Loans and facilities to customers										
Individuals Loans										
Overdraft	-	66 047	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66 047
Credit cards	-	105 485	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	105 485
Personal loans	-	6 057 885	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 057 885
Corporate Loans										
Over draft	-	-	3 573 540	8 301 031	3 096 039	16 453 110	4 544 338	2 312 061	1 973 769	40 253 888
Direct loans	-	-	4 971 026	4 157 761	14 848 544	1 291 685	187 209	1 957 136	10 026	27 423 387
Syndicated loans	-	-	1 756 930	-	1 741 119	11 696 018	286 674	1 490 587	3 851	16 975 179
Financial investments :										
Debt instruments	15 726 151	-	-	-	5 174 443	-	-	-	-	20 900 594
Other assets	964 547	-	-	413 156	-	-	-	-	1 208 181	2 585 884
31 March 2025	**49 149 892**	**6 229 417**	**10 301 496**	**63 587 743**	**24 860 145**	**29 440 813**	**5 018 221**	**5 759 784**	**3 195 827**	**197 543 339**
31 December 2024	**44 917 452**	**5 494 383**	**6 932 866**	**55 618 208**	**19 590 524**	**32 961 006**	**4 111 951**	**3 865 699**	**1 792 964**	**175 285 053**

B- Market risk

The bank exposed to market risks which is the risk that the fair value or future cash flow fluctuation resulted from changes in market prices. Market risks arise from open market related to interest rate, currency, and equity products of which each 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.

Bank risk division is responsible for managing the market risks arising from trading and non-trading activities of which monitored by two separate teams. Regular reports are submitted to the Board of Directors and each business unit head periodically.

Trading portfolios include transactions where the bank deals direct with clients or with the market; non-trading portfolios primarily arise from managing assets and liabilities interest rate relating to retail transactions. These non-trading portfolios includes foreign exchange risk and equity instruments risks arising from the bank's held-to-maturity and available-for-sale investments portfolios.

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 been applied. The major measurement techniques used to measure and control market risk are outlined below:

Value at Risk

The bank applies a 'value at risk' methodology (VAR) for trading and non-trading portfolios to estimate the market risk of positions held and the maximum expected losses based on a number of assumptions for various changes in market conditions. The Board of Directors sets limits for the value of risk that may be accepted by the bank for trading and non- trading portfolios separately and monitored on daily basis by the bank's management.

VAR is a statistical estimation of the expected losses on the current portfolio from adverse market movements in which it represents the 'maximum' amount the bank expect to lose using confidence level (98%). Therefore there is statistical probability of (2%) that actual losses could be greater than the VAR estimation. The VAR module assumes that the holding period is ten days before closing the opening position. It also assumes that market movements during the holding period will be the same as ten days before. The bank's assessment of past movements is based on data for the past five years. The bank applies these historical changes in rates prices indicators directly to its current positions - this approach called historical simulation. Actual outcomes are monitored regularly to test the validity of the assumptions and factors used in the VAR calculation.

The use of this approach does not prevent losses from exceeding these limits if there are significant market movements.

As VAR considered a primary part of the bank's market risk control technique, VAR limits are established by the Board of Directors annually for all trading and non-trading transactions and allocated to business units. Actual values exposed to market risk are compared to the limits established by the bank and reviewed by the bank risk division on daily basis.
The quality of the VAR model is continuously monitored through examining the VAR results for trading portfolio and results are reported to the top management and Board of Directors.

Stress testing

Stress tests provide an indication of the potential size of losses that could arise under extreme market conditions. Therefore, the bank computes on daily basis trading stress VAR, combined with trading normal VAR, to capture the abnormal movements in the financial markets and to give more comprehensive picture of risk .the results of the stress tests are reviewed by executive management and Board of Directors.

Value Exposed to risk for trading portofolio according to type of risk:

EGP.000

Description	31 March 2025			31 December 2024		
	Average	Highest	Lowest	Average	Highest	Lowest
Foreign exchange risk	1 217	3 934	35	1 370	3 934	35
Equity instrument risk	14 983	19 710	13 178	14 173	19 710	11 013
Matual funds	5 177	5 596	4 558	5 049	5 560	4 396

The increase in value exposure to risk is related to the increase in rate of return in global market.
The above results for the value exposed to risk are calculated separately from said positions and historical cost for markets. The total value exposed to risk for trading and non-trading is not represent the value exposed to risk for the bank. This because the relation among kinds of portfolios and risks and different effect applied.

B-2 Foreign exchange rates fluctuations risk

The bank is exposed to the risk of fluctuations in foreign exchange rates on its financial position and cash flows. The board of directors has set limits of foreign currencies in total value for each position at the end of the day and also intraday which are controlled on the spot. The following table summarizes the extent of the bank's exposure to fluctuations in exchange rates risk at the end of the fiscal period. The said table includes the book value of financial instruments broken down into its component currencies:

The concentration of currency risk of financial instruments

31 March 2025						EGP.000
Financial assets	**EGP**	**USD**	**EURO**	**GBP**	**Other Currencies**	**Total**
Cash and due from Central Bank of Egypt	9 136 393	234 696	52 200	9 263	15 087	9 447 639
Due from banks	12 927 483	45 611 931	2 834 551	93 818	256 069	61 723 852
Treasury bills	10 770 907	-	1 937 039	-	-	12 707 947
Loans and facilities to customers	71 861 419	14 286 927	349 910	73	116	86 498 445
Financial derivatives	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial Investments						
At fair value through comprehensive income (FVTOCI)	13 843 930	1 496 089	-	-	-	15 340 018
At amortized cost	5 769 837	1 199 081	549 789	-	-	7 518 707
At fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	513 250	243 155	-	-	-	756 405
Other financial assets	2 812 219	233 144	35 810	(16)	-	3 081 156
Total financial assets	**127 635 438**	**63 305 023**	**5 759 300**	**103 137**	**271 271**	**197 074 169**
Financial liabilities						
Due to banks	11 955 076	17 558 810	16 879	6 194	17	29 536 976
Customers' deposits	95 307 984	49 913 687	5 737 028	93 974	262 970	151 315 643
Financial derivatives	37 773	-	-	-	-	37 773
Other loans	3 510 000	-	-	-	-	3 510 000
Other financial liabilities	3 939 981	238 254	12 682	27	477	4 191 421
Total financial liabilities	114 750 813	67 710 751	5 766 589	100 195	263 464	188 591 812
Currency concentration risk on financial instruments	**12 884 624**	**(4 405 728)**	**(7 288)**	**2 942**	**7 807**	**8 482 357**
Other non- financial assets	6 129 082	-	-	-	-	6 129 082
Other non- financial liabilities and equity	14 611 440	-	-	-	-	14 611 440
Net financial position	**4 402 267**	**(4 405 728)**	**(7 288)**	**2 942**	**7 807**	**-**

31 December 2024	EGP	USD	Euro	GBP	Other Currencies	Total
Total financial assets	103 122 059	65 731 303	5 697 455	99 365	67 509	174 717 690
Total financial liabilities	94 564 605	65 869 409	5 712 957	97 313	72 946	166 317 230
Other non- financial assets	5 472 540	-	-	-	-	5 472 540
Other non- financial liabilities and equity	13 873 001	-	-	-	-	13 873 001
Net financial position	**156 993**	**(138 106)**	**(15 503)**	**2 052**	**(5 437)**	**-**

B-3 Interest rate risk

Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Interest margins may increase as a result of such changes but may profit 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 which is monitored daily by bank risk division.

B-3 Interest rate risk (follow):

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 maturity dates:

31 March 2025	**Up to 1 month**	**More than 1 month up to 3 months**	**More than 3 months up to 1 year**	**More than 1 year up to 5 year**	**More than 5 years**	**Free Interest**	**EGP.000 Total**
Financial assets							
Cash and due from Central Bank of Egypt	-	-	-	-	-	9 447 639	**9 447 639**
Due from banks	56 099 408	5 894 096	-	-	-	-	**61 993 505**
Treasury bills	1 928 300	5 212 275	6 588 260	-	-	-	**13 728 835**
Loans and facilities to customers	73 951 734	6 616 852	3 461 504	7 878 276	3 539 702	-	**95 448 068**
Financial derivatives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial Investments							
At fair value through comprehensive income	1 315 326	12 248 869	594 060	254 284	4 837	1 948 458	**16 365 834**
At amortized cost	301 175	592 372	1 485 233	7 890 337	-	-	**10 269 116**
At fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	756 405	**756 405**
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	255 239	**255 238**
Total financial assets	**133 595 943**	**30 564 464**	**12 129 056**	**16 022 896**	**3 544 540**	**12 407 741**	**208 264 639**
Financial liabilities							
Due to banks	29 933 808	-	-	-	-	-	**29 933 808**
Customers' deposits	81 024 821	17 260 159	33 255 344	26 478 042	-	-	**158 018 367**
Other loans	3 206 189	16 580	67 542	763 870	-	-	**4 054 181**
Other financial liabilities	-	-	2 015	-	-	-	**2 015**
Total financial liabilities	**114 164 817**	**17 276 739**	**33 324 902**	**27 241 912**	**-**	**-**	**192 008 371**
The interest re-pricing gap	**19 431 125**	**13 287 725**	**(21 195 845)**	**(11 219 016)**	**3 544 540**	**12 407 741**	**16 256 270**
31 December 2024							
Total financial assets	88 062 973	36 477 362	23 873 882	15 624 378	3 544 080	18 995 285	**186 577 961**
Total financial liabilities	108 212 334	15 053 732	20 824 560	24 420 903	-	-	**168 511 528**
Re-pricing gab	**(20 149 361)**	**21 423 629**	**3 049 322**	**(8 796 525)**	**3 544 080**	**18 995 287**	**18 066 433**

C- Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk represents difficulty encountering the bank in meeting its financial commitments when they fall due and replace funds when they are withdrawn. This may results in failure in fulfilling the bank obligation to repay to the depositors and fulfilling lending commitments.

Liquidity risk management process (follow)

Assets and liabilities 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.

31 March 2025	Up to 1 month	More than 1 month up to 3 months	More than 3 months up to 6 months	More than 6 months up to 1 year	More than 1 year up to 3 year	More than 3 years	EGP.000
Financial liabilities							
Due to banks	29 535 919	-	-	-	-	-	29 535 919
Customers' deposits	55 323 526	18 074 057	12 595 679	32 259 573	32 916 158	61 005	151 229 998
Other loans	-	-	-	-	-	3 510 000	3 510 000
Other financial liabilities	10 404 918	638 924	485 509	1 034 005	26 990	-	12 590 346
Total financial liabilities	95 264 363	18 712 981	13 081 188	33 293 578	32 943 148	3 571 005	196 866 263

31 December 2024	Up to 1 month	More than 1 month up to 3 months	More than 3 months up to 6 months	More than 6 months up to 1 year	More than 1 year up to 3 year	More than 3 years	EGP.000
Financial liabilities							
Due to banks	23 838 224	-	-	-	-	-	23 838 224
Customers' deposits	61 983 342	15 607 183	9 438 822	20 913 052	27 720 849	75 648	135 738 896
Other loans	-	-	-	-	-	3 460 000	3 460 000
Other financial liabilities	7 365 459	995 306	449 445	180 662	-	-	8 990 871
Total financial liabilities	93 187 025	16 602 489	9 888 267	21 093 714	27 720 849	3 535 648	172 027 990

Cash flow derivatives

Derivatives settled on a gross-basis

The Bank is a party to derivative contracts that are settled on a gross-basis, in particular foreign exchange derivatives. The following table shows derivative financial liabilities that shall be settled in gross distributed over the remaining periods of contractual maturities at the balance sheet date. The amounts shown in the table represent the undiscounted cash flows.

31 March 2025	Up to 1 month	More than 1 month up to 3 months	More than 3 months up to 6 months	More than 6 months up to 1 year	More than 1 year up to 3 year	More than 3 years	EGP.000
Foreign exchange derivatives							
Cash outflows	5 889 929	151 844	-	-	-	-	6 041 773
Cash inflows	5 792 285	153 388	-	-	-	-	5 945 673

31 December 2024	Up to 1 month	More than 1 month up to 3 months	More than 3 months up to 6 months	More than 6 months up to 1 year	More than 1 year up to 3 year	More than 3 years	EGP.000
Foreign exchange derivatives							
Cash outflows	458 531	1 376 933	-	-	-	-	1 835 463
Cash inflows	460 244	1 381 892	-	-	-	-	1 842 136

Funding approach

Sources of liquidity are regularly reviewed by bank risk division to maintain a wide diversification by currency, geography, source,

D- Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

D-1 Financial instruments measured at fair value

The carrying amount of financial assets held for trading represents by fair value according to announced prices as at financial statements date. Changes in fair value of those assets are recognized in income statement included in net income from trading. Also the carrying amount of quoted financial assets that classified as FVOCI represents by fair value according to announced prices as at financial statements date . Changes in fair value of those assets are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income. Regarding unquoted financial assets or in case of no active market the valuation technique used (Discounted Cash Flow, Multiples Method). Changes in fair value of those assets are recognized in the statement of other comprehensive income.

D-2 financial instruments not measured at fair value

Due from banks

All Due from Banks are current balances with maturity of less than one year

Loans and facilities to customers

Loans and facilities to customers is presented less provisions for Impairment losses

Investment by amortised cost

Including governmental debt instrument listed in market therefore fair value can be determined according to market price.

Due to banks

All Due to Banks are current balances with maturity of less than one year

Customer deposits

Represent deposits with unspecified maturityies which include non-interest bearing deposits

E -Capital management

The bank's objectives from capital management include elements other than those elements shown in the equity shown in statement of financial position, as follows:

- Compliance with legal requirements for the capital in Arab Republic of 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 support growth.

Capital adequacy and uses are reviewed on a daily basis according to the regulatory authority's requirements (Central Bank in Arab Republic of Egypt) by the bank's management through models based Basel committee for banking control instructions, these data are submitted to Central Bank of Egypt on quarterly basis.

Central Bank of Egypt requires the following from the bank:

- Maintaining a minimum amount of EGP 5 billion for the issued and paid up capital. The issued and paid-up capital of the bank at the end of the current period amounted to EGP 6.5 billion .

- Maintaining a minimum capital adequacy ratio of 10%, calculated on the basis of the ratio between the sum of the capital elements and the sum of the elements of the assets and contingent liabilities weighted by the risk weights - the prudential pillar, and the minimum capital adequacy criterion is 12.5% .

The numerator in capital adequacy comprises the following 2 tiers:

– **Tier 1**: basic capital which comprises paid-up capital (net of treasury stock), plus: retained earnings and reserves resulting from profit appropriations (other than general reserve for banking risks & special reserve), less: any goodwill previously recognized and any carried forward losses, plus: the carrying amount of other comprehensive income.

– **Tier 2**: subordinated capital which comprises with equivalent amount of the loans provision for debt instrument / Loans and credit facilities at stage 1 which does not exceed 1.25% from the total risk-weighted average of assets and contingent liabilities, plus: the carrying amount of subordinated loans/deposits maturing over more than 5 years (provided that such carrying amount shall be reduced by 20 % of its value in each of the last five years of their maturity),in calculating number of the capital adequacy ratio, total value of tier 2 should not exceed total value of tier 1. also,total value of subordinated loan (deposits) should not exceed 50% of tier 1 .

Assets are risk weighted at a range of 0 to 200%. Risk classification of these assets is based on the type of the debtor as to reflect the associated credit risk and after consideration of cash collaterals. The same treatment is applied for the off-balance sheet items which shall be adjusted to reflect the contingent nature of and potential loss on these amounts.

Capital adequacy Standard had been prepared based on Basel II requirements, and Central Bank of Egypt Board of Directors had approved in its meeting held on December 18, 2012, in accordance with the instructions of the Central Bank of Egypt for the capital adequacy ratio (Basel II)

The tables below summarizes the compositions of Tier 1, Tier 2 and the capital adequacy ratio based on Basel II:

Capital Adequacy Ratio	31 March 2025 EGP.000	31 December 2024 EGP.000
Tier one (basic and additional capital)		
Share Capital earnings	10 000 000	6 500 000
Reserves	483 364	197 857
General risk reserve	38 851	38 851
Retained earnings	1 656 171	440 970
Net profit from period	1 310 586	5 681 250
Total OCI items	992 525	881 948
Total exclusions from basic and supplementary capital	(325 746)	(276 876)
Total Tier one after exclusions	**14 155 751**	**13 464 000**
Tier two (Supplementary capital)		
45% Balance of special reserve	20 321	20 321
subordinate deposits/loans	3 395 000	3 446 000
Total provision for impairment losses on contingent liabilities	1 160 447	1 103 560
Total Tier two after deduction	**4 575 768**	**4 569 881**
Total capital	**18 731 519**	**18 033 881**
Risk weighted assets and contingent liabilities		
Credit risk	104 876 577	91 634 582
Risk of top 50 clients exposures	12 982 191	14 498 128
Market risk	2 285 119	1 572 641
Operational risk	9 044 147	9 044 147
Total risk weighted assets and contingent liabilities	**129 188 034**	**116 749 498**
Capital adequacy ratio	**14.50%**	**15.45%**

Leverage financial ratio

Central Bank of Egypt Board of Directors had approved in its meeting held on 7 July 2015 on special supervisory instructions related to leverage ratio which maintaining aminimum level of leverage ratio of 3% to be reported in quarterly basis to be obligatory ratio started from year 2018.

This ratio will be included in Basel requirement Tier1 in order to maintain Egyptian Banking system strong and safe, as long to keep up with 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.

Ratio Elements
I- 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).

II- The denominator elements
The denominator consists of all bank assets (on financial position and off-financial position) according to financial statements called "Bank exposures" which include total the following:

On balance sheet exposure items after deducting some of Tier I Exclusions for capital base.

Derivatives contracts exposures.

Financing Financial papers operations exposures.

Off-financial position items (weighted by credit conversion factor).

Leverage financial ratio	31 March 2025 EGP.000	31 December 2024 EGP.000
Trer 1 Capital after exclusions	**14 155 751**	**13 464 000**
Total exposures on Financial position statement.	203 277 806	174 871 287
Total exposures off Financial position statement.	19 498 438	20 466 243
Total exposures on Financial position and off- Financial position statement	**222 776 243**	**195 337 530**
Leverage financial ratio	**6.35%**	**6.89%**

4-Significant accounting estimates and assumptions

In the application of the bank's accounting policies, management is required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.the estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised, if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future years if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The following are the key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

A) Impairment of Loans and credit facilities (Expected Credit Loss)
The Bank reviews its Loans and credit facilities portfolio, at least, on a quarterly basis. Management uses its discretionary judgment in determining whether it is necessary to recognize impairment loss in the income statement. This requires it to identify any reliable evidence indicating measurable decline in the expected future cash flows from loan portfolio before identifying any decline for each individual loan. This evidence includes data indicating negative change in the ability of a portfolio of borrowers to repay the bank, or local and economic circumstances related to default. On scheduling future cash flows, the management use estimates based on previous experience related to impairment of assets having similar credit risks. Such experience refers to 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 management given experience.

B) Debit instruments with amortized cost
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 like 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.

C) Income Tax

The Bank is subject to income taxes in several tax departments which require the use of a significant estimate to determine the total provision of the income taxes. There are some accounts and operations that are difficult to comprehensively determine the final tax on them. the Bank records obligations derived from the expected results of tax inspection based on estimates of the emergence probability of additional taxes. When there is a variance between the final taxes' result and the amounts previously recorded, these variances will affect the income tax and the deferred tax provision for the year in which the variance is identified

5 - Geographical segment analysis

Income and expenses to geographical segment

For the period ended 31 March 2025	Great Cairo	Alex. ,Delta & Sinai	Upper Egypt	EGP.000 Total
Geographical segment income	1 834 047	845 855	42 863	2 722 765
Geographical segment expense	(793 223)	(73 560)	(12 458)	(879 241)
Net profit before tax	**1 040 824**	**772 295**	**30 405**	**1 843 524**
Income tax	(352 330)	(173 766)	(6 841)	(532 937)
Net profit	**688 494**	**598 529**	**23 564**	**1 310 587**

For the period ended 31 March 2024	Great Cairo	Alex. ,Delta & Sinai	Upper Egypt	Total
Geographical segment income	985 130	484 146	27 220	1 496 496
Geographical segment expense	(608 740)	(43 219)	(7 862)	(659 821)
Net profit before tax	**376 390**	**440 927**	**19 358**	**836 675**
Income tax	(121 862)	(99 209)	(4 356)	(225 427)
Net profit	**254 528**	**341 718**	**15 002**	**611 248**

Assets and liabilities to geographical segment

31 March 2025	Great Cairo	Alex. ,Delta & Sinai	Upper Egypt	Total
Geographical segment assets	192 153 281	10 235 336	814 634	203 203 251
Total of assets	**192 153 281**	**10 235 336**	**814 634**	**203 203 251**
Geographical segment liabilities	153 400 867	32 694 749	2 496 195	188 591 811
Total of liabilities	**153 400 867**	**32 694 749**	**2 496 195**	**188 591 811**

31 December 2024	Great Cairo	Alex. ,Delta & Sinai	Upper Egypt	Total
Geographical segment assets	170 674 421	8 744 345	771 465	180 190 231
Total of assets	**170 674 421**	**8 744 345**	**771 465**	**180 190 231**
Geographical segment liabilities	132 228 862	32 073 259	2 015 109	166 317 230
Total of liabilities	**132 228 862**	**32 073 259**	**2 015 109**	**166 317 230**

6 - Net Interest Income	**From 1 January 2025 To 31 March 2025**	**From 1 January 2024 To 31 March 2024**
Interest from loans and similar income	**EGP.000**	**EGP.000**
Loans and facilities to Customers	4 925 533	1 569 223
Treasury bills	743 578	411 409
Bonds:		
Governmental bonds	819 896	316 244
Other bonds	362 045	257 008
Deposits and current accounts with banks	599 592	660 507
	7 450 644	**3 214 391**
Cost of deposits and similar expenses		
Current accounts and deposits :		
Customers	(4 606 260)	(1 767 340)
Banks	(916 675)	(307 470)
Other	(247 504)	(48 873)
	(5 770 439)	**(2 123 683)**
	1 680 205	**1 090 708**

7 -Net Fees and Commissions Income	**From 1 January 2025 To 31 March 2025**	**From 1 January 2024 To 31 March 2024**
	EGP.000	**EGP.000**
Fees and Commissions Income		
Credit fees and commissions	36 585	20 772
Trade finance fees and commissions	317 948	185 337
Custody fees	3 192	1 895
Other fees	12 221	8 983
	369 946	**216 987**
Fees and Commissions Expenses		
Other paid fees	(34 920)	(18 519)
	(34 920)	**(18 519)**
	335 026	**198 468**

8 – Dividends Income	**From 1 January 2025 To 31 March 2025**	**From 1 January 2024 To 31 March 2024**
	EGP.000	**EGP.000**
Financial instrument at FVTPL	1 758	154
Financial instrument at FVTOCI	-	1 024
	1 758	**1 178**

9 - Net Trading Income	**From 1 January 2025 To 31 March 2025**	**From 1 January 2024 To 31 March 2024**
	EGP.000	**EGP.000**
Gains from dealing in foreign currencies	113 283	166 180
Changes in fair value of currency forward and swap contracts	(44 445)	-
Translation differences of financial investment at FVTPL	41 764	77 308
	110 602	**243 488**

10 - Administrative Expenses	**From 1 January 2025 To 31 March 2025 EGP.000**	**From 1 January 2024 To 31 March 2024 EGP.000**
Wages and salaries	(377 673)	(215 407)
Social Insurance	(56 104)	(40 520)
Other administrative expenses	(364 847)	(186 016)
	(798 624)	**(441 943)**

11- Other operating income (expense)	**From 1 January 2025 To 31 March 2025 EGP.000**	**From 1 January 2024 To 31 March 2024 EGP.000**
Gain (loss) on sale of property and equipment	2 264	18
Other income / (expenses)	55 012	120 974
Foreign exchange translation differences of non-monetary items	8 399	(526 065)
Release (charge) of other provisions	(47 955)	6 970
	17 720	**(398 103)**

12 - Income tax expense	**From 1 January 2025 To 31 March 2025 EGP.000**	**From 1 January 2024 To 31 March 2024 EGP.000**
Current taxes	(490 658)	(261 110)
Deferred taxes (note 30)	(42 279)	35 683
	(532 937)	**(225 427)**

Note (30) includs additional information about deferred income tax

Adjustments to calculate the effective tax rate	**From 1 January 2025 To 31 March 2025 EGP.000**	**From 1 January 2024 To 31 March 2024 EGP.000**
Profit before income tax	1 843 524	836 675
Tax rate	22.50%	22.50%
Income tax calculated based on accounting profit	**414 793**	188 252
Add /(deduct)		
Non-deductible expenses	329 252	69 939
Tax exemptions	(453 849)	(129 984)
Provisions impact	12 880	43 533
Depreciation impact	10 042	6 313
Tax pool	310 707	54 441
Others	(90 888)	(7 044)
Income tax expenses	**532 937**	**225 450**
Effective tax rate	**28.91%**	**26.95%**

13 - Charge of impairment credit losses	From 1 January 2025 To 31 March 2025 EGP.000	From 1 January 2024 To 31 March 2024 EGP.000
Loans and advances to customers	(78 831)	(217 702)
Due from banks	(1 140)	2 627
Debt instruments at FVTOCI	1 577	(2 753)
Debt instruments at amortized cost	(2 222)	(50)
	(80 616)	**(217 878)**

14 - Earnings per share	From 1 January 2025 To 31 March 2025 EGP.000	From 1 January 2024 To 31 March 2024 EGP.000
Net profit	1 310 587	611 248
Profit share of Staff, board members and Banking system support & development fund*	(157 935)	(72 926)
Profit available	1 152 652	538 322
Weighted average for outstanding shares (thousand)	650 000	650 000
Earnings per share (EGP/share) **	**1.77**	**0.83**

*Proposed dividends distribution and subject to the approval of AGM. after fiscal year end.

**No. of shares adjusted in comparative year according to the accounting standard.

15- Cash and Due from Central Bank of Egypt	31 March 2025 EGP.000	31 December 2024 EGP.000
Cash	704 448	621 541
Due from CBE mandatory reserve	8 743 191	15 526 145
	9 447 639	**16 147 686**
Non-interest bearing balances	9 447 639	16 147 686
	9 447 639	**16 147 686**

16 - Due from banks	31 March 2025 EGP.000	31 December 2024 EGP.000
Current accounts	424 980	345 323
Deposits	61 307 087	50 276 486
Less: Allowance for impairment losses	(8 215)	(7 111)
	61 723 852	50 614 698
Due from CBE other than those under the mandatory reserve	11 008 057	5 645 630
Local banks	41 538 848	37 620 864
Foreign banks	9 185 162	7 355 315
Less: Allowance for impairment losses	(8 215)	(7 111)
	61 723 852	50 614 698
Non-interest bearing balances	397 641	345 323
Fixed balances at floating interest bearing	61 334 426	50 276 486
Less: Allowance for impairment losses	(8 215)	(7 111)
	61 723 852	50 614 698
Current balances	**61 723 852**	50 614 698

Movement of allowance for impairment losses for due from banks	31 March 2025 EGP.000	31 December 2024 EGP.000
Opening balance	7 111	5 689
Charge (release) of impairment loss	1 140	(2 234)
Foreign exchanges revaluation differences	(36)	3 656
	8 215	**7 111**

17 - Treasury bills	31 March 2025 EGP.000	31 December 2024 EGP.000
Treasury bills at FVTOCI		
Maturity 91 days	3 050 000	1 420 000
Maturity 182 days	2 053 300	2 228 300
Maturity 273 days	500 000	949 000
More the 364 day maturity	8 125 535	5 314 228
Total	**13 728 835**	**9 911 528**
Less :		
Unearned interest less than 91 days	(167 005)	(64 335)
Unearned interest more than 91 days	(851 949)	(512 486)
	12 709 881	**9 334 707**
Revaluation reserve	(1 935)	**(39 976)**
Total	**12 707 946**	**9 294 731**

18 - Loans and facilities to customers

	31 March 2025			31 December 2024		
	Total	Provision	Net	Total	Provision	Net
	EGP.000	EGP.000	EGP.000	EGP.000	EGP.000	EGP.000
Retail						
Overdraft	66 047	(368)	65 679	75 334	(3 904)	71 430
Credit cards	105 485	(14 401)	91 084	100 331	(13 592)	86 739
Personal loans	6 057 885	(169 732)	5 888 153	5 318 719	(140 250)	5 178 469
Total (1)	**6 229 417**	**(184 501)**	**6 044 916**	**5 494 384**	**(157 745)**	**5 336 639**
Corporate including SMEs						
Overdraft	40 253 888	(1 915 830)	38 338 058	37 258 828	(1 960 617)	35 298 212
Direct loans	27 423 386	(846 418)	26 576 968	19 752 504	(779 268)	18 973 236
Syndicated loans	16 975 179	(1 204 883)	15 770 296	16 660 923	(1 184 082)	15 476 841
Total (2)	**84 652 453**	**(3 967 131)**	**80 685 322**	**73 672 256**	**(3 923 967)**	**69 748 289**
Total loans and facilities to customers (1+2)	**90 881 870**	**(4 151 632)**	**86 730 238**	**79 166 640**	**(4 081 712)**	**75 084 928**
Less:						
Unearned discount for Commercial Papers and Loans			(231 793)			(143 455)
Net loans and facilities to customers			**86 498 445**			**74 941 473**
Current balances			54 215 411			47 594 428
Non-current balances			32 283 034			27 347 045
			86 498 445			**74 941 473**

Gain on Financial Investments	From 1 January 2025 To 31 March 2025	From 1 January 2024 To 31 March 2024
	EGP.000	EGP.000
Gain on sale of debt instrument and treasury bills	556 509	325 991
	556 509	**325 991**

Movement of allowance for impairment losses for Investments at Amortized Cost

	31 March 2025	31 December 2024
	EGP.000	EGP.000
Opening balance	12 858	8 315
Charge (release) of impairment loss	2 222	(586)
Foreign exchanges revaluation differences	(53)	5 129
	15 027	**12 858**

20 –Financial derivatives

31 March 2025

	Contractual Amount	Assets	Liabilities
	EGP.000	EGP.000	EGP.000
Forward and Swap contracts	6 041 773	4 377	(42 150)
Total Assets (Liabilities)	**6 041 773**	**4 377**	**(42 150)**
		-	**(37 773)**

31 December 2024

	Contractual Amount	Assets	Liabilities
	EGP.000	EGP.000	EGP.000
Forward and Swap contracts	1 835 463	13 711	(7 039)
Total Assets (Liabilities)	**1 835 463**	**13 711**	**(7 039)**
		6 672	**-**

The Bank uses derivative instruments for hedging and non-hedging purposes.
Forward contracts represent commitments to purchase foreign and local currencies, including the unexecuted portion of spot transactions, and future foreign currency and/or interest rate contracts represent contractual obligations to receive or pay a net amount based on changes in exchange rates and interest rates, and/or to buy or sell a foreign currency or financial instrument at a future date at a specified contractual price in an active financial market.

The bank's credit risk is considered minimal, and forward return agreements represent future return rate contracts negotiated on a case-by-case basis. These agreements require cash settlement at a future date of the difference between the contracted return rate and the current market return rate, based on an agreed contractual/nominal value.

Currency swap contracts represent commitments to exchange one set of cash flows for another, and these contracts result in the exchange of currencies.

The Bank's credit risk is the potential cost of replacing swap contracts if counterparties fail to perform their obligations. This risk is monitored on an ongoing basis by comparing fair value and a percentage of contractual amounts. To control the existing credit risk, the Bank evaluates counterparties using the same techniques used in lending activities.

The contractual amounts of some types of financial instruments are a basis for comparison with financial instruments recognised in the financial position, but do not necessarily provide an indication of the amounts of future cash flows or the current fair value of the instruments, and therefore these amounts do not reflect credit risk or price risk.

Derivatives become in favour of the Bank (assets) or against it (liabilities) as a result of changes in the fair value of those derivatives. The total contractual/notional amounts of outstanding derivatives, the extent to which derivatives are in favour of or against the Bank and the total fair values of assets and liabilities of derivatives can fluctuate from time to time.

Allowance of impairment losses

Analysis of the movement of the impairment loss provision for loans and facilities to customers :

31 March 2025

	Retail			
	Overdraft EGP.000	Credit Cards EGP.000	Personal Loans EGP.000	Total EGP.000
Opening balance	3 904	13 592	140 250	157 746
Impairment Charge	(3 482)	808	38 528	35 854
Used	(54)	-	(9 120)	(9 174)
Proceeds from previously written off debts	-	-	74	74
	368	**14 400**	**169 732**	**184 500**

	Corporate			
	Overdraft EGP.000	Direct Loans EGP.000	Syndicated Loans EGP.000	Total EGP.000
Opening balance	1 960 617	779 268	1 184 082	3 923 967
Impairment Charge	(52 686)	70 782	24 882	42 978
Used	-	-	-	-
Proceeds from previously written off debts	10 000	-	-	10 000
Foreign exchange translation differences	(2 101)	(3 632)	(4 081)	(9 814)
	1 915 830	**846 418**	**1 204 883**	**3 967 131**
				4 151 631

31 December 2024

	Retail			
	Overdraft EGP.000	Credit Cards EGP.000	Personal Loans EGP.000	Total EGP.000
Opening balance	1 378	8 079	171 003	180 460
Impairment Charge	2 519	5 706	(27 842)	(19 617)
Used	-	(193)	(2 959)	(3 152)
Foreign exchange translation differences	7	-	48	55
	3 904	**13 592**	**140 250**	**157 746**

	Corporate			
	Overdraft EGP.000	Direct Loans EGP.000	Syndicated Loans EGP.000	Total EGP.000
Opening balance	1 688 638	406 398	375 685	2 470 721
Charge (release) of impairment loss	(278 937)	109 906	727 170	558 139
Used	(1 111 499)	-	-	(1 111 499)
Proceeds from previously written off debts	1 216 660	-	-	1 216 660
Foreign exchange translation differences	445 755	262 964	81 227	789 946
	1 960 617	**779 268**	**1 184 082**	**3 923 967**
				4 081 713

19 –Financial investments

	31 March 2025	31 December 2024
At FVTOCI	**EGP.000**	**EGP.000**
a) Debt instruments at FVTOCI		
Listed in the market*	13 381 886	11 447 860
	13 381 886	**11 447 860**
b) Equity instruments at FVTOCI		
Listed in the market	3 123	3 123
Unlisted in the market	1 758 625	1 758 802
	1 761 748	**1 761 925**
c) Mutual funds		
Unlisted in the market **	196 384	141 891
	196 384	**141 891**
Total financial investments at FVTOCI (1)	**15 340 018**	**13 351 676**
At Amortized Cost		
a) Debt instruments		
Listed in the market	7 533 734	7 568 276
Less: Allowance for impairment losses	(15 027)	(12 858)
Total financial investments at Amortized Cost (2)	**7 518 707**	**7 555 418**
At FVTPL		
a) Equity instruments at FVTPL		
Listed in the market	481 766	457 350
	481 766	**457 350**
b) Mutual funds		
Non-listed in the market	274 639	258 884
	274 639	**258 884**
Total financial investments at FVTPL (3)	**756 405**	**716 234**
Total Financial investments (1+2+3)	**23 615 130**	**21 623 328**
Current balances	13 866 775	11 908 333
Not-current balances	9 748 355	9 714 995
Total Financial investments	**23 615 130**	**21 623 328**
Fixed interest rates debt instruments	16 300 045	14 192 888
Floating interest rates debt instruments	4 600 548	4 810 390
Total debt instruments	**20 900 593**	**19 003 278**

*Including securitized bonds and sukuk of EGP 5 174 443 (EGP 5 345 614 in previous year).

**Includes seed capital in mutual funds established by the bank (note38)

Summary of the financial investment movement	At FTVOCI	At Amortized Cost	Total
31 March 2025	**EGP.000**	**EGP.000**	**EGP.000**
Opening balance	**13 351 677**	**7 555 418**	**20 907 095**
Addition	2 181 986	-	2 181 986
Disposal / maturity (redemption)	(302 143)	(41 867)	(344 010)
Foreign exchange translation differences	(277)	11 368	11 091
Net change in fair value reserve	108 674	-	108 674
Discount (premium) amortization	101	(4 043)	(3 942)
Release /(charge) Allowance for impairment losses	-	(2 169)	(2 169)
	15 340 018	**7 518 707**	**22 858 725**
31 December 2024			
Opening balance	**6 199 371**	**8 915 714**	**15 115 085**
Addition	7 878 676	2 000 040	9 878 715
Disposal maturity (redemption)	(1 587 673)	(4 008 422)	(5 596 095)
Foreign exchange translation differences	570 616	651 570	1 222 186
Net change in fair value reserve	290 400	-	290 400
Discount (premium) amortization	287	1 058	1 345
Release /(charge) Allowance for impairment losses	-	(4 542)	(4 542)
	13 351 677	**7 555 418**	**20 907 094**

22 – Intangible assets	31 March 2025	31 December 2024
	EGP.000	EGP.000
Opening balance	640 626	335 536
Additions	112 654	305 090
Total cost	**753 280**	**640 626**
Accumulated amortization	(382 823)	(222 617)
Amortization expenses	(65 387)	(160 206)
Accumulated amortization	**(448 210)**	**(382 823)**
	305 070	**257 803**

23 – Other assets	31 March 2025	31 December 2024
	EGP.000	EGP.000
Accrued revenues	2 585 884	1 679 565
Prepaid expenses	103 301	24 653
Advance payment for acquisition of property and equipment	4 123 117	3 504 371
Asset reverted to the bank in settlement of debts	227 607	330 972
Insurance and custodies	6 994	5 394
Others	233 039	169 849
	7 279 942	**5 714 804**

21- Investments in associates

31 March 2025	Share Percentage	Opening Balance	Share of profit in associates in income statement	Dividend	Addition	Disposal	Ending Balance
	%	EGP.000	EGP.000	EGP.000	EGP.000	EGP.000	EGP.000
Al Maadi for touristic investments and entertainment	29.69%	11 909	253	-	-	-	12 162
Credit guarantee company	9.09%	213 882	18 487	-	-	-	232 369
Orientals for industrial projects	11.83%	4 504	2 204	-	-	-	6 708
Anchors For Real Estate Investment& Development	40.00%	4 000	-	-	-	-	4 000
		234 295	**20 944**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**255 239**

31 December 2024	Share Percentage	Opening Balance	Share of profit in associates in income statement	Dividend	Addition	Disposal	Ending Balance
	%	EGP.000	EGP.000	EGP.000	EGP.000	EGP.000	EGP.000
Al Maadi for touristic investments and entertainment	29.69%	10 648	1 677	(416)	-	-	11 909
Credit guarantee company	9.09%	190 107	23 775	-	-	-	213 882
Orientals for industrial projects	11.83%	1 992	2 512	-	-	-	4 504
Anchors For Real Estate Investment& Development	40.00%	-	-	-	4 000	-	4 000
Elshorouk for markets and shops	0.00%	26 434	1 503	-	-	(27 936)	-
		229 181	**29 467**	**(416)**	**4 000**	**(27 936)**	**234 295**

24 – property and equipment

	Lands	Buildings and installations	Integrated automated systems	Vehicles	Machinery & Equipment	Fixtures & fitting	Furniture	Total
	EGP.000	**EGP.000**	**EGP.000**	**EGP.000**	**EGP.000**	**EGP.000**	**EGP.000**	**EGP.000**
Cost	269 045	657 728	211 131	32 259	175 648	243 360	65 789	1 654 959
Accumulated depreciation	-	(141 587)	(139 675)	(19 155)	(93 006)	(102 600)	(32 262)	(528 285)
Net book value as at 1 January 2024	**269 045**	**516 141**	**71 455**	**13 104**	**82 642**	**140 761**	**33 526**	**1 126 673**
Additions	-	19 986	119 377	53 246	52 268	76 162	11 578	332 617
Disposals	-	-	(50)	(1 139)	-	-	-	(1 189)
Depreciation	-	(16 387)	(35 496)	(5 140)	(23 014)	(18 535)	(5 969)	(104 541)
Accumulated depreciation of disposals	-	-	42	1 139	-	-	-	1 181
Net book value as at 31 December 2024	**269 045**	**519 740**	**155 328**	**61 210**	**111 895**	**198 387**	**39 136**	**1 354 741**
Cost	269 045	677 714	330 458	84 366	227 916	319 521	77 367	1 986 387
Accumulated depreciation	-	(157 974)	(175 131)	(23 155)	(116 021)	(121 135)	(38 231)	(631 646)
Net book value as at 01 January 2025	**269 045**	**519 740**	**155 328**	**61 210**	**111 895**	**198 387**	**39 136**	**1 354 741**
Additions	-	479	255	23 823	5 528	13 570	4 789	48 444
Disposals	-	-	(3 083)	-	(2 716)	(1 599)	(2 582)	(9 980)
Depreciation	-	(4 081)	(10 988)	(4 383)	(6 565)	(5 473)	(1 705)	(33 195)
Accumulated depreciation of disposals	-	-	3 081	-	2 716	1 599	2 582	9 978
Net book value as at 31 March 2025	**269 045**	**516 138**	**144 593**	**80 650**	**110 858**	**206 484**	**42 220**	**1 369 988**
Cost	269 045	678 193	327 630	108 188	230 728	331 493	79 574	2 024 851
Accumulated depreciation	-	(162 055)	(183 037)	(27 538)	(119 869)	(125 009)	(37 354)	(654 863)
Net book value as at 31 March 2025	**269 045**	**516 138**	**144 593**	**80 650**	**110 858**	**206 484**	**42 220**	**1 369 988**

*property and equipment balance at the financial position includes an amount of EGP 73 million represent assets not registered yet as the legal department is in-process to register these assets.

25 - Due to banks

	31 March 2025 EGP.000	31 December 2024 EGP.000
Current accounts	1 043 877	413 319
Deposits	28 491 099	23 424 287
Treasury bills sold with re-purchase agreement	2 000	4 000
	29 536 976	**23 841 606**
Central banks of Egypt	74 143	190 332
Local banks	11 956 884	6 803 009
Foreign banks	17 505 949	16 848 265
	29 536 976	**23 841 606**
Non interest rate accounts	1 016 538	250 382
Fixed interest rate accounts	28 520 438	23 591 224
	29 536 976	**23 841 606**
Current balances	**29 536 976**	**23 841 606**

26 - Customer's deposits

	31 March 2025 EGP.000	31 December 2024 EGP.000
Demand deposits	58 049 487	49 112 420
Time deposits and call accounts	74 737 072	69 097 543
Term saving certificates	12 743 309	11 570 535
Savings deposits	2 857 068	2 626 137
Other deposits	2 928 707	3 064 115
	151 315 643	**135 470 750**
Corporate deposits	126 923 978	114 343 737
Retail deposits	24 391 665	21 127 013
	151 315 643	**135 470 750**
Non interest bearing accounts	10 919 034	11 793 773
Fixed interest rate accounts	136 319 969	120 121 029
Floating interest rate accounts	4 076 640	3 555 948
	151 315 643	**135 470 750**
Current balances	127 639 111	118 525 644
Non-current balances	23 676 532	16 945 106
	151 315 643	**135 470 750**

27 - Other Loans

	Interest	31 March 2025 EGP.000	31 December 2024 EGP.000
Subordinate Loans *	Corridor lending rate+1.5%	390 000	390 000
Subordinate deposits **	Corridor lending rate+2%	2 600 000	2 600 000
Subordinate deposits ***	15.0%	255 000	255 000
Subordinate deposits ****	16.0%	65 000	65 000
Subordinate deposits *****	21.0%	100 000	100 000
Subordinate deposits ******	21.0%	50 000	50 000
Subordinate deposits *******	20.0%	50 000	50 000
		3 510 000	3 510 000
Current balances		130 000	130 000
Non-current balances		3 380 000	3 380 000
		3 510 000	3 510 000

* In accordance with the bank`s AGM approval dated 24 March 2022, a subordinated Loan contract were signed on June 2022 with Arab International Bank amounted to EGP 650 Million to support tier two of the bank Capital Base in the calculation of Capital Adequacy Ratio in accordance with Basel guidelines and to maintain CBE enacted ratio.

The duration of the subordinated loan is five years starts from June 2022 due at June 2027, to be paid at the end of the period in full. Suez canal bank can make partial repayments (after getting required approvals) on an annual base with a maximum 20% of total loan. Then, amended on 9 July 2023 to become EGP 520 Million. Then, amended on 13 August 2024 to become EGP 390 Million.

**On 01 July 2024 BOD approved subordinated deposit with Arab International Bank amounted to EGP 2600 Million to support tier two of the bank Capital Base in the calculation of Capital Adequacy Ratio in accordance with Basel guidelines and to maintain CBE enacted ratio.

The duration of the subordinated deposit is five years starts from July 2024 , to be paid at the end of the period in full. Suez canal bank can make partial repayments (after getting required approvals) on an annual base with a maximum 20% of total deposit.

***On December 13, 2022, a modification contract has been signed to modify subordinate deposits of Arab Contractors Employees Insurance Fund hereby amount of deposits decreased by EGP 255 Million and new deposits issued with a maturity of 61 months till January 12,2028. This modification has a positive effect on capital base as it increases bank's financing ability and enhance competitive position.

****On March 13, 2023, a modification contract has been signed to modify subordinate deposits of Arab Contractors Employees Insurance Fund hereby amount of deposits decreased by EGP 65 Million and new deposits issued with a maturity of 61 months till April 6,2028. This modification has a positive effect on capital base as it increases bank's financing ability and enhance competitive position.

*****On 01 July 2024 BOD approved subordinated deposit with Arab Contractors Employees Insurance Fund amounted to EGP 100 Million to support tier two of the bank Capital Base in the calculation of Capital Adequacy Ratio in accordance with Basel guidelines and to maintain CBE enacted ratio. the deposits issued with a maturity of 61 months till August 14,2029.

******On 01 July 2024 BOD approved subordinated deposit with Arab Contractors Employees Insurance Fund amounted to EGP 50 Million to support tier two of the bank Capital Base in the calculation of Capital Adequacy Ratio in accordance with Basel guidelines and to maintain CBE enacted ratio. the deposits issued with a maturity of 61 months till October 30,2029.

*******On 29 Dec 2024 a contract has been signed with Arab Contractors Employees Insurance Fund to create a subordinated deposit amounted to EGP 50 Million to support tier two of the bank Capital Base in the calculation of Capital Adequacy Ratio in accordance with Basel guidelines and to maintain CBE enacted ratio. the deposits issued with a maturity of 61 months till February 2030.

28 - Other liabilities	31 March 2025	31 December 2024
	EGP.000	EGP.000
Accrued interest	1 249 790	1 052 054
Unearned revenues	33 424	37 189
Accrued expenses	423 690	367 335
Creditors	9 657	10 196
Other payables	1 915 147	1 590 730
	3 631 708	**3 057 504**

29 - Other Provisions

31 March 2025	Opening balance	Proceeds from previously written off	Used	Foreign exchange translation differences	Impairment Charge	Ending Balance
	EGP.000	EGP.000	EGP.000	EGP.000	EGP.000	EGP.000
Provision for other probable claims	101 684	-	-	-	-	**101 684**
Provision for contingent liabilities	24 509	-	-	18	50 289	**74 816**
Provision for legal cases	28 378	-	(217)	(1)	(2 334)	**25 826**
	154 571	**-**	**(217)**	**17**	**47 955**	**202 326**

31 December 2024	Opening balance	Proceeds from previously written off	Used	Foreign exchange translation differences	Impairment Charge	Ending Balance
	EGP.000	EGP.000	EGP.000	EGP.000	EGP.000	EGP.000
Provision for other probable claims	92 864	-	-	-	8 820	**101 684**
Provision for contingent liabilities	48 365	-	-	8 653	(32 510)	**24 509**
Provision for legal cases	32 910	-	(7 253)	35	2 686	**28 378**
	174 139	**-**	**(7 253)**	**8 688**	**(21 004)**	**154 571**

30 - Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax has been calculated on temporary tax differences using the balance sheet method and using the expected tax rate on a time that the Bank will recognize benefit from assets / incurred liabilities for current financial period .

Balance of deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:	31 March 2025 EGP.000		31 December 2024 EGP.000	
	Asset	Liability	Asset	Liability
Depreciation of property and equipment	-	(18 511)	-	(17 485)
Other provisions (other than loan provision)	50 759	-	39 632	-
Debt instruments at FVTOCI	-	(53 004)	-	(21 706)
Equity instruments at FVTOCI	-	(249 511)	-	(248 500)
Other	107 197	(194 315)	145 451	(180 190)
Total deferred tax asset (liability)	**157 955**	**(515 340)**	**185 083**	**(467 881)**
Net tax deferred tax asset (liability)	**-**	**(357 385)**	**-**	**(282 798)**

Movement of deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:	31 March 2025 EGP.000		31 December 2024 EGP.000	
	Asset	Liability	Asset	Liability
Opening balance	185 083	(467 881)	96 162	(289 384)
Depreciation of property and equipment	-	(1 026)	-	6 608
Other provisions (other than loan provision)	11 127	-	(3 324)	-
Debt instruments at FVTOCI	-	(31 298)	(5 811)	(21 706)
Equity instruments at FVTOCI	-	(1 011)	-	(139 835)
Disposal of equity instruments at FVTOCI	-	-	-	8 662
Other	(38 254)	(14 125)	98 056	(32 226)
	157 956	**(515 340)**	**185 083**	**(467 881)**

31- Capital

(A) Authorized Capital

Authorized capital amounted to EGP 10 billion.

(B) Issued and paid - up capital

Issued and paid – up capital amounted to EGP 6.5 billion distributed on 650 million shares in cash with nominal value of EGP 10 each.

(C) Retained amount for capital increase

Amount of EGP 3500 Million has retained for capital increase. On 16 March 2025 the bank's AGM has approved the capital increase by EGP 3 500 Million with anominal value of EGP 10 through distributions of 0.53846154 bonus share for each one outstanding share. The capital increased will be recording in commercial registry of the bank .

32- Reserves	31 March 2025	31 December 2024
	EGP.000	EGP.000
Legal reserve	398 531	114 544
General reserve *	24 117	24 117
Special reverse	45 158	45 158
Capital reserve	60 716	59 196
Fair value reserve (a)	992 525	883 131
General risk reserves	38 851	38 851
General bank risk reserve **(b)	84 785	75 568
	1 644 683	**1 240 565**

*The value of residual amount from issuing expenses of capital increase from EGP. 1 billion to EGP. 2 billion.

**In accordance with the instructions of the CBE, the general banking risk reserve is supported annually by 10%of the value of the assets reverted to the Bank in return for debts if these assets are not disposed of within the period specified in the law.

32/a- Fair Value reserve	31 March 2025	31 December 2024
	EGP.000	EGP.000
Opening balance	883 131	254 057
Net change in fair value transferred to R/E	(3 091)	(23 144)
Net change in FVOCI	112 485	652 218
	992 525	**883 131**

32/b- General banking risk reserve	31 March 2025	31 December 2024
	EGP.000	EGP.000
Opening balance	75 568	61 305
Transferred from retained earnings	19 554	35 095
Transferred to retained earnings	(10 337)	(20 832)
	84 785	**75 568**

33- Retained earnings	31 March 2025	31 December 2024
	EGP.000	EGP.000
Opening balance	6 132 436	2 331 813
Transferred to legal reserve	(283 987)	(114 544)
Transferred to capital reserve	(1 519)	(2 473)
Transferred to general banking risk reserve	(19 554)	(35 095)
Transferred to retained amount for capital increase	(3 500 000)	(1 500 000)
Transferred from general banking reserve	10 337	20 833
Amortization of difference of subordinate deposit	-	1 119
Staff profit share	(570 527)	(228 738)
Banking system support and development fund	(57 053)	(22 873)
Board Members' bonus	(57 053)	(22 000)
Net change in fair value transferred to R/E	3 091	23 144
Net profit	1 310 587	5 681 250
	2 966 757	**6 132 436**

34- 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 March 2025	31 March 2024
	EGP.000	EGP.000
Cash and due from CBE (note 15)	704 448	606 626
Due from banks (note 16)	61 732 068	62 449 264
Treasury bills (note 17)	2 882 995	521 297
	65 319 511	**63 577 187**

35- Contingent and commitments liabilities
(A)-Legal claims :

There is a few cases against the bank without provision as the bank doesn't expect to incur losses from it at financial statement date . A provision for legal cases that are expected to incur losses has been charged amount of EGP 25 826 thousand as at financial statement date (In 31 Dec. 2024 : amounted to EGP 28 378 thousand)

B-Capital commitments:

B/1 - property and equipment and branches of equipment

The Bank has a commitment to contracts for property and equipment purchase and branches preparations and new head office in New Capital City (building, furniture, integrated system and, fixtures&fitting) amounting to EGP 3 206 771 as current period (EGP 3 367 546 thousand prior year). Management is sufficiently confident that net profit shall be realized and finance shall be made available to cover these commitments.

B/2 - Financial Investments

The capital commitments for the financial investments reached on the date of financial position as follows:

	Amount of commitment	Amount Paid	Remaining
Financial investments in associate	162 000	3 000	159 000
Financial investments through OCI	197 000	141 850	55 150

C-Contingent liabilities:	**31 March 2025**	**31 December 2024**
	EGP.000	**EGP.000**
Letters and financial of guarantees	16 716 648	12 537 488
Letter of credits import, export and facilities to suppliers	12 820 170	6 774 121
Other Contingent Liabilities	154 053	124 517
	29 690 871	**19 436 126**

D- Credit facilities commitments	**31 March 2025**	**31 December 2024**
	EGP.000	**EGP.000**
Not more than one year	-	-
More than one year	4 830 902	1 078 525
	4 830 902	**1 078 525**

E- Commitments operating lease contracts	**31 March 2025**	**31 December 2024**
	EGP.000	**EGP.000**
Not more than one year	54 694	56 494
More than one year and less than 5 years	210 121	224 708
More than 5 years	26 154	33 255
	290 969	314 457

36- Related party transactions

The bank deals with its related parties on the same basis as with others in compliance with accepted banking rules and regulations. The nature of these transactions and its balances are represented on the balance sheet date as follows:

	Directors and other Key Management Personnel		**Associates**	
A) Loans and credit facilities to related parties:	**31 March 2025**	**31 December 2024**	**31 March 2025**	**31 December 2024**
	EGP.000	**EGP.000**	**EGP.000**	**EGP.000**
Balance at beginning of the year	-	-	1 832 987	-
Loans movement	-	-	139 205	1 832 987
	-	-	1 972 192	1 832 987

	Directors and other Key Management Personnel		**Associates**	
B) Deposits from related parties:	**31 March 2025**	**31 December 2024**	**31 March 2025**	**31 December 2024**
	EGP.000	**EGP.000**	**EGP.000**	**EGP.000**
Balance at beginning of the year	4 809	92 452	190 079	11 307
Deposits movement	15 089	(87 643)	30 321	178 772
	19 898	4 809	220 400	190 079

C) Other	**31 March 2025**	**31 December 2024**
	EGP.000	**EGP.000**
Due from banks	-	10 307
Due to banks	3 173	1
LGs	3 000	3 000
Other loans	3 510 000	3 510 000
Other payables	372	372

37 -Tax position

A. Corporate income tax:

- For the years from 1978 till 2004, inspection completed and the bank has paid amounts due .
- For the year from 2005 to 2020 inspection completed and the bank paid all taxes due except for retained tax losses for year 2010 which will be settled as part of the agreement between tax authority and Egyptian Bank federation, thus no taxes due regarding this period.
- For the year 2021 the bank had submitted the annual tax return in due date and there is no taxes due .

B . Salaries tax:

- For the years from 1978 till 2022,inspection completed for the employees salary tax, and the bank has paid all the amounts due.
- For the year 2023 the salary tax is deducted and paid regularly to the Tax Authority in accordance to law 91 for 2005.

C . Stamp duty tax:

- For the periods beginning from the activity commencing date and till 31 July 2006 , the inspection completed for all branches in accordance with law no. 111 of the year 1980 and the bank have paid all the amounts due .
- For the period from 1 August 2006 to 31 December 2022, the bank has been completed inspection, in accordance with law no. 111 of the year 1980 and the bank have paid all the amounts due .
- From the years 2023, the bank paid stamp duty tax (Bank and customers shares) based on highest utilization of debit balance for each quarter period in accordance to Law .

38-Mutual Funds

	Suez Canal Bank First Fund "With Cumulative Periodical Return" and Distribution	Suez Canal Bank Second Fund "Agial - With Cumulative Periodical Return"	Suez Canal Bank Monetary Fund for Liquidity " With Cumulative Daily Return"
Registration number and est. date	No. 143 , in 24 March 1996	No. 355, in 30 June 2008	No. 790 in 10 August 2020
Under the license of the capital market law and its executive regulations	Financial markets law no. 95 of 1992 and its executive regulations no. 22 for 2014		
Fund manager	HC for managing funds.	Beltone for managing funds.	CI Assets Management.
Currency	EGP	EGP	EGP
A-Fund shares upon issuance:			
Number of investment certificates (ICs)	200 000	10 000 000	25 000 000
Nominal value of IC	500	10	10
Total nominal value of ICs	100 000 000	100 000 000	250 000 000
The nominal value of the bank's ICs in the fund	35 900 000	7 096 710	5 000 000
B-At financial position date :			
Market price per IC	1255.13	43.92	19.33
Total market value of ICs	94 253 987	44 113 290	185 855 265
No.of outstanding ICs	75 095	1 004 320	9 616 060
Total Bank's ICs classified as investment at FVTOCI	10 000	500 000	500 000
Total Bank's ICs classified as investment at FVTPL	61 800	209 671	-
	71 800	**709 671**	**500 000**
Total Fair value of bank's ICs classified as investment at FVTOCI	12 551 300	21 961 770	9 663 795
Total Fair value of bank's ICs classified as investment at FVTPL	77 567 034	9 209 493	-
	90 118 334	**31 171 263**	**9 663 795**
Fees and Commission for supervising fund and other services through PL	26 118	66 080	225 688

39- Important events

The Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) decided in its special meeting on 17 April 2025, to reduce the CBE’s overnight deposit rate, the overnight lending rate, and the rate of the main operation by 225 basis points to 25%, 26%, and 25.5%, respectively.

40- Translation

These financial statements are translation into English from original Arabic statements. The original Arabic statements are the official financial statements.