Suez Canal Bank S.A.E
Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 December 2024
And Auditors' Report

KPMG Hazem Hassan
Public Accountants & Consultants

BDO Khaled & Co
Public Accountants & Advisers

Suez Canal Bank (S.A.E)

Financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

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Public Accountants & Advisers

Translation of financial statements originally issued in Arabic

Auditors' Report

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

Report on the financial statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Suez Canal Bank (S.A.E) which comprise the statement of financial position as of 31 December 2024 and the related statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in equity, and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

These financial statements are the responsibility of Bank's management. Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with 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 in light of the prevailing Egyptian laws and regulations, the management's responsibility includes designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; management responsibility also includes selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Egyptian Standards on Auditing and in the light of the prevailing Egyptian laws. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessment, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the financial statements.

KPMG Hazem Hassan
Public Accountants & Consultants

BDO Khaled & Co.
Public Accountants & Advisers

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Suez Canal Bank (S.A.E) as of 31 December 2024, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with 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 in light of the prevailing Egyptian laws and regulations.

Report on Legal and Other Regulatory Requirements

There were no contravention noted during the financial year ended on 31 December 2024 of Central Bank and Banking Sector Law No. 194 of 2020.

The bank keeps proper records, which include all that is required by law and the statues of the bank, and the accompanying financial statements are in agreement therewith.

The financial information contained in the Board of Directors' report prepared in confirmity with Law No. 159 of 1981 and its Executive Regulations and their amendments, is in agreement with the bank's accounting records within the limits that such information is recorded therein.

Auditors

Ahmed Abdel Aziz Helmy
FRA No. 379
KPMG حازم حسن
محاسبون قانونيون ومستشارون
KPMG Hazem Hassan
Public Accountants & Consultants

Mohamed Mortada Abd El Hamed
Chartered Accountant
FRA No. 157

BDO Khaled & Co.
Public Accountants & Advisors

BDO Khaled & Co.
Public Accountants & Advisers

Cairo, 13 February 2025

Assets:	Note	31 December 2024 EGP. 000	31 December 2023 EGP. 000
Cash and due from Central Bank of Egypt	(15)	**16 147 686**	8 393 992
Due from banks	(16)	**50 614 698**	33 529 475
Treasury bills	(17)	**9 294 731**	7 421 352
Loans and facilities to customers	(18)	**74 941 473**	33 772 112
Financial derivatives	(20)	**6 672**	-
Financial investment:			
-Fair value through other comprehensive income	(19)	**13 351 676**	6 199 370
- Amortized cost	(19)	**7 555 418**	8 915 714
- Fair value through profit or loss	(19)	**716 234**	522 171
Investments in associates	(21)	**234 295**	229 181
Intangible assets	(22)	**257 803**	112 919
Other assets	(23)	**5 714 804**	2 715 547
Property and equipment	(24)	**1 354 741**	1 126 673
Total assets		**180 190 231**	102 938 506
Liabilities and Equity:			
Liabilities:			
Due to banks	(25)	**23 841 606**	17 659 773
Customer deposits	(26)	**135 470 750**	73 647 024
Other loans	(27)	**3 510 000**	946 956
Other liabilities	(28)	**3 057 504**	2 504 248
Other provisions	(29)	**154 572**	174 140
Deferred tax liabilities	(30)	**282 798**	193 222
Total liabilities		**166 317 230**	95 125 363
Equity:			
Issued and paid-up capital	(31)	**6 500 000**	4 600 000
Retained amount for capital increase	(31)	**-**	400 000
Reserves	(32)	**1 240 565**	480 211
Difference between P.V and face value for subordinate deposits	(33)	**-**	1 119
Retained earnings	(34)	**6 132 436**	2 331 813
Total equity		**13 873 001**	7 813 143
Total liabilities and equity		**180 190 231**	102 938 506

The attached notes from page (8) to page (42) are an integral part of these financial statements and to be read therewith.
Auditors' report attached

Dr. Ayman Fawzy Chief Financial Officer	Akef Al-Maghraby CEO & Managing Director	Amr Tantawy Chairman

	Note	From 1 January 2024 To 31 December 2024 EGP. 000	From 1 January 2023 To 31 December 2023 EGP. 000
Interest from loans and similar income	(6)	18 381 243	9 882 619
Cost of deposits and similar expenses	(6)	(12 840 485)	(6 639 630)
Net interest income		**5 540 758**	**3 242 989**
Fees and commissions income	(7)	1 092 668	719 036
Fee and commission expense	(7)	(112 754)	(58 356)
Net fees and commissions income		**979 914**	**660 680**
Net interest, fees and commissions income		**6 520 672**	**3 903 669**
Dividends income	(8)	59 702	31 611
Net trading income	(9)	578 499	360 441
Gain on financial investments	(19)	2 573 441	1 767 902
Share of results of associates	(20)	29 466	20 506
Impairment credit losses	(13)	(534 877)	(954 290)
Administrative expenses	(10)	(2 319 986)	(1 533 230)
Other operating (expenses) revenue	(11)	376 002	(210 918)
Profit before income tax		**7 282 919**	**3 385 693**
Income tax (expense)	(12)	(1 601 669)	(1 092 348)
Net profit for the year		**5 681 250**	**2 293 345**
Earnings per share (EGP/share)	(14)	7.70	3.11

The attached notes from page (8) to page (42) are an integral part of these financial statements and to be read therewith.

	Note	From 1 January 2024 To 31 December 2024 EGP. 000	From 1 January 2023 To 31 December 2023 EGP. 000
Net profit for the year		**5 681 250**	**2 293 345**
Items that will not be reclassified to income statement			
Change in fair value of investments	(19)	706 110	164 310
Income tax	(30)	(139 835)	(35 317)
		566 275	**128 993**
Items that might be reclassified to income statement			
Net changes in fair value	(17,19)	115 465	30 849
Net transfer to income statement		(1 182)	(1 071)
Income tax	(30)	(27 517)	(7 269)
Expected credit loss	(13)	(823)	(813)
		85 943	**21 696**
Total other comprehensive income		**652 218**	**150 688**
Total comprehensive income		**6 333 468**	**2 444 033**

The attached notes from page (8) to page (42) are an integral part of these financial statements and to be read therewith.

31 December 2023	Issued and Paid-in capital	Retained amount for capital increase	Reserves							Difference between PV and face value for subordinate deposits	Retained earnings	Total
			Legal reserve	General reserve	Special reserve	Capital reserve	Fair value reserve	General risk reserve	General banking risk reserve			
	EGP. 000	EGP. 000	EGP. 000	EGP. 000	EGP. 000	EGP. 000	EGP. 000	EGP. 000	EGP. 000	EGP. 000	EGP. 000	EGP. 000
Balance at the beginning of the year	2 904 326	**695 674**	**123 459**	**24 117**	**45 158**	**55 328**	**118 231**	**38 851**	**55 687**	**5 328**	**1 434 157**	**5 500 316**
Transfer from general banking risk reserve to retained earnings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(14 165)**	-	**14 165**	-
Transfer to reserves according to AGM	-	-	51 932	-	-	1 395	-	-	19 783	-	(73 110)	-
Transfer from legal reserve to capital increase	-	175 391	(175 391)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer from R/E to capital increase	-	1 224 609	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1 224 609)	-
Transfer from capital increase to paid-in capital	1 695 674	(1 695 674)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividend for the year 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(119 291)	**(119 291)**
Transfer to banking sector support and development fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(10 279)	**(10 279)**
Net change in OCI items	-	-	-	-	-	-	150 689	-	-	-	-	**150 689**
Net change in fair value transferred to R/E after tax deduction	-	-	-	-	-	-	(14 863)	-	-	-	14 863	-
Amortization of subordinate deposit difference	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4 209)	2 572	**(1 637)**
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 293 345	**2 293 345**
	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**

31 December 2024	Issued and Paid-in capital	Retained amount for capital increase	Reserves							Difference between PV and face value for subordinate deposits	Retained earnings	Total
			Legal reserve	General reserve	Special reserve	Capital reserve	Fair value reserve	General risk reserve	General banking risk reserve			
	EGP. 000	EGP. 000	EGP. 000	EGP. 000	EGP. 000	EGP. 000	EGP. 000	EGP. 000	EGP. 000	EGP. 000	EGP. 000	EGP. 000
Balance at the beginning of the year	**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 from general banking risk reserve to retained earnings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(20 832)	-	20 832	-
Transfer to reserves according to AGM	-	-	114 544	-	-	2 473	-	-	35 095	-	(152 112)	-
Transfer from legal reserve to capital increase	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer from R/E to capital increase	-	1 500 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1 500 000)	-
Transfer from capital increase to paid-in capital	1 900 000	(1 900 000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	652 218	-	-	-	-	652 218
Net change in fair value transferred to R/E after tax deduction	-	-	-	-	-	-	(23 144)	-	-	-	23 144	-
Net change of subordinate deposit difference	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1 119)	1 119	-
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 681 250	5 681 250
	6 500 000	**-**	**114 544**	**24 117**	**45 158**	**59 196**	**883 131**	**38 851**	**75 568**	**-**	**6 132 436**	**13 873 001**

The attached notes from page (8) to page (42) are an integral part of these financial statements and to be read therewith.

	Note	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Cash flows from operating activities		**EGP.000**	**EGP.000**
Profit before tax		7 282 919	3 385 693
Adjustments to reconcile net profit to net cash flows from operating activities			
Depreciation of property and equipment	(24)	104 541	80 280
Amortization of intangible assets	(22)	160 206	114 855
Impairment credit losses	(13)	534 877	954 290
Revaluation of investment at FVTPL	(9)	(192 814)	(187 380)
Share of results of associates	(21)	(29 466)	(20 506)
Net formed other provision	(29)	(21 004)	148 988
Gain on sale of property and equipment	(11)	(1 961)	(2 473)
Gain from selling financial investment other than financial investment at FVTPL	(19)	(2 506 189)	(1 740 200)
Translation differences of other provisions in foreign currencies	(29)	8 688	1 061
Translation differences of financial investment other than financial investment at FVTPL	(19)	(651 570)	(319 245)
Translation differences of impairment losses in foreign currencies		798 786	202 667
Gain on sale of investments in associate	(19)	(67 252)	(10 404)
Dividend income	(8)	(59 702)	(31 611)
Amortization of premium/discount of financial investment other than FVTPL	(19)	(1 345)	17 269
Reverse of amortization of subordinate deposit difference	(33)	1 119	2 573
Operating profits before changes in assets and liabilities from operating activities		**5 359 833**	**2 578 559**
Net (increase) decrease in assets and increase (decrease) in liabilities			
Due from Central Bank of Egypt within the mandatory reserve	(15)	(10 730 318)	1 127 918
Due from banks with maturity more than three months	(16)	154 466	1 551 641
Treasury bills	(17)	(1 957 811)	1 438 090
Loans and credit facilities to customers	(18)	(42 497 883)	(5 307 751)
Financial derivatives	(20)	(6 672)	-
Financial assets at FVTPL	(19)	(1 249)	-
Other assets	(23)	(3 079 196)	(100 668)
Due to banks	(25)	6 181 833	16 776 680
Customers' deposits	(26)	61 823 726	7 844 236
Other liabilities	(28)	108 571	1 025 149
Income taxes paid		(1 248 973)	(837 734)
Other provisions used	(29)	(7 252)	(9 985)
Net cash flows from (used in) operating activities		**14 099 075**	**26 086 135**

The attached notes from page (8) to page (42) are an integral part of these financial statements and to be read therewith.

	Note	31 December 2024 EGP.000	31 December 2023 EGP.000
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for purchase property and equipment	(24)	(252 678)	(88 683)
Payments for purchase intangible assets	(22)	(305 090)	(165 235)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	(24)	1 969	3 368
Proceeds from selling of financial investments other than financial investment at FVTPL	(19)	8 092 440	5 315 360
Payments for purchase financial investments other than financial investment at FVTPL	(19)	(9 878 715)	(3 363 585)
Dividends received from investment in associate	(21)	416	2 326
payments to purchase investment in associate	(21)	(4 000)	-
Proceeds from sale of investments in associates	(21)	95 188	27 920
Dividends income from financial investment	(8)	59 702	31 611
Net cash flows (used in) investing activities		**(2 190 768)**	**1 763 082**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Payment for other loans	(27)	(238 075)	(203 177)
Proceeds from other loans	(27)	2 800 000	65 397
Dividends	(34)	(250 738)	(119 291)
Net cash flows provided by (used in) financing activities		**2 311 187**	**(257 071)**
Net changes in cash and cash equivalent		14 219 494	27 592 146
Cash and cash equivalent at the beginning of the year		38 379 521	10 787 375
Cash and cash equivalent at the end of the year	(35)	**52 599 015**	**38 379 521**
Cash and cash equivalent are represented in			
Cash and due from Central Banks	(15)	16 147 686	5 234 731
Due from banks	(16)	50 621 809	36 694 425
Treasury bills	(17)	9 334 707	7 421 887
Due from Central Bank within the mandatory reserve	(15)	(15 526 145)	(4 795 826)
Due from banks with maturity more than three months	(16)	-	(154 466)
Treasury bills with maturity more than three months	(17)	(7 979 042)	(6 021 230)
Cash and cash equivalent at the end of the year	(35)	**52 599 015**	**38 379 521**

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

* Amout of EGP 79 939 thousands represents transfers from other assets (assets under construction) to property and equipment.

* Amout of EGP 1119 thousands represents net change in difference between the present value and face value of subordinate deposit.

* Amout of EGP 1500 000 thousands represents retained amount for capital increase from retained earnings.

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The attached notes from page (8) to page (42) are an integral part of these financial statements and to be read therewith.

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	EGP.000	EGP.000
Net profit for the year (according to income statement)	5 681 250	2 293 345
Capital reserve	(1 519)	(2 473)
General banking risk reserve	(19 533)	(35 095)
Transfers to retained earnings during the year	45 095	31 599
Distributable net profits for the year	**5 705 293**	**2 287 376**
Beginning balance of retained earnings	406 089	6 868
Total	**6 111 382**	**2 294 244**
To be distributed as follows:		
Legal reserve	283 987	114 544
Shareholders' first tier dividends 5% of paid-up capital (Stock dividends)*	325 000	250 000
Staff profit share	570 529	228 738
Remuneration of Board members	57 053	22 000
Banking sector support and development fund**	57 053	22 873
Shareholders' second tier dividends(Stock dividends)	3 175 000	1 250 000
Retained earnings at the end of the year	1 642 760	406 089
Total	**6 111 382**	**2 294 244**

* The proposed dividend are bonus shares: 0.53846154 share / one share.

** According to article 178 of CBE law no. 194 for 2020 to deduct an amount of no more than 1% of net profit available for distribution for banking sector support and development fund

The attached notes from page (8) to page (42) 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 through 53 branches and served by 1673 staff member at the date of the financial statements.

These financial statements have been approved for publishing by the board of director in February, 12 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	8-10 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 December 2024		31 December 2023	
	Loans & credit facilities	Provision for impairment loss	Loans & credit facilities	Provision for impairment loss
1-Performing loans	84.29%	24.38%	78.78%	23.99%
2-Regular watching	4.79%	1.73%	11.17%	18.31%
3-Watch List	6.69%	30.31%	0.97%	3.31%
4-Non performing loans	4.23%	43.58%	9.08%	54.39%
	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	16 147 686	-	-	16 147 686
	16 147 686	-	-	**16 147 686**
Due from banks	50 621 808	-	-	50 621 808
Expected credit loss provision	(7 111)	-	-	(7 111)
	50 614 697	-	-	**50 614 697**
Treasury bills	9 294 731	-	-	9 294 731
Expected credit loss provision	-	-	-	-
	9 294 731	-	-	**9 294 731**
Debt instruments at amortized cost	7 568 276	-	-	7 568 276
Expected credit loss provision	(12 858)	-	-	(12 858)
	7 555 418	-	-	**7 555 418**
Investment at fair value through comprehensive income	13 351 676	-	-	13 351 676
Expected credit loss provision	(1 602)	-	-	(1 602)
	13 351 676	**-**	**-**	**13 351 676**
Loans and credit facilities				
Financial institutions	62 625 596	4 775 617	3 002 028	70 403 241
Medium enterprises	1 032 772	52 214	181 782	1 266 768
Small and micro enterprises	1 790 663	160 742	50 842	2 002 247
Retail	5 070 295	310 319	113 770	5 494 384
	70 519 326	**5 298 892**	**3 348 422**	**79 166 640**
Expect credit loss provision	(1 065 861)	(1 237 192)	(1 778 658)	(4 081 712)
Unearned discount for Commercial Papers and Loans	(143 455)		-	(143 455)
	69 310 010	**4 061 700**	**1 569 764**	**74 941 473**

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 (31-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 December 2024**	**31 December 2023**
	EGP.000	**EGP.000**
Due from Central Bank of Egypt	15 526 145	4 795 827
Due from banks (Net)	50 614 698	36 688 736
Treasury bills (Net)	9 294 731	7 421 352
Loans and facilities to customers:		
A-Individuals loans:		
Overdraft	75 334	73 451
Credit cards	100 331	47 955
Personal loans	5 318 719	3 592 047
B-Corporate loans including SMEs		
Overdraft	37 258 828	18 129 806
Direct loans	19 752 504	4 337 435
Syndicated loans	16 660 923	10 933 328
Provision for impairment loss	(4 081 712)	(2 651 180)
Interest in suspense	-	(690 729)
Unearned discount for Commercial Papers and Loans	(143 455)	-
Debt instruments (Net):		
At fair value through comprehensive income	11 447 860	4 989 513
At amortized cost	7 555 418	8 915 714
Other financial assets	1 679 564	784 950
	171 059 888	**97 368 205**

Off balance sheet items exposed to credit risk:	**31 December 2024**	**31 December 2023**
	EGP.000	**EGP.000**
Letters of guarantee and financial guarantees	16 030 698	10 496 104
Letters of credits	9 714 758	1 979 778
Total	**25 745 456**	**12 475 882**

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 5.43 % of the maximum limit exposed to credit risk arises from treasury bills against 7.62% in previous year. 29.56% due from banks against 34.44% in previous year. 43.86 % from loans and facility to customers against 34.68% in previous year 11.10% investment of debt instruments against 14.28% 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:

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

95.32% of the loans and facilities portfolio is neither past due nor impaired (against 89.68 % in previous year).

Loans and facilities individually impaired reach EGP 3 348 million (against EGP 3 369 million in previous year).

More than 81.11% (against 76.60 % 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 December 2024**	**31 December 2023**
	EGP.000	**EGP.000**
Neither past due nor impaired	75 464 151	33 282 447
Past due not subject to impairment	354 066	463 022
Individually impaired	3 348 423	3 368 553
	79 166 640	**37 114 022**
Less		
Provision for impairment loss	(4 081 712)	(2 651 181)
Interest in suspense	-	(690 729)
Unearned discount for Commercial Papers and Loans	(143 455)	-
	74 941 473	**33 772 112**

The total provision for impairment losses for loans and facilities at the end of the current fiscal period amounted to 4 081 712 thousand Egyptian pounds, compared to 2 651 181 thousand Egyptian pounds at the end of the comparison year. Of these, 1 778 658 thousand Egyptian pounds represents the provision for impairment losses for individual loans (stage 3) compared to 1 527 898 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 2 303 053 thousand Egyptian pounds.compared to 1 123 284 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 December 2024	Retail			Corporate			EGP.000
Assessment	Overdraft	Credit Cards	Personal loans	Overdraft	Direct loans	Syndicated loans	Total
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**

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 2023	Retail			Corporate			Total
Assessment	Overdraft	Credit Cards	Personal loans	Overdraft	Direct Loans	Syndicated Loans	EGP.000
Performing	68 574	38 291	3 426 987	14 072 515	3 549 667	7 967 885	29 123 919
Regular watch-list	-	-	-	509 052	621 131	2 693 603	3 823 786
Special watch-list	999	880	115 460	217 116	287	-	334 742
	69 573	**39 171**	**3 542 447**	**14 798 683**	**4 171 085**	**10 661 488**	**33 282 447**

Past due not subject to impairment

31 December 2024	Retail			Corporate			EGP.000
Assessment	Overdraft	Credit Cards	Personal loans	Overdraft	Direct loans	Syndicated loans	Total
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**

31 December 2023	Retail			Corporate			Total
Assessment	Overdraft	Credit Cards	Personal loans	Overdraft	Direct loans	Syndicated loans	EGP.000
Up to 30 days	-	7 698	-	1 211	5 653	100 402	114 964
More than 30 to 60 days	-	-	-	148 581	1 528	171 438	321 547
More than 60 to 90 days	-	285	-	26 226	-	-	26 511
	-	**7 983**	**-**	**176 018**	**7 181**	**271 840**	**463 022**

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 3 348 422 thousand (EGP 3 368 553 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 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**

31 December 2023	Retail			Corporate		Total
	Overdraft	Credit Cards	Personal Loans	Overdraft	Direct Loans	EGP.000
Impaired loans	3 878	801	49 600	3 155 105	159 169	3 368 553
The fair value of collaterals	**173**	**-**	**1 831**	**599 440**	**30 241**	**631 685**

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 December 2024 EGP 000	31 December 2023 EGP 000
Treasury Bills	(17)	B-	9 294 731	7 421 352
Treasury Bond at FVTOCI	(19)	B-	6 102 246	-
Treasury Bond at amortized cost	(19)	B-	7 555 418	8 915 714
Total			**22 952 395**	**16 337 066**

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	15 526 145	-	-	-	**15 526 145**
Treasury bills	9 294 731	-	-	-	**9 294 731**
Due from banks	43 266 493	-	-	7 355 315	**50 621 808**
Loans and credit facilities to banks					
Individuals Loans					
Overdraft	32 325	41 416	1 593	-	**75 334**
Credit cards	73 971	22 209	4 151	-	**100 331**
Personal loans	2 932 127	1 839 596	546 996	-	**5 318 719**
Corporate Loans					
Overdraft	33 775 954	3 393 056	89 818	-	**37 258 828**
Direct loans	18 607 526	1 086 803	58 176	-	**19 752 504**
Syndicated loans	14 817 463	1 843 460	-	-	**16 660 923**
Financial investments					
Debt instruments	19 016 136	-	-	-	**19 016 136**
Other assets	1 601 912	70 390	7 262	-	**1 679 564**
31 December 2024	**158 944 783**	**8 296 930**	**707 996**	**7 355 315**	**175 305 024**
31 December 2023	**92 601 004**	**4 555 790**	**408 986**	**3 158 338**	**100 724 118**

-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	15 526 145	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15 526 145
Treasury bills	9 294 731	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9 294 731
Due from banks	5 645 630	-	-	44 969 067	-	-	-	-	-	50 614 697
Loans and facilities to customers										
Individuals Loans										
Overdraft	-	75 333	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75 333
Credit cards	-	100 331	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100 331
Personal loans	-	5 318 719	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 318 719
Corporate Loans										
Over draft	-	-	4 222 695	6 729 354	2 683 798	16 565 237	3 612 200	2 321 708	1 123 836	37 258 828
Direct loans	-	-	959 524	3 672 494	10 189 097	4 709 209	200 847	10 437	10 897	19 752 505
Syndicated loans	-	-	1 750 647	-	1 372 015	11 686 560	298 904	1 533 554	19 243	16 660 923
Financial investments :										
Debt instruments	13 657 664	-	-	-	5 345 614	-	-	-	-	19 003 278
Other assets	793 282	-	-	247 293	-	-	-	-	638 989	1 679 564
31 December 2024	**44 917 453**	**5 494 383**	**6 932 866**	**55 618 208**	**19 590 524**	**32 961 006**	**4 111 951**	**3 865 699**	**1 792 964**	**175 285 054**
31 December 2023	**27 407 279**	**3 713 453**	**2 254 669**	**36 334 379**	**9 360 476**	**9 666 902**	**1 599 667**	**5 441 479**	**5 370 714**	**101 149 018**

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 December 2024			31 December 2023		
	Average	Highest	Lowest	Average	Highest	Lowest
Foreign exchange risk	1 370	3 934	35	1 898	3 649	175
Equity instrument risk	14 173	19 710	11 013	8 416	16 454	7 003
Matual funds	5 049	5 560	4 396	3 672	4 602	3 003

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 December 2024						EGP.000
Financial assets	**EGP**	**USD**	**EURO**	**GBP**	**Other Currencies**	**Total**
Cash and due from Central Bank of Egypt	15 853 588	237 877	42 794	7 694	5 734	16 147 686
Due from banks	1 501 658	46 060 347	2 899 392	91 617	61 684	50 614 698
Treasury bills	6 461 364	974,884.00	1 858 482	-	-	9 294 731
Loans and facilities to customers	59 329 788	15 273 953	337 587	54	92	74 941 473
Financial derivatives	6 672	-	-	-	-	6 672
Financial Investments						
At fair value through comprehensive income (FVTOCI)	11 855 805	1 495 871	-	-	-	13 351 676
At amortized cost	5 821 428	1 201 772	532 218	-	-	7 555 418
At fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	495 858	220 376	-	-	-	716 234
Other financial assets	1 795 898	266 222	26 982	-	-	2 089 102
Total financial assets	**103 122 059**	**65 731 303**	**5 697 455**	**99 365**	**67 509**	**174 717 690**
Financial liabilities						
Due to banks	6 806 213	16 880 383	148 969	6 024	17	23 841 606
Customers' deposits	81 001 815	48 748 509	5 556 450	91 272	72 705	135 470 750
Financial derivatives	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other loans	3 510 000	-	-	-	-	3 510 000
Other financial liabilities	3 246 577	240 516	7 539	17	225	3 494 874
Total financial liabilities	94 564 605	65 869 409	5 712 957	97 313	72 946	166 317 230
Currency concentration risk on financial instruments	**8 557 454**	**(138 106)**	**(15 503)**	**2 052**	**(5 437)**	**8 400 460**
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)**	**-**

31 December 2023	EGP	USD	Euro	GBP	Other Currencies	Total
Total financial assets	50 612 985	45 226 882	3 989 312	71 365	35 172	99 935 716
Total financial liabilities	46 097 494	44 935 014	3 989 986	69 875	32 994	95 125 363
Other non- financial assets	3 002 789	-	-	-	-	3 002 789
Other non- financial liabilities and equity	7 813 143	-	-	-	-	7 813 143
Net financial position	**(294 863)**	**291 868**	**(674)**	**1 490**	**2 178**	**-**

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 December 2024	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	-	-	-	-	-	16 147 686	**16 147 686**
Due from banks	43 174 379	7 697 375	-	-	-	-	**50 871 754**
Treasury bills	422 200	2 480 950	7 008 378	-	-	-	**9 911 528**
Loans and facilities to customers	44 200 734	23 231 579	5 104 762	7 286 858	3 539 502	-	**83 363 435**
Financial derivatives	-	-	-	-	-	6 770	**6 770**
Financial Investments							
At fair value through comprehensive income	170 302	2 994 754	9 495 541	344 363	4 579	1 890 298	**14 899 838**
At amortized cost	95 358	72 704	2 265 201	7 993 157	-	1	**10 426 421**
At fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	716 234	**716 234**
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	234 295	**234 294**
Total financial assets	**88 062 974**	**36 477 361**	**23 873 882**	**15 624 378**	**3 544 080**	**18 995 285**	**186 577 960**
Financial liabilities							
Due to banks	24 041 100	-	-	-	-	-	**24 041 100**
Customers' deposits	83 964 946	14 624 653	17 963 618	23 726 361	-	-	**140 279 577**
Other loans	206 288	429 079	2 856 897	694 542	-	-	**4 186 806**
Other financial liabilities	-	-	4 045	-	-	-	**4 045**
Total financial liabilities	**108 212 333**	**15 053 732**	**20 824 560**	**24 420 903**	-	-	**168 511 528**
The interest re-pricing gap	**(20 149 360)**	**21 423 630**	**3 049 322**	**(8 796 525)**	**3 544 080**	**18 995 285**	**18 066 433**
31 December 2023							
Total financial assets	59 591 174	13 779 224	12 656 141	10 254 292	2 491 911	7 188 519	**105 961 260**
Total financial liabilities	54 069 370	16 408 069	10 379 794	15 741 365	-	-	**96 598 598**
Re-pricing gab	**5 521 804**	**(2 628 845)**	**2 276 347**	**(5 487 073)**	**2 491 911**	**7 188 519**	**9 362 662**

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 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	172 027 991

31 December 2023	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	16 502 468	1 193 344	-	-	-	-	17 695 812
Customers' deposits	27 092 005	13 824 345	5 076 779	6 533 618	21 071 496	48 780	73 647 023
Other loans	-	-	-	-	946 956	-	946 956
Other financial liabilities	852 792	-	-	-	-	-	852 792
Total financial liabilities	44 447 265	15 017 689	5 076 779	6 533 618	22 018 452	48 780	93 142 583

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 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

31 December 2023	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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash inflows	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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 December 2024 EGP.000**	**31 December 2023 EGP.000**
Tier one (basic and additional capital)		
Share Capital earnings	6 500 000	5 000 000
Reserves	197 857	80 840
General risk reserve	38 851	38 851
Retained earnings	440 970	29 580
Net profit from period	5 681 250	2 293 345
Total OCI items	881 948	254 057
Total exclusions from basic and supplementary capital	(276 876)	(127 881)
Total Tier one after exclusions	**13 464 000**	**7 568 792**
Tier two (Supplementary capital)		
45% Balance of special reserve	20 321	20 321
subordinate deposits/loans	3 446 000	925 000
Total provision for impairment losses on contingent liabilities	1 103 560	585 143
Total Tier two after deduction	**4 569 881**	**1 530 464**
Total capital	**18 033 881**	**9 099 256**
Risk weighted assets and contingent liabilities		
Credit risk	91 634 582	46 888 178
Risk of top 50 clients exposures	14 498 128	3 142 210
Market risk	1 572 641	1 363 966
Operational risk	9 044 147	5 100 891
Total risk weighted assets and contingent liabilities	**116 749 498**	**56 495 245**
Capital adequacy ratio	**15.45%**	**16.11%**

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 December 2024 EGP.000**	**31 December 2023 EGP.000**
Trer 1 Capital after exclusions	**13 464 000**	**7 568 792**
Total exposures on Financial position statement.	174 871 287	98 178 289
Total exposures off Financial position statement.	20 466 243	12 250 491
Total exposures on Financial position and off- Financial position statement	**195 337 530**	**110 428 780**
Leverage financial ratio	**6.89%**	**6.85%**

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 December 2024	Great Cairo	Alex. ,Delta & Sinai	Upper Egypt	EGP.000 Total
Geographical segment income	6 871 635	3 115 617	150 530	10 137 783
Geographical segment expense	(2 591 286)	(225 456)	(38 122)	(2 854 863)
Net profit before tax	**4 280 349**	**2 890 161**	**112 409**	**7 282 920**
Income tax	(926 091)	(650 286)	(25 292)	(1 601 669)
Net profit	**3 354 258**	**2 239 875**	**87 117**	**5 681 250**

For the period ended 31 December 2023	Great Cairo	Alex. ,Delta & Sinai	Upper Egypt	Total
Geographical segment income	3 616 934	2 180 004	76 275	5 873 213
Geographical segment expense	(2 302 565)	(158 003)	(26 952)	(2 487 520)
Net profit before tax	**1 314 369**	**2 022 001**	**49 323**	**3 385 693**
Income tax	(626 300)	(454 950)	(11 098)	(1 092 348)
Net profit	**688 069**	**1 567 051**	**38 225**	**2 293 345**

Assets and liabilities to geographical segment

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**

Assets and liabilities to geographical segment

31 December 2023	Great Cairo	Alex. ,Delta & Sinai	Upper Egypt	Total
Geographical segment assets	97 595 522	4 865 068	477 916	102 938 506
Total of assets	**97 595 522**	**4 865 068**	**477 916**	**102 938 506**
Geographical segment liabilities	77 614 395	16 238 853	1 272 115	95 125 363
Total of liabilities	**77 614 395**	**16 238 853**	**1 272 115**	**95 125 363**

6 - Net Interest Income

	From 1 January 2024 To 31 December 2024 EGP.000	From 1 January 2023 To 31 December 2023 EGP.000
Interest from loans and similar income		
Loans and facilities to Customers	9 405 813	5 083 945
Treasury bills	1 737 004	1 539 239
Bonds:		
Governmental bonds	2 073 568	1 320 641
Other bonds	1 132 035	478 595
Deposits and current accounts with banks	4 032 823	1 460 199
	18 381 243	**9 882 619**
Cost of deposits and similar expenses		
Current accounts and deposits :		
Customers	(10 412 241)	(6 125 646)
Banks	(1 883 183)	(328 695)
Other	(545 061)	(185 289)
	(12 840 485)	**(6 639 630)**
	5 540 758	**3 242 989**

7 -Net Fees and Commissions Income

	From 1 January 2024 To 31 December 2024 EGP.000	From 1 January 2023 To 31 December 2023 EGP.000
Fees and Commissions Income		
Credit fees and commissions	94 453	70 874
Trade finance fees and commissions	925 439	628 692
Custody fees	5 879	3 472
Other fees	66 897	15 998
	1 092 668	**719 036**
Fees and Commissions Expenses		
Other paid fees	(112 754)	(58 356)
	(112 754)	**(58 356)**
	979 914	**660 680**

8 – Dividends Income

	From 1 January 2024 To 31 December 2024 EGP.000	From 1 January 2023 To 31 December 2023 EGP.000
Financial instrument at FVTPL	30 105	15 173
Financial instrument at FVTOCI	29 597	16 438
	59 702	**31 611**

9 - Net Trading Income

	From 1 January 2024 To 31 December 2024 EGP.000	From 1 January 2023 To 31 December 2023 EGP.000
Gains from dealing in foreign currencies	379 004	173 061
Changes in fair value of currency forward and swap contracts	6 681	-
Translation differences of financial investment at FVTPL	192 814	187 380
	578 499	**360 441**

10 - Administrative Expenses	From 1 January 2024 To 31 December 2024 EGP.000	From 1 January 2023 To 31 December 2023 EGP.000
Wages and salaries	(1 009 136)	(713 403)
Social Insurance	(176 771)	(143 887)
Other administrative expenses	(1 134 079)	(675 940)
	(2 319 986)	**(1 533 230)**

11- Other operating income (expense)	From 1 January 2024 To 31 December 2024 EGP.000	From 1 January 2023 To 31 December 2023 EGP.000
Gain (loss) on sale of property and equipment	1 961	2 473
Other income / (expenses)	999 490	146 207
Foreign exchange translation differences of non-monetary items	(646 453)	(210 610)
Release (charge) of other provisions	21 004	(148 988)
	376 002	**(210 918)**

12 - Income tax expense	From 1 January 2024 To 31 December 2024 EGP.000	From 1 January 2023 To 31 December 2023 EGP.000
Current taxes	(1 670 785)	(1 041 893)
Deferred taxes (note 30)	69 116	(50 455)
	(1 601 669)	**(1 092 348)**

Note (30) includs additional information about deferred income tax

Adjustments to calculate the effective tax rate	From 1 January 2024 To 31 December 2024 EGP.000	From 1 January 2023 To 31 December 2023 EGP.000
Profit before income tax	7 282 919	3 385 693
Tax rate	22.50%	22.50%
Income tax calculated based on accounting profit	**1 638 657**	761 781
Add /(deduct)	-	-
Non-deductible expenses	919 128	166 193
Tax exemptions	(1 369 835)	(262 049)
Provisions impact	(162 461)	69 425
Depreciation impact	6 883	13 941
Tax pool	728 182	257 925
Others	(158 885)	85 133
Income tax expenses	**1 601 669**	**1 092 349**
Effective tax rate	**21.99%**	**32.26%**

13 - Charge of impairment credit losses	From 1 January 2024 To 31 December 2024 EGP.000	From 1 January 2023 To 31 December 2023 EGP.000
Loans and advances to customers	(538 520)	(952 671)
Due from banks	2 234	(2 087)
Debt instruments at FVTOCI	823	814
Debt instruments at amortized cost	586	(346)
	(534 877)	**(954 290)**

14 - Earnings per share	From 1 January 2024 To 31 December 2024 EGP.000	From 1 January 2023 To 31 December 2023 EGP.000
Net profit	5 681 250	2 293 345
Profit share of Staff, board members and Banking system support & development fund*	(677 810)	(273 611)
Profit available	5 003 440	2 019 734
Weighted average for outstanding shares (thousand)	650 000	650 000
Earnings per share (EGP/share) **	**7.70**	**3.11**

*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 December 2024 EGP.000	31 December 2023 EGP.000
Cash	621 541	438 904
Due from CBE mandatory reserve	15 526 145	4 795 827
	16 147 686	**5 234 731**
Non-interest bearing balances	16 147 686	5 234 731
	16 147 686	**5 234 731**

16 - Due from banks	31 December 2024 EGP.000	31 December 2023 EGP.000
Current accounts	345 323	371 068
Deposits	50 276 486	36 323 357
Less: Allowance for impairment losses	(7 111)	(5 689)
	50 614 698	36 688 736
Due from CBE other than those under the mandatory reserve	5 645 630	5 401 952
Local banks	37 620 864	28 134 135
Foreign banks	7 355 315	3 158 338
Less: Allowance for impairment losses	(7 111)	(5 689)
	50 614 698	36 688 736
Non-interest bearing balances	345 323	371 068
Fixed balances at floating interest bearing	50 276 486	36 323 357
Less: Allowance for impairment losses	(7 111)	(5 689)
	50 614 698	36 688 736
Current balances	**50 614 698**	36 688 736

Movement of allowance for impairment losses for due from banks	31 December 2024 EGP.000	31 December 2023 EGP.000
Opening balance	5 689	2 876
Charge (release) of impairment loss	(2 234)	2 087
Foreign exchanges revaluation differences	3 656	725
	7 111	**5 689**

17 - Treasury bills	31 December 2024 EGP.000	31 December 2023 EGP.000
Treasury bills at FVTOCI		
Maturity 91 days	1 420 000	1 423 050
Maturity 182 days	2 228 300	1 466 825
Maturity 273 days	949 000	550
More the 364 day maturity	5 314 228	4 681 181
Total	**9 911 528**	**7 571 606**
Less :		
Unearned interest less than 91 days	(64 335)	(22 395)
Unearned interest more than 91 days	(512 486)	(127 325)
	9 334 707	**7 421 886**
Revaluation reserve	(39 976)	**(534)**
Total	**9 294 731**	**7 421 352**

18 - Loans and facilities to customers

	31 December 2024			31 December 2023		
	Total	Provision	Net	Total	Provision	Net
	EGP.000	EGP.000	EGP.000	EGP.000	EGP.000	EGP.000
Retail						
Overdraft	75 334	(3 904)	71 430	73 451	(1 378)	72 073
Credit cards	100 331	(13 592)	86 739	47 955	(8 079)	39 876
Personal loans	5 318 719	(140 250)	5 178 469	3 592 047	(171 003)	3 421 044
Total (1)	**5 494 384**	**(157 745)**	**5 336 639**	**3 713 453**	**(180 460)**	**3 532 993**
Corporate including SMEs						
Overdraft	37 258 828	(1 960 617)	35 298 212	18 129 806	(1 688 638)	16 441 168
Direct loans	19 752 504	(779 268)	18 973 236	4 337 435	(406 398)	3 931 037
Syndicated loans	16 660 923	(1 184 082)	15 476 841	10 933 328	(375 685)	10 557 643
Total (2)	**73 672 256**	**(3 923 967)**	**69 748 289**	**33 400 569**	**(2 470 721)**	**30 929 848**
Total loans and facilities to customers (1+2)	**79 166 640**	**(4 081 713)**	**75 084 928**	**37 114 022**	**(2 651 181)**	**34 462 841**
Less:						
Interest in suspense			-			(690 729)
Unearned discount for Commercial Papers and Loans			(143 455)			-
Net loans and facilities to customers			**74 941 473**			**33 772 112**
Current balances			47 594 428			30 236 878
Non-current balances			27 347 045			3 535 234
			74 941 473			**33 772 112**

Allowance of impairment losses

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

31 December 2024

	Retail			
	Overdraft	**Credit Cards**	**Personal Loans**	**Total**
	EGP.000	**EGP.000**	**EGP.000**	**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	**Direct Loans**	**Syndicated Loans**	**Total**
	EGP.000	**EGP.000**	**EGP.000**	**EGP.000**
Opening balance	1 688 638	406 398	375 685	2 470 721
Impairment Charge	(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

31 December 2023

	Retail			
	Overdraft	**Credit Cards**	**Personal Loans**	**Total**
	EGP.000	**EGP.000**	**EGP.000**	**EGP.000**
Opening balance	3 114	2 641	85 052	90 807
Impairment Charge	(1 739)	5 438	85 994	89 693
Used	-	-	(43)	(43)
Foreign exchange translation differences	3	-	-	3
	1 378	**8 079**	**171 003**	**180 460**

	Corporate			
	Overdraft	**Direct Loans**	**Syndicated Loans**	**Total**
	EGP.000	**EGP.000**	**EGP.000**	**EGP.000**
Opening balance	1 360 436	380 092	130 347	1 870 875
Charge (release) of impairment loss	578 432	49 958	234 588	862 978
Used	(448 265)	(76 151)	-	(524 416)
Proceeds from previously written off debts	61 002	3	-	61 005
Foreign exchange translation differences	137 033	52 496	10 750	200 279
	1 688 638	**406 398**	**375 685**	**2 470 721**
				2 651 181

19 –Financial investments

	31 December 2024 EGP.000	31 December 2023 EGP.000
At FVTOCI		
a) Debt instruments at FVTOCI		
Listed in the market*	11 447 860	4 989 513
	11 447 860	**4 989 513**
b) Equity instruments at FVTOCI		
Listed in the market	3 123	3 123
Unlisted in the market	1 758 802	1 099 997
	1 761 925	**1 103 120**
c) Mutual funds		
Unlisted in the market **	141 891	106 737
	141 891	**106 737**
Total financial investments at FVTOCI (1)	**13 351 676**	**6 199 370**
At Amortized Cost		
a) Debt instruments		
Listed in the market	7 568 276	8 924 029
Less: Allowance for impairment losses	(12 858)	(8 315)
Total financial investments at Amortized Cost (2)	**7 555 418**	**8 915 714**
At FVTPL		
a) Equity instruments at FVTPL		
Listed in the market	457 350	321 721
	457 350	**321 721**
b) Mutual funds		
Non-listed in the market	258 884	200 450
	258 884	**200 450**
Total financial investments at FVTPL (3)	**716 234**	**522 171**
Total Financial investments (1+2+3)	**21 623 328**	**15 637 255**
Current balances	11 908 333	5 314 357
Not-current balances	9 714 995	10 322 898
Total Financial investments	**21 623 328**	**15 637 255**
Fixed interest rates debt instruments	14 192 888	9 263 648
Floating interest rates debt instruments	4 810 390	4 641 579
Total debt instruments	**19 003 278**	**13 905 227**

*Including securitized bonds and sukuk of EGP 5 345 614 (EGP 4 989 513 in previous year).

**Includes seed capital in mutual funds established by the bank (note39)

Summary of the financial investment movement	**At FTVOCI**	**At Amortized Cost**	**Total**
31 December 2024	**EGP.000**	**EGP.000**	**EGP.000**
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**
31 December 2023			
Opening balance	**4 552 368**	**10 281 726**	**14 834 094**
Addition	3 288 694	74 890	3 363 584
Disposal maturity (redemption)	(1 878 399)	(1 699 667)	(3 578 066)
Foreign exchange translation differences	41 206	278 038	319 244
Net change in fair value reserve	195 501	-	195 501
Discount (premium) amortization	-	(17 269)	(17 269)
Release /(charge) Allowance for impairment losses	-	(2 005)	(2 005)
	6 199 371	**8 915 714**	**15 115 085**

Gain on Financial Investments	From 1 January 2024 To 31 December 2024	From 1 January 2023 To 31 December 2023
	EGP.000	EGP.000
Gain on sale of associate	67 252	10 404
Gain on sale of debt instrument and treasury bills	2 506 189	1 740 200
Release (charge) of impairment losses of associates	-	17 298
	2 573 441	**1 767 902**

Movement of allowance for impairment losses for Investments at Amortized Cost

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	EGP.000	EGP.000
Opening balance	8 315	6 310
Charge (release) of impairment loss	(586)	346
Foreign exchanges revaluation differences	5 129	1 659
	12 858	**8 315**

20 –Financial derivatives

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)		**13 711**	**(7 039)**
		6 672	**-**

31 December 2023

	Contractual Amount	Assets	Liabilities
	EGP.000	EGP.000	EGP.000
Forward and Swap contracts	-	-	-
Total Assets (Liabilities)		-	-
		-	-

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.

21- Investments in associates

	Share Percentage	Opening Balance	Share of profit in associates in income statement	Dividend	Addition	Disposal	Ending Balance At 31 December 2024
	%	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**

	Share Percentage	Opening Balance	Share of profit in associates in income statement	Dividend	Addition	Disposal	Ending Balance At 31 December 2023
	%	EGP.000	EGP.000	EGP.000	EGP.000	EGP.000	EGP.000
Al Maadi for touristic investments and entertainment	29.69%	10 607	456	(416)	-	-	10 648
Credit guarantee company	9.09%	169 895	20 212	-	-	-	190 107
Orientals for industrial projects	11.83%	4 882	(2 890)	-	-	-	1 992
Elshorouk for markets and shops	39.18%	43 133	2 728	(1 910)	-	(17 516)	26 434
		228 517	**20 506**	**(2 326)**	**-**	**(17 516)**	**229 181**
Allowance for impairment losses		(17 299)					-
		211 218					**229 181**

22 – Intangible assets	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	EGP.000	EGP.000
Opening balance	335 536	170 301
Additions	305 090	165 235
Total cost	**640 626**	**335 536**
Accumulated amortization	(222 617)	(107 762)
Amortization expenses	(160 206)	(114 855)
Accumulated amortization	**(382 823)**	**(222 617)**
	257 803	**112 919**

23 – Other assets	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	EGP.000	EGP.000
Accrued revenues	1 679 565	784 950
Prepaid expenses	24 653	33 663
Advance payment for acquisition of property and equipment	3 504 371	1 042 351
Asset reverted to the bank in settlement of debts	330 972	687 181
Insurance and custodies	5 394	6 226
Others	169 849	161 176
	5 714 804	**2 715 547**

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	88 934	631 955	173 653	20 909	152 777	225 036	60 179	1 353 443
Accumulated depreciation	-	(125 659)	(116 620)	(17 360)	(74 227)	(100 945)	(28 505)	(463 316)
Net book value as at 1 January 2023	**88 934**	**506 296**	**57 033**	**3 549**	**78 550**	**124 091**	**31 674**	**890 127**
Additions	180 111	25 773	37 478	11 350	23 742	32 047	7 220	317 721
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(872)	(13 723)	(1 610)	(16 205)
Depreciation	-	(15 928)	(23 056)	(1 795)	(19 576)	(14 589)	(5 337)	(80 281)
Accumulated depreciation of disposals	-	-	-	-	797	12 934	1 580	15 311
Net book value as at 31 December 2023	**269 045**	**516 141**	**71 455**	**13 104**	**82 641**	**140 760**	**33 527**	**1 126 673**
Cost	269 045	657 728	211 131	32 259	175 647	243 360	65 789	1 654 959
Accumulated depreciation	-	(141 587)	(139 676)	(19 155)	(93 006)	(102 600)	(32 262)	(528 286)
Net book value as at 01 January 2024	**269 045**	**516 141**	**71 455**	**13 104**	**82 641**	**140 760**	**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)	(23 015)	(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**	**1 354 742**
Cost	269 045	677 714	330 458	84 366	227 915	319 522	77 367	1 986 387
Accumulated depreciation	-	(157 974)	(175 130)	(23 156)	(116 021)	(121 135)	(38 231)	(631 646)
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**

*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 December 2024	31 December 2023
	EGP.000	EGP.000
Current accounts	413 319	138 710
Deposits	23 424 287	17 504 833
Treasury bills sold with re-purchase agreement	4 000	16 230
	23 841 606	**17 659 773**
Central banks of Egypt	190 332	96 492
Local banks	6 803 009	1 199 598
Foreign banks	16 848 265	16 363 683
	23 841 606	**17 659 773**
Non interest rate accounts	250 382	125 885
Fixed interest rate accounts	23 591 224	17 533 888
	23 841 606	**17 659 773**
Current balances	**23 841 606**	**17 659 773**

26 - Customer's deposits	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	EGP.000	EGP.000
Demand deposits	49 112 420	20 467 001
Time deposits and call accounts	69 097 543	40 436 808
Term saving certificates	11 570 535	8 607 156
Savings deposits	2 626 137	2 127 307
Other deposits	3 064 115	2 008 752
	135 470 750	**73 647 024**
Corporate deposits	114 343 737	59 269 549
Retail deposits	21 127 013	14 377 475
	135 470 750	**73 647 024**
Non interest bearing accounts	11 793 773	9 911 103
Fixed interest rate accounts	120 121 029	61 910 530
Floating interest rate accounts	3 555 948	1 825 391
	135 470 750	**73 647 024**
Current balances	118 525 644	64 510 980
Non-current balances	16 945 106	9 136 044
	135 470 750	**73 647 024**

27 - Other Loans	Interest	Maturity date	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
			EGP.000	EGP.000
Project development authority loans*	7.0%	Feb. 2024	-	3 075
Subordinate deposits **	15.0%	May 2024	-	64 339
Subordinate deposits ***	13.1%	Dec. 2024	-	39 542
Subordinate Loans ****	Corridor lending rate+1.5%	Jun. 2027	390 000	520 000
Subordinate deposits *****	Corridor lending rate+2%	Jul. 2029	2 600 000	-
Subordinate deposits ******	15.0%	Jan. 2028	255 000	255 000
Subordinate deposits *******	16.0%	April 2028	65 000	65 000
Subordinate deposits ********	21.0%	August 2029	100 000	-
Subordinate deposits *********	21.0%	October 2029	50 000	-
Subordinate deposits **********	20.0%	Jan. 2030	50 000	-
			3 510 000	946 956
Current balances			130 000	212 656
Non-current balances			3 380 000	734 300
			3 510 000	946 956

*A loan contract had been signed with the Projects development Authority to obtain a stake in loans to develop small projects. The loan bears interest paid to Projects development Authority in order to provide low cost finance for the bank's client according to agreed upon contract.

** In accordance with the bank`s AGM approval dated 31 January 2019, a subordinated deposit contract were signed on February 2019 with Arab Contractors Employees Insurance Fund amounted to EGP 325 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. Amendment contract signed on 13 December 2022 to amend the sum of deposit to become EGP 130 Million. Then, amendment contract signed on 13 March 2023 to amend the sum of deposit to become EGP 65 Million.

The duration of the subordinated deposit is 63 months starts from February 2019 and to be paid at the end of the period in full, and interest to be paid every three months.

*** In accordance with the bank`s AGM approval dated 31 January 2019, a subordinated deposit contract were signed on September 2019 with Arab Contractors Employees pension 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. Amendment contract signed on 13 December 2022 to amend the sum of deposit to become EGP 40 Million.

The duration of the subordinated deposit is 63 months starts from September 2019 and to be paid at the end of the period in full, and interest to be paid every three months.

**** 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 December 2024 EGP.000	31 December 2023 EGP.000
Accrued interest	1 052 054	852 792
Unearned revenues	37 189	30 794
Accrued expenses	367 335	134 874
Creditors	10 196	13 186
Other payables	1 590 730	1 472 602
	3 057 504	**2 504 248**

29 - Other Provisions	31 December 2024 EGP.000	31 December 2023 EGP.000
Opening balance	174 140	34 076
Net foreign currencies exchange differences	8 688	1 061
Charge (release) povision	(21 004)	148 988
Used	(7 252)	(9 985)
	154 572	**174 140**

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 / incurre liabilities for current financial period .

Balance of deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:	31 December 2024 EGP.000		31 December 2023 EGP.000	
	Asset	Liability	Asset	Liability
Depreciation of property and equipment	-	(17 485)	-	(24 093)
Other provisions (other than loan provision)	39 632	-	42 956	-
Debt instruments at FVTOCI	-	(21 706)	5 811	-
Equity instruments at FVTOCI	-	(248 500)	-	(117 326)
Other	145 451	(180 190)	47 395	(147 965)
Total deferred tax asset (liability)	**185 082**	**(467 881)**	**96 162**	**(289 384)**
Net tax deferred tax asset (liability)	**-**	**(282 798)**	**-**	**(193 222)**

Movement of deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:	31 December 2024 EGP.000		31 December 2023 EGP.000	
	Asset	Liability	Asset	Liability
Opening balance	96 162	(289 384)	102 175	(204 191)
Depreciation of property and equipment	-	6 608	-	13 424
Other provisions (other than loan provision)	(3 324)	-	29 285	-
Debt instruments at FVTOCI	(5 811)	(21 706)	(7 269)	-
Disposal of debt instruments at FVTOCI	-	-	-	-
Equity instruments at FVTOCI	-	(139 835)	-	(35 317)
Disposal of equity instruments at FVTOCI	-	8 662	-	1 835
Other	98 056	(32 226)	(28 029)	(65 135)
	185 083	**(467 881)**	**96 162**	**(289 384)**

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.

32- Reserves	31 December 2024 EGP.000	31 December 2023 EGP.000
Legal reserve	114 544	-
General reserve *	24 117	24 117
Special reverse	45 158	45 158
Capital reserve	59 196	56 722
Fair value reserve (a)	883 131	254 057
General risk reserves	38 851	38 851
General bank risk reserve **(b)	75 568	61 305
	1 240 565	**480 211**

*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 owned by the Bank in return for debt if these assets are not disposed of within the period specified in the law.

32/a- Fair Value reserve

	31 December 2024 EGP.000	31 December 2023 EGP.000
Opening balance	254 057	118 231
Net change in fair value transferred to R/E	(23 144)	(14 863)
Net change in FVOCI	652 218	150 689
	883 131	**254 057**

32/b- General banking risk reserve

	31 December 2024 EGP.000	31 December 2023 EGP.000
Opening balance	61 305	55 687
Transferred from retained earnings	35 095	19 783
Transferred to retained earnings	(20 832)	(14 165)
	75 567	**61 305**

33- Difference between the present value and face value for subordinate deposits

	31 December 2024 EGP.000	31 December 2023 EGP.000
Opening balance	1 119	5 328
No more required	-	(1 637)
Amortization of difference of subordinate deposit	(1 119)	(2 572)
	-	**1 119**

34- Retained earnings

	31 December 2024 EGP.000	31 December 2023 EGP.000
Opening balance	2 331 813	1 434 157
Transferred to legal reserve	(114 544)	(51 932)
Transferred to capital reserve	(2 473)	(1 395)
Transferred to general banking risk reserve	(35 095)	(19 783)
Transferred to retained amount for capital increase	(1 500 000)	(1 224 609)
Transferred from general banking reserve	20 833	14 165
Amortization of difference of subordinate deposit	1 119	2 572
Staff profit share	(228 738)	(102 791)
Banking system support and development fund	(22 873)	(10 279)
Board Members' bonus	(22 000)	(16 500)
Net change in fair value transferred to R/E	23 144	14 863
Net profit	5 681 250	2 293 345
	6 132 436	**2 331 813**

35- 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 December 2024 EGP.000	31 December 2023 EGP.000
Cash and due from CBE (note 15)	621 541	438 904
Due from banks (note 16)	50 621 809	33 377 526
Treasury bills (note 17)	1 355 665	1 400 657
	52 599 015	**35 217 087**

36- 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 28 378 thousand as at financial statement date (In 31 Dec. 2023 : amounted to EGP 32 910 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 926 824 as current period (EGP 684 686 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	20 000	7 000	13 000
Financial investments through OCI	197 000	141 850	55 150

C-Contingent liabilities:	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	EGP.000	EGP.000
Letters and financial of guarantees	12 537 488	7 605 619
Letter of credits import, export and facilities to suppliers	6 774 121	19 599
Other Contingent Liabilities	124 517	48 472
	19 436 126	**7 673 690**

D- Credit facilities commitments	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	EGP.000	EGP.000
Not more than one year	-	94 135
More than one year	1 078 525	460 299
	1 078 525	**554 434**

E- Commitments operating lease contracts	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	EGP.000	EGP.000
Not more than one year	56 494	39 514
More than one year and less than 5 years	224 708	178 985
More than 5 years	33 255	37 313
	314 458	255 812

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 December 2024	31 December 2023	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	EGP.000	EGP.000	EGP.000	EGP.000
Balance at beginning of the year	-	-	-	2
Loans movement	-	-	1 832 987	(2)
	-	-	1 832 987	-

	Directors and other Key Management Personnel		Associates	
B) Deposits from related parties:	31 December 2024	31 December 2023	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	EGP.000	EGP.000	EGP.000	EGP.000
Balance at beginning of the year	92 452	72 012	11 307	17 784
Deposits movement	(87 643)	20 440	178 772	(6 477)
	4 808	92 452	190 079	11 307

C) Other	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	EGP.000	EGP.000
Due from banks	10 307	5 053
Due to banks	1	9
LGs	3 000	3 188
Other loans	3 510 000	943 881
Other payables	372	372

38 -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 .

39-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	1 139	41	18
Total market value of ICs	85 565 725	42 451 073	249 408 592
No.of outstanding ICs	75 113	1 036 220	13 618 325
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	11 391 600	20 483 620	9 157 095
Total Fair value of bank's ICs classified as investment at FVTPL	70 400 088	8 589 642	-
	81 791 688	**29 073 262**	**9 157 095**
Fees and Commission for supervising fund and other services through PL	1 023 070	245 709	1 163 241

40- Important events

The Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) decided in its special meeting on 1 February 2024, to raise the CBE’s overnight deposit rate, the overnight lending rate, and the rate of the main operation by 200 basis points to 21.25 percent, 22.25 percent, and 21.75 percent, respectively, effective from 4 February 2024. On 6 March 2024, the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) decided in its special meeting to raise the CBE’s overnight deposit rate, the overnight lending rate, and the rate of the main operation by 600 basis points to 27.25 percent, 28.25 percent, and 27.75 percent, respectively, effective March 6, 2024.

41- Translation

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