Consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 & Auditor's Report

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Auditor's Report

To the shareholders of EFG Holding Company

Report on the Consolidated Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of EFG Holding Company (Egyptian Joint Stock Company) which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as of 31 December 2024, and the consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the financial year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

Management's Responsibility for the consolidated Financial Statements

These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of Company's management. Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with the Egyptian Accounting Standards and in the light of the prevailing Egyptian laws, management responsibility includes, designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of consolidated 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.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated 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 comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the



Hazem Hassan

audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated 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 consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements.

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of EFG Holding Company as of December 31, 2024 and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standards and comply with applicable Egyptian laws and regulations relating to the preparation of these consolidated financial statements.

Cairo, March 19, 2025

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(23)

Consolidated statement of financial position

(in ECD Thousands)	Note no.	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
(in EGP Thousands)			(Restated)*
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	(5)	51,540,737	32,252,243
Loans and facilities to customers	(8)	57,928,603	40,221,897
Accounts receivables	(7)	15,773,382	6,770,962
Investments at fair value through profit and loss	(6)	23,488,674	9,196,191
Investments at fair value through OCI	(9)	12,374,218	11,647,611
nvestments at amortised cost	(11)	12,487,545	11,233,860
Assets held for sale	(31)	106,304	-
Equity accounted investees	(10)	804,867	844,793
nvestment property	(12)	90,283	98,701
Property, plant and equipment	(13)	2,975,630	2,177,789
Goodwill and other intangible assets	(14)	2,490,920	2,318,723
Deferred tax assets	(21)	233,912	126,411
Other assets	(15)	6,583,336	5,021,903
Total assets		186,878,411	121,911,084
Liabilities			
Due to banks and financial institutions	(16)	22,762,916	14,055,729
Customer Deposits	(17)	67,208,585	50,634,207
oans and borrowings	(23)	11,489,567	8,130,903
Other liabilities	(20)	11,130,638	6,216,904
accounts payable - customers credit balance at fair value through profit and loss	(18)	7,901,466	680,319
accounts payable - customers credit balance		20,566,943	11,319,690
ssued bonds	(19)	1,432,665	749,003
Provisions	(22)	1,913,277	1,099,271
Current tax liability	(30)	1,020,705	638,583
Deferred tax liabilities	(21)	2,083,684	987,436
Total liabilities		147,510,446	94,512,045
Equity			
Share Capital	(24)	7,298,030	7,298,030
egal reserve		993,689	972,344
hare premium		1,797,838	1,668,624
Other reserves		11,800,563	4,843,110
reasury shares	(24-1)	(399,975)	-
letained earnings		12,568,681	8,534,456
Equity attributable to owners of the Company		34,058,826	23,316,564
Non - controlling interests	(25)	5,309,139	4,082,475
Total equity	10-4 (10-10-20)	39,367,965	27,399,039
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^{*} See note (36)

The accompanying notes and accounting policies from page (6) to page (129) are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements and are to be read therewith.

" Auditor's report attached "

Mona Zulficar

Chairperson

Karim Awad

Group Chief Executive Officer

Consolidated income statement

		For the year ended		
(in EGP Thousands)	Note no.	31/12/2024	31/12/2023 (Restated)*	
Interest income	(34)	22,319,642	13,484,814	
Interest expense		(15,310,258)	(8,867,099)	
Net Interest Income		7,009,384	4,617,715	
Fee and commission income	(34)	11,452,386	7,161,919	
Fee and commission expense		(1,357,101)	(719,609)	
Net Fees and commission Income		10,095,285	6,442,310	
Securities (loss) gain		(57,356)	171,671	
Changes in investments at fair value through profit & loss		2,844,098	1,411,890	
Dividend income	(34)	85,998	81,477	
Other revenues	(27)	1,423,262	740,727	
Foreign currencies exchange differences		2,907,706	1,154,847	
Share of profit from equity accounted investees	(34)	48,853	45,048	
Revenue		24,357,230	14,665,685	
General administrative expenses	(33)	(14,469,542)	(8,619,089)	
Financial guarantee provision	(22)	(40,678)	(38,055)	
Impairment loss on assets	(28)	(773,002)	(1,042,335)	
Provisions	(22)	(738,908)	(224,814)	
Depreciation and amortization	(12,13,14)	(633,597)	(481,384)	
Profit before tax		7,701,503	4,260,008	
Income tax expense	(29)	(2,370,417)	(1,093,997)	
Profit for the period		5,331,086	3,166,011	
Profit attributable to:				
Owners of the company		4,253,970	2,494,010	
Non - controlling interests	(25)	1,077,116	672,001	
		5,331,086	3,166,011	
Earnings Per Share (EGP)	(37)	2.94	1.71	

^{*} See note (36)

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income

	For the year ended		
	31/12/2024	31/12/2023 (Restated)*	
(in EGP Thousands)			
Profit for the year Other comprehensive income:	5,331,086	3,166,011	
Items that are or may be reclassified to profit or loss			
Foreign operations - foreign currency translation differences	7,055,262	1,919,415	
Foreign currency translation differences - reclassified to profit or loss	(26,944)	(198,160)	
Investments at fair value through OCI - net change in fair value	206,902	(255,753)	
Investments at fair value through OCI - net change in fair value - reclassified to profit or loss	213,739	215,549	
Investment at fair value through OCI - reclassified to retained earnings	554	(1 064)	
Share of OCI of equity accounted investees	4,672	1,313	
Actuarial Gain re-measurement of employees' benefits obligations	2,179	3,512	
Related tax	(102,709)	14,319	
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	7,353,655	1,699,131	
Total comprehensive income	12,684,741	4,865,142	
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Owners of the company	11,231,722	4,106,612	
Non - controlling interests	1,453,019	758,530	
	12,684,741	4,865,142	

^{*} See note (36)

Consolidated statement of changes in equity as at December 31,2024

					Attri	butable to owners of	the Company						
(in EGP Thousands)				Other reserves									
	Share	Legal	Share	General	Translation	Fair value	Empolyee stock	Operational Risk	Treasury	Retained	Total	Non - controlling	Total
	capital	reserve	premium	reserve	reserve	reserve	Ownership plan reserve	Reserve	shares	earnings		interests	equity
Balance as at 31 December 2022	5,838,424	867,455	1,668,624	158	3,979,860	(1,224,388)	289,011	80,915	-	7,423,239	18,923,298	3,445,286	22,368,584
Total comprehensive income													
Profit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,494,010	2,494,010	672,001	3,166,011
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	1,670,161	(61,071)	-	-	-	3,512	1,612,602	86,529	1,699,131
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	1,670,161	(61,071)	-	-	-	2,497,522	4,106,612	758,530	4,865,142
Transactions with owners of the Company													
Contributions and distributions													
Dividends	1,459,606	-		-		_	-	-	-	(1,742,238)	(282,632)	(185,402)	(468,034)
Transferred to legal reserve	-	104,889								(104,889)	_	-	-
Employee stock ownership plan (ESOP)		104,007					130,937			-	130,937		130,937
Operational risk reserve	•					-	130,937	(22,473)		22,473	130,937	-	
	•	-	-	-		-	-	(22,4/3)	-		-	-	-
Sale of equity securities through OCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,064	1,064	-	1,064
Changes in ownership interests													
Acquisition of subsidiary with NCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,918	10,918
Changes in ownership interests without change in control	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	437,285	437,285	53,143	490,428
Balance as at 31 December 2023	7,298,030	972,344	1,668,624	158	5,650,021	(1,285,459)	419,948	58,442	-	8,534,456	23,316,564	4,082,475	27,399,039
Balance as at 31 December 2023, as previously reported	7,298,030	972,344	1,668,624	158	5,650,021	(1,285,459)	419,948	58,442	-	8,538,917	23,321,025	4,074,904	27,395,929
Effect of change in accounting policies													***
Impact of Purchase price allocation on subsidiary	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,461)	(4,461)	7,571	3,110
Restated Balance as at 31 December 2023 Total comprehensive income	7,298,030	972,344	1,668,624	158	5,650,021	(1,285,459)	419,948	58,442	-	8,534,456	23,316,564	4,082,475	27,399,039
Profit	-	-		-		_	-	-	-	4,253,970	4,253,970	1,077,116	5,331,086
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	6,728,166	247,408	-	-	-	2,178	6,977,752	375,903	7,353,655
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	6,728,166	247,408	-	-	-	4,256,148	11,231,722	1,453,019	12,684,741
Transactions with owners of the Company													
Contributions and distributions													
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(160,846)	(160,846)	(228,916)	(389,762)
Transferred to legal reserve	-	21,345	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(21,345)	-	-	-
Transferred to share premium	•	-	129,214	-	-	-	(55,276)	-	-	-	73,938	-	73,938
Operational risk reserve	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	37,155	-	(37,155)	-	-	-
Purchasing of Treasury Shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(399,975)		(399,975)	-	(399,975)
Sale of equity securities through OCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,975	2,975	1,296	4,271
Changes in ownership interests													
Changes in ownership interests without a change in control	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,552)	(5,552)	1,265	(4,287)
Balance as at 31 December 2024	7,298,030	993,689	1,797,838	158	12,378,187	(1,038,051)	364,672	95,597	(399,975)	12,568,681	34,058,826	5,309,139	39,367,965

* See note (36)

Consolidated statement of cash flows

(in EGP Thousands)	Note no.	For the yea 31/12/2024	r ended 31/12/2023 (Restated)*
Cock flows from anomating activities			
Cash flows from operating activities Profit before income tax		7,701,503	4,260,008
Adjustments for:		7,701,000	1,200,000
Depreciation and amortization	(12,13,14)	633,597	481,384
Provisions formed	(22)	779,586	262,869
Provisions used	(22)	(231,395)	(108,850)
Provisions reversed	(22)	(45,230)	(5,942)
Gains on sale of property, plant and equipment		(22,882)	(3,251)
Gain from securitization		(960,692)	(432,931)
Gain on sale of Investment property		(7,648)	(56,438)
Loss on sale of investment at FVTOCI		203,295	6,382
Amortization of premium / issue discount		(2,171,081)	(1,270,786)
Changes in the fair value of investments at fair value through profit and loss		(2,844,098)	(1,411,890)
Share of gain from equity accounted investees	(20)	(48,853)	(45,048)
Impairment loss on assets	(28)	773,002	1,042,335
Share-based payment	(33,43-20)	73,938	130,938 10,239
Employees' benefits Foreign currency translation differences		15,477 6,395,850	2,113,321
Foreign currencies exchange differences		(2,907,706)	(1,154,847)
Gain on selling of Investments in Subsidiaries and Associates		(2,599)	(116,059)
·	_		
Operating profit before changes in current assets and liabilities Changes in:		7,334,064	3,701,434
Other assets		(154,703)	(2,348,048)
Other liabilities		(3,044,184)	1,638,389
Accounts receivables		(3,869,228)	1,854,893
Accounts payable		(895,777)	(2,654,272)
Accounts payable - customers credit balance at fair value through profit and loss		7,221,146	301,280
Loans and facilities to customers		(20,424,633)	(10,328,090)
Due from banks		(4,699,056)	(2,142,353)
Due to banks Customers deposits		(3,196,040)	1,890,134
Employees' benefits obligations paid		9,102,583 (37,828)	1,181,427 (1,916)
Investments at fair value through profit and loss		466,184	(445,075)
Income tax paid		(1,052,558)	(772,664)
Net cash used in operating activities	<u>-</u>	(13,250,030)	(8,124,861)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments to purchase property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets		(1,241,297)	(736,314)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		36,355	28,763
Proceeds from Sale of Investment Property		9,579	70,176
Proceeds from sale of investment FVTOCI		29,663,914	25,559,674
Payments to purchase investment FVTOCI		(26,353,791)	(17,781,236)
Payments to purchase investment in subsidiaries		(5,562)	(69,682)
Proceeds from sale investment in subsidiaries		-	179,259
Payments to purchase equity accounted investees		(71,000)	-
Proceeds from sale equity accounted investees Dividends collected		13,083	- 22 102
Net cash provided from investing activities	_	2,067,466	7,273,742
	_	2,007,100	1,501,0,112
Cash flows from financing activities Dividends paid		(621,494)	(495,060)
Proceeds from securitization		4,935,750	5,123,406
Proceeds from Issued bonds		1,432,665	249,003
Payment for Issued bonds		(749,003)	-
Proceeds from financial institutions		2,142,133	-
Payment for financial institutions		-	(140,199)
Proceeds from loans and borrowings		4,914,826	3,697,968
Payment for loans and borrowings		(1,752,246)	(1,495,556)
Purchasing of treasury shares		(399,975)	-
Net cash provided from financing activities	_	9,902,656	6,939,562
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		(1,279,908)	6,088,443
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	(32)	25,821,884	14,076,965
Cash from acquisition from subsaidiaries	_	<u>-</u> .	3,670
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	(32)	24,541,976	20,169,078

^{*} See note (36)

EFG Holding Company

(Egyptian Joint Stock Company)

Translation of consolidated financial statements originally issued in Arabic

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP Thousands unless otherwise stated)

1- Background

1-1 Incorporation

EFG Holding Company S.A.E "the company" is an Egyptian Joint Stock Company subject to the provisions of the Capital Market Law No.95 of 1992 and its executive regulations. The company's registered office is located in Smart Village building No. B129, phase 3, KM 28 Cairo / Alexandria Desert Road, 6 October 12577 Egypt. The name of the company has been changed to EFG Holding based on the General Assembly's approval on May 24, 2023 and was reflected in the commercial register on June 14, 2023.

1-2 Purpose of the company

EFG Holding Company is a premiere financial services corporation that offers diverse investment banking services including securities brokerage, investment banking, Promoting and Underwriting, Asset management and Private Equity. In addition to its non-bank finance products, which include leasing and micro-finance, installment services, factoring, securitization, collection and Sukuk Issuance. The purpose of the company also includes participation in the establishment of companies which issue securities or in increasing their share capital, custody activities, margin trading and commercial bank activities.

2- Basis of preparation

2-1 Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standards and relevant Egyptian laws and regulations.

2-2 Authorization of the financial statements

The financial statements were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the board of directors on March 18, 2025.

3- Functional and presentation currency

These consolidated financial statements are presented in Egyptian pounds (EGP) which is the Company's functional currency.

4- Use of estimates and judgments

- In preparing these consolidated financial statements, management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the Group's accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognized prospectively.
- Estimates and assumptions about them are re-viewed on regular basis.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (Continued) (In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP Thousands unless otherwise stated)

- The change in accounting estimates is recognized in the period where the estimate is changed whether the change affects only that period, or in the period of change and the future periods if the change affects them both.

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<i>J</i> -	Cash and cash equivalents		
		31/12/2024	31/12/2023
	Cash on hand	254,489	255,811
	Cheques under collection	115	141,951
	Banks - current accounts	20,795,151	10,027,157
	Obligatory reserve balance with CBE	8,693,380	4,030,033
	Banks - time deposits	21,808,653	17,801,324
	Balance	51,551,788	32,256,276
	Impairment loss	(11,051)	(4,033)
	Balance	51,540,737	32,252,243
6-	Investments at fair value through profit and loss		
		31/12/2024	31/12/2023
	Mutual fund certificates	12,031,837	7,355,442
	Equity securities	179,333	108,293
	Debt instruments	3,376,038	832,915
	Treasury bills		219,222
	Structured notes	7,901,466	680,319
	Balance	23,488,674	9,196,191
7-	Accounts receivables		
		31/12/2024	31/12/2023
	Accounts receivables	15,260,511	7,230,156
	Other brokerage companies	1,001,976	57
	Balance	16,262,487	7,230,213
	Impairment loss *	(489,105)	(459,251)
	Balance	15,773,382	6,770,962
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Translation of consolidated financial statements originally issued in Arabic

Impairment loss *		
	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	459,251	315,048
Impairment during the year	(49,764)	133,080
Write off during the year	(1,920)	(257)
Disposals		(13 465)
Effect of foreign currency translation	81,538	24,845
Balance at the end of the year	489,105	459,251
Loans and facilities to customers		
	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Micro finance	6,511,264	5,059,721
Finance lease	14,419,802	9,306,991
Consumer finance	11,115,123	6,293,816
Factoring	4,619,596	2,401,033
Commercial bank (Bank NXT)	32,512,666	22,794,179
Other loans	2,599,774	2,350,756
SME lending	39,462	
Unearned interest	(10,883,823)	(5,855,020)
Balance	60,933,864	42,351,476
Impairment loss*	(3,005,261)	(2,129,579)
Balance	57,928,603	40,221,897
Current	26,178,971	17,305,156
Non-current	31,749,632	22,916,741
Balance	57,928,603	40,221,897

Translation of consolidated financial statements originally issued in Arabic

31/12/2024	31/12/2023
2,129,579	1,760,517
683,023	851,215
(348,056)	(691,447)
169,258	93,687
371,457	115,607
3,005,261	2,129,579
31/12/2024	31/12/2023
301,995	187,146
301,572	138,264
4,204,575	4,256,243
4,808,142	4,581,653
7,566,076	7,065,958
12,374,218	11,647,611
	2,129,579 683,023 (348,056) 169,258 371,457 3,005,261 31/12/2024 301,995 301,572 4,204,575 4,808,142

Translation of consolidated financial statements originally issued in Arabic

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (Continued) (In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP Thousands unless otherwise stated)

10- Equity accounted investees

December 31, 2024

	Company's location	Company's asset	Company's	Company's net gain (losses)	Company's gross profit	Shareholding Percentage %	Shareholding value
Interest in joint venture							
Bedaya Mortgage Finance Co	Egypt	2,636,704	2,381,476	3,550	43,861	33.34	90,478
EFG-EV Fintech	Egypt	34,991	1,140	(712)	1,213	50	19,511
Interest in associate							
Kaf Life Insurance takaful	Egypt	511,682	332,023	7,830	38,904	37.5	115,655
Zahraa Elmaadi Company *	Egypt	2,668,051	798,153	343,780	451,075	20.33	380,225
Prime for investment fund management *	Egypt	3,042	209	534	354	20	503
Paytech 3100 BV	Netherlands	486,877	1,404	(563)		40.66	197,860
Falcon Partners GP Limited	UAE	2,195	1,435	(1,585)		25	635
Balance							804,867
		n.		,			

December 31, 2023

	Company's location	Company's asset	Company's	Company's net gain (losses)	Company's gross profit	Shareholding Percentage %	Shareholding value
Interest in joint venture							
Bedaya Mortgage Finance Co	Egypt	1,602,404	1,374,318	9,854	41,946	33.34	81,069
EFG-EV Fintech	Egypt	55,433	4,773	13,086	21,347	50	23,418
Paytabs	Egypt	22,522	22,781	(11,255)	7,788	51	48,852
API Capital Management Limited	UAE	21,376	6,021	(6,563)	775	50	9,139
Interest in associate							
Kaf Life Insurance takaful	Egypt	370,168	256,611	(28,391)	27,957	37.5	49,648
Zahraa Elmaadi Company *	Egypt	2,531,888	871,390	219,016	311,089	20.33	337,646
Prime for investment fund management *	Egypt	2,637	159	297	21	20	512
Enmaa Financial Leasing company *	Egypt	1,701,904	1,394,764	56,155	108,973	31.43	96,530
Paytech 3100 BV	Netherlands	486,877	1,112	(1,112)		40.66	197,979
Balance							844,793

^{*} Equity accounted investees acquired through Bank NXT-(previously)Arab Investment Bank (aiBank).

Translation of consolidated financial statements originally issued in Arabic

11- Investment at amortised cost		
	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Debt instruments-Listed	7,051,166	7,209,859
Debt instruments-Non Listed	5,499,413	4,064,121
	12,550,579	11,273,980
Impairment loss	(63,034)	(40,120)
Balance	12,487,545	11,233,860

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (Continued) (In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP Thousands unless otherwise stated)

12- Investment property	D.::1.d:
Cost	Buildings
Balance as at 1/1/2023	169,540
Disposals for the year	(20,203)
Total cost as at 31/12/2023	149,337
Balance as at 1/1/2024	149,337
Disposals for the year	(3,900)
Total cost as at 31/12/2024	145,437
Accumulated depreciation	
Accumulated depreciation as at 1/1/2023	50,555
Depreciation for the year	6,545
Disposals for the year	(6,464)
Accumulated depreciation as at 31/12/2023	50,636
Accumulated depreciation as at 1/1/2024	50,636
Depreciation for the year	5,703
Disposals for the year	(1,185)
Accumulated depreciation as at 31/12/2024	55,154
Carrying amount	
Net carrying amount as at 31/12/2023	98,701
Net carrying amount as at 31/12/2024	90,283

Investment property net carrying amounted to EGP Thousands 90,283 as at 31 December 2024, representing the following:-

- EGP Thousands 87,960 the book value of the area owned by EFG Holding Company in Nile City building, and with a fair value of EGP Thousands 616,320.
- EGP Thousands 2,323 the book value of the area owned by Hermes Securities Brokerage, one of the subsidiaries, in Elharam branch and with a fair value of EGP Thousands 24,322.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (Continued) (In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP Thousands unless otherwise stated)

13- Property, plant and equipment

			furniture,				
			equipment			Right of	
	Land &	Leasehold	& electrical	Computer		use	
	Buildings	improvements	appliances	Equipment	Vehicles	assets	Total
Cost							
Balance as at 1/1/2023	1,220,153	282,242	521,280	690,849	53,351	440,942	3,208,817
Additions	173,789	159,262	164,284	153,743	32,258	193,595	876,931
Disposals	(46)	(8,102)	(61,994)	(36,654)	(7,162)	(27,722)	(141,680)
Adjustments			309	(309)		2,306	2,306
Acquisition from subsidiaries			376	844			1,220
Foreign currency translation differences	3	(67)	53,252	36,753	3,022	50,778	143,741
Total cost as at 31/12/2023	1,393,899	433,335	677,507	845,226	81,469	659,899	4,091,335
							
Balance as at 1/1/2024	1,393,899	433,335	677,507	845,226	81,469	659,899	4,091,335
Additions	113,296	76,168	208,674	364,148	153,043	252,148	1,167,477
Disposals	(1,137)	(83)	(6,497)	(31,571)	(19,654)	(28,799)	(87,741)
Foreign currency translation differences	272	12,448	162,620	128,551	13,200	233,636	550,727
Total cost as at 31/12/2024	1,506,330	521,868	1,042,304	1,306,354	228,058	1,116,884	5,721,798

Office

EFG Holding Company (Egyptian Joint Stock Company)

				 			
Accumulated depreciation							
Accumulated depreciation as at 1/1/2023	204,595	229,323	374,819	492,495	36,205	235,337	1,572,774
Depreciation	45,269	33,573	53,962	99,619	9,473	96,817	338,713
Disposals' accumulated depreciation	(46)	(6,497)	(46,293)	(32,297)	(4,728)	(16,926)	(106,787)
Adjustments				4		(12,248)	(12,244)
Acquisition from subsidiaries			365	733			1,098
Foreign currency translation differences	1	(68)	50,158	32,736	1,758	35,407	119,992
Accumulated depreciation as at 31/12/2023	249,819	256,331	433,011	593,290	42,708	338,387	1,913,546
Accumulated depreciation as at 1/1/2024	249,819	256,331	433,011	593,290	42,708	338,387	1,913,546
Depreciation	51,685	45,096	66,570	126,971	25,353	132,604	448,279
Disposals' accumulated depreciation	(893)	(83)	(4,362)	(27,373)	(12,205)	(24,783)	(69,699)
Foreign currency translation differences	168	5,546	157,443	116,196	7,654	167,035	454,042
Accumulated depreciation as at							
31/12/2024	300,779	306,890	652,662	809,084	63,510	613,243	2,746,168
Carrying amount							
Carrying amount as at 31/12/2023	1,144,080	177,004	244,496	251,936	38,761	321,512	2,177,789
Carrying amount as at 31/12/2024	1,205,551	214,978	389,642	497,270	164,548	503,641	2,975,630
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Translation of consolidated financial statements originally issued in Arabic

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (Continued) (In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP Thousands unless otherwise stated)

14- Goodwill and other intangible assets

14- Goodwin and other	Goodwill	Customer Relationships	Retailer list	Licenses	Brand Name	Software	Total
Cost							
Balance as at 1 January 2023, as reported	1,777,559	127,111		21,926		270,334	2,196,930
Effect of purchase price allocation on subsidiary	(495,846)	366,644	53,825		34,704	72,418	31,745
Restated Balance as at 1 January 2023	1,281,713	493,755	53,825	21,926	34,704	342,752	2,228,675
Additions						20,665	20,665
Acquisition	312,826	18,483				153,766	485,075
Disposals						(613)	(613)
Adjustments		(28,995)					(28,995)
Foreign currency translation differences		31,491		2,352		10,450	44,293
Total cost as at 31 December 2023	1,594,539	514,734	53,825	24,278	34,704	527,020	2,749,100
Balance as at 1 January 2024, as reported	1,741,691	496,251	53,825	24,278	34,704	390,543	2,741,292
Effect of purchase price allocation on subsidiary	(147,152)	18,483				136,477	7,808
Restated Balance as at 1 January 2024	1,594,539	514,734	53,825	24,278	34,704	527,020	2,749,100
Additions						295,505	295,505
Disposals				(652)		(1,595)	(2,247)
Adjustments		28,995					28,995
Foreign currency translation differences		103,133		13,221		42,544	158,898
Total cost as at 31 December 2024	1,594,539	646,862	53,825	36,847	34,704	863,474	3,230,251
Accumulated amortisation and impairment							
Balance as at 1 January 2023, as reported	25,665	62,564		7,523		146,429	242,181
Effect of purchase price allocation on subsidiary		30,554	4,485			4,224	39,263
Restated Balance as at 1 January 2023	25,665	93,118	4,485	7,523		150,653	281,444
Amortisation		70,166	7,689	2,461		51,112	131,428
Impairment	12,002						12,002
Acquisition		660				10,294	10,954
Disposals						(296)	(296)
Adjustments		(28,995)					(28,995)
Foreign currency translation difference		15,575		265		8,000	23,840
Total accumulated amortisation and	25.665	150 524	10.154	10.240		210.7(2	120.255
Impairment as at 31 December 2023	37,667	150,524	12,174	10,249		219,763	430,377
Balance as at 1 January 2024, as reported	37,667	149,864	12,174	10,249		215,725	425,679
Effect of purchase price allocation on subsidiary		660				4,038	4,698
Restated Balance as at 1 January 2024	37,667	150,524	12,174	10,249		219,763	430,377
Amortisation		81,399	7,689	3,642		86,885	179,615
Disposals				(652)		(935)	(1,587)
Adjustments		28,995					28,995
Foreign currency translation difference		65,467		3,520		32,944	101,931
Total accumulated amortisation and	27.667	227.205	10.062	16.750		220 (57	720 221
Impairment as at 31 December 2024	37,667	326,385	19,863	16,759		338,657	739,331
Carrying amount	1 557 053	264.240	41 /51	14.020	24.504	207.257	2 210 522
Carrying amount as at 31 December 2023	1,556,872	364,210	41,651	14,029	34,704	307,257	2,318,723
Carrying amount as at 31 December 2024	1,556,872	320,477	33,962	20,088	34,704	524,817	2,490,920

Translation of consolidated financial statements originally issued in Arabic

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (Continued) (In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP Thousands unless otherwise stated)

14-1 Goodwill is relating to the acquisition of the f	14-1 Goodwill is relating to the acquisition of the following subsidiaries:				
	31/12/2024	31/12/2023			
EFG- Hermes IFA Financial Brokerage Company					
Kuwait – (KSC)	179,148	179,148			
Tanmeyah Micro Enterprise Services S.A.E	365,399	365,399			
Frontier Investment Management Partners LTD	325,801	325,801			
Fatura Netherlands B.V	373,698	373,698			
Paynas BV	312,826	312,826			
Balance	1,556,872	1,556,872			

* Acquisition of Paynas B.V

In September 2023 U Consumer Finance (one of subsidiaries) acquired 94.96% of Paynas BV shares with an acquisition cost amounting to EGP Thousands 397,894. In 2024 the group has performed the Purchase Price Allocation (PPA) study to determine the fair value of the identifiable asset and liabilities according to the Egyptian Accounting Standards.

The following represents the assets and liabilities on the acquisition date:

Description	Assets and liabilities acquired on the date of acquisition	PPA Effect	Fair value of assets and liabilities acquired on the date of acquisition
Loans and facilities to customer	306,756		306,756
Accounts receivables	34,944		34,944
Investments at fair value through profit and loss	1,539		1,539
Property, plant and equipment	122		122
Intangible assets	11,033	154,960	165,993
Deferred tax assets	522		522
Other assets	811		811
Due to related parties	(418,065)		(418,065)
Other liabilities	(2,845)		(2,845)
Net assets/ (liabilities) acquired	(65,183)		89,777
Non-controlling interest	(3,099)	7,808	4,709
Company's share in the acquired net assets (liabilities)	(62,084)		85,068
Paid in acquisition	397,894		397,894
Goodwill	459,978		312,826

- Other assets		21/12/2024	21/12/2022
		31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Deposits with others	(15-1)	382,767	403,361
Down payments to suppliers		1,448,844	1,176,157
Prepaid expenses		486,118	259,999
Employees' advances		218,347	135,886
Accrued revenues		2,470,694	1,796,384
Taxes withheld by others		74,310	41,232
Payments for investments		5	9,259
Settlement guarantee fund		38,536	19,869
Due from Egypt Gulf Bank- Tanmeyah Client	S	15,133	8,487
Receivables-sale of investments		1,364	177,803
Due from custodian		63,593	123,146
Due from Payment Channels		127,492	90,209
Securitization surplus		491,978	266,865
Sundry debtors		398,039	209,781
Assets acquired as settlement of debts		442,567	330,652
Total		6,659,787	5,049,090
Deduct: Impairment loss		(76,451)	(27,187)
Balance		6,583,336	5,021,903

- 15-1 -Deposits with others include an amount of EGP Thousands 22,163 in the name of the subsidiaries, EFG-Hermes International Securities Brokerage and Hermes Securities Brokerage Company which represents blocked deposits for same day trading operations settlement takes place in the Egyptian Stock Exchange. Both companies are not entitled to use these amounts without prior approval from Misr Clearance Company.
 - -Deposits with others include an amount of EGP Thousands 265,792 in the name of the subsidiary, EFG- Hermes KSA. This represents margin deposited with the General Clearing Member (GCM) as required by the Clearing House (Muqassa).

Translation of consolidated financial statements originally issued in Arabic

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (Continued) (In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP Thousands unless otherwise stated)

16-	Due to banks and financial institutions		
		31/12/2024	31/12/2023
	Financial institutions	2,923,742	31,750
	Bank overdraft *	19,297,065	11,347,885
	Deposits**	10,577	2,378,769
	Due to Central Bank**		5,225
	Current account**	531,532	292,100
	Balance	22,762,916	14,055,729

- * Banks overdraft include the credit facilities granted from one of the banks which represents the following:
- A pledged governmental bond contract to secure a credit facility amounted to EGP Thousands 1,065,632.

17- Customer deposits

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Call deposits	27,739,336	20,261,265
•	28,332,022	20,316,818
Term deposits		20,310,818
Saving and deposit certificates	8,181,929	8,354,273
Saving deposits	1,892,984	968,657
Other deposits	1,062,314	733,194
Balance	67,208,585	50,634,207
Corporate deposits	45,754,381	35,505,821
Individual deposits	21,454,204	15,128,386
Balance	67,208,585	50,634,207
Current	60,801,046	45,494,018
Non-current	6,407,539	5,140,189
Balance	67,208,585	50,634,207

^{**} Relate to Bank NXT-(previously) Arab Investment Bank (aiBank)

21/12/2024

21/12/2022

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (Continued) (In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP Thousands unless otherwise stated)

18- Accounts payable - customers credit balance at fair value through profit and loss This amount represents payable to customers against the structured notes issued by one of group companies. These financial liabilities are linked to structured notes purchased by the Company. These structured notes are linked mainly to Treasury Bills and quoted equity securities.

19- Issued bonds

- During October 2024, EFG Corp-Solutions (a subsidiary 100%) issued the second issuance (third for the company) of the first program (multi-tranche issuance program of tradable, non-convertible to shares, registered bonds for the three year with a value of EGP 3 billion) with a value of EGP 400 million for a five years.
- During June 2024 EFG Corp-Solutions (a subsidiary 100%) issued the second issuance of unsecured short-term bonds with a value of EGP 433 million for one year. The bonds are tradable and non-convertible to shares for a period of 12 months. The bonds proceeds will be used to finance different company activities and meet its financial obligations.
- During April 2024 Hermes Securities Brokerage (a subsidiary 100%) issued short-term bonds with a value of EGP 600 million (Second issuance of second program) that are tradable and non-convertible to shares for a period of 12 months at a par value of EGP 100 (one hundred Egyptian pounds only) for a bond to be paid at the end of the period with a variable annual rate based on the net average rate of return on treasury bills in Egyptian pounds (364 days) after deducting the tax in addition to a margin (2%), note that the first coupon equal 22.72% will be paid at the end after six months of the issuance and the second coupon will be paid at the end of the issuance the bonds will be fully consumed at the end of the issuance period and the bonds non-expedited payment, the bonds proceeds will be used to finance different company activities and meet its financial obligations.

20- Other liabilities

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Accrued expenses	8,010,373	3,569,723
Dividends payable (prior years)	154,092	296,818
Deferred revenues	145,647	76,617
Suppliers	725,083	444,780
Clients' coupons - custody activity	204,017	276,902
Tax authority	135,312	89,275
Social Insurance Association	16,981	16,673
Payables- purchase of investments		157,359
Medical takaful insurance tax	51,462	26,915
Deposits due to others –finance lease contracts	10,296	14,182
Pre collected Installments	601,304	494,994
Sundry creditors	425,972	265,069
Lease liabilities (20-1)	560,583	419,138
Employees' benefits obligations (20-2)	89,516	68,459
Balance	11,130,638	6,216,904

31/12/2023

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (Continued) (In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP Thousands unless otherwise stated)

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	419,140	412,473
Additions	246,312	29,462
Disposals	(9,481)	
Accretion of interest	70,179	67,494
Paid during the year	(245,847)	(191,905)
Effect of foreign currency translation	80,280	101,614
Balance at the end of the year	560,583	419,138
Current	154,769	169,639
Non-current	405,814	249,499
Balance	560,583	419,138
0-2 Employees' benefits obligations		
A- Movements in the net liabilities recogniz position and their components are as foll		ancial
	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
	69.450	50,812
Balance at the beginning of the year	68,459	
Balance at the beginning of the year Charge for the year	•	10,239
Charge for the year Actuarial gain on re-measurement of	15,477 (2,179)	
Charge for the year Actuarial gain on re-measurement of employees' benefit obligations	15,477 (2,179)	10,239 (3,512) (1,916)
Charge for the year Actuarial gain on re-measurement of	15,477	

31/12/2024 Current service cost 10.623

B- Amounts recognized included in statement of profit or loss:

Current service cost	10,623	6,973
Interests on defined benefit obligation	4,854	3,266
Balance	15,477	10,239
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Translation of consolidated financial statements originally issued in Arabic

21- Deferred tax asset	Balance at 1/1/2024	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in equity	Foreign currency differences	Net	Deferred tax assets	Deferred tax liabilities
Fixed assets depreciation	(145,513)	(58,802)		570	(203,745)		(203,745)
Claims provision	40,997	23,915		607	65,519	65,519	
Impairment loss on assets	1,417	799		51	2,267	2,267	
Prior year losses carried forward	68,998	37,725		44,669	151,392	151,392	
Investment at fair value	(745,611)	(655,723)	(102,709)		(1,504,043)		(1,504,043)
Foreign currency translation differences	(74,260)	(261,438)		(1,109)	(336,807)		(336,807)
Revaluation of investment property	1,867				1,867	1,867	
Investment in Associates	(11,592)	849			(10,743)		(10,743)
ESOP deferred	13,132	(265)			12,867	12,867	
Securitization Surplus Revaluation	(10,460)	(17,886)			(28,346)		(28,346)
	(861,025)	(930,826)	(102,709)	44,788	(1,849,772)	233,912	(2,083,684)
22- Provisions				31/	/12/2024	31/12	2/2023
Claims provision			(22-1)		928,441	53	32,632
Commercial Bank (Bar liabilities	nk NXT) co	ontingent	(22-1)		142,187	(66,278
Severance pay provisio	n		(22-1)		801,766		67,663
Financial guarantee for	contingent	liabilities	(22-1)	-	40,883		32,698
Balance				1,	,913,277	1,09	99,271

22-1	Claims	Severance Pay	Financial guarantee for	Commercial bank	Total
	provision	provision*	contingent liabilities	contingent liabilities	
Balance at the beginning of the year	532,632	467,663	32,698	66,278	1,099,271
Formed during the year	588,952	75,927	40,678	74,029	779,586
Foreign currency differences	31,954	309,704		1,880	343,538
Amounts used during the year	(184,085)	(47,310)			(231,395)
Bad Debt			(32,493)		(32,493)
No longer needed	(41,012)	(4,218)			(45,230)
Balance at the end of the year	928,441	801,766	40,883	142,187	1,913,277

^{*} Related to group entities outside Egypt.

Translation of consolidated financial statements originally issued in Arabic

23- Loans a	nd borrowings				
The borrower	Credit Limit	Contract date	Maturity date	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
EFG Corp-Solutions *	900 million	27/05/2024	27/05/2031	618,713	115,329
-	5 million	27/02/2020	27/02/2027	5,015	14,271
"	485 million	03/12/2024	03/12/2031	440,681	587,119
"	466 million	30/03/2023	31/03/2030	456,449	585,189
"	2 billion	21/04/2024	21/04/2031	347,529	541,266
"	548 million	23/04/2024	28/05/2033	548,415	568,459
,,	18.5 million	29/08/2022	28/08/2029	18,494	13,532
"	152.5 million	15/01/2023	13/07/2027		83,943
"	393 million	01/07/2024	21/08/2025	318,665	417,964
"	10.5 million	25/06/2023	25/06/2030	7,033	44,516
,,	400 million	12/12/2023	12/12/2028	92,259	170,582
"		06/09/2023	31/08/2024		27,622
,,	175 million	20/10/2024	20/10/2031	174,830	226,813
"	610 million	19/10/2017	03/03/2027	609,960	492,800
,,	130 million	21/12/2023	12/12/2030	124,342	147,703
,,	3.3 million	07/02/2018	07/02/2025	3,349	27,591
,,	6.1 million	19/05/2020	19/05/2027	6,161	59,325
"	600 million	09/06/2024	15/08/2028	488,264	36,747
"	606.6 million	20/10/2024	20/10/2031	494,321	579,079
"	13 million	26/11/2020	26/11/2027	13,006	54,757
"	71 million	25/06/2024	11/07/2030	70,689	76,464
"	200 million	08/10/2024	08/10/2029	41,396	70,404
EFG – Hermes Pakistan	200 111111011	00/10/2024	00/10/2027	71,570	
Limited	56,5 million	27/10/2021	10/05/2026		41,085
Tanmeyah Micro	ŕ				ŕ
Enterprise Services S.A.E	220 million	30/10/2024	30/10/2025	204,768	100,000
"	200 million	20/10/2024	18/05/2025	166,805	188,956
22	200 million	05/03/2024	04/03/2026	143,740	
22	250 million	28/07/2024	28/07/2025	238,154	
U Consumer finance	600 million	15/02/2024	15/02/2026	598,438	349,647
,,	300 million	09/05/2022	15/02/2026	253,876	135,817
22	325 million	07/06/2024	30/09/2027	324,264	221,579
22	300 million	30/01/2023	28/02/2026	298,630	128,066
"	50 million	02/02/2023	02/11/2026	49,394	21,661
"	600 million	02/05/2023	02/05/2026	600,000	261,514
"	400 million	15/8/2023	15/08/2026	392,361	342,314
"	200 million	30/09/2024	01/04/2027	187,323	98,388
22	340 million	13/07/2024	13/07/2027	338,530	340,356
"	950 million	13/06/2024	13/06/2026	950,871	600,636
"	500 million	15/07/2024	15/07/2026	473,800	
,,	100 million	03/10/2024	03/09/2026	110,000	
,,	500 million	12/01/2024	12/01/2026	499,967	
EFG Finance Holding	120 million	20/10/2024	20/10/2028	105,887	120,000
e	200 million	12/12/2023	12/12/2030	166,001	183,129
,,	400 million	02/03/2023	31/03/2028	380,538	
EFG For SME	150 million	29/07/2024	28/07/2025	5,475	
"	150 million	18/11/2024	15/09/2025	1,501	
Don't NVT	120 : 11:	19/09/2014	01/02/2020	110 672	126 604
Bank NXT	120 million Balance	18/08/2014	01/02/2039	119,673 11,489,567	126,684 8,130,903
	Dalano			11,707,307	0,130,303

Translation of consolidated financial statements originally issued in Arabic

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (Continued) (In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP Thousands unless otherwise stated)

Current	6,160,149	3,636,529
Non-current	5,329,418	4,494,374
Balance	11,489,567	8,130,903

* EFG Corp Solutions (wholly owned subsidiary), is committed to settle the credit granted by waiving the rental value of the finance lease contracts to the banks within the credit amount.

24- Share capital

- The company's authorized capital amounts EGP 6 billion and issued capital amounts EGP Thousands 3,843,091 distributed on 768,618,223 shares of par value EGP 5 per share which is fully paid.
- The company's General Assembly approved in its session held on May 20, 2021 to increase the company's issued capital from EGP Thousands 3,843,091 to EGP Thousands 4,611,709 distributed on 922,341,868 shares with an increase amounting to EGP Thousands 768,618 by issuing 153,723,645 shares with par value EGP 5 through the issuance of one free share for every five shares. This increase is transferred from the company retained earnings that presented in December 31, 2020 financial statements. The required procedures had been taken to register the increase in the Commercial Register.
- On September 28, 2021, the Company's General Assembly approved the increase in issued capital from EGP Thousands 4,611,709 to EGP Thousands 4,865,353 representing an increase of EGP Thousands 253,644 and distributed on 50,728,803 shares having a par value of EGP 5 per share, The issuance of the capital increase shares were financed from the share premium reserve for the purpose of the Remuneration & Incentive Program of the Employees, Managers & Executive Board Members of the Company and its subsidiaries. The commercial register was updated and the issued shares were allocated under the Remuneration & Incentive Program of the Employees of the Company, and the Beneficiary of the program will be entitled to attend the Ordinary and Extraordinary General Shareholders of the Company and to vote on its resolutions upon the transfer of ownership of the Granted Shares to the Beneficiary.
- The company's General Assembly approved in its session held on May 19, 2022 to increase the company's issued capital from EGP Thousands 4,865,353 to EGP Thousands 5,838,424 distributed on 1,167,684,806 shares with an increase amounting to EGP Thousands 973,071 by issuing 194,614,135 shares with par value EGP 5 through the issuance of one free share for every five shares. This increase is transferred from the company retained earnings that presented in December 31, 2021 financial statements. The required procedures had been taken to register the increase in the Commercial Register.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (Continued) (In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP Thousands unless otherwise stated)

The company's General Assembly approved in its session held on May 24, 2023 to increase the company's authorized capital from EGP 6 billion to EGP 30 billion and increase the company's issued capital from EGP Thousands 5,838,424 to EGP Thousands 7,298,030 distributed on 1,459,606,008 shares with an increase amounting to EGP Thousands 1,459,606 distributed on 291,921,202 shares with par value EGP 5 through the issuance of one free share for every four shares. This increase is transferred from the company retained earnings that presented in December 31, 2022 financial statements. The required procedures had been taken to register the increase in the Commercial Register.

24-1 Treasury shares

The company's board of directors approved in its session held on May 22,2024 to purchase a number of 25 million shares of the company's shares and the company has purchased a number of 23,713,000 shares from Egyptian stock exchange market at cost of EGP thousand 399,975.

25- Non - controlling interests

31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Share capital 2,810,215	2,628,555
Additional paid-in capital 156,282	156,282
Legal reserve 83,971	52,195
Other reserves 963,702	584,207
Retained gain (losses) 217,853	(10,765)
Profit for the year1,077,116	672,001
Balance 5,309,139	4,082,475

26- Contingent liabilities

The holding company guarantees its subsidiary EFG- Hermes UAE LLC against the Letters of Guarantee issued from banks amounting to:

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
AED	93,670	93,670
Equivalent to EGP Thousands	1,296,243	785,517

Group off-financial position items:

- Assets under management 269,559,987 159,430,997

- Securitization and Sukuk transactions

The group has entered into some securitization and Sukuk transactions, the assets and liabilities related to those transactions do not qualify for the recognition criteria under Egyptian accounting standards, accordingly the group has not recognized those assets or liabilities.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (Continued) (In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP Thousands unless otherwise stated)

The assets and liabilities related to those transactions are represented in:				
Client portfolios related to securitization transactions	12,803,298			
Balances with custodians	1,177,445			
Land and Buildings related to Sukuk transactions	600,000			
Total Assets	14,580,743			
Bonds	10,342,453			
Sukuk	420,000			
Total liabilities	10,762,453			

Bank NXT-Arab Investment Bank (previously) Contingent liabilities are as follows:

A- Capital commitments

Financial investments

The value of commitments related to financial investments for which payments was not requested until the date of the financial position as at 31 December 2024:

	Contribution amount USD	Amount paid USD	Residual amount USD
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
African Export -Import Bank	5,336	2,294	3,042
	Contribution	Amount	Residual
	amount EGP	paid EGP	amount EGP
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Long-Term Assets	1,097,003	784,425	312,578

B- Commitments on loans, guarantees and facilities

The bank's commitments on loans and facilities are as follows:

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	EGP	EGP
Loan commitments	14,182,263	933,981
Letters of guarantees	2,282,896	2,798,308
Letters of credit (Export	938,697	13,816
and Import)	730,077	13,010
Acceptances of supplier	356,038	649,754
facilities		
Balance	17,759,894	4,395,859

Translation of consolidated financial statements originally issued in Arabic

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (Continued) (In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP Thousands unless otherwise stated)

27- Other Revenues

Other revenues includes rental income, and non-recurring income.

28- Impairment loss on assets

	For the year ended		
	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	
Accounts receivables	(49,764)	133,080	
Loans and facilities to customers	683,023	851,215	
Cash and cash equivalents	5,977	265	
Other Debit Accounts	58,424	45,911	
Financial investments	75,342	(138)	
Goodwill and intangible assets		12,002	
Total	773,002	1,042,335	
	=======	=======	

29- Income tax expense

	For the ye	ear ended
	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Current income tax	1,439,591	948,213
Deferred tax	930,826	145,784
Total	2,370,417	1,093,997
	========	

30- Current tax Liability

	For the ye	ear ended
	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Balance at the beginning of year	638,583	473,873
Charge for the year	1,439,591	948,213
Withholding tax receivable	(8,406)	(12,454)
Income tax paid	(1,052,558)	(772,664)
Effect of foreign currency translation	3,495	1,615
Balance at the end of year	1,020,705	638,583
	==========	

Translation of consolidated financial statements originally issued in Arabic

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (Continued) (In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP Thousands unless otherwise stated)

31- Assets held for sale

The group reclassified the value of its direct contribution to the capital of Enmaa Finance Company with value of 92,596 thousand pounds, EFG Hermes Pakistan with value of 3,542 thousand pounds and Paytabs with value of 10,166 thousand pounds to the item of assets held for sale.

32- Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of preparing the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents are represented in the following:

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Cash and due from banks	42,804,163	28,207,705
Bank overdraft	(19,297,065)	(11,347,885)
Treasury bills less than 90 days	1,034,878	3,435,942
Effect of exchange rate		5,526,122
Cash and cash equivalents	24,541,976	25,821,884
	=======================================	=========

33- General administrative expenses

	For the year	ended
	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Wages, salaries and similar items*	10,398,721	6,065,836
Consultancy	835,706	549,330
Travel, accommodation and transportation	124,829	83,874
Leased line and communication	561,565	351,313
Rent and utilities expenses	166,356	133,546
Other expenses	2,382,365	1,435,190
Total	14,469,542	8,619,089

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (Continued) (In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP Thousands unless otherwise stated)

* Share-based payments.

The Company introduced an Employees Share Ownership plan (ESOP) in accordance with the shareholder's approval at the extraordinary general assembly meeting by issuing Free shares representing 5.5% of the issued capital of the Company shall be granted to employees, managers and executive board members of the Company and its subsidiaries.

The duration of this program is five years starting as of 1 January 2021 till 31 December 2025, the vesting period is 3-4 years starting from 1 January 2021 till 31 December 2024. The beneficiary entitled to shares granted to 4 equal installments.

The equity instruments for share-based payment are recognized at fair value on the grant date and are recorded in the income statement with a corresponding increase in equity. The value of expenses charged to the income statement during the year amounted EGP Thousands 73,938.

Equity instruments during the year represents the following:

	For the year ended 31/12/2024	For the year ended 31/12/2023
	No. of Shares	No. of Shares
Total at the beginning of the year	68,057,297	56,204,722
Free shares distributed during the year		13,657,274
Forfeited shares during the year	(3,024,810)	(1,804,699)
Exercised during the year	(17,014,321)	
Total at the end of the year	48,018,166	68,057,297

Translation of consolidated financial statements originally issued in Arabic

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (Continued) (In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP Thousands unless otherwise stated)

34- Operating segment

(a) Basis for operating segment

Segment information is presented in respect of the Group's business segments.

The primary format, business segment, is based on the Group's management and internal reporting structure. Inter-segment pricing is determined on an arm's length basis.

Segment results, assets and liabilities include items directly attributable to a segment. The revenue & expense and assets & liabilities analyses in the table below are based on the type of business activities and services that are distinguishable component.

For the year ended December 31, 2024

	Holding &	Brokerage	Asset	Investment	Private	Finance	Leasing	Micro	Consumer	Factoring	SME Lending	Commercial bank (Bank NXT)	Adjustments	Total
	Treasury		Management	Banking	Equity	Holding		Finance	Finance					
Interest income	1,489,194	1,924,393	11,993	100,000	17,605	19,654	1,955,980	2,812,568	1,363,055	654,254	15,671	12,369,651	(414,376)	22,319,642
Interest Expense	(1,410,188)	(585,338)		(64,079)		(46,079)	(1,561,820)	(1,464,730)	(1,460,603)	(622,892)	(118)	(8,458,569)	364,158	(15,310,258)
Net Interest income	79,006	1,339,055	11,993	35,921	17,605	(26,425)	394,160	1,347,838	(97,548)	31,362	15,553	3,911,082	(50,218)	7,009,384
Fee and commission income		4,360,330	1,705,231	2,310,953	287,777		118,597	539,150	1,095,694	96,250	522	934,176	3,706	11,452,386
Fees and commission expense	(6,044)	(799,920)	(210,876)	14	(431)	(71)	(41)	(55,397)	(30,177)	(4)	(38)	(254,116)		(1,357,101)
Net fees & commission income	(6,044)	3,560,410	1,494,355	2,310,967	287,346	(71)	118,556	483,753	1,065,517	96,246	484	680,060	3,706	10,095,285
Securities Loss	(207,191)	18,212	1,098		23,853	(89)					(117)	106,878		(57,356)
Changes in the investments at fair	2 942 111	(2.650)	£ 904		(222)	(1.576)			742					2 944 009
value through profit and loss	2,843,111	(3,650)	5,804		(333)	(1,576)			742					2,844,098
Dividend income	22,392	31,831			(36)							31,811		85,998

Translation of consolidated financial statements originally issued in Arabic

	Holding &	Brokerage	Asset	Investment	Private	Finance	Leasing	Micro	Consumer	Factoring	SME Lending	Commercial bank (Bank NXT)	Adjustments	Total
	Treasury		Management	Banking	Equity	Holding		Finance	Finance			,		
Other Revenues	149,005	97,959	7,423	4,652	17,501		128,206	104,332	846,462			85,559	(17,837)	1,423,262
Foreign currencies exchange	2,540,657	11,438				(13,658)	145,753	1,525	96,086	37,785	(179)	88,299		2,907,706
differences	2,340,637	11,438				(13,038)	145,/55	1,525	90,080	37,783	(1/9)	88,299		2,907,706
Share of gain from equity					(8 272)	2,403						54,822		48,853
accounted investees					(8,372)	2,403						34,822		40,033
Total revenues	5,420,936	5,055,255	1,520,673	2,351,540	337,564	(39,416)	786,675	1,937,448	1,911,259	165,393	15,741	4,958,511	(64,349)	24,357,230
General administrative expenses	(2,994,815)	(4,107,710)	(1,062,591)	(1,631,920)	(412,469)	(101,027)	(166,911)	(1,309,520)	(1,087,961)	(50,296)	(21,991)	(1,720,592)	198,261	(14,469,542)
Financial guarantee provision								(40,678)						(40,678)
Impairment loss on assets	61,744	81,337	(2,142)	(8,644)	(37,328)	(90,874)	(81,225)	(144,479)	(171,822)	(60,281)	(1,028)	(316,953)	(1,307)	(773,002)
Provisions	(347,436)	(81,591)	(4,198)	(86)	(2,327)			(149,590)	(8,000)			(145,680)		(738,908)
Depreciation and amortisation	(167,156)	(45,343)	(14,950)	(507)	(5,709)	(39)	(288)	(77,882)	(56,429)	(609)	(99)	(131,981)	(132,605)	(633,597)
Profit before income tax	1,973,273	901,948	436,792	710,383	(120,269)	(231,356)	538,251	215,299	587,047	54,207	(7,377)	2,643,305		7,701,503
Income tax expense	(755,108)	(397,593)	20,916	(54,937)	399	2,479	(118,422)	(74,809)	(104,619)	(15,432)	(170)	(873,121)		(2,370,417)
Profit for the year	1,218,165	504,355	457,708	655,446	(119,870)	(228,877)	419,829	140,490	482,428	38,775	(7,547)	1,770,184		5,331,086
Total assets	25,335,823	45,846,393	2,246,988	1,673,334	562,549	374,288	8,738,515	6,859,121	10,562,145	4,589,069	90,752	79,999,434		186,878,411
Total liabilities	11,934,391	37,861,579	829,118	1,256,836	417,810	79,717	6,749,751	5,297,004	8,423,267	4,034,120	17,761	70,609,092		147,510,446

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (Continued) (In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP Thousands unless otherwise stated)

For the year ended December 31, 2023

	Holding &	Brokerage	Asset	Investment	Private	Finance	Leasing	Micro	Consumer	Factoring	Commercial bank	Adjustments	Total
	Treasury		Management	Banking	Equity	Holding		Finance	Finance		(Bank NXT)		
Interest income	886,840	1,004,774	5,133	42,644	26,751	6,229	1,140,559	1,491,099	868,308	385,040	7,669,036	(41,599)	13,484,814
Interest Expense	(706,588)	(299,302)		(27,428)			(923,705)	(770,603)	(727,788)	(337,560)	(5,129,506)	55,381	(8,867,099)
Net Interest income	180,252	705,472	5,133	15,216	26,751	6,229	216,854	720,496	140,520	47,480	2,539,530	13,782	4,617,715
Fee and commission income	(2)	2,706,287	1,260,115	718,976	226,211	1,131	47,054	573,158	547,637	65,582	1,015,823	(53)	7,161,919
Fees and commission expense	(6,554)	(434,997)	(141,402)		(9,567)	(661)	(90)	(15,607)	(1,980)	(51)	(108,700)		(719,609)
Net fees & commission income	(6,556)	2,271,290	1,118,713	718,976	216,644	470	46,964	557,551	545,657	65,531	907,123	(53)	6,442,310
Securities gain	5,707	14,528			149	58			2,350		148,879		171,671
Changes in the investments at fair	1,462,793	2,122	(104,769)		264	51,480				_			1,411,890
value through profit and loss	1,402,773	2,122	(104,705)		204	31,400							1,411,000
Dividend income	17,521	50,465									13,491		81,477
Other Revenues	197,497	20,917	(80)	207	6,490		47,793	22,598	486,124		24,187	(65,006)	740,727
Foreign currencies exchange	1,202,906	6,551				418	50,977	(4,262)	(20,891)	6,622	(87,474)		1,154,847
differences	1,202,900	0,331				416	30,977	(4,202)	(20,891)	0,022	(67,474)		1,134,647
Share of profit from equity					(4,166)	(12,694)					61,908		45,048
accounted investees					(4,100)	(12,094)					01,908		43,046
Total revenues	3,060,120	3,071,345	1,018,997	734,399	246,132	45,961	362,588	1,296,383	1,153,760	119,633	3,607,644	(51,277)	14,665,685
General administrative expenses	(1,394,413)	(2,446,343)	(649,094)	(807,003)	(244,239)	(98,350)	(142,333)	(998,503)	(721,888)	(42,766)	(1,222,252)	148,095	(8,619,089)
Financial guarantee provision								(38,055)					(38,055)

Translation of consolidated financial statements originally issued in Arabic

	Holding &	Brokerage	Asset	Investment	Private	Finance	Leasing	Micro	Consumer	Factoring	Commercial bank	Adjustments	Total
	Treasury		Management	Banking	Equity	Holding		Finance	Finance		(Bank NXT)		
Impairment loss on assets	(8,788)	(122,880)	(24,243)		(11,518)	(627)	(9,592)	(110,425)	(84,859)	(43,383)	(626,020)		(1,042,335)
Provisions	(32,521)	(40,777)	46	(3,561)	(1,185)	(1,712)		(24,261)	(3,438)		(117,405)		(224,814)
Depreciation and amortisation	(138,773)	(38,445)	(9,840)	(342)	(3,912)	(7,333)	(400)	(69,172)	(29,373)	(1,857)	(85,119)	(96,818)	(481,384)
Profit before income tax	1,485,625	422,900	335,866	(76,507)	(14,722)	(62,061)	210,263	55,967	314,202	31,627	1,556,848		4,260,008
Income tax expense	(243,807)	(225,501)	(8,449)	(16,048)	(1,645)	(1,314)	(56,037)	(49,697)	(73,965)	(7,263)	(410,271)		(1,093,997)
Profit for year	1,241,818	197,399	327,417	(92,555)	(16,367)	(63,375)	154,226	6,270	240,237	24,364	1,146,577		3,166,011
Total assets	17,458,594	19,568,959	1,574,356	419,557	411,063	354,651	6,241,397	5,686,611	5,874,362	2,366,864	61,954,670		121,911,084
Total liabilities	6,528,678	15,223,112	511,463	378,051	295,123	44,684	5,929,381	4,330,108	4,784,171	1,621,261	54,866,013		94,512,045

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (Continued) (In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP Thousands unless otherwise stated)

(b) Geographical segments

- The Group operates in main geographical areas: Egypt, GCC. In presenting the geographic information, segment revenue has been based on the geographical location of operation and the segment assets were based on the geographical location of the assets. The group's operations are reported under geographical segments, reflecting their respective size of operation.
- The revenue analysis in the tables below is based on the location of the operating company, which is the same as the location of the major customers and the location of the operating companies.

	Decem	ber 31, 2024		
	Egypt	GCC	Other	Total
Total revenues	19,361,590	4,599,469	396,171	24,357,230
Segment assets	132,046,768	42,327,605	12,504,038	186,878,411
	Decem	ber 31, 2023		
	Egypt	GCC	Other	Total
Total revenues	11,850,532	2,674,342	140,811	14,665,685
Segment assets	98,587,804	15,237,799	8,085,481	121,911,084

35- Tax status (the holding company)

- As to Income Tax, the years till 2019 the competent Tax Inspectorate inspected the parent company's books and all the disputed points have been settled with the Internal Committee. As to years 2020/2023, have not been inspected yet.
- As to Salaries Tax, the parent company's books had been examined till 2022 and all the disputed points have been settled with the Internal committee and as to years 2023 have not been inspected yet.
- As to Stamp Tax, the parent company's books had been examined from year 1998 till 2018 and all the disputed points have been settled with the competent Tax Inspectorate and as to years 2019/2020 have been inspected and appealed on some disputed items and as to years 2021/2024 have not been inspected yet.
- As to Property Tax, for Smart Village building, the company paid tax till December 31, 2024 and for Nile City's first building, the company paid tax till December 31, 2024.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (Continued) (In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP Thousands unless otherwise stated)

36- Corresponding figures

- Certain reclassification and adjustments have been made to some comparative figures in order to confirm with the current period presentation as following:

- Consolidated statement of financial position: -

	(As reported)		(Restated)
	31/12/2023	Reclassification	31/12/2023
Loans and facilities to customer	40,196,971	24,926	40,221,897
Assets held for sale	330,652	(330,652)	
Other assets	4,716,177	305,726	5,021,903
Goodwill and other intangible assets	2,315,613	3,110	2,318,723
Other liabilities	5,729,307	487,597	6,216,904
Provisions	1,167,730	(68,459)	1,099,271
Due to banks and financial institutions	14,182,413	(126,684)	14,055,729
Loans and borrowings	8,423,357	(292,454)	8,130,903
Retained earnings	8,538,917	(4,461)	8,534,456
Non-controlling interests	4,074,904	7,571	4,082,475

- Consolidated income statement: -

	(As reported)		(Restated)
	31/12/2023	Reclassification	31/12/2023
Depreciation and amortization	(476,686)	(4,698)	(481,384)
Provisions	(235,053)	10,239	(224,814)
General administrative expenses	(8,612,116)	(6,973)	(8,619,089)
Interest Expense	(8,863,833)	(3,266)	(8,867,099)
Gain on selling Assets held for sale	9,797	(9,797)	
Other Revenues	730,930	9,797	740,727
Profit before tax	4,264,706	(4,698)	4,260,008
Profit for the year	3,170,709	(4,698)	3,166,011
Owners of the Company	2,498,471	(4,461)	2,494,010
Non-controlling interests	672,238	(237)	672,001

37- Earnings Per Share

	For the year	For the year
	ended	ended
	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Profit for the year	4,253,970	2,494,010
Weighted average number of shares	1,445,158	1,459,606
Earnings per share (EGP)	2.94	1.71

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (Continued) (In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP Thousands unless otherwise stated)

38- Group's entities

The parent company owns the following subsidiaries:

The parent company owns the following subsid		I
	Direct ownership	•
	%	%
EFG Hermes International Securities Brokerage	99.87	0.09
EFG Hermes Fund Management	88.51	11.49
Hermes Portfolio and Fund Management	78.81	21.19
Hermes Securities Brokerage	97.58	2.42
Hermes Corporate Finance	99.42	0.48
EFG - Hermes Advisory Inc.	100	
EFG- Hermes Financial Management (Egypt) Ltd.		100
EFG - Hermes Promoting & Underwriting	99.88	
Bayonne Enterprises Ltd.	100	
EFG- Hermes Fixed Income	99	1
EFG Hermes for Digital solutions -(Previously)		
EFG- Hermes Private Equity	96.3	3.7
EFG- Hermes Private Equity-BVI		100
EFG- Hermes UAE LLC.	100	
Flemming CIIC Holding	100	
Flemming Mansour Securities		99.33
Flemming CIIC Securities		96
Flemming CIIC Corporate Finance		74.92
EFG- Hermes UAE Ltd.	100	
EFG- Hermes Holding - Lebanon	99	
EFG- Hermes KSA	73.3	26.7
EFG- Hermes Lebanon	99	0.97
Mena Opportunities Management Limited		95
Mena (BVI) Holding Ltd.		95
EFG - Hermes Mena Securities Ltd.		100
Middle East North Africa Financial Investments W	.L.L	100
EFG- Hermes Regional Investment Ltd.		100
Offset Holding KSC *		50
EFG- Hermes IFA Financial Brokerage		63.084
IDEAVELOPERS		81
EFG- Hermes CB Holding Limited		100
EFG- Hermes Global CB Holding Limited	100	
	100	

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D	irect ownership	Indirect ownership
	%	%
Mena Long-Term Value Feeder Holdings Ltd. *		50
Mena Long-Term Value Master Holdings Ltd. *		45
Mena Long-Term Value Management Ltd. *		45
EFG - Hermes CL Holding SAL		100
EFG-Hermes IB Limited	100	
EFG Hermes Securitization	100	
EFG Hermes-Direct Investment Fund	64	
Tanmeyah Micro Enterprise Services S.A.E		94.057
EFG – Hermes Brokerage Holdings Ltd	100	
EFG – Hermes USA	100	
EFG Capital Partners III		100
Health Management Company		52.5
EFG – Hermes Kenya Ltd.		100
EFG Finance Holding	99.82	0.18
EFG - Hermes UK Limited		100
OLT Investment International Company (B.S.C)	99.9	
Frontier Investment Management Partners LTD *		50
EFG-Hermes SP limited		100
U Consumer Finance- Valu (previously)		94.961
EFG Corp – Solutions		100
Beaufort Asset Managers LTD		100
EFG Hermes Bangladesh Limited		100
EFG Hermes FI Limited		100
EFG Securitization		100
EFG International Treasury Management Ltd		
-EFG Hermes PE Holding LLC	100	
Etkan for Inquiry and Collection and Business Proces	ses	100
RX Healthcare Management		52.5
FIM Partners KSA *		50
Egypt Education Fund GP Limited		80
EFG Hermes Nigeria Limited		100
EFG-Hermes Int. Fin Corp	100	
FIM Partners UK Ltd		50
EFG Hermes Sukuk	90	10
Beaufort Holding LTD.		100

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	Direct ownership	Indirect ownership
	%	%
Beaufort Management LTD.		100
Vortex IV GP LTD.		100
Beaufort SLP Holding		100
Beaufort Private Investment Holding LTD.		100
Bank NXT-(Previously)		
Arab Investment Bank	51	
EFG VA Holdco Limited		100
EFG VA Investco Limited		100
Lighthouse Energy GP Limited		100
Beaufort SLP II Limited		100
Lighthouse Energy GP II		100
Beaufort Management Spain		100
EFG Singapore PTE LTD		100
Fatura Netherlands B.V		94.057
Fatura L.L.C		94.057
ASASY FOR DIGITAL CONTENT		94.057
EFG Payment		100
FIM Partners Muscat SPC		50
Noutah for electronic commerce		94.057
EFG National Holding Limited		100
-(Previously)VA ESOP Limited		
EFG RMBV National Investco Limited		100
EFG IB Holdco Limited		100
EFG IB Investco Limited		100
EFG For SME Financing		100
Beaufort Managers SLP Limited		100
EFG Finance B.V		100
Valu for payments and Digital Solutions		94.961
Paynas BV		94.961
EFG Hermes PE Holdco Ltd		100
EFG Hermes IB Holding Ltd.	100	
•		

^{*} The Holding Company has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the mentioned companies then the investees Companies are classified as investments in subsidiaries.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (Continued) (In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP Thousands unless otherwise stated)

39- Measurement of fair value

- A number of the Group's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.
- When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Group uses observable market data as far as possible. Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows.
 - Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
 - Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
 - Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).
- If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.
- Valuation techniques include net present value and discounted cash flow models, comparison with similar instruments for which observable market prices exist and other valuation models. Assumptions and inputs used in valuation techniques include risk-free and benchmark interest rates, credit spreads and other premiums used in estimating discount rates, bond and equity prices, foreign currency exchange rates.
- The following table analyses financial instruments measured at fair value at the reporting date, by the level in the fair value hierarchy into which the fair value measurement is categorised. The amounts are based on the values recognised in the statement of financial position:

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (Continued) (In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP Thousands unless otherwise stated)

		31 December 2	2024		
	Note				
Financial assets	no	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Mutual fund certificates	(6,9)	171,436	253,240	11,908,733	12,333,409
Equity securities	(6,9)	154,670		326,658	481,328
Structured notes	(6)		7,901,466		7,901,466
Treasury bills	(6,9)		7,566,076		7,566,076
Debt instruments	(6,9)	7,580,613			7,580,613
		7,906,719	15,720,782	12,235,391	35,862,892
Financial Liabilities	-				
Accounts payable - customers					
credit balance at fair value			7,901,466		7,901,466
through profit and loss	(18)				
	_	<u></u>	7,901,466	<u></u>	7,901,466
	_				
		31 Decem	ber 2023		
	Note				
Financial assets	no	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Mutual fund certificates	(6,9)	43,528	129,548	7,320,630	7,493,706
Equity securities	(6,9)	104,225		191,214	295,439
Structured notes	(6)		680,319		680,319
Treasury bills	(6,9)		7,285,180		7,285,180
Debt instruments	(6,9)	5,089,158			5,089,158
		5,236,911	8,095,047	7,511,844	20,843,802
Financial Liabilities					
Accounts payable - customers					
credit balance at fair value					
through profit and loss	(18)	<u></u>	680,319	<u></u>	680,319
			680,319		680,319

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40- Classification of financial assets and financial liabilities

31 December 2024

Financial assets	Note no	Amortised Cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI
Mutual fund certificates	(6,9)		12,031,837	301,572
Equity securities	(6,9)		179,333	301,995
Treasury bills	(6,9,11)	5,476,628		7,566,076
Structured notes	(6)		7,901,466	
Debt instruments	(6,9,11)	7,010,917	3,376,038	4,204,575
Cash and cash equivalents	(5)	51,540,737		
Loans and facilities to customer	(8)	57,928,603		
Accounts receivables	(7)	15,773,382		
Other assets	(15)	6,583,336		
		144,313,603	23,488,674	12,374,218
Financial Liabilities				
Due to banks and financial institutions	(16)	22,762,916		
Customer Deposits	(17)	67,208,585		
Loans and borrowings	(23)	11,489,567		
Other Liability	(20)	11,130,638		
Accounts payable - customers credit balance	(10)		7 001 466	
at fair value through profit and loss	(18)		7,901,466	
Accounts payable - customers credit balance		20,566,943		
Issued bonds	(19)	1,432,665	<u></u>	
		134,591,314	7,901,466	

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	31 Decemb	per 2023		
Financial assets	Note no	Amortised Cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI
Mutual fund certificates	(6,9)		7,355,442	138,264
Equity securities	(6,9)		108,293	187,146
Treasury bills	(6,9,11)	4,064,121	219,222	7,065,958
Structured notes	(6)		680,319	
Debt instruments	(6,9,11)	7,169,739	832,915	4,256,243
Cash and cash equivalents	(5)	32,252,243		
Loans and facilities to customer	(8)	40,221,897		
Accounts receivables	(7)	6,770,962		
Other assets	(15)	5,021,903	<u></u>	
		95,500,865	9,196,191	11,647,611
Financial Liabilities				
Due to banks and financial institutions	(16)	14,055,729		
Customer Deposits	(17)	50,634,207		
Loans and borrowings	(23)	8,130,903		
Other Liability	(20)	6,216,904		
Accounts payable - customers credit balance	(18)		680,319	
at fair value through profit and loss	(18)		080,319	
Accounts payable - customers credit balance		11,319,690		
Issued bonds	(19)	749,003		
		91,106,436	680,319	

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (Continued) (In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP Thousands unless otherwise stated)

41- Financial instruments and management of related risks:

The Company's financial instruments are represented in the financial assets and liabilities. Financial assets include cash balances with banks, investments and debtors while financial liabilities include loans and creditors. Notes to financial statements includes significant accounting policies applied regarding basis of recognition and measurement of the important financial instruments and related revenues and expenses by the company to minimize the consequences of such risks.

Management of financial risk in the commercial bank (Bank NXT) is conduct through a separate organization from the investment bank due to regulatory rules and operational necessity. Below is a summary of the risk management frame work in both business segments.

41-1 Risk management framework in the investment bank:

Risk management

In the ordinary course of business, the Group is exposed to a variety of risks, the most important of which are liquidity risk, interest rate risk, currency risk, credit risk and market risk. These risks are identified, measured and monitored through various control mechanisms in order to price facilities and products on a risk adjusted basis and to prevent undue risk concentrations.

The independent risk control process does not include business risks such as changes in the environment, technology and industry. They are monitored through the Group's strategic planning process.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of a person or an organization defaulting in the repayment of their obligations to the Group in respect of the terms and conditions of the credit facilities granted to them by the Group. The management minimizes this risk by spreading its loan portfolio overall economic sectors and by adopting appropriate procedures and controls to evaluate the quality of the credit facilities granted and the creditworthiness of the borrowers. The credit risk of connected accounts is monitored on a united basis. In addition, the effective credit appraisal procedure for examining applications for credit facilities followed by the Group, adopts as the main criteria the repayment capability and obtaining sufficient collateral. The continuous monitoring of credit accounts and the timely preventive action further minimize, to a large extent, the exposure to credit risk.

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The following table provides information on the quality of financial assets subject to ECL calculation during the financial year:

31 December 2024

Account	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Banks and Time deposits				
Banks	20,694,387			20,694,387
Time Deposit	8,840,978	1,070,551		9,911,529
ECL	(2,184)	(4,855)		(7,039)
Net carrying amount	29,533,181	1,065,696		30,598,877
Loans and facilities to customers				
Loans and facilitates to				
customers	27,074,496	876,635	642,197	28,593,328
ECL	(371,414)	(78,426)	(308,462)	(758,302)
Net carrying amount	26,703,082	798,209	333,735	27,835,026
Accounts Receivable				
Accounts Receivable	15,759,494	54,966	448,028	16,262,488
ECL	(40,583)	(4,669)	(443,854)	(489,106)
Net carrying amount	15,718,911	50,297	4,174	15,773,382
Investments FVTOCI				
Debt Instruments	1,035,890			1,035,890
ECL				
Net carrying amount	1,035,890			1,035,890
Other Assets				
Other assets	3,748,945	46,029	74,166	3,869,140
ECL	(2,960)	(1,573)	(58,626)	(63,159)
Net carrying amount	3,745,985	44,456	15,540	3,805,981

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31 December 2023	

Account	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Banks and Time deposits				
Banks	9,949,639			9,949,639
Time Deposit	6,349,755			6,349,755
ECL	(1,317)			(1,317)
Net carrying amount	16,298,077	<u></u> -		16,298,077
Loans and facilities to				
customers				
Loans and facilitates to				
customers	18,804,223	479,614	340,932	19,624,769
ECL	(290,445)	(22,411)	(194,258)	(507,114)
Net carrying amount	18,513,778	457,203	146,674	19,117,655
Accounts Receivable				
Accounts Receivable	6,548,486	67,472	614,254	7,230,212
ECL	(48,013)	(4,254)	(406,983)	(459,250)
Net carrying amount	6,500,473	63,218	207,271	6,770,962
Investments FVTOCI				
Debt Instruments	2,657,276			2,657,276
ECL				
Net carrying amount	2,657,276			2,657,276
Other Assets				
Other assets	2,694,759	2,548	30,673	2,727,980
ECL	(4,755)	(155)	(17,933)	(22,843)
Net carrying amount	2,690,004	2,393	12,740	2,705,137

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Activity segments

The following table represents the analysis of the Investment Bank's main credit exposure at carrying value categorized by the activities practiced by the Investment bank's customers.

	Commercial	Industrial	Financial	Real estate	Governmental	Other	Individuals	Total
31 December 2024	activity	activity	institutions	companies	sector	Activities	maividuais	Total
Banks and Time deposits			30,598,877					30,598,877
Loans and facilities to customers	7,885,923	982,959	521,702	6,677,525		1,644,000	10,122,917	27,835,026
Accounts Receivable	756,555		7,029,100			90,572	7,897,155	15,773,382
Investment FVTPL	2,405		23,343,594			142,675		23,488,674
Investment FVTOCI			1,192,446	190,004		1,172		1,383,622
Other assets	6,775	2,885	3,062,432		3,422	376,715	353,753	3,805,982
Total	8,651,658	985,844	65,748,151	6,867,529	3,422	2,255,134	18,373,825	102,885,563
31 December 2023								
Banks and Time deposits			16,298,077					16,298,077
Loans and facilities to customers	6,024,697	827,685	2,386,319	4,339,616		720,755	4,818,583	19,117,655
Accounts Receivable	17,391		3,980,598			70,280	2,702,693	6,770,962
Investment FVTPL	24,393		9,093,822			77,976		9,196,191
Investment FVTOCI			2,755,497	56,528		713		2,812,738
Other assets	14,368	123	2,510,598		3,757	171,853	4,437	2,705,136
Total	6,080,849	827,808	37,024,911	4,396,144	3,757	1,041,577	7,525,713	56,900,759

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Market risk

Market risk is defined as the potential loss in both on and off financial position resulting from movements in market risk factors such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates, and equity prices.

Market risk is represented in the factors which affect values, earnings and profits of all securities negotiated in stock exchange or affect the value, earning and profit of a particular security.

According to the company's investment policy, the following procedures are undertaken to reduce the effect of this risk.

- Performing the necessary studies before investment decision in order to verify that investment is made in potential securities.
- Diversification of investments in different sectors and industries.
- Performing continuous studies required to follow up the company's investments and their development.

Foreign currencies risk

- The foreign currencies exchange risk represents the risk of fluctuation in exchange rates, which in turn affects the company's cash inflows and outflows as well as the value of its assets and liabilities in foreign currencies.
- The company has revaluate assets and liabilities at the financial position date as disclosed in foreign currency accounting policy.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk stems from the sensitivity of earnings to future movements in interest rates applied on assets and liabilities.

The Group's management closely monitors interest rate fluctuations on a continuous basis and ensures that assets and liabilities are matched and repriced in a timely manner. The Group is exposed to interest rate risk as a result of mismatches or gaps in the amounts of assets and liabilities that mature or are re-priced in a given period. The most important source of interest rate risk derives from the lending, funding and investing activities, where fluctuations in interest rates are reflected in interest margins and earnings.

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The tables below summaries the Investment Bank 's exposure to the interest rate fluctuations risk:

31 December 2024	Up to 1	More than 1 month to 3 months	More than 3 months to 1 year	More than 1 year to 5 years	More than 5 years	Without interest	Total
Financial Assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	25,501,575	141,621	3,118,472	60		1,851,008	30,612,736
Accounts Receivable	4,848,339	73,396	5,344,520			5,507,127	15,773,382
Loans and facilities to customers	825,058	2,249,797	8,113,530	15,549,892	406,185	690,564	27,835,026
Financial Investments at fair value through							
other comprehensive income				1,040,605	60,638	282,379	1,383,622
Financial Investments at Fair value through							
profit or loss	114,900	679,492	8,438,532	704,043	1,488,975	12,062,732	23,488,674
Financial Investments in associates						424,139	424,139
Other Assets	221,137			182,536		3,402,309	3,805,982
Total financial assets at 31 December							
2024	31,511,009	3,144,306	25,015,054	17,477,136	1,955,798	24,220,258	103,323,561

	Up to 1	More than 1 month to	More than 3 months to	More than 1 year to 5	More than 5 years	Without interest	Total
		3 months	1 year	years	•		
Financial liabilities							
Due to banks and financial institutions and							
over draft	2,354,369	1,652,760	17,774,022	439,656			22,220,807
Loans and borrowing	73,739	127,911	2,088,839	9,073,764	5,639		11,369,892
Other liabilities	23,042	21,266	40,862	415,084		8,871,124	9,371,378
Accounts payable - customers credit							
balance at fair value through profit and loss			7,901,466				7,901,466
Accounts payable - customers credit							
balance						20,566,943	20,566,943
Issued bonds			1,032,665	400,000			1,432,665
Total financial liabilities at 31 December							
2024	2,451,150	1,801,937	28,837,854	10,328,504	5,639	29,438,067	72,863,151
31 December 2024	29,059,859	1,342,369	(3,822,800)	7,148,632	1,950,159	(5,217,809)	30,460,410

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (Continued) (In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP Thousands unless otherwise stated)

31 December 2023	Up to 1	More than 1 month to 3 months	More than 3 months to 1 year	More than 1 year to 5 years	More than 5 years	Without interest	Total
Financial Assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	14,121,425	107,800	622,333	60		1,633,737	16,485,355
Accounts Receivable	2,834,049	68,788	673,359			3,194,766	6,770,962
Loans and facilities to customers	2,779,417	1,307,581	5,557,851	8,888,869	15,051	568,886	19,117,655
Financial Investments at fair value through							
other comprehensive income		313,353	1,386,707	952,573	17,463	142,642	2,812,738
Financial Investments at Fair value through							
profit or loss	41,952		680,319	790,292	9,127	7,674,501	9,196,191
Financial Investments in associates						410,105	410,105
Other Assets	319,788	6,842	43,362	18,339		2,316,806	2,705,137
Total financial assets at 31 December							
2023	20,096,631	1,804,364	8,963,931	10,650,133	41,641	15,941,443	57,498,143

	Up to 1	More than 1 month to 3 months	More than 3 months to 1 year	More than 1 year to 5 years	More than 5 years	Without interest	Total
Financial liabilities							
Due to banks and financial institutions and							
over draft	3,041,063	400,223	7,931,921	6,429			11,379,636
Loans and borrowing	81,398	48,582	2,657,769	5,590,416	10,831		8,388,996
Other liabilities						4,836,363	4,836,363
Accounts payable - customers credit							
balance at fair value through profit and loss			680,319				680,319
Accounts payable - customers credit							
balance						11,319,690	11,319,690
Issued bonds			749,003				749,003
Total financial liabilities at 31 December							
2023	3,122,461	448,805	12,019,012	5,596,845	10,831	16,156,053	37,354,007
31 December 2023	16,974,170	1,355,559	(3,055,081)	5,053,288	30,810	(214,610)	20,144,136

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Equity price risk

Equity price risk is the risk that the value of a portfolio will fall as a result of change in stock prices. Risk factors underlying this type of market risk are a whole range of various equity (and index) prices corresponding to different markets (and currencies/maturities), in which the Group holds equity-related positions.

The Group sets tight limits on equity exposures and the types of equity instruments that traders are allowed to take positions in. Nevertheless, depending on the complexity of financial instruments, equity risk is measured in first cash terms, such as the market value of a stock/index position, and also in price sensitivities, such as sensitivity of the value of a portfolio to changes in the underlying asset price. These measures are applied to an individual position and/or a portfolio of equity products.

Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss due to an event or action causing failure of technology, process infrastructure, personnel, and other risks having an operational risk impact. The Group seeks to minimize actual or potential losses from operational risk failure through a framework of policies and procedures that identify, assess, control, manage, and report those risks. Controls include effective segregation of duties, access, authorization and reconciliation procedures, staff education and assessment processes.

Fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of the financial instruments does not substantially deviated from its book value at the financial position date. According to the valuation basis applied, in accounting policies to the assets and liabilities.

Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

- Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value, according to the valuation basis applied, in accounting policies to derivative financial instruments.
- In accordance with an arrangement between the subsidiary, EFG-Hermes Mena Securities Limited Co. and its customers ("the customers"), the Company from time to time enters into fully paid

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Shares Swap Transaction Contracts ("the contracts") with the customers. Under the contracts the customers pay to the Company a pre-determined price, which is essentially the market price at the trade date, in respect of certain reference securities. In return for such shares swap transactions the Company pays to the customers the mark to market price of the reference securities at a pre-determined date (normally after one year). However, the contracts can be terminated at any time by either of the parties, which shall be the affected party. In order to hedge the price risks with respect to the reference securities under the contracts, the Company enters into back-to-back fully paid Share Swap Transaction Contracts with other subsidiaries, MENA Financial Investments W.L.L. ("MENA-F") and EFG-Hermes KSA. Accordingly, the Share Swap Transactions are measured at fair value based on underlying reference securities under the contracts.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will be unable to meet its payment obligations when they fall due under normal and stress circumstances. To limit this risk, management has arranged diversified funding sources in addition to its core deposit base, manages assets with liquidity in mind and monitors future cash flows and liquidity on daily basis. This incorporates an assessment of expected cash flows and the availability of high grade collateral which could be used to secure additional funding if required.

The Group maintains a portfolio of high marketable and diverse assets that can be easily liquidated in the event of an unforeseen interpretation of cash flow. In addition, the Group maintains statutory deposits with the Central Banks.

The liquidity position is assessed and managed under a variety of scenarios, giving due consideration to stress factors relating to both the market in general and to the Group in specific. The Group maintains a solid ratio of high liquid net assets in foreign currencies to deposits and commitments in foreign currencies taking markets conditions into consideration.

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41-2 Risk management framework in Bank NXT:

Credit risk

The Bank is exposed to credit risk which is the risk resulting from a party's failure to meet its contractual obligations towards the Bank. The credit risk is considered to be the most significant risk for the bank, therefore requiring careful management. Credit risk is mainly represented in lending activities that give rise to loans, facilities and investment activities that result in the Bank's assets including debt instruments. Credit risk exists also in financial instruments outside the financial position such as loan commitments. The financial risk management and control are centralized in a financial risk management team in the bank's risk management department which reports to the board of directors and head of each business unit regularly.

Loans and facilities to banks and customers (including commitments and financial guarantee contracts)

In measuring credit risk of loans and facilities to customers and to banks, the Bank's rating system is based on three key pillars:

- Current exposures to the counterparty and its likely future development, from which the Bank derive the (exposure at default).
- The risk of default failure (Loss given default).
- The probability of default by the customer or counterparty on its contractual obligations.

These credit risk measurements, are embedded in the Bank's daily operations which reflect expected loss through the expected loss model required by the Banking Supervision Committee, and the operational measures can contradict with the burden of impairment in accordance with the previous standards that depend on the losses that have realized on the date of the financial statements (realized loss model) and not the expected losses as will come after.

The Bank assesses the probability of default per each customer using internal rating techniques tailored to the various categories of customers. These techniques have been developed internally and the statistical analyses combine credit officers' personal judgment to reach the appropriate viability rating.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (Continued) (In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP Thousands unless otherwise stated)

Customers of the Bank are segmented into four viability rating classes. The Bank's viability rating scale, which is shown below, reflects the range of default probabilities defined for each rating class. This means that, in principle, credit positions migrate between classes as the assessment of their probability of default changes. The rating techniques are kept under review and are upgraded as necessary. The Bank regularly validates the performance of the viability rating techniques and their ability to predict cases of default.

Bank's internal rating classes							
Bank's rating	Rating description						
1	Performing Debts						
2	Standard Monitoring						
3	Special Monitoring						
4	Non- Performing Debt						

The position exposed to default depends on the amounts expected by the bank to be outstanding when default occurs. For example, for a loan, this position is the nominal value and for commitments, the bank recognizes all amounts actually withdrawn in addition to other amounts that are expected to have been withdrawn up to the date of the delay if it occurs.

Loss given default or loss severity represents the bank's expectation of the extent of loss on a claim should a default occur. It is expressed as percentage of loss to debt and typically varies by type of the debtor, seniority of claim and availability of collateral or other credit coverages. Estimation of exposure to credit risks to manage the credit risks is a complex matter that requires the use of statistical and electronic models, as the level of exposure to credit risks changes depending on the changes in market conditions and other economic areas in a complex and rapid degree. The exposure to credit risk changes depending on the changes in the level, value and timing of expected cash flows and the passage of time. Accordingly, assessment of the credit risk of the assets portfolio requires further estimations of the probability of default and the related loss rates. The bank measures credit risk losses by using the probability of default (default in contractual liabilities) based on the carrying amount balance of the financial instrument at the date of exposure at default and loss given default.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (Continued) (In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP Thousands unless otherwise stated)

Credit risk classification

The Bank assesses the probability of default at the level of each customer/ related group / credit product, by using techniques to classify the customers into different categories, taking into account the minimum rating in accordance with the CBE instructions in terms of determining the creditworthiness of the customers and making the provisions issued during the year 2005. Therefore, the Bank uses a group of internally developed models and evaluation techniques for the categories of counterparties, customers and the nature of various loans in light of the available information that is collected on the date of adoption of the used model (such as: level of income, level of disposable income and guarantees for individual clients, revenues, type of industry, and other financial and nonfinancial indicators of the institutions). The Bank completes such indicators with a set of external data, such as the inquiry reports issued by both CBE and credit reporting companies on borrowers and the reports issued by the other local and external credit rating agencies. Moreover, the models used by the Bank allow the systematic exercise of expert assessment by credit risk officials in the final internal credit rating. Therefore, this allows to consider other matters and indicators that may not have been taken as part of other data inputs in the internally or externally developed assessment models and techniques or through external sources. Credit grades are assessed so that the risk of default increases incrementally at each higher risk grade, namely the difference in default rates between the rating grade A and A- is less than the difference in default rates between rating grade B and B-. Additional considerations for each type of credit portfolio held by the Bank are set out below:

Individuals, retail banking products and small & micro enterprises After the date of initial recognition, the borrower's payment behavior is monitored periodically to calculate a measurement of the payment pattern. Any other information known about the borrower, supposed to be determined by the Bank, may have an impact the creditworthiness, such as unemployment rates and non-payment precedents, as they are included to measure the payment pattern and default rates are, accordingly, determined for each payment pattern measurement.

(Large & Medium) Enterprises and Companies

The rating is determined at the level of the borrower / groups with similar credit risks. Any updated or new credit information or assessments are included in the credit system constantly and periodically. In addition, information about the creditworthiness of the borrower / groups with

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (Continued) (In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP Thousands unless otherwise stated)

similar credit risks is also updated periodically from other sources such as financial statements and other published financial and non-financial statements.

Debt Instruments, Treasury Bills and Government Bonds

The Bank uses the external ratings issued by the institutions mentioned in the CBE's instructions to manage the credit risk in terms of the debt instruments in the investment portfolio. These published classifications are monitored and updated regularly and periodically. The default rates associated with each rating are determined based on the rates realized over the previous twelve months, as published by the aforementioned rating agencies. The loss rate of the government and CBE debt instruments dominated in local currency is zero.

Future data used in the expected loss model

Future data is used in assessing whether there is a significant increase in the credit risk of financial instruments and estimating the expected credit losses (ECL). The management of Bank determines the main economic variables that affect credit risk and expected credit losses for each credit portfolio by carrying out an analysis of historical data. The economic variables and the related effect on both Probability of Default "PD" and the Exposure at Default "EAD" and Loss Given Default "LGD" are different depending on the financial asset. The Bank will use expert opinions regarding these assumptions and estimates, if necessary.

To determine the impact of such economic variables on both Probability of Default (PD), Exposure at Default (EAD) and Loss Given Default (LGD), the management of the Bank carries out the "regression analysis" to understand the historical effects arising from such variables on the default rates and the inputs used in calculating both Exposure at Default (EAD) and Loss Given Default (LGD).

Further to the key economic scenarios, the management of Bank establishes other potential scenarios in addition to assumptions relating to each scenario separately.

The lifetime probability of default (PD) relating to the key assumption and other assumptions are used, as the outcome of multiplication is determined for each assumption with the related probabilities of each, in addition to the supporting indicators and qualitative indicators. Based on the results of such study, it is assessed whether this financial asset is located at the first, second or third level, on the basis of which it is determined whether the expected credit losses "ECL" will be computed on 12- month bases "12-month ECL" or over lifetime of the financial instrument "Lifetime ECL".

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (Continued) (In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP Thousands unless otherwise stated)

The expectations and probabilities of occurrence are subject to a high degree of uncertainty, as it is known to any economic forecasts, therefore the actual results may be significantly different from those anticipated. The Bank makes the best estimate of these potential expectations and carries out an analytical study of the irrelevant and non -similar factors for the different credit portfolios to conclude appropriate assumptions for all possible scenarios.

Variable Economic Assumptions

The most significant assumptions that have an impact on the expected credit losses "ECL" are:

- a) Consumption pricing indicators (CPI)
- b) Unemployment rate
- c) Gross domestic product (GDP)
- d) Gross national saving/investment
- e) Real available income

Classification of the instruments relating to the losses measured on basis of the similar groups

For ECL provisions, groups are classified on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics, as risk exposure within the Bank is homogeneous. When carrying out this classification, it is taken into consideration that there is sufficient information that enables the Bank to classify the Bank with statistical reliability. When sufficient information is not available, the Bank takes into consideration the complementary internal / external reference data.

Corporate loans

- Probability of default model (S& P) is used.
- A conciliation was made between "S&P" and "ORR".
- The model was updated by some economic indicates to keep the probability of default in line with the clients existing in Egypt.
- The model was updated by the ratios of change in the low credit rating of the other clients of the Bank for two years to keep the ratios of model default in line with the clients of the Bank.

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Maximum exposure to credit risks – impaired financial instruments

The following table represents the total carrying amount of the financial assets and the maximum exposure to credit risk on these financial assets.

Thousands

Retail 31 December 2024 Order of Expected Credit Losses

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Credit Rating	12 Month	Lifetime	Lifetime	Total
Standard monitoring				
Overdraft	61,700	95	467	62,262
Personal loans	7,684,007	229,312	20,927	7,934,246
Credit cards	387,902	1,661	231	389,794
Mortgage Loans	1,784,129	13,473	6,298	1,803,900
Special monitoring				
Overdraft			147	147
Personal loans	6,945	285	120,315	127,545
Credit cards	2,300	70	467	2,837
Mortgage Loans			563	563
Total carrying amount	9,926,983	244,896	149,415	10,321,294
Expected credit losses	(40,232)	(9,388)	(148,911)	(198,531)
Net carrying amount	9,886,751	235,508	504	10,122,763
Collaterals	2,911,374	26,335	1,706	2,939,415

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (Continued) (In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP Thousands unless otherwise stated)

EGP
Thousands
Retail 31 December 2023

detail 31 December 2023 Order of Expected Credit Losses

Credit Rating	Stage 1 12 Month	Stage 2 Lifetime	Stage 3 Lifetime	Total
Standard monitoring	227 290	1.007	261	220 (25
Overdraft	227,380	1,996	261	229,637
Personal loans	5,534,145	218,152	12,711	5,765,008
Credit cards	73,907	1,653	15	75,575
Mortgage Loans	1,048,884	4,410	6,809	1,060,103
Special monitoring				
Overdraft		99		99
Personal loans	27,008	205,669	13,819	246,496
Credit cards	2,936	728	35	3,699
Mortgage Loans		1,758	771	2,529
Default				
Overdraft			867	867
Personal loans	7,836		123,060	130,896
Credit cards	562	121	593	1,276
Mortgage Loans	<u></u>		417	417
Total carrying amount	6,922,658	434,586	159,358	7,516,602
Expected credit losses	(20,775)	(14,831)	(153,956)	(189,562)
Net carrying amount	6,901,883	419,755	5,402	7,327,040
Collaterals	2,810,872	321,585	107,631	3,240,088

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				EGP Thousands
Corporate		31 Decembe	r 2024	
_		Order of Expected	Credit Losses	
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Credit Rating	12 Month	Lifetime	Lifetime	Total
Standard monitoring				
Overdraft	263,840	19		263,859
Direct loans	14,871,233	322,318		15,193,551
Syndicated Loans	4,816,629	304,567		5,121,196
Special monitoring				
Overdraft		493		493
Direct loans		34,693		34,693
Syndicated Loans		459,330		459,330
Default		,		,
Overdraft			2,916	2,916
Direct loans			913,201	913,201
Syndicated Loans			202,134	202,134
Total carrying amount	19,951,702	1,121,420	1,118,251	22,191,373
Expected credit losses	(525,427)	(468,763)	(1,054,238)	(2,048,428)
Net carrying amount	19,426,275	652,657	64,013	20,142,945
Collaterals	2,379,740	302,803	70,200	2,752,743
				EGP Thousands
Corporate		31 Decembe	r 2023	
		Order of Expected	Credit Losses	
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Credit Rating	12 Month	Lifetime	Lifetime	Total
Standard monitoring	_		_	
Overdraft	457,021	1		457,022
Direct loans	10,096,804	271,204	2,777	10,370,785
Syndicated Loans	2,591,978	538,795		3,130,773
Special monitoring				
Overdraft		1,354		1,354
Direct loans		170,176		170,176
Default				
Overdraft			15,765	15,765
Direct loans			929,568	929,568
Syndicated Loans			202,134	202,134
Total carrying amount	13,145,803	981,530	1,150,244	15,277,577
Expected credit losses	(347,350)	(167,724)	(917,827)	(1,432,901)
Net carrying amount	12,798,453	813,806	232,417	13,844,676
Collaterals	2,439,021			

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Due From Banks		31 December 21 Dec		EGP Thousands
		Order of Expecte	d Credit Losses	
Credit Rating	Stage 1 12 Month	Stage 2 Lifetime	Stage 3 Lifetime	Total
Standard monitoring	11,997,888			11,997,888
Total carrying amount	11,997,888			11,997,888
Expected credit losses	(4,012)			(4,012)
Net carrying amount	11,993,876			11,993,876
Financial Investments		31 Decem		EGP Thousands
		Order of Expecte	d Credit Losses	
Credit Rating	Stage 1 12 Month	Stage 2 Lifetime	Stage 3 Lifetime	Total
Standard monitoring	23,285,422			23,285,422
Total carrying amount	23,285,422			23,285,422
Expected credit losses	(96,781)			(96,781)
Net carrying amount	23,188,641			23,188,641
Other Assets		31 Decem		EGP Thousands
		Order of Expecte	d Credit Losses	
Credit Rating	Stage 1 12 Month	Stage 2 Lifetime	Stage 3 Lifetime	Total
Standard monitoring	2,817,087			2,817,087
Total carrying amount	2,817,087			2,817,087
Expected credit losses	(13,293)			(13,293)
Net carrying amount	2,803,794			2,803,794

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Due From Banks		31 Decemb Order of Expecte		EGP Thousands
Credit Rating	Stage 1 12 Month	Stage 2 Lifetime	Stage 3 Lifetime	Total
Standard monitoring	11,529,087			11,529,087
Total carrying amount	11,529,087			11,529,087
Expected credit losses	(2,716)			(2,716)
Net carrying amount	11,526,371			11,526,371
Financial Investments		31 Decemb Order of Expecte		EGP Thousands
Credit Rating	Stage 1 12 Month	Stage 2 Lifetime	Stage 3 Lifetime	Total
Standard monitoring	21,061,329			21,061,329
Total carrying amount	21,061,329			21,061,329
Expected credit losses	(70,434)			(70,434)
Net carrying amount	20,990,895	-		20,990,895
Other Assets		31 Decemb Order of Expecte		EGP Thousands
Credit Rating	Stage 1 12 Month	Stage 2 Lifetime	Stage 3 Lifetime	Total
Standard monitoring	2,339,586			2,339,586
Total carrying amount	2,339,586			2,339,586
Expected credit losses	<i>2,337,</i> 300	- -	 	2,33 <i>7</i> ,380
Net carrying amount	2,339,586			2,339,586

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (Continued) (In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP Thousands unless otherwise stated)

The following table displays changes in balances and ECL between the beginning and end of the year:

Corporate Loans	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		<u>EGP</u> <u>Thousands</u>	
	12 months		Life time		Life time		Total	
	ECL	Outstanding	ECL	Outstanding	ECL	Outstanding	ECL	Outstanding
Balance as of 1 January 2024	347,350	13,148,456	167,724	981,530	917,827	1,150,244	1,432,901	15,280,230
New financial assets purchased or issued	474,823	21,945,150					474,823	21,945,150
Financial assets matured or derecognized	(77,477)	(9,843,037)	(2,404)	(276,329)	(64,509)	(232,924)	(144,390)	(10,352,290)
Transfer to stage 1	5,086	706,154	(6,077)	(740,851)			(991)	(34,697)
Transfer to stage 2	(6,486)	(1,035,689)	7,643	1,034,611	(617)	(4,857)	540	(5,935)
Transfer to stage 3	(493)	(30,767)	(6,729)	(101,244)	68,585	133,334	61,363	1,323
Changes in the probability of default and loss in the event of default and the balance exposed to default	(270,312)	(6,334,395)	267,003	101,550	(125,425)	(72,325)	(128,734)	(6,305,170)
Write- off during the year					(94,670)	(94,670)	(94,670)	(94,670)
Proceeds from previously written off debts					100,154		100,154	
Foreign exchange differences	52,936	1,395,830	41,603	122,153	252,893	239,449	347,432	1,757,432
Balance as of 31 December 2024	525,427	19,951,702	468,763	1,121,420	1,054,238	1,118,251	2,048,428	22,191,373

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						<u> 1701</u>		
						Thousands		
Stage 1 12 months		Stage 2 Life time		Stage 3 Life time		Total		
ECL	Outstanding	ECL	Outstanding	ECL	Outstanding	ECL	Outstanding	
328,657	13,163,840	142,610	938,285	742,871	1,420,556	1,214,138	15,522,681	
152 405	7 101 401					153,495	7 101 401	
153,495	/,181,481						7,181,481	
(74.162)	(7,072,606)	(22.011)	(246,840)	(24.5(4)	(224 421)	(121 520)	(7.744.007)	
(74,163)	(7,073,606)	(22,811)	(346,849)	(24,364)	(324,431)	(121,538)	(7,744,886)	
4,354	109,809	(16,235)	(151,573)	(3,886)	(4)	(15,767)	(41,768)	
(147)	(136,528)	705	125,196			558	(11,332)	
(251)	(19,179)	(79,354)	(256,718)	252,987	293,667	173,382	17,770	
(77,040)	(365,853)	142,808	673,105	308,386	68,140	374,154	375,392	
				(503,260)	(503,260)	(503,260)	(503,260)	
				40.025		40.02#		
				49,035		49,035		
12,445	288,492	1	84	96,258	195,576	108,704	484,152	
347,350	13,148,456	167,724	981,530	917,827	1,150,244	1,432,901	15,280,230	
	12 n ECL 328,657 153,495 (74,163) 4,354 (147) (251) (77,040) 12,445	12 months ECL Outstanding 328,657 13,163,840 153,495 7,181,481 (74,163) (7,073,606) 4,354 109,809 (147) (136,528) (251) (19,179) (77,040) (365,853) 12,445 288,492	12 months Life ECL Outstanding ECL 328,657 13,163,840 142,610 153,495 7,181,481 (74,163) (7,073,606) (22,811) 4,354 109,809 (16,235) (147) (136,528) 705 (251) (19,179) (79,354) (77,040) (365,853) 142,808 12,445 288,492 1	Life time ECL Outstanding ECL Outstanding 328,657 13,163,840 142,610 938,285 153,495 7,181,481 (74,163) (7,073,606) (22,811) (346,849) 4,354 109,809 (16,235) (151,573) (147) (136,528) 705 125,196 (251) (19,179) (79,354) (256,718) (77,040) (365,853) 142,808 673,105 12,445 288,492 1 84	12 months Life time Light ECL Outstanding ECL Outstanding ECL 328,657 13,163,840 142,610 938,285 742,871 153,495 7,181,481 (74,163) (7,073,606) (22,811) (346,849) (24,564) 4,354 109,809 (16,235) (151,573) (3,886) (147) (136,528) 705 125,196 (251) (19,179) (79,354) (256,718) 252,987 (77,040) (365,853) 142,808 673,105 308,386 49,035 12,445 288,492 1 84 96,258	12 months Life time Life time ECL Outstanding ECL Outstanding 328,657 13,163,840 142,610 938,285 742,871 1,420,556 153,495 7,181,481 (74,163) (7,073,606) (22,811) (346,849) (24,564) (324,431) 4,354 109,809 (16,235) (151,573) (3,886) (4) (147) (136,528) 705 125,196 (251) (19,179) (79,354) (256,718) 252,987 293,667 (77,040) (365,853) 142,808 673,105 308,386 68,140 49,035 12,445 288,492 1 84 96,258 195,576	Stage 1 Stage 2 Stage 3 Thousands ECL Outstanding ECL Outstanding <th co<="" td=""></th>	

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Retail Loans	Stage 1 12 months		Stage 2 Life time		Stage 3 Life time		<u>EGP</u> <u>Thousands</u> Total	
	ECL	Outstanding	ECL	Outstanding	ECL	Outstanding	ECL	Outstanding
Balance as of 1 January 2024	20,775	6,922,658	14,831	434,586	153,956	159,358	189,562	7,516,602
New financial assets purchased or issued	29,605	6,585,765					29,605	6,585,765
Financial assets matured or derecognized	(11,792)	(1,450,554)	(678)	(37,511)	(29,067)	(68,746)	(41,537)	(1,556,811)
Transfer to stage 1	5,124	1,092,435	(10,655)	(1,094,444)	(22,053)		(27,584)	(2,009)
Transfer to stage 2	(5,056)	(1,150,385)	38,795	1,155,182	(22,122)	(33,827)	11,617	(29,030)
Transfer to stage 3	(5,459)	(46,006)	(17,417)	(189,853)	188,154	226,038	165,278	(9,821)
Changes in the probability of default and loss in the event of default and the balance exposed to default	6,925	(2,135,502)	(15,488)	(23,327)	(87,653)	(32,027)	(96,216)	(2,190,856)
Write- off during the year					(101,425)	(101,425)	(101,425)	(101,425)
Proceeds from previously written off debts					69,104		69,104	
Foreign exchange differences	110	108,572		263	17	44	127	108,879
Balance as of 31 December 2024	40,232	9,926,983	9,388	244,896	148,911	149,415	198,531	10,321,294

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							EGP Thousands		
Retail Loans	Stage 1 12 months		Stage 2 Life time		S	tage 3	Total		
					Life time				
	ECL	Outstanding	ECL	Outstanding	ECL	Outstanding	ECL	Outstanding	
Balance as of 1 January 2023	38,030	4,963,887	13,799	196,071	146,449	190,006	198,278	5,349,964	
New financial assets purchased or	10,311	4 070 695					10,311	4,070,685	
issued		4,070,685							
Financial assets matured or	(4,686)	(1.040.410)	(936)	(57,348)	(9,108)	(30,759)	(14.730)	(1,137,517)	
derecognised		(1,049,410)	(930)	(37,346)	(9,100)	(30,739)	(14,730)	(1,137,317)	
Transfer to stage 1	37	56,543	(2,219)	(36,192)	(1,489)	(17,266)	(3,671)	3,085	
Transfer to stage 2	(3,184)	(272,686)	9,618	221,621	(1,970)	(1,939)	4,464	(53,004)	
Transfer to stage 3	(3,182)	(111,305)	(4,689)	(26,493)	92,424	136,169	84,553	(1,629)	
Changes in the probability of default									
and loss in the event of default and the	(16,551)	(749,868)	(742)	134,662	3,470	3,554	(13,823)	(611,652)	
balance exposed to default									
Write- off during the year					(120,418)	(120,418)	(120,418)	(120,418)	
Proceeds from previously written off						44.502	202	44.502	
debts					44,593		44,593		
Foreign exchange differences		14,812		2,265	5	11	5	17,088	
Balance as of 31 December 2023	20,775	6,922,658	14,831	434,586	153,956	159,358	189,562	7,516,602	

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Due From Banks	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		<u>EGP</u> <u>Thousands</u>	
	12 months		Life time		Life time		Total	
	ECL	Outstanding	ECL	Outstanding	ECL	Outstanding	ECL	Outstanding
Balance as of 1 January 2024	2,716	1,300,709					2,716	1,300,709
New financial assets purchased or issued	23,137	7,063,442					23,137	7,063,442
Financial assets matured or derecognized	(13,995)	(7,137,612)					(13,995)	(7,137,612)
Transfer to stage 1								
Transfer to stage 2								
Transfer to stage 3								
Changes in the probability of default and loss in the event of default and the balance exposed to default	(8,159)						(8,159)	
Write- off during the year								
Proceeds from previously written off debts								
Foreign exchange differences	313	783,322					313	783,322
Balance as of 31 December 2024	4,012	2,009,861					4,012	2,009,861

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							EGI	
							Thousands	
Due From Banks	Stage 1 12 months		Stage 2 Life time		Stage 3 Life time		Total	
_	ECL	Outstanding	ECL	Outstanding	ECL	Outstanding	ECL	Outstanding
Balance as of 1 January 2023	1,582	798,173					1,582	798,173
New financial assets purchased or	2,716	1 200 700					2.716	1 200 700
issued		1,300,709					2,716	1,300,709
Financial assets matured or	(2,222)	(075 224)					(2.222)	(075 224)
derecognised		(975,224)					(2,222)	(975,224)
Transfer to stage 1								
Transfer to stage 2								
Transfer to stage 3								
Changes in the probability of default								
and loss in the event of default and the								
balance exposed to default								
Write- off during the year								
Proceeds from previously written off								
debts								
Foreign exchange differences	640	177,051					640	177,051
Balance as of 31 December 2023	2,716	1,300,709					2,716	1,300,709

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (Continued) (In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP Thousands unless otherwise stated)

Financial Investments at fair value through Other Comprehensive income	Sta	age 1	S	itage 2	\$	Stage 3	EGP Thousands	
	12 n	nonths	Li	ife time	L	ife time	To	otal
	ECL	Outstanding	ECL	Outstanding	ECL	Outstanding	ECL	Outstanding
Balance as of 1 January 2024	30,314	3,880,036					30,314	3,880,036
New financial assets purchased or issued	13,872	2,167,796					13,872	2,167,796
Financial assets matured or derecognized	(13,770)	(1,999,649)					(13,770)	(1,999,649)
Transfer to stage 1								
Transfer to stage 2								
Transfer to stage 3								
Changes in the probability of default and loss in the event of default and the balance exposed to default	(410)						(410)	
Write- off during the year								
Proceeds from previously written off debts								
Foreign exchange differences	3,741	326,182					3,741	326,182
Balance as of 31 December 2024	33,747	4,374,365		<u></u>			33,747	4,374,365

Translation of consolidated financial statements originally issued in Arabic

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (Continued) (In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP Thousands unless otherwise stated)

EGP Thousands

Financial Investments at fair value								
through Other Comprehensive	Sta	age 1	S	tage 2		Stage 3	T	otal
income								
	12 months		Li	fe time	Life time			
	ECL	Outstanding	ECL	Outstanding	ECL	Outstanding	ECL	Outstanding
Balance as of 1 January 2023	41,331	4,376,940					41,331	4,376,940
New financial assets purchased or issued		897,945						897,945
Financial assets matured or derecognised	(13,315)	(1,867,453)					(13,315)	(1,867,453)
Transfer to stage 1								
Transfer to stage 2								
Transfer to stage 3								
Changes in the probability of default and loss in the event of default and the balance exposed to default	435						435	
Write- off during the year								
Proceeds from previously written off debts								
Foreign exchange differences	1,863	472,604					1,863	472,604
Balance as of 31 December 2023	30,314	3,880,036					30,314	3,880,036

Translation of consolidated financial statements originally issued in Arabic

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (Continued) (In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP Thousands unless otherwise stated)

Financial Investments at AC	Sta	age 1	S	tage 2	5	Stage 3	<u>EGP</u> <u>Thousands</u>	
	12 m	12 months		Life time		ife time	Total	
	ECL	Outstanding	ECL	Outstanding	ECL	Outstanding	ECL	Outstanding
Balance as of 1 January 2024	40,120	6,313,108					40,120	6,313,108
New financial assets purchased or	65,296	3,364,389					65,296	3,364,389
issued	03,270	3,304,307					03,270	3,304,307
Financial assets matured or	(3,626)	(4,609,940)					(3,626)	(4,609,940)
derecognized	(3,020)	(4,000,540)					(3,020)	(4,000,540)
Transfer to stage 1								
Transfer to stage 2								
Transfer to stage 3								
Changes in the probability of default								
and loss in the event of default and the	(62,459)						(62,459)	
balance exposed to default								
Write- off during the year								
Proceeds from previously written off								
debts								
Foreign exchange differences	23,703	4,068,707					23,703	4,068,707
Balance as of 31 December 2024	63,034	9,136,264					63,034	9,136,264

Translation of consolidated financial statements originally issued in Arabic

EGP

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (Continued) (In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP Thousands unless otherwise stated)

							Thousands		
Financial Investments at AC	Sta	age 1	S	Stage 2	;	Stage 3 Total			
	12 n	nonths	$\mathbf{L}_{\mathbf{i}}$	ife time	L	ife time			
_	ECL	Outstanding	ECL	Outstanding	ECL	Outstanding	ECL	Outstanding	
Balance as of 1 January 2023	27,406	3,564,782					27,406	3,564,782	
New financial assets purchased or issued	38,353	6,029,818					38,353	6,029,818	
Financial assets matured or derecognised	(31,261)	(4,167,479)					(31,261)	(4,167,479)	
Transfer to stage 1									
Transfer to stage 2									
Transfer to stage 3									
Changes in the probability of default									
and loss in the event of default and the	242						242		
balance exposed to default									
Write- off during the year									
Proceeds from previously written off									
debts									
Foreign exchange differences	5,380	885,987					5,380	885,987	
Balance as of 31 December 2023	40,120	6,313,108					40,120	6,313,108	

Translation of consolidated financial statements originally issued in Arabic

(In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP Thousands unless otherwise stated)

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (Continued)

The following table displays changes in balances and expected credit losses (ECL) between the beginning and end of the year: Credit Guarantees

The Bank uses many policies and practices to limit the credit risks. The most widely adopted of these is the acceptability of collateral for debt instruments and loan commitments. The Bank has internal policies regarding classes of collateral that can be accepted to limit or decrease the credit risk.

The Bank accrues out an assessment of the guarantees that have been obtained when establishing these loans. This assessment is regularly assessed. The key types of guarantees are:

- Cash and cash equivalent
- Real estate mortgage
- Derivatives margin agreement that has been signed with the Bank as a part of main offsetting agreements.
- Commercial mortgages
- Financial assets pledge such as debt instruments and equity instruments.

The guarantees held as collateral against the financial assets other than loans and facilities depend on the nature of the instrument, as debt securities, government bonds and other qualified bills are generally not secured, except for the asset-backed securities and similar instruments secured by portfolios of financial instruments. The derivatives are often secured.

The policies adopted by the Bank have not been changed significantly in terms of obtaining guarantees during the financial year, and there has been no change in the quality of those guarantees held by the Bank compared to the previous financial year.

The Bank closely monitors the guarantees held against the low – credit financial assets, as it is likely that the Bank will hold collateral to mitigate potential credit losses.

Written-off financial instruments (loans)

The Bank excludes the financial assets that are still under compulsory collection for unpaid contractual amounts of the bad assets. The Bank seeks to fully recover some amounts legally due that were partially or fully written off due to the lack of a possibility of a full recovery.

Modifications of loans terms and rescheduling

The Bank sometimes modifies terms of the loans granted to the customers due to the commercial renegotiation or non-performing to increase the chances of recovery. The activities of restructuring include arrangements of extension of repayment terms, grace periods, exemption from repayment or some or full interests. Restructuring policies and practices are based on indicators or criteria that indicate – based on the discretion of management - that repayment is likely to continue. These policies are constantly reviewed.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (Continued) (In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP Thousands unless otherwise stated)

Reduction and risk avoidance policies

The Bank manages, limits, and controls the concentration of credit risks at the debtor level, groups, industries, and countries. The Bank regulates the levels of acceptable credit risks by setting limits to the amount of risk that will be accepted at the level of each borrower, or group of borrowers, and at the level of economic activities and geographical sectors. These risks are monitored constantly and are reviewed annually or on a recurring basis, when necessary. Limits of the credit risks at the level of the borrower / bank, producer, sector, and country are quarterly approved by the Board of Directors.

Credit limits for any borrower, including banks, are divided into sub-limits that include the amounts on- and off- balance sheet, and the daily risk limit relating to trading items such as forward foreign exchange contracts. Actual amounts are compared with the daily limits. Exposure to credit risks is also managed through periodic analysis of the ability of borrowers and potential borrowers to meet the repayment of their liabilities and by amending lending limits, if appropriate.

Means of setting limits of to the risks are shown as following: Guarantees

The Bank adopts many policies and controls to limit the credit risks. These means include the guarantees obtained against borrowed funds. The Bank sets guiding rules for specific acceptable classes of guarantees. The key types guarantee of loans and facilities are:

- Real estate mortgages.
- Mortgage of activity assets such as machinery and merchandise.
- Mortgage of financial instruments such as debt instruments and equity.

The financing is often granted in the longer term and loans to the companies are secured. In order to reduce the credit loss to a minimum, the Bank seeks to get additional guarantees from the concerned parties and when indicators of impairment are shown for a loan or facilities. The guarantees taken as collateral for assets other than loans and facilities are determined based on the nature of the instrument. Generally, the debt instruments and treasury bills are not secured, except for groups of financial instruments covered by Asset-Backed Securities and similar instruments that are secured by a portfolio of financial instruments.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (Continued) (In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP Thousands unless otherwise stated)

Derivatives

The Bank maintains strict control limits on net open derivative positions (i.e., the difference between purchase and sale contracts) by both amount and term. The amount exposed to credit risk, at any time, is determined at the fair value of the instrument that provides a benefit for the Bank, i.e. an asset with a positive fair value that represents a portion of the contractual / notional value used to express the size of the existing instruments. This credit risk exposure is managed as part of the overall lending limits with customers, together with potential exposures from market movements. Collateral or other security is not usually obtained for credit risk exposures on these instruments, except where the Bank requires margin deposits from counterparties.

Settlement risk arises in any situation where a payment in cash, securities or equities is made against the expectation of a corresponding receipt in cash, securities, or equities. Daily settlement limits are established for each counter party to cover the aggregate of all settlement risk arising from the Bank's market transactions on any single day.

Master netting arrangements

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

Credit related commitments

The main purpose of credit-related commitments is to ensure that funds are available to the customer on demand, and financial guarantee contracts carry a credit risk related to loans, and documentary and commercial credits issued by the Bank on behalf of the customer to grant a third party the right to withdraw from the Bank within certain amounts and under specific terms and conditions often secured against the goods being shipped and therefore carries a lower degree of risk than a direct loan.

Translation of consolidated financial statements originally issued in Arabic

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (Continued) (In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP Thousands unless otherwise stated)

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.

Expected credit loss measurement policy

The Bank's policy requires defining three stages for classifying financial assets that are measured at amortized cost, loan commitments and financial guarantees, as well as debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income, according to changes in credit quality since the initial recognition, and then measuring (expected credit losses) in the value related to these instruments as follows:

The unimpaired financial asset is classified upon initial recognition in Stage 1 and credit risk is monitored on an ongoing basis by the Bank's credit risk department.

If there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the financial asset is transferred to Stage 2 and the financial asset is not considered impaired at this stage (lifetime expected credit loss in the absence of credit impairment).

If there are indications of impairment in the value of the financial asset, it is transferred to Stage 3, and the Bank relies on the following indicators to determine whether there are objective evidence indicating:

- •A significant increase in the rate of interest on the financial asset as a result of the increase in credit risk.
- •Negative material changes in the activity and financial or economic conditions in which the borrower operates.
- •A scheduling request as a result of difficulties facing the borrower.
- •Negative material changes in actual or expected operating results or cash flows.
- •Early signs of cash flow/liquidity problems such as delays in servicing creditors/business loans.
- •Cancellation of a direct facility by the Bank due to the borrower's high credit risk.

Internal rating

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (Continued) (In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP Thousands unless otherwise stated)

General Bank Risk Measurement Model

The management performs classifications in the form of a more detailed subgroup to comply with the requirements of the central bank of Egypt, and the assets exposed to credit risk are classified according to detailed rules and conditions that depend largely on the information related to the customer, his activity, his financial status, and the extent of his regularity of payment.

The bank calculates the required provisions in accordance with the instructions of creditworthiness, on the basis of specific ratios by the Central Bank of Egypt, and in the event that the required provisions in accordance with the rules of the central bank of Egypt exceed the expected credit losses calculated for the purposes of preparing the financial statements, the general bank risk reserve is set aside within rights ownership with a discount on the distributable profits by the amount of that increase, and this reserve is periodically adjusted by increase or decrease so that it is always equal to the amount of the increase between the two provisions, and this reserve is not distributable.

Following is a table on the creditworthiness levels for institutions in accordance with the internal assessment bases compared to the Central Bank of Egypt assessment bases and the provision ratios required for the impairment of the assets exposed to credit risk:

			internal rating
CBE Rating	Rating description	Provision%	description
1	Low Risk	0%	Good debts
2	Moderate Risk	1%	Good debts
3	Satisfactory Risk	1%	Good debts
4	Reasonable Risk	2%	Good debts
5	Acceptable Risk	2%	Good debts
6	Marginally Acceptable Risk	3%	Standard monitoring
7	Watch List	5%	Special monitoring
8	Substandard	20%	Non-performing debts
9	Doubtful	50%	Non-performing debts
10	Bad Debt	100%	Non-performing debts

Translation of consolidated financial statements originally issued in Arabic

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (Continued) (In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP Thousands unless otherwise stated)

Maximum limits for credit risk before collater	ral - items exposed to cre	dit risk (on-
balance sheet)	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
Treasury Bills and other Government Securities	13,042,703	9,849,828
Due from banks	11,993,876	11,526,371
Loans and facilities to customers		, , - , -
Retail Loans		
Personal loans	7,890,500	5,969,104
Credit cards	375,008	76,961
Overdraft	62,322	229,280
Mortgage loans	1,794,933	1,051,695
Corporate Loans		
Overdraft	263,166	458,696
Direct loans	14,945,541	10,516,787
Syndicated loans	4,934,238	2,869,193
Suspended interest	(643)	(643)
Unearned interest	(171,488)	(66,831)
Financial Investment		
Debt instruments	10,179,603	11,171,381
Other assets - accrued revenue	989,741	738,563
	66,299,500	54,390,385
Credit risk exposure item without taking colla	terals (off-balance sheet):	
	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
Loan Commitment	14,182,263	933,981
Letters of guarantee	3,611,737	3,310,132
Letters of credit	1,017,394	135,397
Acceptances on supplier facilities	357,051	649,754
	19,168,445	5,029,264

Translation of consolidated financial statements originally issued in Arabic

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (Continued) (In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP Thousands unless otherwise stated)

The above table represents the maximum bank exposure to credit risk 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023, without taking in consideration any collateral held for in-balance sheet items, the balances included are based on net carrying amounts as reported in the balance sheet and as shown above, 45.04% of the maximum exposure arising from loans and facilities to customers against 38.80% at 31 December 2023; While investments in debt tools represent 35.53%, compared to 38.65% on December 31, 2023.

Management is confident in its ability to continue to control and sustain minimal exposure of credit risk to the Bank resulting from both its loan and facility portfolio and debt Instruments based on the following:

- 96.56% of the loans and facility portfolio is categorized in the top two grades of the internal rating system against 94.38% on 31 December 2023.
- 90.52% of the loans and facility portfolio without accruals or impairment indicators against 84.41% on 31 December 2023.
- 89.52% of the investments in debt instruments and treasury bills represent the debt instruments on Egyptian Government against 83% on 31 December 2023.

Loans and facilities

Balances of loans and facilities at 31 December 2024 are set out below:

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
Store 1	29,878,685	20,071,114
Stage 1		
Stage 2	1,366,316	1,416,116
Stage 3	1,267,666	1,309,602
Total	32,512,667	22,796,832
Less:		
Expected credit losses	(2,246,959)	(1,622,463)
Suspended interest	(643)	(643)
Unearned interest	(171,488)	(66,831)
Net	30,093,577	21,106,895

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (Continued) (In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP Thousands unless otherwise stated)

<u>EGP</u> <u>Thousands</u>

	31 December 2024							
		Re	etail			Corporate		Total loans and
	Overdraft	Credit cards	Personal loans	Mortgage loans	Overdraft	Direct loans	Syndicated loans	facilities to customers
Rating								
Performing /No Dues	62,200	341,221	7,191,045	1,795,038	267,207	14,216,338	5,580,526	29,453,575
Past due up to 30 days		40,297	500,736	6,736		962,623		1,510,392
Past due 30-60 days	62	5,989	146,353	1,864	9	24,480		178,757
Past due 60 -90 days		2,286	96,468	262		11,714		110,730
Impaired	147	2,838	127,189	563	52	926,290	202,134	1,259,213
Total	62,409	392,631	8,061,791	1,804,463	267,268	16,141,445	5,782,660	32,512,667
Expected Credit	(07)	(17. (22)	(171.001)	(0.530)	(4.100)	(1.105.004)	(0.40, 400)	(2.246.050)
Losses	(87)	(17,623)	(171,291)	(9,530)	(4,102)	(1,195,904)	(848,422)	(2,246,959)
Suspended interest			(5)			(638)		(643)
Unearned interest			(149,209)			(22,279)		(171,488)
Total	62,322	375,008	7,741,286	1,794,933	263,166	14,922,624	4,934,238	30,093,577

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (Continued) (In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP Thousands unless otherwise stated)

EGP Thousands

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.,	17565111	1751	2112.)	

				31 December 20	23			75 4 11 1
		Re	tail			Corporate		Total loans and
	Overdraft	Credit cards	Personal loans	Mortgage loans	Overdraft	Direct loans	Syndicated loans	facilities to customers
Rating								
Performing /No Dues	229,637	66,187	5,324,833	1,049,905	457,150	9,169,977	2,941,754	19,239,443
Past due up to 30 days	99	9,387	440,175	10,197	1,344	1,130,307	189,019	1,780,528
Past due 30-60 days		1,812	156,432	2,279		73,671		234,194
Past due 60 -90 days		1,888	90,064	251		168,966		261,169
Impaired	867	1,276	130,896	417	15,647	927,608	202,134	1,278,845
Total	230,603	80,550	6,142,400	1,063,049	474,141	11,470,529	3,332,907	22,794,179
Expected Credit	(1.222)	(2.500)	(172.206)	(11.254)	(15 445)	(052.742)	(462.714)	(1 (22 4(2)
Losses	(1,323)	(3,589)	(173,296)	(11,354)	(15,445)	(953,742)	(463,714)	(1,622,463)
Suspended interest			(5)			(638)		(643)
Unearned interest			(48,793)			(18,038)		(66,831)
Total	229,280	76,961	5,920,306	1,051,695	458,696	10,498,111	2,869,193	21,104,242

Translation of consolidated financial statements originally issued in Arabic

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (Continued) (In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP Thousands unless otherwise stated)

Restructured loans and facilities

Restructuring activities include extending payment arrangements, implementing forced management programs, modifying, and postponing payments. Policies for implementing restructuring depend on indicators or criteria that indicate that there is a high probability of Continued payments, based on the personal judgment of management. These policies are subject to continuous review. It is usual to apply restructuring to long-term loans, especially customer financing loans, The restructured loans at 31 December 2024 amounted 1,423,197 EGP thousands compared to 1,933,996 EGP thousand at 31 December 2023.

Written-off loans

In accordance with the Board of Directors' decision or its specialized committees, the written-off loans from the non-performing loans are written-off against its related loan loss provisions and that step is made after exhausting all the possible recovery processes.

Debt Instruments and Treasury Bills

The table below presents an analysis of debt instruments, and other treasury bills according to the rating agencies at 31 December 2024.

			EGP Thousands
31 December 2024	Treasury bills & other Governmental securities	Debt Instruments	Total
В	13,065,489	10,219,851	23,285,340
31 December 2023	Treasury bills & other Governmental securities	Debt Instruments	Total
В	9,863,355	11,197,974	21,061,329

Translation of consolidated financial statements originally issued in Arabic

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (Continued) (In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP Thousands unless otherwise stated)

Activity segments

The following table represent the analysis of the Bank's main credit exposure at carrying value categorized by the activities practiced by the bank's customers.

the dame of distorne								<u>EGP</u> Thousands
	Commercial activity	Industrial activity	Financial institutions	Real estate companies	Governmental sector	Other Activities	Individuals	Total
Due from banks Loans and facilities to customers			11,993,876					11,993,876
Retail loans								
Overdraft							62,409	62,409
Personal loans							8,061,791	8,061,791
Credit Cards							392,631	392,631
Mortgage loans							1,804,463	1,804,463
Corporate loans								
Overdraft	188	10,042	34	41	771	256,192		267,268
Direct loans	238,323	9,033,158	2,155,526	769,112		3,945,326		16,141,445
Syndicated loans	<u></u>	918,895		2,152,667	233,819	2,477,279		5,782,660
Expected Credit Losses	(9,245)	(1,224,048)	(71,859)	(254,797)	(694)	(487,785)	(198,531)	(2,246,959)
Suspended interest						(638)	(5)	(643)
Unearned interest						(22,279)	(149,209)	(171,488)
Financial Investments								
Debt instruments			23,222,306					23,222,306
Other assets			989,741					989,741
Total at 31 December 2024	229,266	8,738,047	38,289,624	2,667,023	233,896	6,168,095	9,973,549	66,299,500
Total at 31 December 2023	284,584	6,506,126	33,142,961	2,261,152	264,653	4,446,378	7,516,602	54,422,456

Translation of consolidated financial statements originally issued in Arabic

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (Continued) (In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP Thousands unless otherwise stated)

Market risk

Market and liquidity risks are defined as the risks to which the bank is exposed because of maintaining certain positions considering changes or fluctuations in the markets in which the bank operates and not necessarily in which the bank is geographically located.

Market risks result from open positions for the purpose of trading, whether currency positions or investments that are sensitive to changes in interest rates, which affects the market value of those investments, and these effects are reflected in the income statement daily.

As for positions held for non-trading purposes that are sensitive to changes in interest rates, the effect of changes on the bank's capital is reflected.

Trading portfolios arise because of the bank's direct dealings with clients or with the market. While portfolios are created for non-trading purposes because of the bank's management of assets and liabilities and are primarily created through investments classified at amortized cost or through other comprehensive income.

Types of market risks:

These include interest rate risks, exchange rate risks, and liquidity risks. Below is an explanation of each category of market risk:

Interest rate risk: The risks that arise from unfavorable movements in the prevailing interest rates in the market during a certain period of time, which may negatively affect the bank's profitability or the economic value of its property rights, and thus its financial position.

Exchange rate risk: It is the risk of a change in the value of the investment due to change in the exchange rate. This also refers to the risks that the bank faces when it needs to close a long or short position in a foreign currency at a loss, due to the adverse movement in exchange rates.

Translation of consolidated financial statements originally issued in Arabic

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (Continued) (In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP Thousands unless otherwise stated)

Liquidity risk: It is a type of financial risk that involves the inability to trade financial assets on the market fast enough to influence the price of the market within a given time frame. This happens when there is insufficient market liquidity to make it simple to purchase or sell assets without having a big impact on their price.

Methods for measuring market risk:

Measuring Interest rate risk: Interest rate risks are divided into two types:

Interest rate risks for positions held for non-trading purposes in the Banking Book, which result from the main activities of the bank that are not carried out for the purpose of trading.

Additionally, interest rate risk in the trading portfolio, which arises from positions taken with the intention of trading in financial markets, is included in the guidelines for the minimum capital adequacy level under the market risk framework.

The sensitivity of the bank's profitability to interest rate movements in the short term is measured specifically through its impact on net interest income, although interest rate risks have an increasing impact on all of the bank's revenues, including revenues Other than net income from returns (such as commissions), the focus is It will be mainly based on net income from earnings (EAR).

The process of calculating the value of the capital required to meet the interest rate risk for positions held for non-trading purposes is carried out according to the standard method by following the following steps for each currency separately:

- A netting is made between assets and liabilities including derivative contracts that are sensitive to return rates in each period to reach the net position (assets liabilities).
- The net position for each time period is multiplied by the discount factor for each period, which is calculated according to the interest rates for each time period based on the yield curve for each currency.

Translation of consolidated financial statements originally issued in Arabic

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (Continued) (In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP Thousands unless otherwise stated)

- To determine the economic value of the bank's equity prior to any shocks, a forced summation procedure is carried out (considering the signal to make a clearing between the surplus and deficit positions) of the weighted positions for the various time periods for each currency separately.
- The previous steps are repeated by following 6 scenarios for the rise and fall of interest rates (according to the various changes in the interest curve) for each currency to arrive at the economic value of the bank's equity aftershocks.

Measuring Exchange rate risk:

- The bank applies the value at risk (parametric VAR) method to estimate the market risk of existing positions and the maximum expected loss, based on several assumptions for various changes in market conditions. The value at risk (VAR) is a statistical prediction of the potential loss resulting from adverse market movements and expresses the maximum value that the bank can lose using a 99% confidence coefficient, meaning that there is a 1% probability that the actual loss will be greater than the value of the expected loss.
- The VAR model assumes a ten-day holding period before closing open positions.
 - Three steps to apply VAR as a measurement approach for foreign exchange risk and cost of capital:
- 1- The bank is expected to calculate its expected losses on a daily basis.
- 2- The bank compares the VAR value at the end of the month with the average daily VAR for 60 days and calculates the capital charge based on the larger value of the two.
- 3- To adequately calculate the cost of capital, the bank must conduct a back test by comparing actual daily losses with the calculated value of risk.

Value at risk according to risk type

EGP EGP
Thousands Thousands
31 December 2024 31 December 2023

	Average	Higher	Lower	Average	Higher	Lower
Foreign						
Currency	1,597	4,035	108	4,479	12,267	1,136
Exchange risk						

EGP

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (Continued) (In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP Thousands unless otherwise stated)

Foreign exchange fluctuation risk

The Bank is exposed to the effects of fluctuations in the foreign currency exchange rates on its financial position and cash flows. The Board of Directors sets limits on the level of exposure by currency and in aggregate for both overnight and intra-day positions, which are monitored daily. The table below summarizes the Bank's exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risk at the end of financial period, and Bank's financial instruments at carrying amounts, categorized by currency.

						Thousands
31 December 2024	EGP	USD	EUR	GBP	Other Currencies	Total
Financial Assets						
Cash and balances with Central Bank	8,829,407	82,558	14,941	2,534	4,685	8,934,125
Due from banks	6,319,999	5,169,410	372,393	126,607	5,467	11,993,876
Loans and facilities to customers	26,758,322	3,319,414	15,541	236	64	30,093,577
Financial Investments						
Financial Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	9,152,280	1,833,122	5,194			10,990,596
Financial Investments at amortized cost	3,375,762	8,994,407	117,376			12,487,545
Financial Investments in associates	380,728					380,728
Non-Current Asset Held for Sale	92,596					92,596
Other Financial Assets	792,161	192,580	4,756	244		989,741
Total financial assets at 31 December 2024	55,701,255	19,591,491	530,201	129,621	10,216	75,962,784

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (Continued) (In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP Thousands unless otherwise stated)

						EGP
						Thousands
31 December 2024	EGP	USD	EUR	GBP	Other	Total
31 December 2024	EGI	USD	EUK	GDI	Currencies	Total
Financial liabilities						
Due to banks	5,129	471,762	43,598		21,620	542,109
Customers' deposits	47,370,305	19,199,727	500,062	129,505	8,986	67,208,585
Other loans	119,673					119,673
Other financial liabilities	1,158,122	57,811	48	9		1,215,990
Total financial liabilities at 31 December 2024	48,653,229	19,729,300	543,708	129,514	30,606	69,086,357
Net financial position at 31 December 2024	7,048,026	(137,809)	(13,507)	107	(20,390)	6,876,427
Net financial position at 31 December 2023	4,992,642	(379)	(1,669)	(230)	(17,168)	4,973,196

EGP

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (Continued) (In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP Thousands unless otherwise stated)

Interest rate risk

The risk that arises from unfavorable movements in the prevailing interest rates in the market during a certain period, which may negatively affect the bank's profitability or the economic value of its property rights and thus its financial position.

The tables below summaries the Bank 's exposure to the interest rate fluctuations risk that include carrying amount of the financial instruments categorized based on the repricing dates or the maturity date – whichever is earlier.

							Thousands
31 December 2024	Up to 1 month	More than 1 month to 3 months	More than 3 months to 1 year	More than 1 year to 5 years	More than 5 years	Without interest	Total
Financial Assets	_						
Cash and balances with Central Bank						8,934,125	8,934,125
Due from banks	9,887,262	1,955,616	54,245			96,753	11,993,876
Loans and facilities to customers	3,024,777	14,260,978	3,112,684	9,514,310	2,599,918	(2,419,090)	30,093,577
Financial Investments							
Financial Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	298,274	7,599,419	2,317,897	519,171		255,835	10,990,596
Financial Investments at amortized cost	129,403	5,658,271	686,513	6,076,392		(63,034)	12,487,545
Financial Investments in associates						380,728	380,728
Non-current assets held for sale						92,596	92,596
Other Financial Assets						989,741	989,741
Total financial assets at 31 December 2024	13,339,716	29,474,284	6,171,339	16,109,873	2,599,918	8,267,654	75,962,784

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							EGP
31 December 2024	Up to 1 month	More than 1 month to 3 months	More than 3 months to 1 year	More than 1 year to 5 years	More than 5 years	Without interest	<u>Thousands</u> Total
Financial liabilities							
Due to banks	10,577					531,532	542,109
Customers' deposits	20,225,042	12,071,031	10,872,502	18,009,556	7,841	6,022,614	67,208,586
Other Loans					119,673		119,673
Other financial liabilities						1,215,990	1,215,990
Total financial liabilities at 31 December 2024	20,235,619	12,071,031	10,872,502	18,009,556	127,514	7,770,136	69,086,358
31 December 2024	(6,895,903)	17,403,253	(4,701,163)	(1,899,683)	2,472,404	497,518	6,876,426
31 December 2023	(4,812,575)	13,244,471	(5,760,495)	(2,402,978)	2,411,578	2,293,195	4,973,196

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Liquidity risk

It is a type of financial risk that involves the inability to trade financial assets on the market fast enough to influence the price of the market within a given time frame. This happens when there is insufficient market liquidity to make it simple to purchase or sell assets without having a big impact on their price.

Measuring Liquidity Risk:

- The bank prepares the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR), which aims to ensure that the bank maintains a sufficient amount of high-quality, unencumbered liquid assets to meet net cash outflows within 30 days.
- Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR): The Net Stable Funding Ratio represents the relationship between the available stable financing (ASF Funding Stable Funding Required) (the numerator of the ratio) and the stable financing required (RSF Funding Stable Required) (the denominator of the ratio), as the ratio works to confront the incompatibility of the financing structure. Long-term by urging the use of stable, long-term sources of funds for a period extending for at least one year in order to cover investments in assets and any financing claims resulting from obligations outside the budget, which helps the bank to structure its sources of funds.
- On an individual basis (the bank's branches at home country and abroad) and on a combined basis (the banking group includes the bank and all its branches at its home country and abroad and all affiliated financial companies with the exception of insurance companies) on a monthly basis gradually for both the local currency and foreign currencies separately, and 100% must be adhered to as a limit Lowest LCR & NSFR ratios.
- In case of having a deficit in the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR), sources of funds are provided equivalent to the amount of the deficit in the level of high-quality liquid assets, and they are invested within those assets.
- In case of a deficit in the Net Stable Financing Ratio (NSFR), the bank creates capital equivalent to the amount of the deficit in the ratio as additional capital in the capital base, which leads to compliance with the specified limit for the Net Stable Financing Ratio.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (Continued) (In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP Thousands unless otherwise stated)

- The bank calculates the liquidity ratio for both local currency and foreign currencies (keeping the minimum for each of them at 20% and 25%, respectively), where the ratio is calculated on the basis of the daily average of the actual working days during the month.

Liquidity Gap:

The liquidity risk control processes implemented by the bank's Asset and Liabilities Department include the following:

- The liquidity gap occurs when there are differences between the maturity dates and the maturity scale for assets and liabilities. Gap analysis includes evaluating the difference between the maturity dates of assets and liabilities (Liquidity Mismatch).
- -The bank prepares a monthly report to monitor market risks and prepare reports on net liquidity gap positions, liquidity gap limits, and liquidity ratio limits.

The following tables represent the analysis of the bank 's liquidity coverage ratio:

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
Total amount of high-quality liquid assets (1)	22,539,597	16,081,143
Total Cash outflows	18,080,788	10,601,212
Considerable total cash inflows within the set limit		
(value less than: total cash inflows, 75% of total cash	(11,420,652)	(7,950,909)
outflows)		
Net cash outflows (2)	6,660,136	2,650,303
Liquidity coverage ratio (1/2)	338.43%	606.77%

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (Continued) (In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP Thousands unless otherwise stated)

Cash Flows Risk Hedge

<u> </u>						EGP Th	ous ands
			31	December 20	24		
Description/ Maturity Date	Up to 1 month	More than 1 month to 3 months	More than 3 months to 1 year	More than 1 year to 5 years	More than 5 years	Without interest	Total
Due to banks	10,578	-	-	-	-	531,532	542,110
Customers' deposits	10,964,811	12,160,111	10,796,304	7,794,504	21,726	31,203,389	72,940,845
Other Loans	-	-	-	-	119,673	-	119,673
Other liabilities	_		_			1,215,990	1,215,990
Total financial liabilities according to the contractual maturity date	10,975,389	12,160,111	10,796,304	7,794,504	141,399	32,950,911	74,818,618
Total financial assets according to the contractual maturity date *	12,274,720	18,635,742	16,740,790	29,859,110	10,479,175	8,597,329	96,586,866
		31 December 2023				EGP Thous ands	
			31	December 20	23	EGP Th	ous ands
Description/ Maturity Date	Up to 1 month	More than 1 month to 3 months	31 More than 3 months to 1 year	December 20 More than 1 year to 5 years	More than 5 years	EGP Th Without interest	ous ands Total
Description/ Maturity Date Due to banks	_	1 month to	More than 3 months to	More than 1 year to 5	More than	Without	
	month	1 month to	More than 3 months to	More than 1 year to 5	More than	Without	Total
Due to banks	2,679,176	1 month to 3 months	More than 3 months to 1 year	More than 1 year to 5 years	More than 5 years	Without interest	Total 2,976,500
Due to banks Customers' deposits	2,679,176	1 month to 3 months	More than 3 months to 1 year	More than 1 year to 5 years	More than 5 years	297,324 22,160,069	Total 2,976,500 54,942,209
Due to banks Customers' deposits Other Loans	2,679,176 5,364,983 -	1 month to 3 months	More than 3 months to 1 year	More than 1 year to 5 years	More than 5 years	297,324 22,160,069	Total 2,976,500 54,942,209 126,684

Assets available to satisfy all liabilities and cover loan-associated commitments include cash balances with the Central Bank, Due from banks, treasury bills and other governmental securities, loans and facilities to banks and customers. A percentage of loans to customers that are due to be repaid within a year are extended during the normal activity of Bank NXT in addition to that, there is a mortgage of some debt instruments, treasury bills and other government securities to guarantee obligations and Bank NXT has the ability to satisfy the unexpected net cash flows by selling securities and finding other financing sources.

^{*} Assets shown in the table represent the undiscounted cash flows in accordance with the contractual maturity date.

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Capital Management

The Bank's objectives on managing capital, which include other elements in addition to the equity shown in the balance sheet, are as follows:

- Compliance with the legal requirements of capital in the Arab Republic of Egypt.
- Protecting the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern and enabling it to continue generating income for shareholders and other parties dealing with the Bank.
- Maintaining a strong capital base that supports the growth of activity. The capital adequacy and capital uses are daily reviewed according to the requirements of the Central Bank of Egypt by the Bank's management, through forms based on the guidelines of the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision. The required data are submitted and provided to the Central Bank of Egypt on a quarterly basis.

The Central Bank of Egypt requires the Bank to do the following:

- Maintain Five billion Egyptian pounds as a minimum for issued and paidup capital.
- Maintain a ratio equal to or more than 12.5% between the elements of capital and the elements of assets and contingent liabilities weighted by risk weights.
- In accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank of Egypt to update the position of the banking sector with regard to the capital adequacy ratio according to Basel II decisions.

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

Tier I after disposals includes the following:

Some of the items that will be deducted/ will not be considered and mentioned in the "supervisory instructions on the minimum ratio of capital adequacy", Chapter II on the capital base will be dealt with later as stated in the instructions.

- •Continuing core capital after disposals (CET1-Common Equity).
- •Additional core capital

There are some items that will be deducted/ not considered and mentioned in the "supervisory instructions on the minimum ratio of capital adequacy", Chapter II on the capital base. These items are deducted from the continuous core capital if the balance is negative, while they are not considered if it is positive.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (Continued) (In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP Thousands unless otherwise stated)

Tier II after disposals

It includes 45% of the special reserve, loans and subordinated deposits within the limits of the prescribed percentage, as well as the considerable provisions required against the debt instruments, loans, credit facilities and contingent liabilities included in the first stage (Stage 1).

The capital adequacy ratio model includes some important notes and points which are as follows:

1-Reserves: include legal, general, statutory, supportive and capital reserves only.

2-The "general risk reserve" is formed in accordance with the supervisory instructions issued to banks on 26 January 2019. It includes the special reserve – credit, the general bank risk reserve - credit and the reserve risk of standard (9), considering that in the subsequent periods of application, the Bank shall abide by what is stated within the instructions on minimum capital adequacy ratio "which is not to consider the bank risk reserve when calculating the ratio."

3-The values of accumulated other comprehensive income items, whether they are positive or negative, are considered.

4-Interim profits/ (losses): It is allowed to record the net interim profits within the capital base after the limited inspection report prepared by the auditor on the Bank's financial statements on a quarterly basis. As for the interim losses, they are presented without any conditions.

5-It does not include the part related to credit, and the explanatory instructions of the rules on the preparation and presentation of the financial statements issued by the Central Bank in April 2009, page 7, item (9) must be perused.

6-It should not exceed 1.25% of total assets and contingent liabilities weighted for credit risk, provided that the required provisions against debt instruments, loans, credit facilities and contingent liabilities included in the Stage 2 and Stage 3 are sufficient to meet the obligations for which the provision is formed.

7-"The value of exceeding the limits set for investments in countries, weighted by risk weights."

8-This value must be included in accordance with Form No. 720 related to investments in countries abroad, taking into account that the value of the capital base listed in the aforementioned statement must be adjusted according to the calculated value.

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- •The continuing core capital after the regulatory adjustments is Clause 1.1 before excluding contributions to financial companies (shares or investment funds) represented in Clause 1.3.1.1.
- •Continuing core capital before regulatory adjustments means paid-up capital, reserves, retained earnings, general risk reserve, and accumulated other comprehensive income items net of goodwill and treasury shares.
- •Subordinated loans (deposits): provided that they do not exceed 50% of Tier I after disposals and that 20% of its value is consumed in each of the last five years.

Financial leverage ratio

The Board of Directors of the Central Bank of Egypt, in its session held on 7 July, issued a decision approving the supervisory instructions related to the financial leverage, besides the banks' compliance with the stipulated minimum percentage (3%) on a quarterly basis, as follows:

- -As an indicative percentage as of the end of September 2015 until the year 2017.
- -As a compulsory supervisory percentage as of 2018.

This is in preparation for the consideration of it within the first pillar of Basel decisions (the minimum capital adequacy ratio) for maintaining the strength and integrity of the banking sector and keeping pace with the best international control practices in this regard.

The financial leverage reflects the relationship between Tier I of capital used in capital adequacy ratio (after disposals) and the Bank's assets (inside and outside the balance sheet) unweighted with risk weights.

Financial instruments measured at fair value

The fair value of one-day variable-rate placements and deposits represent their present value, and the expected fair value of variable-rate deposits is estimated based on the discounted cash flows using the interest rate prevailing in the capital markets for debts that have similar credit risk and maturity date.

Loans and facilities to banks

Loans and facilities to banks represent loans other than bank deposits. The expected fair value of loans and facilities is the discounted value of future cash flows expected to be collected and the cash flows are discounted using the current market interest rate for determining the fair value to determine the fair value to meet all the requirements. This includes replacement of funds on maturity or upon being lent to customers. The Bank is present in global money markets to achieve this objective.

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Loans and facilities to customers

They are recognized at net value after deduction of provision for impairment loss. The expected fair value for these loans and facilities represents the discounted value of estimated future cash flows expected to be collected. Cash flows are deducted using the current interest rate in the market to specify the fair value.

Investments in securities

Assets through other comprehensive income or profit or loss are carried at fair value. The fair value is determined based on market prices. If such data is not available, fair value is estimated using prices of capital markets for traded securities with similar credit characteristics, dates of maturity and rates.

Financial instruments not measured at fair value

Financial investments at amortized cost

They include held-to-maturity financial assets that are listed in the market and are measured at amortized cost in case of bonds, and with respect to investment funds, the evaluation is done at the recoverable amount (fair value).

Management believes that the fair value is not materially different from the carrying amount of these assets.

Due from banks

The fair value of one-day variable-rate placements and deposits represent their present value, and the expected fair value of variable-rate deposits is estimated based on the discounted cash flows using the interest rate prevailing in the capital markets for debts that have similar credit risk and maturity date.

Loans and facilities to banks

Loans and facilities to banks represent loans other than bank deposits. The expected fair value of loans and facilities is the discounted value of future cash flows expected to be collected and the cash flows are discounted using the current market interest rate for determining the fair value. Loans and facilities are presented net of provision for impairment losses.

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Investments in securities

Investments in securities include only financial assets that have a fixed or determinable maturity date, and the business model aims to hold them in order to obtain only the investment principal and the return thereon. The fair value of these financial assets held to maturity is determined based on market prices or prices obtained from brokers. If this data is not available, the fair value is estimated using financial market prices for tradable securities with similar credit characteristics, maturity dates and rates.

Due to other banks and customers

The estimated fair value of deposits with an indefinite maturity date, that include non-interest-bearing deposits, is the amount that would be repaid on demand.

The fair value of fixed interest-bearing deposits and other loans that are not traded in an active market is determined based on the discounted cash flows using the rate of return on new debts with a similar maturity date.

Issued debt instruments

The total fair value is calculated based on current capital market prices. For securities that have no active markets, the discounted cash flow model is used for the first time based on the current rate that fits the remaining period till the maturity date.

42- Important events

- On March 6, 2024, the Central Bank of Egypt decided to raise the overnight deposit and lending rates by 600 basis points to reach 27.25% and 28.25%, respectively. Also, the credit and discount rate was raised by also 600 points to reach 27.75 with allowing the use of a flexible exchange rate driven by market mechanisms, which led to an increase in the average official exchange rate of US dollars during the first week of the Central Bank's decision date, to reach between 49 to 50 EGP/USD.

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43- Significant accounting policies applied

43-1- Basis of consolidation

43-1-1 Business combination

- The Group accounts for business combinations using the acquisition method when control is transferred to the Group.
- The consideration transferred in the acquisition is generally measured at fair value, as are the identifiable net assets acquired.
- Any goodwill that arises is tested annually for impairment, any gain on a bargain purchase is recognized immediately in profit or loss.
- Transaction costs are expensed as incurred, except if related to the issue of debt or equity securities.
- The consideration transferred doesn't include amounts related to the settlement of pre-existing relationships. Such amounts are generally recognized in profit or loss.
- Any contingent consideration is measured at fair value at the date of acquisition. If an obligation to pay contingent consideration that meets the definition of a financial instrument is classified as equity, then it is not re measured and settlement is accounted for within equity. Otherwise, other contingent consideration is re measured at fair value at each reporting date and subsequent changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration are recognized in profit or loss.

43-1-2 Subsidiaries

- Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group.
- The Group controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity.
- The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date on which control commences until the date on which control ceases.

43-1-3 Non-controlling interests

NCI are measured at their proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets at the date of acquisition. Changes in the Group's interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions.

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43-1-4 Loss of control

When the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary, and any related NCI and other components of equity. Any resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss. Any interest retained in the former subsidiary is measured at fair value when control is lost.

43-1-5 Interests in equity-accounted investees

The Group's interests in equity-accounted investees comprise interests in associates and a joint venture. Associates are those entities in which the Group has significant influence, but not control or joint control, over the financial and operating policies. A joint venture is an arrangement in which the Group has joint control, where by the Group has rights to the net assets of the arrangement. Rather than rights to its assets and obligations for its liabilities.

Interests in associates and the joint venture are accounted for using the equity method. They are initially recognized at cost, which includes transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, the consolidated financial statements include the Group's share of the profit or loss and OCI of equity accounted investees, until the date on which significant influence or joint control ceases.

43-1-6 Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealised income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated. Unrealised gains arising from transactions with equity accounted investees are eliminated against the investment to the extent of the Group's interest in the investee. Unrealised losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealised gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

43-2 Foreign currency

43-2-1 Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the respective functional currencies of Group companies at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

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Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency differences are generally recognised in profit or loss and presented within finance costs.

However, foreign currency differences arising from the translation of the following items are

recognised in OCI:

- An investment in equity securities designated as at FVOCI (except on impairment, in which case foreign currency differences that have been recognised in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss);
- A financial liability designated as a hedge of the net investment in a foreign operation to the extent that the hedge is effective and qualifying cash flow hedges to the extent that the hedges are effective.

43-2-2 Foreign operations

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations, including goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on acquisition, are translated at the exchange rates at the reporting date. The income and expenses of foreign operations are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

Foreign currency differences are recognized in OCI and accumulated in the translation reserve, except to the extent that the translation difference is allocated to NCI.

When a foreign operation is disposed of in its entirety or partially such that control, significant influence or joint control is lost, the cumulative amount in the translation reserve related to that foreign operation is reclassified to profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on disposal. If the Group disposes of part of its interest in a subsidiary but retains control, then the relevant proportion of the cumulative amount is reattributed to NCI. When the Group disposes of only part of an associate or joint venture while retaining significant influence or joint control, the relevant proportion of the cumulative amount is reclassified to profit or loss.

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43-3 Discontinued operation

A discontinued operation is a component of the Group's business, the operations and cash flows of which can be clearly distinguished from the rest of the Group.

Classification as a discontinued operation occurs at the earlier of disposal or when the operation meets the criteria to be classified as held-for-sale.

When an operation is classified as a discontinued operation, the comparative statement of profit or loss and OCI is re-presented as if the operation had been discontinued from the start of the comparative period.

43-4 Revenue

43-4-1 Gain (loss) on sale of investments

Gain (loss) resulting from sale of investments are recognized on transaction date and measured by the difference between cost and selling price less selling commission and expenses. In case of derecognizing of investments in associates, the difference between the carrying amount and the sum of both the consideration received and cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in shareholders' equity shall be recognized in income statement.

43-4-2 Dividend income

Dividend income is recognized when declared.

43-4-3 Custody fee

Custody fees are recognized when the service is provided and the invoice is issued.

43-4-4 Interest income and expenses

Interest income and expenses are recognized in the income statement under "Interest income" item or "Interest expenses" by using the effective interest rate method of all instruments bearing interest other than those classified held for trading or which have been classified at inception "fair value through income statement".

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43-4-5 Fee and commission income

Fee related to servicing the loan or facility are recognized in income when performing the service while the fees and commissions related to non-performing or impaired loans are not recognized, instead, they are to be recorded in marginal records off the financial position. Then they are recognized within the income pursuant to the cash basis when the interest income is collected. As for fees which represent an integral part of the actual return on the financial assets, they are treated as an amendment to the rate of actual return.

43-4-6 Brokerage commission

Brokerage commission resulting from purchase of and sale of securities operations in favor of clients are recorded when operation is implemented and the invoice is issued.

43-4-7 Management fee

Management fee is calculated as determined by the management contract of each investment fund & portfolio and recorded on accrual basis.

43-4-8 Incentive fee

Incentive fee is calculated based on certain percentages of the annual return realized by the fund and portfolio, however these incentive fee will not be recognized until revenue realization conditions are satisfied and there is adequate assurance of collection.

43-4-9 Investment property rental income

Rental income from investment property is recognized as revenue on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives granted are recognized as an integral part of the total rental income, over the term of the lease. Rental income from other property is recognized as other income.

43-4-10 Revenue from micro-finance services

 Revenue from micro-finance services is recognized based on time proportion taking into consideration the rate of return on asset.
 Revenue yield is recognized in the income statement using the

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effective interest method for all financial instruments that carry a yield, the effective interest method is the method of measuring the amortised cost of a financial asset and distributing the revenue over the life of time the relevant instrument. The effective interest rate is the rate that discounts estimated future cash receipts during the expected life of the financial instrument to reach the book value of the financial asset.

- When classifying loans to customers as irregular, no income is recognized on its return and it is recognized in marginal records outside the financial statements and are recognized as revenue in accordance with the cash basis when it is collected.
- The commission income is represented in the value of the difference between the yield of the financing granted microenterprises and the accruals of the company's bank by deducting the services provided directly from the amounts collected from the entrepreneurs.
- The benefits and commissions resulting from the performance of the service are recognized, according to the accrual basis as soon as the service is provided to the client unless those revenues cover more of the financial period are recognized on a time proportion basis.
- An administrative commission of 8% of the loan granted to customers is collected on contracting in exchange for the issuance of the loan service and administrative commission revenue are proven in the income statement upon the issuance of the loan to the client.
- A commission delay in payments of premiums is collected at rates agreed upon within the contracts and are recognized as soon as customers delayed payment on the basis of the extended delay.

43-4-11 Gains from securitization

Gains from securitization is measured as the difference between the fair value of the consideration received or is still due to the company at the end of securitization process and the carrying amount of the securitization portfolios in the company's books on the date of the transfer agreement.

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43-5 Income tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognized directly in equity or in OCI.

43-5-1 Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax payable or receivable is the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received that reflects uncertainty related to income taxes, if any. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Current tax also includes any tax arising from dividends.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if certain criteria are met.

43-5-2 Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

Deferred tax is not recognized for:

- Temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss;
- Temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements to the extent that the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future.
- Taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Future taxable profits are determined based on business

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plans for individual subsidiaries in the Group. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves.

Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities. For this purpose, the carrying amount of investment property measured at fair value is presumed to be recovered through sale, and the Group has not rebutted this presumption.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if certain criteria are met.

43-6 Property, plant and equipment

43-6-1 Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. The cost of certain items of property, plant and equipment. If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment. Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in profit or loss.

43-6-2 Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Group.

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43-6-3 Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives, and is generally recognized in profit or loss. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives unless it is reasonably certain that the Group will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term. Land is not depreciated. The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment for current and comparative periods are as follows:

	Estimated useful life	
- Buildings	20 - 50 years	
- Office furniture, equipment &		
electrical appliances	2 - 16.67 years	
- Computer equipment	3.33 - 5 years	
- Transportation means	3.33 - 8 years	

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

43-6-4 Reclassification to investment property

When the use of a property changes from owner-occupied to investment property.

43-7 Projects under construction

Projects under construction are recognized initially at cost, the book value is amended by any impairment concerning the value of these projects cost includes all expenditures directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use. Property and equipment under construction are transferred to property and equipment caption when they are completed and are ready for their intended use.

43-8 Intangible assets and goodwill

- Goodwill

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of subsidiaries is measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

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- Research and development

Expenditure on research activities is recognized in profit or loss as incurred. Development expenditure is capitalised only if the expenditure can be measured reliably, the product or process is technically and commercially feasible, future economic benefits are probable and the Group intends to and has sufficient resources to complete development and to use or sell the asset. Otherwise, it is recognized in profit or loss as incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, development expenditure is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

- Other intangible assets

Other intangible assets, are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

43-9 Investment property

Investment property is measured at cost on initial recognition.

Subsequent to initial recognition investment property is measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, if any. Investment property is depreciated on a straight line basis over is useful life. The estimated useful life of investment property is 33 years.

43-10 Assets held for sale

Non-current assets, or disposal groups comprising assets and liabilities, are classified as held-for-sale if it is highly probable that they will be recovered primarily through sale rather than through continuing use.

Such assets, or disposal groups, are generally measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Any impairment loss on a disposal group is allocated first to goodwill, and then to the remaining assets and liabilities on a pro rata basis, except that no loss is allocated to inventories, financial assets, deferred tax assets, employee benefit assets, investment property or biological assets, which continue to be measured in accordance with the Group's other accounting policies. Impairment losses on initial classification as held-for-sale or held-for distribution and subsequent gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised in profit or loss.

Once classified as held-for-sale, intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are no longer amortised or depreciated, and any equity-accounted investee is no longer equity accounted.

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43-11 Financial instruments

43-11-1 Recognition and initial measurement

Trade receivables and debt securities issued are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

43-11-2 Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortised cost; FVOCI – debt investment; FVOCI – equity investment; or FVTPL.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Group changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A debt investment is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Group may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI. This election is made on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Group may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

43-11-3 Financial assets – Business model assessment

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

- The stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. These include whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realizing cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- How the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Group's management;
- The risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- How managers of the business are compensated e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and
- The frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales for this purpose, consistent with the Group's continuing recognition of the assets.

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Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL.

If the company determines that its business model has changed in a way that is significant to its operations, then all affected assets are reclassified from the first day of the next reporting period (the reclassification date). The change in business model has to be affected before the reclassification date. In order for reclassification to be appropriate, the company cannot engage in activities consistent with its former business model after the date of change in business model. Prior periods are not restated.

43-11-4 Financial assets – Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

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

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

- Contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows:
- terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable-rate features;
- Prepayment and extension features; and
- Terms that limit the Group's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse features).

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A prepayment feature is consistent with the solely payments of principal and interest criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid amounts of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, which may include reasonable compensation for early termination of the contract. Additionally, for a financial asset acquired at a discount or premium to its contractual par amount, a feature that permits or requires prepayment at an amount that substantially represents the contractual par amount plus accrued (but unpaid) contractual interest (which may also include reasonable compensation for early termination) is treated as consistent with this criterion if the fair value of the prepayment feature is insignificant at initial recognition.

43-11-5 Financial assets – Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial
assets at
FVTPL

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets at amortised cost

These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

Debt investments at FVOCI These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss.

Equity investments at FVOCI

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are never reclassified to profit or loss.

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43-11-6 Financial liabilities – Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.

43-11-7 Derecognition

Financial assets

The Group derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

The Group enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised in its statement of financial position, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets. In these cases, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

Financial liabilities

The Group derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire. The Group also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value.

On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognised in profit or loss.

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43-11-8 Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Group currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

43-11-9 Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

The Group holds derivative financial instruments to hedge its foreign currency and interest rate risk exposures. Embedded derivatives are separated from the host contract and accounted for separately if the host contract is not a financial asset and certain criteria are met.

Derivatives are initially measured at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivatives are measured at fair value, and changes therein are generally recognised in profit or loss.

The Group designates certain derivatives as hedging instruments to hedge the variability in cash flows associated with highly probable forecast transactions arising from changes in foreign exchange rates and interest rates and certain derivatives and non-derivative financial liabilities as hedges of foreign exchange risk on a net investment in a foreign operation.

At inception of designated hedging relationships, the Group documents the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge. The Group also documents the economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument, including whether the changes in cash flows of the hedged item and hedging instrument are expected to offset each other.

Cash flow hedges

When a derivative is designated as a cash flow hedging instrument, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognised in OCI and accumulated in the hedging reserve. The effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative that is recognised in OCI is limited to the cumulative change in fair value of the hedged item, determined on a present value basis, from inception of the hedge. Any ineffective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

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The Group designates only the change in fair value of the spot element of forward exchange contracts as the hedging instrument in cash flow hedging relationships. The change in fair value of the forward element of forward exchange contracts (forward points) is separately accounted for as a cost of hedging and recognised in a costs of hedging reserve within equity.

When the hedged forecast transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial item such as inventory, the amount accumulated in the hedging reserve and the cost of hedging reserve is included directly in the initial cost of the non-financial item when it is recognised.

For all other hedged forecast transactions, the amount accumulated in the hedging reserve and the cost of hedging reserve is reclassified to profit or loss in the same period or periods during which the hedged expected future cash flows affect profit or loss.

If the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting or the hedging instrument is sold, expires, is terminated or is exercised, then hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively. When hedge accounting for cash flow hedges is discontinued, the amount that has been accumulated in the hedging reserve remains in equity until, for a hedge of a transaction resulting in the recognition of a non-financial item, it is included in the non-financial item's cost on its initial recognition or,

For other cash flow hedges, it is reclassified to profit or loss in the same period or periods as the hedged expected future cash flows affect profit or loss.

If the hedged future cash flows are no longer expected to occur, then the amounts that have been accumulated in the hedging reserve and the cost of hedging reserve are immediately reclassified to profit or loss.

Net investment hedges

When a derivative instrument or a non-derivative financial liability is designated as the hedging instrument in a hedge of a net investment in a foreign operation, the effective portion of, for a derivative, changes in the fair value of the hedging instrument or, for a non-derivative, foreign exchange gains and losses is recognised in OCI and presented in the translation reserve within equity. Any ineffective portion of the changes in the fair value of the derivative or foreign exchange gains and losses on the non-

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derivative is recognised immediately in profit or loss. The amount recognised in OCI is reclassified to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment on disposal of the foreign operation.

43-12 Share capital

43-12-1 Ordinary shares

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares are recognized as a deduction from equity. Income tax relating to transaction costs of an equity transaction are accounted for in accordance with EAS 24.

43-12-2 Repurchase and reissue of ordinary shares (treasury shares)

When shares recognized as equity are repurchased, the amount of the consideration paid, which includes directly attributable costs is recognized as a deduction from equity. Repurchased shares are classified as treasury shares and are presented in the treasury share reserve. When treasury shares are sold or reissued subsequently, the amount received is recognized as an increase in equity and the resulting surplus or deficit on the transaction is presented within share premium.

43-13 Legal reserve

The Company's statutes provides for deduction of a sum equal to 5% of the annual net profit for formation of the legal reserve. Such deduction will be ceased when the total reserve reaches an amount equal to half of the Company's issued capital and when the reserve falls below this limit, it shall be necessary to resume.

43-14 Impairment

43-14-1 Non-derivative financial assets

Financial instruments and contract assets

The Group recognises loss allowances for Expected Credit Loss (ECLs) on:

- Financial assets measured at amortised cost;
- Debt investments measured at FVOCI;
- contract assets.

The Group also recognises loss allowances for ECLs on loans receivables.

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The Group measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs, except for the following, which are measured at 12-month ECLs:

- Debt securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- Other debt securities and bank balances for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Group considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Group's historical experience and informed credit assessment, that includes forward-looking information.

The Group assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 30 days past due. unless it can be rebutted.

The Group considers a financial asset to be in default when:

- The debtor is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Group in full, without recourse by the Group to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or
- The financial asset is more than 90 days past due unless it can be rebutted.

Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

12-month ECLs are the portion of ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months).

The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Group is exposed to credit risk.

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43-14-2 Measurement of ECLs

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive).

ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

43-14-3 Credit-impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost and debt securities at FVOCI are creditimpaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- Significant financial difficulty of the debtor;
- A breach of contract such as a default or being more than 90 days past due;
- The restructuring of a loan or advance by the Group on terms that the Group would not consider otherwise;
- It is probable that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- The disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

43-14-4 Presentation of allowance for ECL in the statement of financial position

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

For debt securities at FVOCI, the loss allowance is charged to profit or loss and is recognised in OCI.

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43-14-5 Write-off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Group has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. For individual customers, the Group has a policy of writing off the gross carrying amount when the financial asset is 180 days past due based on historical experience of recoveries of similar assets. For corporate customers, the Group individually makes an assessment with respect to the timing and amount of write-off based on whether there is a reasonable expectation of recovery. The Group expects no significant recovery from the amount written off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Group's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

43-14-6 Non-financial assets

- At each reporting date, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets (other than, investment property, contract assets and deferred tax assets) to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. Goodwill is tested annually for impairment.
- For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs. Goodwill arising from a business combination is allocated to CGUs or groups of CGUs that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.
- The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU.
- An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount.

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- Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. They are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the CGU on a pro rata basis.
- An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. For other assets, an impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

43-15 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a legal or constructive current obligation as a result of a past event and it's probable that a flow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. If the effect is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Provisions are reviewed at the financial position date and amended (when necessary) to represent the best current estimate.

43-16 Treasury bills

Treasury bills are recorded at nominal value and the unearned income is recorded under the item of "creditors and other credit balances". Treasury bills are presented on the financial position net of the unearned income.

43-17 Trade, and notes receivables, debtors and other debit balances

- Trade, notes receivables, debtors and other debit balances are stated at nominal value less impairment losses.
- The Company's lessees and the leased assets are regularly classified & evaluated and their obligations are reduced by the rent value paid in each financial period, and with the assurance of the availability of adequate guarantee to collect the client's rent values.

43-18 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of preparing the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes the balances, whose maturity do not exceed three months from the date of acquisition, cash on hand, cheques under collection and due from banks and financial institutions.

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43-19 Profit sharing to employees

The holding company pays 10% of its cash dividends as profit sharing to its employees provided that it will not exceed total employees' annual salaries. Profit sharing is recognized as a dividend distribution through equity and as a liability when approved by the Company's shareholders.

43-20 Employees benefits

43-20-1 Share based payments

Equity settled transactions

For equity-settled share-based payment transactions, the company measure the services received, and the corresponding increase in equity, indirectly, by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments granted. The fair value of those equity instruments is measured at grant date.

Vesting conditions, other than market conditions, are taken into account by adjusting the number of equity instruments included in the measurement of the transaction amount so that, ultimately, the amount recognized for services received as consideration for the equity instruments granted are based on the number of equity instruments that eventually vest. Hence, on a cumulative basis, no amount is recognized for services received if the equity instruments granted do not vest because of failure to satisfy a vesting condition.

The company recognize an amount for the services received during the vesting period based on the best available estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest and revise that estimate, if necessary, if subsequent information indicates that the number of equity instruments expected to vest differs from previous estimates. On vesting date, the entity shall revise the estimate to equal the number of equity instruments that ultimately vested.

43-21 Micro-enterprises Receivables

43-21-1 Credit policy

Funding Consideration

- Funding are granted to clients who have previous experience not less than one year in his current activity which is confirmed by the client with adequate documentation and field inquiry.

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- Funding are granted to the client which it's installment is suitable according to his predictable income activity and this done throw analyzing client's revenues and expenses and his foreseeable marginal income, and this done by the branches specialists of the company on the prepared form for this purpose (financial study form and credit decision).
- Before grant funding, a client activity field inquiry is done.
- Recording inquiries results about client and guarantor with inquiring forms of the company which reveal client's activity (visit form & Inquiry form).
- The company prohibit grant funding for new client unless the activity is existing with previous one year experience where the granted funds be within a minimum 1 000 EGP and maximum 30 000 EGP with loan duration of 12 months.
- Inquiries for clients are performed by I-Score Company before granting and in case of approval on granting. The credit limit of the client is considered when calculating the client's revenue and expenses.

Client's Life Insurance

The insurance process on the client is performed with the authorized companies from insurance supervisory authority.

Client's Following up

The company keeps specialists in branches from following up all regular clients, and irregular with continuous application of that during finance period with judging on their commitment in paying the remaining installments and this done through recording visits for clients with daily basis and also with data base provided by computer system for all branches all over the republic.

Impairment loss of micro financed loans

The company at the date of the financial statements estimates the impairment loss of micro financed loans, in the light of the basis and rules of granting credit and forming the provisions according to the Board of Directors decision of the Financial Supervisory Authority No. (173) issued on December 21, 2014 to deal with the impairment loss.

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43-22 Leases

At inception of a contract, the Group assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Group uses the definition of a lease in EAS 49.

43-22-1 As a lessee

At commencement or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of its relative standalone prices. However, for the leases of property the Group has elected not to separate non-lease components and account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

The Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight -line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term, unless the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Group by the end of the lease term or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Group will exercise a purchase option. In that case the right-of-use asset will be depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset, which is determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (Continued) (In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP Thousands unless otherwise stated)

The Group determines its incremental borrowing rate by obtaining interest rates from various external financing sources and makes certain adjustments to reflect the terms of the lease and type of the asset leased.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments; variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date; amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and the exercise price under a purchase option that the Group is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Group is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Group's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, if the Group changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option or if there is a revised in-substance fixed lease payment.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The Group presents right-of-use assets that do not meet the definition of investment property in 'property, plant and equipment' and lease liabilities in 'loans and borrowings' in the statement of financial position.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Group has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases of low – value assets and short-term leases, including IT equipment. The Group recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

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43-22-2 As a lessor

At inception or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative stand- alone prices.

When the Group acts as a lessor, it determines at lease inception whether each lease is a finance lease or an operating lease.

To classify each lease, the Group makes an overall assessment of whether the lease transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset. If this is the case, then the lease is a finance lease; if not, then it is an operating lease. As part of this assessment, the Group considers certain indicators such as whether the lease is for the major part of the economic life of the asset.

When the Group is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for its interests in the head lease and the sub-lease separately. It assesses the lease classification of a sub-lease with reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease, not with reference to the underlying asset. If a head lease is a short-term lease to which the Group applies the exemption described above, then it classifies the sub-lease as an operating lease.

If an arrangement contains lease and non-lease components, then the Group applies EAS 11 to allocate the consideration in the contract.

The Group applies the derecognition and impairment requirements in EAS 47 to the net investment in the lease. The Group further regularly reviews estimated unguaranteed residual values used in calculating the gross investment in the lease.

The Group recognises lease payments received under operating leases as income on a straight- line basis over the lease term as part of 'other revenue'.

43-23 Operating segment

A segment is a distinguishable component of the Group that is engaged either in providing products or services (business segment) or in providing products or services within a particular economic environment (geographical segment), which is subject to risks and rewards that are different from those of other segments. The Group's primary format for segment reporting is based on business segment.

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44- New Editions and Amendments to Egyptian Accounting Standards:

- On 6 March 2023, the Prime Minister's Decree No. (883) of 2023 was issued amending some provisions of the Egyptian accounting standards, and on 3 March 2024, another decision was issued by the Prime Minister No. (636) of 2024 amending some other provisions of the Egyptian accounting standards.
- On October 23, 2024, the Prime Minister issued Decision No. 3527 of 2024, which introduces and adds the new Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (51) titled "Financial Statements in Hyperinflationary Economies."

and the following is a summary of the most important of those amendments:

New or reissued standards Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (50) "Insurance Contracts"

Summary of the most significant amendments

This standard determines the principles of recognition of insurance contracts falling within the scope of this standard, and determines their measurement, presentation, and disclosure. The objective of the standard is to ensure that the company provides appropriate information that truthfully reflects those contracts. This information provides users of the financial statements with the basis for assessing the impact of insurance contracts on the company's financial position,

2- Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (50) replaces and cancels Egyptian Accounting Standard No. 37 "Insurance Contracts".

financial performance, and

cash flows.

Potential impact on the financial statements

Management is currently evaluating the potential impact on the financial statements from the application of the standard.

Effective date

Egyptian Accounting

Standard No. (50) is

effective for annual financial periods starting on or after July 1, 2024, and if the Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (50) shall be applied for an earlier period, the company should disclose that fact.

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			T-00
New or reissued	Summary of the most significant amendments	Potential impact on the financial statements	Effective date
standards	3- Any reference to Egyptian	imanciai statements	
	Accounting Standard No. (37)		
	in other Egyptian Accounting		
	Standards to be replaced by		
	Egyptian Accounting Standard		
	No. (50).		
	4- The following Egyptian		
	Accounting Standards have		
	been amended to comply with		
	the requirements of the		
	application of Egyptian		
	Accounting Standard No. (50)		
	"Insurance Contracts", as		
	follows:		
	 Egyptian Accounting 		
	Standard No. (10)		
	"Fixed Assets ".		
	 Egyptian Accounting 		
	Standard No. (23)		
	"Intangible Assets".		
	 Egyptian Accounting 		
	Standard No. (34) "		
	Investment property".		
Accounting Interpretation	Carbon Credits Certificates: Are	The management is	The application starts on
No. (2) "Carbon	financial instruments subject to	currently studying the	or after the first of
Reduction Certificates"	trading that represent units for	financial implications of	January 2025, early
	reducing greenhouse gas emissions.	applying the accounting	adaption is allowed.
	Each unit represents one ton of	interpretation to the	
	equivalent carbon dioxide	Company's financial	
	emissions, and are issued in favor	statements.	
	of the reduction project developer		

(owner/non-owner), after approval and verification in accordance with

internationally recognized

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financial period in

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New or reissued	Summ	ary of the most significant	Potential impact on the	Effective date
standards		amendments	financial statements	
	standar	ds and methodologies for		
	reducir	ng carbon emissions, carried		
	out by	verification and certification		
	bodies,	whether local or		
	interna	tional, registered in the list		
	prepare	ed by the Financial		
	Regula	tory Authority "FRA" for		
	this pu	rpose. Companies can use		
	Carbon	Credits Certificates to meet		
	volunta	ary emissions reduction		
	targets	to achieve carbon trading or		
	other ta	argets, which are traded on		
	the Vo	luntary Carbon Market		
	"VCM			
The new Egyptian	1-	This standard must be	The impact on the financial	A decision will be
Accounting Standard No.		applied to financial	statements has not yet been	issued by the Prime
(51) "Financial Statements		statements, including	determined until the	Minister or an
in Hyperinflationary		consolidated financial	application date is	authorized
Economies."		statements for any entity	specified.	representative to specify
		whose functional currency		the start and end dates
		is in an economy classified		for the financial
		as hyperinflationary.		period(s) during which
	2-	This standard applies to		this standard must be
		financial statements,		applied when the
		including independent and		functional currency is
		individual financial		the local currency,
		statements for any entity		taking into account the
		whose functional currency		following:
		is in an economy classified		(a) This standard must
		as hyperinflationary. It also		be applied to the
		applies to any group that		financial statements of
		has foreign operations,		the entity starting from
		including branches,		the beginning of the

subsidiaries, sister

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New or reissued	Summary of the most significant	-	Effective date
standards	amendments	financial statements	
	companies, joint ventures,		which the economy is
	or others in an economy		classified as
	classified as		hyperinflationary.
	hyperinflationary.		Comparative figures
	3- This standard requires the		presented in the
	adjustment of financial		financial statements
	statements prepared in the		must be adjusted in
	currency of a		accordance with the
	hyperinflationary economy	΄,	requirements of this
	aiming to provide useful		standard.
	information about the		(b) As an exception to
	financial position of the		the requirements of
	entity, its performance, and	i	paragraph 39 of
	changes in its financial		Egyptian Accounting
	position for a wide range o	f	Standard No. 1, personal
	users to make economic		estimates may be used
	decisions based on a fair		when applying this
	presentation of the financia	ıl	standard for accounting
	statements.		for foreign operations,
			such as branches,
			subsidiaries, sister
			companies, or joint
			ventures, to determine
			whether the economy is
			hyperinflationary.
			(c) This standard must
			be applied to all entities
			whose functional
			currency is the currency
			in which the economy
			has been classified as
			hyperinflationary.